

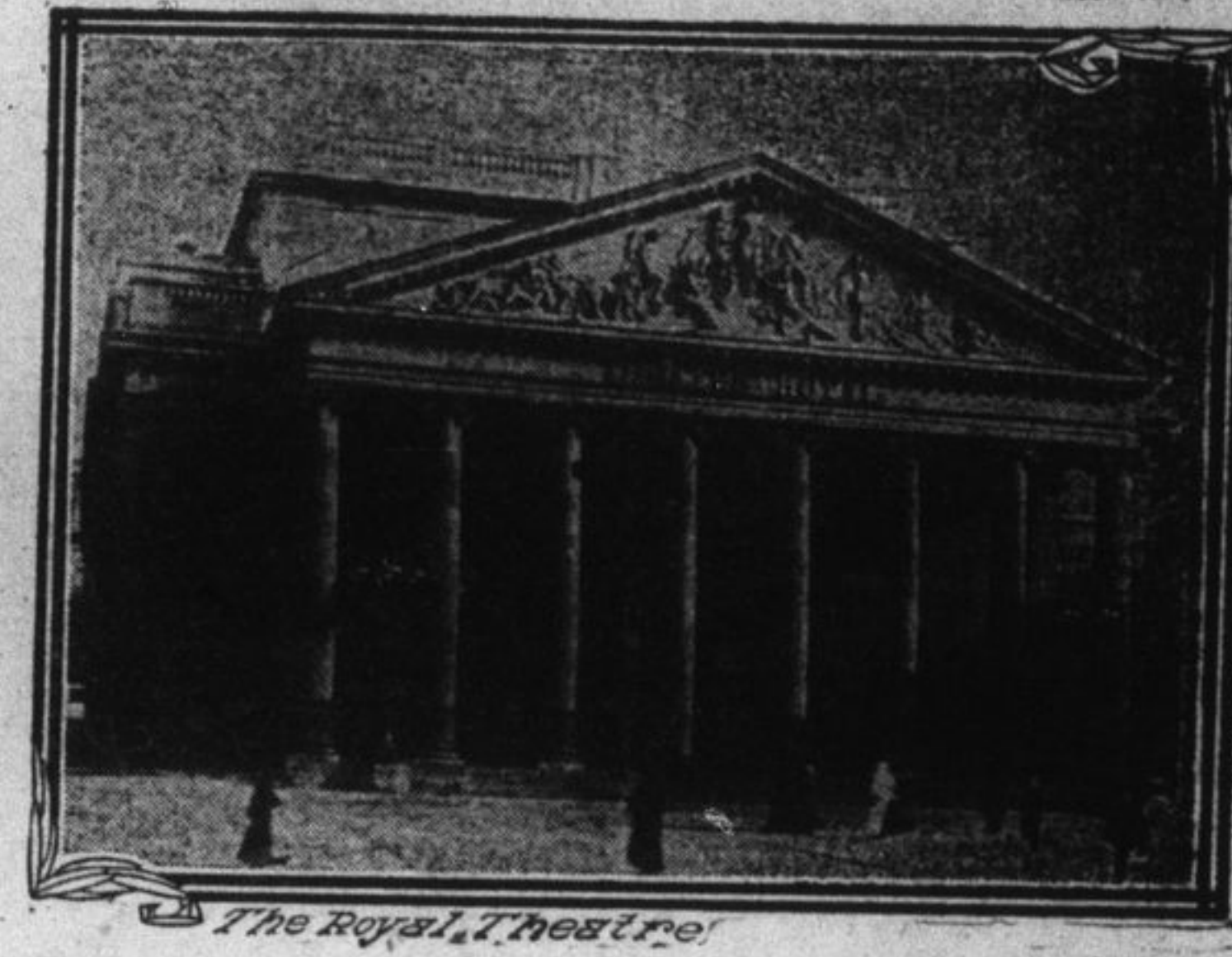
BEAUTIFUL BRUSSELS The Conquered City

The early records of the Belgian capital, which is now in the hands of the Germans are rather meagre, although it was mentioned in history as far back as the tenth century. About that time Charles, brother of King Lothaire of France and grandson of Charlemagne, who had been raised to the Duchy of Lower Lorraine by the Emperor Otto II of Germany built a castle close to the church of St. Grey and began a reign over that part of the country his rule, however, was a short one for on attempting to claim the French throne after the death of his brother, Charles was captured, and sent to prison at Orleans, where he died a short time later. One of his daughters married Lambert, the Count of Louvain, and after the departure of his father-in-law, this nobleman appropriated Brussels which explains why Louvain and not Brussels was the first capital of the country. In those days when a man became a ruler, he surrounded the city with a wall and Lambert was the first man to build a wall about Brussels. This wall was pierced by seven gates. Seven aristocratic families secured the privilege of building castles inside and each assumed the custody of the gate nearest its abode. In this way there was protection from the raids of robber knights.

In the eleventh century the provision of security from robbers encouraged manufacture and the weaving industry soon furnished the basis of public prosperity—an industry which still affords employment for a large number of persons. About the year 1255 Brussels received its first charter of enfranchisement which gave the citizens the right of choosing sheriffs and jurors. There was much discussion over this great "freedom" and in the midst of these discussions John I of Brabant came to reign over the people. This ruler was one of the really splendid figures of the feudal age—a poet, knight errand and songster as well as a wise, considerate ruler. His court became the resort for Troubadours and he and his sister, Mary, who later became the Queen of France, frequently took part in the competitions of the minstrels. As a knight errand he was victorious in seventy tournaments. His wars while expensive to the residents, gained them extra privileges. Thus came John II and John III the latter dying in 1355. During the reigns of the three Johns, Brussels had been growing in importance and several of the magnificent churches that have come down to the present day were already in the course of construction.

The city was assuming an imposing appearance by the erection of many buildings by people who were seeking the safety of a walled city and soon Brussels numbered its inhabitants at 50,000. Ivan the daughter of John III and her husband Wenceslaus, who were reigning at that time, decided that the wall must be enlarged, and it required nearly a quarter of a century to complete the work. The great wall still pierced by the seven historic gates existed more or less down to the time of Waterloo.

Charles V did much for the city when he improved the water supply and he established a sort of system of sanitation. He also built the fine Cour des Baillies, the courtyard surrounding the present royal palace. Then came the stormy period of Alva and the Spanish Inquisition when Brussels was the scene of the introductory incidents. On June 1st, 1568, Alva caused sixteen Belgian noblemen to be executed and the next day several others shared their fate. The history of these frightful scenes, however, is too well known to need repetition here, suffice to say that five years later Re-



queens the new governor-general proclaimed the pope's pardon and the King of Spain's amnesty to the people of Netherlands or rather to such as had remained true to their religion. Again Brussels flourished for the weaving industry was at its height and for a time all went well, but in 1695 Marshall Villeroi appeared on the heights of Anderlecht with an army of 60,000 men and began to bombard the city. His object was to compel William III to abandon the siege of Namur, who was on the point of surrender. Villeroi carried the day as 4,000 houses were destroyed. Brussels did not rise from its ruins until after the war of the Spanish Succession. In 1731 the city suffered from a fire which destroyed the beautiful palace of the Netherlands. During this time three many famous Rubens pictures were lost, and the Archduchess Marie Christine barely escaped with her life. Marshal Saxe fired on the city in February, 1746, but he aimed

more at the wall than at the public buildings and did little damage. After this Brussels was under French rule for three years. Then came refractoriness under the galling yoke of the Austrian governors, but finally a better state of affairs was introduced by the mild rule of Maria Theresa and her successor, Duke Charles of Lorraine. After the French Revolution and the First Empire Belgium was united in 1815 in one monarchy with Holland and for a time Brussels alternated with Hague as the seat of the states general and the residence of the king. The revolution which broke out in Brussels in 1830 ended in the separation of Belgium and Holland and on July 21st, 1831, the new King of Belgium, Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha entered the city in state. The constitution provided that the crown was to be vested in the male line to the perpetual exclusion of females, but in the event of failure of male heirs the king was to have

the right of nominating his successor with the consent of the Chambers (parliament). By a strange fatality it was feared at one time that such an occasion might arise for Leopold the first was a widower when he came to the throne and although twice married only three sons and one daughter were born to him. The eldest son died when he was less than one year old. The second son, Leopold the Second, succeeded his father and reigned nearly forty-five years. In the meantime the third son died. King Leopold II married and had three daughters but also lost a son, who died in his tenth year. Leopold's death then reverted to the sons and two daughters. The two sons were Baldwin and Albert. Baldwin died suddenly in 1891 without having married. There remained only Prince Albert to prevent the Belgian royal family from extinction

and for several years the situation gave the Belgians considerable anxiety. Finally in 1909 Prince Albert married the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. The birth of a son to the couple a year later assured succession in the male line. Two years later another son was born and a few years ago a daughter came to the family. In 1909 Prince Albert inherited the throne on the death of his Uncle Leopold II, and Belgium took on a new era. Totally different from his uncle, King Albert is of a studious nature and just before the war his great hobby was wireless telegraphy. The queen is especially interested in charity and her ministering to the wounded soldiers has been one of the bright spots of the terrible war which is devastating Europe. She remained at her post in the hospital at Antwerp until it was considered for her to go to England, where she is at present with her children—the guest of Lord Curzon—an exile from her beautiful home in Brussels, which is now occupied by German army officers. Brussels has long been regarded as one of the beauty spots of Europe and is often called the little "Paris" on account of its likeness to the French capital in its gay outdoor life, and its splendid boulevards. It is an art centre as well, and many of the world's famous paintings are housed in its galleries, among them a large collection of the remarkable Menlog pictures. The art of sculpture too was pursued at Brussels with great success, especially in the 19th century. The sculptures have been particularly happy in reproducing the 17th century wood carving in ecclesiastical subjects. A large building known as The Palace of Beautiful Arts, was erected in 1875 and enlarged in 1882, for the purpose of housing arts of many kinds. Brussels has a splendid Royal

Library, 600,000 volumes of printed books, 30,000 valuable manuscripts, some of which are beautifully illustrated with miniatures of the old Flemish school and a collection of more than 100,000 engravings. One of the most valuable of these is one done in 1418, showing the Virgin and the angel. There is also a gallery of modern paintings connected with the royal library. The city is musical and the royal conservatory has an interesting collection of the various musical instruments from the 16th century down to the present time. Students from all over the world study at the Brussels conservatory and when the war broke out a number of Americans who were students fled to England. The palace of Justice is one of the most imposing buildings of the city and was completed in 1833 at the cost of about nine million dollars. The area of the building is 270,000 square feet, considerably exceeding that of St. Peter's at Rome. The huge massive structure is 550 feet long and 560 feet wide. The neo-Roman style has been adhered to with an admixture of rococo treatment. Above the main body of the building rises another rectangular structure surrounded with columns while the summit of the whole is formed into a dome with a gilded crown at the top 400 feet above the pavement. It is reported that the Germans took Brussels without firing a shot and that business in the city is going on as usual. Let us hope the report is true for the city has been sorely tried in past centuries and now that the Belgians have become a nation of no little prominence and have built up a capital like Brussels with its fine homes, splendid business section and charming boulevards, surely it deserves to be allowed to go its way in peace—at least where business affairs are concerned.

MADE MYSTERIOUS HOLE.

Suspected Zeppelin Petrol Supply Near London.

London, Oct. 21.—A mystery is now exciting the people of Great Misenden. In July of 1913 strangers, all foreigners, began boring operations in an out-of-the-way spot, two miles from Great Misenden. It was reported that they were boring for oil. After three months, the operation ceased. A wooden tower-like derrick, two sheds and a fence were removed and the bore hole filled up. The field has twice been ploughed since. Yesterday the villagers started digging on the spot, but found nothing. The difficulty is that nobody knows just where the bore hole was made. It does not seem to be a gun platform, but it is believed a huge subterranean petrol tank was thus constructed, forming a depot for supplying for Zeppelins. It is within thirty miles of London. The petrol believed to have been brought in innocent-looking six-inch pipes. It is understood the war office has the mystery under consideration.

In view of the situation resulting from the war King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree reducing the import duties on cereals during the period from Oct. 21st to March 21st, 1915.

Five thousand dollars were cabled by the American Red Cross to China, to aid food and famine sufferers.

Found a Friend in Dr. Chase

His Medicines Proven Effective, and Always Kept at Hand in This Home

Mrs. Chas. Lovell, Agassiz, B.C., writes:—"I feel it my duty to tell you what a great friend Dr. Chase's medicines have been to my family. I cannot praise his medicines too highly, and Dr. Chase's name is a household word in our home. Well, quite a number of years ago I sent you for a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for protruding piles, and, having used the sample and found relief, I sent to a neighboring town for four boxes, and I am completely cured.

"I have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for constipation, and, after using them, I am completely cured of this distressing disease. I am the mother of ten children, of whom nine are living, and when seven of my children were all very bad with whooping cough, caught in the middle of a severe winter, I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and they were all cured before the winter was over, and now we are never without Dr. Chase's medicines in our home, and I recommend them to all.

GERMANS' BITTER HATRED.

Fresh Outbursts of Tirades Against Britain.

London, Oct. 21.—Berlin papers now reaching London bear evidence of the increasing tirades of the Germans against Great Britain. The immediate cause of this fresh outburst is the damage done to German ships interned at Antwerp immediately before the evacuation. The Lokal Anzeiger declares that Germany will get over this loss, but demands she shall reply by acting always and everywhere on the same principle. It declares it must be clear to every German that "there can be no peace as long as we are on our earth until we have had a final and satisfactory settlement with this nation of Britons. For the present, however, we must hope and wish that our army leaders will continue to conduct the war against England both on land and at sea with the utmost scrupulousness, and that our measures be dictated exclusively by the necessity of putting an end to this vile piracy. It is towards England that our eyes and all our thoughts must be constantly directed, and we must not rest nor cease fighting until England is irretrievably involved in the defeat of her white, yellow and black confederates.

The Vossische Zeitung describes the destruction of German vessels as a symptom of the impotent rage of the British, and declares that Germany's sole aim must be "to force England out of our way, to be firm as iron against all her pretensions, and to enlighten the outside world in all that concerns Germany."

The Vossische Zeitung in another issue declares that when the war is over Germany will do little trading with England and France, so that she and the United States will dominate the world's markets. It urges German business men to bear this in mind, and to direct all their energies towards finding means of working with America, but also of keeping up with her.

SAD DAY FOR GERMANY.

Already Hinted She Will Lack Food in Winter.

London, Oct. 21.—It is learned from a reliable authority, who has just arrived from Berlin, that Germany will feel the pinch of hunger this winter. So much was frankly confessed to my informant by a high army officer, who knows the situation thoroughly. In the course of a discussion of the problem of feeding the Belgians this officer said that Germany would do her utmost to give the Belgians supplies, but was in a duty bound to feed her own population first. If the Germans were hungry Belgians must come afterwards. When asked again if Germany would actually lack food, the officer reiterated his statement with emphasis. For this reason it is considered certain that Germany will welcome any proposal for feeding the Belgians from outside, as proposed by the American committee.

VERY FEW AMPUTATIONS.

Modern Projectile Does Not Usually Shatter Bones.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The Journal Des Debats says that during the first month after the first arrival of the wounded at the Vichy hospital, where the most important operations are performed, the average of the operations was 20 per day out of 8,000 cases treated. Of these six hundred operations no more than ten were amputations, and among the ten were some of single fingers and parts of fingers only. Two legs, one arm and one wrist were all the serious amputations that proved necessary at this great hospital. This very small proportion of amputations in comparison with wounded of preceding wars is accounted for, first, by the difference in the effects of modern projectiles, which have not so much tendency to produce shivers of bone. The wound is more localized and cleaner cut than formerly. In the second place, surgical science has progressed and operations that would have seemingly required the amputation of a member forty years ago are now treated with a view to saving it.

There is less sickness in the French army after two months on the battlefield than in time of peace, due to the efficiency among the preparedness of the military health services, according to Professor Edmond Demme, medical inspector-general of the army and a member of the Academy of Medicine. Since the beginning of the war he has been on official mission of inspection of field and other hospitals where the French wounded have been treated. "He established in the first place," says the Figaro, "that sanitary conditions in our army are perfect. During this war the number of cases of sickness is less than in time of peace."

When Scot Meets Scot.

The lady who the owner of a small shop, writes, the London Telegraph, and her squire acquired the habit of seeing her home, and carrying the cash bag that contained the day's takings. It was generally heavy.

"You must be doing well," remarked the gentleman, frequently. "Oh, ay," the lady would reply, "it's a good bit business."

But she did not disclose that besides the moderate drawings, the bag contained the counter weight. The canny lover only discovered that fact after marriage.

F. E. Vogel, New York, formerly of Henry Seidel & Co., and indicted for fraud and larceny, died suddenly, on Monday night.

WILL HELP INDIANS.

Fur Buying Checked by War—Encourage Them to Hunt.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The northern Indians, owing to the cessation of fur buying at the Hudson Bay and Revelstion posts, have been deprived of their usual means of livelihood, as owing to the war the fur markets of the world are practically closed. The usual advances made to the Indians are this winter withheld, with the result that many of the Indians face starvation. The government will supply the Indians with ammunition, and twine and wire for snares, and will encourage them to hunt for food instead of fur. Provincial governments have been induced to relax the game laws so as to extend the season for the shooting of moose, deer, caribou and food animals or birds.

"We do not contemplate any real hardship among the Indians this winter as a result of these precautions," said Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy minister of Indian affairs.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

Lists Verify Report Battalions Were Wiped Out.

London, Oct. 21.—A despatch to the Daily News from Rotterdam says: "The latest lists of the casualties published in the German papers clearly indicate that the claims of the British and French troops that they had wiped out whole battalions of Germans is absolutely true. Reports in one battalion regiment No. 17 lost in one battalion the 806 men wounded, apart from the dead, and in another battalion of the same regiment 740 were killed at the battle of the Marne. Reserve infantry regiment No. 69 is said to have an unassessable loss, and such words as 'immense number of dead and wounded' follow the names of several regiments. These phrases are full of significance when it is remembered that the Germans have not hesitated to publish local lists of dead running into six columns.

GERMANY IS CALLOUS.

Belgian Famine Is Her People's Own Fault.

London, Oct. 21.—The Daily Mail says: "We understand that the United States government is elaborating a scheme for the immediate relief of the population of Belgium. The German authorities, when sounded as to what measures they would be willing to adopt to alleviate the awful distress, are stated to have replied that they could do nothing, and that if there was not food in Belgium, it was the people's own fault."

Mr. Sherman, while operating a corn cutter at Delta, had his right hand caught in the machinery and all the fingers were so badly mangled as to require amputation.

CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED.

British Gunnery Vastly Superior to The Enemy's.

Harwich, Eng., Oct. 21.—Confidence in British gunnery has been justified. The fire of our vessels in destroying four German destroyers is said to have been remarkable and vastly superior to that of the enemy, who, it is said, discharged several torpedoes, which simply fizzled out. One of the British vessels picked up two of these spent torpedoes. At one time during the conflict a British destroyer found herself struck by the German vessels and a shell struck her in the stern and penetrated about four feet above the water line, making a hole about four feet in diameter. This was the only

damage our vessels sustained.

So they may be said to have emerged from the battle practically unscathed.

A humorous occurrence on one of the British destroyers during the engagement is worth recording. The ship's pet monkey, evidently not relishing the noise and scurry of the action, became terrified. He flew into the galley and climbed on the top of the fish saucepan and hid himself until the firing ceased.

Very Rev. Dean Michael Barry, venerable pastor of St. Paul's church, Oswego, N.Y., lies seriously ill at the parish residence. Physicians have been in constant attendance. German money has not hesitated to publish local lists of dead running into six columns.

CALLED TO THE COLORS.

French Consul at New York Ordered to Report.

New York, Oct. 21.—Yvance has summoned to the colors Henry Goiran, French consul here, and Paul Pierre-Morassini, an attaché of the consulate. Goiran is a son of General Francois Goiran, former minister of war in France, and holds a lieutenantcy in the French reserves. Morassini also has served with the French army. They expect to sail next Saturday on La Touraine for Havre.

It was stated at the French consulate that the 6,000 French reservists had sailed from New Orleans, Quebec, New York and other ports up to last Saturday night.

No Alum—No Dyspepsia

Look to the food. Eat heartily of hot breads, hot biscuit, hot cakes, made light and tasty with Royal Baking Powder, and snap your fingers at dyspepsia. It is the tasty, appetizing food that aids digestion.

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder coming from the purity, wholesomeness and fitness of its ingredients, which promotes digestion. Food raised by it will not distress. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by hygienists and physicians, and they are accordingly earnest in its praise, especially recommending it in the preparation of food for those of delicate digestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure No Alum