

LIEUT. WILLIAM B. MACKIE WRITES FROM BELGIUM

Where He is With the Royal Field Artillery.

CLOSER TO GERMANS THAN HE WAS FOR MONTHS PAST.

His Battery is in Action Close to Ypres and is Likely to Spend the Whole Winter There.

Lieut. William B. Mackie, son of Rev. Dr. Mackie, with the Royal Field Artillery in Belgium, writes as follows to a Kingston friend, under date of December 21st:

"I have now left the column and gone to a battery. A vacancy having occurred in one of the batteries in my brigade, I seized the opportunity to get a bit closer to the Germans, for after all it is the gunner's job to shoot his gun, and not to be content with simply supplying it with ammunition. Well, the battery is now in action fairly close to Ypres, more or less, and you know, we have been held up on this line for some time now, and it rather looks as if we shall spend the winter here, making no real attempt to press forward till the spring. As the batteries are seldom called upon to fire at night, unless the German takes it into his head to attack, one officer and a few men only are left with the guns and the remainder go back to a comfortable farm where they are billeted some three miles in rear.

"As I am on duty, to-day, I am now (8.30 p.m.) writing in a little farm house close to the guns, with my servant and a telephonist sleeping in the kitchen. The latter is in connection with the brigade headquarters and sleeps with his instrument strapped over his ear, so that at any time he can be called up and in a very few minutes the battery would open fire. You may be interested by a short description of the battery position. The guns are behind a small hedge, and we have planted pine trees all around and covered the wagons with branches so that we should not be spotted by a hostile aeroplane. Close to the guns are large holes, covered with logs and turf. These are known as 'funk pits.' If Mr. German does happen to find that we are there and starts to shell us, we simply vanish underground, and wait till it is over. One has to be pretty quick however, for when a shell is coming straight for you there is only about three seconds between the time you first hear it and the burst.

Good Scheme Worked

A good scheme, which was worked with considerable success on the Aisne, to cease firing if a shell falls well on a flank. The German then thinks he has got you and spends the whole day shelling that place while you continue your work in comparative peace. Of course now-a-days we are practically always under cover, and so from the battery you see nothing. In a little house on the other side of the

covering hill, sits the major. He has a telephone laid to the battery, and from his advanced position, or 'observation station,' to give it its proper name, he regulates and controls our fire. Here are the 'eyes' of the battery, and that is the place the Germans always try to find, so that the major generally has to wait till dark before he can either approach or leave it.

"About a quarter of a mile from where we are in action there is a big wooded hill with a high tower on it. This has been shelled every day for the last month, but, although it has been hit several times it still smokes them. The jest is, however, that there is nobody there so that they are wasting their time and ammunition. This accounts in a great measure for their persistent shelling of churches, for the towers being usually the highest points in the surrounding country make excellent 'O's,' and are often used as such. At the start of the campaign they were usually hospitals, but we soon learnt that the red-cross flag, though conspicuously displayed, was no protection so we now avoid placing wounded there.

Observation Difficult at Times Very often when the nature of the ground renders observation difficult, artillery subalterns are sent into the infantry trenches to observe from there. This is the most dangerous, but also the most exciting job we have. One has to get up very early and into the trenches before dawn. Then usually at a pre-arranged time the battery opens fire, and when the shell bursts up jumps the sub, quickly notes where it bursts, and telephones back to the major. Of course when your head appears it is greeted with a fusillade from the opposing trench, so you haven't much time! It is also a fatal mistake to bob up twice in the same place! I can assure you it is most exciting and intensely interesting as long as you are fortunate enough not to stop a bullet. Most of our casualties however have been due to this 'forward observation.' Still when one thinks how many fellows are doing this and the small casualty list of the Royal Regiment, I must say people at home are most kind to us and no army could be better fed or looked after. Our rations arrive regularly and are first class. We are continually getting large parcels of tobacco and warm socks and helmets for distribution. Most of the English papers send out large stocks of complimentary copies and these are a read Godsend for our time, knowing what is going on in our immediate front, which after all is a very small portion of the long line.

The Bates & Innes Co., Carleton Place have just completed an order of 16,000 pairs of blankets for the French army.



NEW YORK SUBWAY PASSENGERS OVERCOME BY SMOKE LIFTED THROUGH STREET GRATE. KING'S 47-56th STREET TO AMBULANCES.

RESCUING VICTIMS OF THE RECENT SUBWAY ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.

MOVING PICTURES.

Kaiser Poses For Films—Pictures Stir Germans.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—Moving pictures, which are being used to arouse the patriotic impulses of the German people, appear to have been taken with the emperor's hearty co-operation, for they represent him talking to his staff, inspecting his troops and chatting with the crown prince very near to the camera.

These pictures are so numerous and clear that no photographer could possibly have got up his camera so close without royal approval. A war film which has excited much discussion was recently displayed at the 'Fatherland,' one of the largest theatres of its class, whose name before the war was 'Piccadilly.' It represents what is claimed to be the British use of dum-dum bullets, and shows a soldier twisting a cartridge in a device of the rifle, the inference being that British rifles are equipped with this device.

There are many films showing different arms of the service, and if the cheers on one evening can be accepted as a fair basis for the conclusion, General Von Hindenburg and Captain Von Mueller of the Emden are the popular favorites.

PREPARE FOR DEFEAT.

Tone of German Press is Now Apologetic.

Rotterdam, Jan. 14.—There is a marked change in the tone of the German press, which no longer predicts a German victory. This is shown in an article by Ernst Berceval, in the Cologne Gazette. He says: "If Germany is defeated it will be impossible to get any indemnity from her, because practically the last penny would have been spent. This must be clear to our enemies."

BOOTS TOO LIGHT.

Canadian Officer Urges Appeal to Sense of Honor.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The militia committee appointed to investigate the quality of boots furnished the Canadian soldiers now at Salisbury Plain has presented an interim report, which is now being considered by the department. It will go before the minister and militia council. Though the contents of the report have not been divulged, it is understood that it finds that many of the boots supplied were far too light to stand the war to which they were subjected. In some cases the quality of workmanship was not of the best.

The Ottawa Evening Journal published a letter from a prominent Canadian officer at Salisbury, whose name "for obvious reasons" is withheld, in the course of which the writer says: "Outside of certain discomforts, we get plenty, and all that money can buy, but I would ask you to appeal to the government contractors with a view to rescuing their sense of honor. It seems to me that all they care about is to produce some kind of article that has appearance. They evidently do not stop to consider that these sons of Canada are roughing it for the specific purpose of fighting, and sacrificing their all in order to defend these same contractors' factories and personal liberty. The principal trouble has been in boots, and it is not fair to the soldier to allow these contractors to reap a harvest at his expense. An officer in a position to purchase his own equipment, but the man behind the gun must take what he is served out with. Of course, there have been some good boots issued, which have been manufactured by a certain two firms, but the others are absolutely unserviceable after a few days' wear."

HAS NO DOUBTS OF ITALY.

Roumania to Enter War About Middle of February.

London, Jan. 14.—The Times correspondent at Sofia says he believes that whatever now happens Roumania will start a campaign in Transylvania probably about the middle of February. The Roumanian minister to Bulgaria, who is now in Bucharest, the correspondent adds, is expected to return soon to Bulgaria, taking with him proposals to facilitate an understanding between Bulgaria and Roumania.

"It is believed," the correspondent declares, "that restitution of the towns of Balchik and Teobritch (in that portion of northeastern Bulgaria which was awarded to Roumania at the end of the Balkan war), will be offered. Roumania formerly had hesitated owing to her doubts concerning Italy's policy, but she is now convinced that Italy will join the allies."

CEASE ADVANCE ON EGYPT.

But Turks Say Turkey is For Turks Only.

Athens, Jan. 14.—It is asserted in well-informed circles that the Turks for the present have abandoned their advance against Egypt. Constantinople's anxiety regarding the possibility of forcing the Dardanelles continues. It is evident that the situation for Christians is extremely precarious, even in the large cities, and Talaat Bey, the minister of the interior, has stated to the consulate of the Greek Patriarchate that in Turkey henceforth there will be room only for Turks. While he was profuse in assurances to the Greek minister regarding the cessation of anti-Greek persecutions, no real amelioration of the situation is perceptible. The Turks are again fortifying the Tebatalla lines.

KEEPS GEN. JOFFRE OUT.

French Leader Denies Admission to British Headquarters.

London, Jan. 14.—A British soldier writing to a friend in London says: "I have made something of a name for myself by refusing to allow General Joffre to enter the house used as the headquarters, owing to the fact that he had no permit from our general, whose orders to me were to allow nobody to enter without a permit. General Joffre was not upset, however, and went off with his aide-de-camp, who was upset, though, that made no difference to me, to our general and obtained the necessary permit."

POPE ASKS REPARATION.

Charges Germany With Seizing Letter to Cardinal.

Rome, Jan. 14.—It is now being asserted that the vatican is officially asking for an explanation and reparation from Germany for the arrest of Cardinal Mercier and the seizure of a letter from the pope to the cardinal. If Germany refuses to accede to these demands, the pope will make public the protest. The action of the German government is now awaited with considerable curiosity.

DECORATED BY POINCARÉ.

Invested Douglas Haig and Smith-Dorrien With Legion of Honor.

Paris, Jan. 14.—President Poincaré on his latest trip to the front, from which he returned yesterday, in addition to presenting the colors to the bluejackets there and visiting Hazebruck, went to the British headquarters, where he had a long conversation with Field-Marshal Sir John French and the Prince of Wales and invested the British generals, Sir Douglas Haig and Smith-Dorrien, with the insignia of Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor. These were conferred at the special request of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

From British headquarters President Poincaré, undeterred by the serious risks from German shells, drove in an automobile to Arras, accompanied by the prefect of Arras, the mayor and the bishop. President Poincaré visited every part of the ruined city, whose aspect of utter desolation deeply moved him.

President Poincaré inquired particularly if the 3,000 inhabitants who remain in the city were getting sufficient food, and before leaving spoke a few words of encouragement to a number of the citizens, mostly elderly people. The president gave the mayor 1,000 francs for the poor of the city.

HOW DENMARK VIEWS IT.

Thinks Grey's Reply Cordial and Frank Statement.

Copenhagen, via London, Jan. 12.—Great Britain's reply to the American note bearing on the search of neutral vessels is considered by the press and people of Denmark as a cordial and frank statement, but it is contended that the increase of imports from the United States is due to the fact that supplies from Germany and Russia have been cut off and Danish merchants have been compelled to turn to America, the only large exporting nation not engaged in the war.

The belief is expressed that this increase in the importation of supplies from America will continue after the war, products being brought here direct instead of through other countries, as heretofore.

A GRAND YIELD.

May Have Crop Exceeding 180,000,000 Bushels.

Kansas, City, Jan. 14.—According to reports received here that averaged eight inches over the Kansas wheat belt has melted and every drop has soaked into the ground, putting the soil and growing wheat in prime condition. It is estimated the melting snow was equal to two inches of rain, sufficient moisture to put the growing wheat in fine condition up to April 15th.

Leading wheat farmers believe that with favorable conditions through April and May, Kansas, with her increased acreage, will exceed the great crop of last year, which rounded out 180,000,000 bushels.

BRITAIN'S SYRIA PLANS.

Protectorate, Descendant of Mohammed Ali as Sovereign.

Rome, Jan. 14.—The Cairo correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia says that Great Britain is planning to transform Syria into an independent kingdom with Prince Mohammed Daud, a direct descendant of Mohammed Ali, who conquered Syria in 1831-32, but was compelled by the European powers to relinquish his control of the country in 1841, as sovereignty under an English protectorate. This, the correspondent says, will bring to a realization Great Britain's hopes to build a railway from the Syrian coast through Jerusalem, Damascus and Delhi to Calcutta.

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GIFTS TO RED CROSS.

The Ladies of Frontenac and Kingston Very Busy.

These donations were received by the Red Cross Society from Dec. 15th to Dec. 31st, 1914:

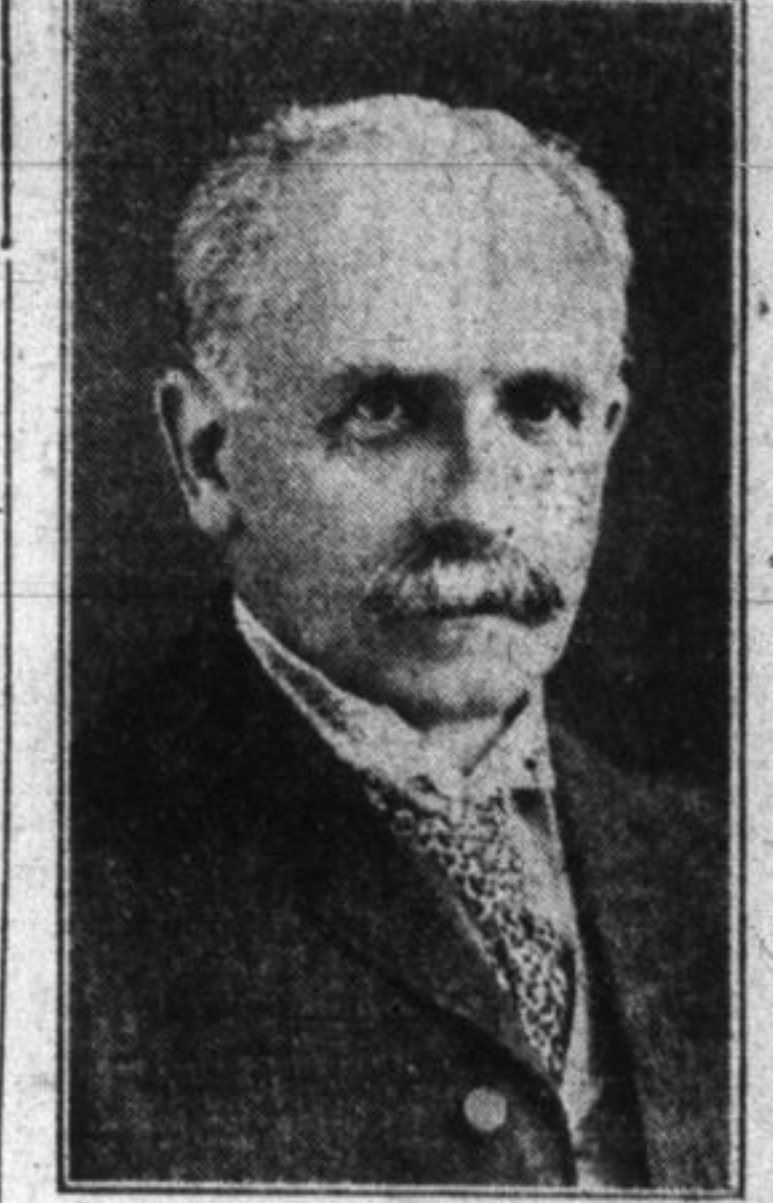
- Bay View Women's Institute, (Miss A. F. Fairfield, secretary)—7 army shirts, 7 pair socks, 8 Balalava caps, 3 dozen handkerchiefs, 3 pairs wrist-lets. Swastika Club, Methodist Sunday school, Sydenham—62 pair socks, 4 knitted cholera bands, 2 pairs wrist-lets. Mrs. E. W. Spence, 1 pair socks; Mrs. R. H. Gates, Pittsburg, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. B. Sutherland, 2 pairs socks; Mrs. M. A. Brooks, 5 pairs socks. Trinity Church, Wolfe Island—Mrs. Oscar Fawcett, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Robert Payne, 3 pairs socks; Mrs. Hazel Pavcett, 1 pair socks. Mrs. E. W. Spence, 1 pair socks; Rev. C. W. Harris, Marmora, 3 pairs socks, 2 pairs wristlets, 3 scarves; Maple Leaf Mission, Perth Road, 32 pairs socks; Mrs. Garrett, Joyville, 7 pairs socks; Catarqui, per Mrs. Elliott, 5 pairs socks; Mrs. D. Stratton, 1 pair socks; Mrs. J. H. Walker, Pittsburg, 1 pair socks; Mrs. S. E. Harrington, Pittsburg, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Davis, Joyville, 1 pair socks; Mrs. G. Irwin, Murvale, 1 pair socks; Mrs. George Keyes, sr., Wolfe Island, 3 pairs socks; Mrs. Margaret Adams, 2 pairs socks; Miss Peters, 2 pairs socks; Miss Graves, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Fred. Ferguson, Inverary, 17 pairs socks; Miss B. Oliver, 1 scarf; Mrs. G. Garrett, Zealand, 1 dozen handkerchiefs; Mrs. R. V. Rogers, 1 dozen spools thread; Mrs. Giles, bandage rollers; Rev. J. Cantrell, Mallorytown, 1 pair socks; Mrs. T. Fisher, Sunbury, 1 pair socks. Mrs. W. H. Mallett, Sharbot Lake—28 pairs socks, 10 pairs half-socks, 9 pairs wristlets, 5 pairs bed socks, 12 housewives. Included in the above donation, Mrs. S. C. Bourke, Oso Station, 1 pair wristlets; Mrs. J. Warren, Oso Station, 1 pair wristlets; Miss Boyce, Oso Station, 1 pair wristlets; Mrs. Thomas Webster, 1 pair socks; Mrs. W. H. Conboy, 1 pair socks. Mrs. McIntosh, hand-painted china to be sold; Mrs. Bellhouse, 1 knitted cholera band, 1 pair wristlets; Mrs. Stratton, 1 pair socks; Mrs. J. McBratney, Sunbury, 2 pairs wristlets; Brantford, 10 pairs socks. Work done for the society—knitted scarves, Miss Devlin, 2; Miss Barclay, 1; Miss Edwards, 1; Mrs. Way, 1; Miss Booth, 1; Mrs. Stevenson, 1; Miss Aldridge, 1; Mrs. Smith, 1; Miss Harold, 1; Mrs. Harold, 1; Miss Abrams, 1; Mrs. McFarlane, 3; Mrs. W. H. Asselstine, 1; Mrs. De Carteret, 2; Mrs. Gowen, 1; Miss Crier, 1; Miss H. Fraser, 1; Miss Drummond, 1; Mrs. Ashby, 2; Miss Baker, 1; Miss E. Turnbull, 1; Mrs. Huff, 1; Mrs. J. R. Henderson, 1; Miss Shaw, 1; Mrs. Clayton, 1. Knitted cholera bands—Mrs. Fraser, 1; Mrs. McFarlane, 1; Mrs. John Baxter, 2; Miss Sanderson, 1; Mrs. J. R. Henderson, 1. Wristlets—Mrs. Going, 5 pairs; Mrs. J. Rook, Newburgh, 3 pairs; Miss Devlin 3 pairs, Miss E. Lyman 9 pairs, Mrs. Huff 3 pairs, Mrs. Guthrie 1 pair, Mrs. Baird 1 pair, Mrs. Drummond 1 pair. 2 Balalava caps, Mrs. H. R. Huff. Socks—Mrs. J. W. Corbett, 2 pairs; Mrs. John Baxter, 2 pairs; Mrs. McMahan, 1 pair; Mrs. James Lesslie, 6 pairs; Mrs. Smythe, 1 pair; Mrs. Hyslop, 1 pair; Miss E. Lyman, 1 pair bed socks. Flannel bands—Miss Keen, 2; Charity Circle King's Daughters, 56; Mrs. Ellis, 16; Miss Richmond, 7; Miss Sutherland, 12; Mrs. G. Friend, 36; Miss Baker, 6; Mrs. Teany, 12. Army shirts—Mrs. Payne, 3; Mrs. J. Leslie, 2. Nightshirts—Mrs. Guthrie, 15; Mrs. J. Henderson, 3; Mrs. Hyslop, 2; Sydenham Street Methodist Church—1 pair socks, 3 pairs wristlets, 1 knitted cholera belt, 3 scarves. Sunbury, per Mrs. C. Smith—Army shirts 12, nightshirts 16, nightgowns 24, abdominal bandages 12, flannel bands 61, 6 pairs socks, 1 pair wristlets, 9 pairs socks knit with wool donated by Miss K. Dinning. Collins Bay, per Mrs. Clarke—Nightshirts 12, 4 pairs socks. Spaffordton Road, per Mrs. C. S. Rutledge and Miss Rutledge—32 shirts, 8 pairs socks, 4 pairs wrist-lets. Harrowmirth, per Miss F. Stewart—12 night shirts, 24 pairs pairs-wristlets, 14 army shirts, 40 pairs socks, 6 cholera bands, (knitted). Catarqui, per Mrs. Elliott—12 pairs socks. KHOST REBELLION QUELLED. Troublemakers Driven Back to Upper Nadzak. Bombay, Jan. 14.—The rebellion of the tribesmen of the Khost district is at an end. Several thousand participants, who undertook a raid along the north-west frontier, have been defeated, with loss, by the North Waziristan militia. The latter lost Capt. Gotley and six men killed. The tribesmen were driven back to the Upper Nadzak slopes, and have now been entirely dispersed.

CHAIRMAN FOR 1915

JAMES CRAIG'S SERVICE ON BOARD OF EDUCATION.

He is Native of Kingston, and Served in City Council Thirty Years Ago—Well Known in Local Fraternal Societies.

James Craig, who was on Wednesday night, elected chairman of the Board of Education, was the born in Kingston, being a son of the late John Craig, and has lived all his life in his native city, with the exception of fourteen years, which he spent at Trenton, Ont. He has always taken a keen interest in education, in fact it has been his chief hobby. If it might be so termed. For seven years Mr. Craig has been a member of the board in this city, and he has been of valuable assistance in the carrying on of the work. He has served on all the committees, and one year was chairman of the finance committee. While in Trenton he devoted what time he could to the



JAMES CRAIG The new chairman of the Board of Education.

question of education, and while there had the honor of being the chairman of the union school board. Mr. Craig also served a term in the city council. About thirty years ago, he was elected chairman of the board. He has always taken a keen interest in local affairs, and was ever ready to give his warm support to anything which had for its object the upbuilding of the city. On the board he has been regarded as one of the "daddies" and his advice on all matters was as all times eagerly sought.

Among fraternal societies Mr. Craig is well known. He is a member of St. John's A. F. & A. M., and is treasurer of Court Frontenac I.O. O. F. He is also interested in the U. W. He is also vice-president of the Kingston Public Library Board, a past president of St. Andrew's Society and a director of the Kingston Horticultural Society. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church, and a member of St. Andrew's. All his life he has been interested in business school work, and served many years as superintendent in several of the local churches.

During the seven years Mr. Craig has been a member of the Board of Education, he was only absent from meetings on four occasions. This is a record that anyone might well be proud of. At the present time Mr. Craig is bookkeeper for Nickle & Farrell, but for some years he was at the head of the local agency of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, of London, Ont. Under his able guidance the board is bound to "make good" and his many friends throughout the city join with his colleagues in wishing him every success.

WHERE PERILS LURK.

Admiralty Warning to Navigators On Scottish Coast.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The American consul-general at London today sent this message to the state department: "Admiralty announces pilotage compulsory for vessels drawing over eight feet, and navigation highly dangerous without pilot at Firth of Forth. Pilot stations Isle of Man, navigation to the westward of Isle of Man dangerous without pilot. Same applies to Moray Firth, Station Wick or Burghhead. Navigation dangerous southward of line joining Findhorn and Terbetness without pilot. All entrances to Heaps Flow dangerous. Examination services established entrance Noxa and Hoy Sounds."

Mrs. Margaret D. Gray, widow of the late John Gray, Prescott, died at Quebec on Wednesday. She was known in Carleton Place, having frequently visited here with her son, Rev. F. G. Gray. James W. Johnston, Reachburg, died at Pembroke, at the ripe old age of ninety-four years.

Money for Money--- Pound for Pound



—there's no food that equals Grape-Nuts in concentrated food-strength.

A pretty big claim, but listen—

"All-wheat food" sounds good to most people, but Grape-Nuts goes one better. It not only contains the entire nutriment of wheat, but also the rich nourishment of barley.

More! Grape-Nuts is long baked and digests quickly. Most wheat foods—bread for instance and some so-called breakfast foods—require 2-1/2 to 3 hours for digestion.

Grape-Nuts food digests generally in about one hour.

Being highly concentrated, there's more actual food value, weight for weight, in Grape-Nuts than in some other foods sold in bigger packages.

Grape-Nuts contains the vital bone, muscle and nerve making phosphates necessary for health and life, but lacking in most wheat foods—white bread especially. A daily ration of Grape-Nuts readily makes up for this lack.

Ready to eat from the package, appetizing, nourishing, economical—

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

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