

DREAM OF WAR LORDS

ALSATIANS DESCRIBE GERMAN'S IDEA OF REIGN OF FORCE.

Abbe Wetterle Says Emperor William Is Weak and Unbalanced and Is the Victim of the Pan-Germanist Party—Patriotic Military Organizations Are Supported by Armament Firms.

Writing from Bordeaux a few days ago, a special correspondent gives an account of an interview with two Alsatian patriots, who tell of the dream of the Kaiser's advisers of a wide-wide Germany and the inauguration of the reign of force.

I had a long talk to-day, writes the correspondent, with the famous Alsatian patriot, the Abbe Wetterle, who was the leader in the Alsatian Autonomous party in the Reichstag before the war.

Helmer, the defender of the caricaturist Hanzi at the Leipzig court on a charge of treason, was also present. The two patriots fled to France at the outbreak of hostilities to avoid being imprisoned. Both expressed the opinion that the Kaiser himself did not want war, but was rushed into it by the Crown Prince and the war party.

I asked their opinion of the Kaiser's character, and received the reply that he was mediocre, dictatorial, with power, applying himself especially to many interests. He was rather weak and unbalanced, and very sentimental, but he was certainly more chivalrous than the majority of Germans, though after his many faux pas he did not inspire the people with much confidence.

Replying to further questions, the Abbe Wetterle said, "Wilhelm was certainly pacifist before the war. He like to play at being a soldier, but at heart was nothing but a good business man, anxious to apply himself to his crown in a European way.

"The Kaiser is the victim of the military and pan-Germanist parties, who called him coward because he was too peaceful, and who (without his knowledge and contrary to his desire and intentions) prepared the present crisis.

"When the deed was done the Kaiser, who, through misinformation, believed the cause a righteous one, threw himself heart and soul into the conflict.

I asked why the militarists succeeded in convincing the empire that war was necessary; and the Abbe Wetterle said, "All the patriotic and military organizations are supported by big armament firms, who worked systematically to transform a people of thinkers and philosophers into a nation of unscrupulous conquerors.

"Soon an extremely dangerous state of mind spread all over the country, like that of world commerce and great industries, dreamed of imposing her unchallenged domination over the whole civilized universe.

"The pan-Germanists are supported by getting their theories accepted, even by the democracy.

"And what are these theories?" I asked.

He replied: "That the German belonged to a race of givers, and was alone predestined to enjoy political rights, all others being only herds or slaves. The pan-Germanists had redrawn the map of the world. All countries whose populations had some remote strain of German blood in their veins must sooner or later, by persuasion or violence, become part of greater Germany.

"The furious madmen of these powerful organizations found accomplices in German savants so proud of their knowledge as to believe that nothing existed outside of them. The merchants and manufacturers who saw in Germany's gigantic army and navy only the means of conquering the world's markets also lent a willing hand.

"It is because Germany took up this stupidly provocative attitude because she tried by cunning and force to eliminate all her competitors, because she showed herself without pity to subject races, and because she refused elementary rights even to her allies, that she is universally detested, and that at the time when a powerful coalition is smashing her she finds no one to lend her a helping hand.

M. Helmer told me that before he and Abbe Wetterle fled Alsatisians were warned that all who sheltered from private information he had learned that Dr. Steffermann, another Alsatian ex-deputy of the Reichstag, had been shot, and that famine was now spreading all over Germany.

German wounded are being attended to all over central and southern France. After being wounded in the beginning of the battle of the Marne they remained for eight days at Almont, foodless and without attention, and were finally abandoned by the fleeing Germans.

Many expressed joy at having fallen into the hands of the French, though a doctor at the hospital told me that some feared they would have their throats cut.

A number of them declared that they left Dresden in the belief that they were going to the manoeuvres, and that until they reached the banks of the Rhine they knew nothing of the war.

Longing Yet. Young Husband (sentimentally, as he stops with his bride in front of a show window)—Do you remember, my dear, that it was here in front of this very jeweler's shop that we first met each other? You were looking longingly at that very necklace.

Bride (with a sigh)—I remember—and still I haven't got it.

Powerful Lamps. New types of incandescent street lamps are capable of 5,000 candle power.

Rev. J. P. Clarry, St. James' church, Peterboro, has accepted an invitation to Belleville West Church, Belleville. Rev. Benj. Geatrix, Osawa, has accepted the invitation to St. James' church, Peterboro.

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ROMANTIC DARDANELES.

Allyes Will Find the Famous Straits a Hard Nut to Crack.

In a land and sea of romance and tragedy, encompassing almost more of those elemental and emotional atmospheres than any other of similar radius, is the strait of the Dardanelles, otherwise the Hellespont.

The demolition of several forts, as reported recently, does not leave the strait open for the passage of vessels of the allies. The 45 miles of the strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Egean Sea are not only protected by old but also by new forts, and by those more modern and subterranean inventions such as floating and submarine mines.

The strait is narrow, considering the vast overflow from the Sea of Axov, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, harboring such volumes from vast watershed as flow through the Danube, the Dniester and many lesser streams.

Not only is the Hellespont strongly fortified with big guns, both on the European and Asiatic shores, but east of the Sea of Marmora is the yet narrower strait of the Bosphorus, 17 miles long, connecting the Turkish Sea of Marmora with the big Black Sea, which the Russians practically control.

The Bosphorus is also impenetrably fortified and mined, and vessels forcing the Dardanelles would be compelled to force that strait to make an opening from the waters of the Grecian archipelago, or the Egean Sea to the Black Sea and to lay siege to Constantinople on the European side and the twin city of Scutari on the Asiatic side.

The Dardanelles takes its name from Dardanus, who was supposed to have founded the lost city of that name near that other and far more famous lost city, ancient Troy. It is from one to five miles wide, the most romantic part of the passage being only a mile wide between Sestos in Europe and Abydos in Asia, where "Leander swam the Hellespont his Hero for to see," at the time of the largely mythical war of the Greeks and Trojans so celebrated by Homer.

The feat of Leander has for long years been pronounced impossible, but Lord Byron, rhyming voluminously of all this region of song, in 1810, swam the Hellespont, club-footed as he was, from Sestos to Abydos.

Here, too, Xerxes crossed with his great army, 480 B. C., and half a century later Alexander the Great passed from one shore to the other with his all-conquering hosts. Long later Romans and crusaders from England and France overran these lands and waters. The very name of Mohammedan Constantinople dates from the removal of the Roman capital to Byzantium by Constantine, a Christian Emperor, who in A.D. 330, with great pomp, inaugurated the new capital and christened it Constantinople.

In 1807 Admiral Duckworth, of the British navy, forced the passage of the strait to Constantinople. Various other invasions sought final control, but in 1841 one of those treaties was made which are made to be broken, declaring that no foreign ship might pass the Dardanelles without the consent of Turkey.

In 1891 the Sultan gave permission for vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet to pass through even when carrying soldiers, and during the Russian-Japanese war the Russian cruisers, Peterburg and Smolensk, sneaked through from the Black Sea under commercial flag, hoisted the Russian flag when the cables into the Red Sea, stopped German and British ships and ceased these exploits only when they received instructions from the Czar to do so, delivered to them by British cruisers off Zanzibar.

DISTINCTIVE TAILORED FROCK.

the most decided innovation. It is developed in olive drab covert cloth.

Remarkably simple is this costume in covert cloth, showing the new redingote with Empire waist. The yoke has the full skirt attached to it with a cord of its own material, and the neck may be high or low. The skirt is full and quite short, while the sleeves are long and close fitting.

The entire costume calls for 4 yards of 48-inch material.

The fashionable cloths are so wide that they cut to splendid advantage in this design much sewing is saved by placing the back gore, the collar front gore, back of the yoke and belt on a lengthwise fold of the material.

The collar and belt are placed crosswise of the goods while the back of yoke, front gore and back are arranged lengthwise. Beginning at the left and going to the right, the parts of the pattern are placed on the cloth in the order named above. The cuff is laid on a lengthwise thread opposite the back gore, and to the right of the cuff will be found room for the piecing. The space intervening between the selvedge and front gore is taken up with the sleeve and pocket, both of which are arranged on lengthwise thread.

The front is arranged to the right of the front gore, but over a lengthwise thread. But cutting out the neck edge of the front 3/4 of an inch above single small "o" perforations, the open neck may be obtained instead of the high finish. Perforations are also supplied to indicate the change of line of the skirt from a pointed to a round effect.

FALLEN IN BATTLE.

How the Various Nations Identify Their Soldiers in War Time.

Every nation has its own particular method of identifying its dead in war time. Each British soldier has a small oblong card (known officially as Army Form B, 2,067), which is stitched inside the tunic. On it are entered particulars of the man's name and regiment, next-of-kin, etc.

Besides this, every article of the man's clothing is stamped with a number which corresponds to one written opposite his name in the regimental records, as well as the county depot of his battalion.

Our method is more elaborate than that of Germany, whose soldiers carry a metal disc bearing a number, which corresponds with a number at the Berlin War Office. After a battle numbers, not names, are telegraphed and verified.

And the effectively of this system may be judged by the fact that after the fighting round Metz in 1870, when the casualties exceeded 40,000, complete lists were posted in the capital two days later.

The Japanese system is very similar. Each man has three discs—one round his neck, one in his waist belt, and a third in his boot—on each of which are three numbers corresponding to the wearer's name, corps, and brigade respectively, while the Russian soldiers wear a numbered badge shaped like an "ikon"—sacred picture image—which is formally blessed by the priests.

Italy uses a small zinc plate affixed to the trousers at the waist, on which are embossed the soldier's name, place of origin, number, and date of enlistment, while the Portuguese cavalry soldier has a number stamped on his spur, the infantry having a similar number stamped on their leggings.

The French, who formerly used little aluminum name-plates, which in war with savages seemed an irresistible attraction to the enemy, now use little cards like ours; but Austria still has an ornate identification badge of gun-metal, shaped like a locket, with inside all particulars inscribed on little parchment leaves.

Turkey alone among the nations issues to her soldiers no formal identification badge. Said Edhem Pasha, when commemorating with regard to the omission: "A dead man is of no use to the Sultan; why, therefore, trouble about him?"

Rich Bee-Tree Found. A bee-tree has just been found by Edwin Cripps in the bush of James Black of Everton, a few miles from Guelph. The tree was cut down by Mr. Cripps and Mr. Black and sons, assisted by John Simons, of the Everton Apiary, a bee expert.

The tree, a large maple, was opened some 25 feet from the stump and was found to contain over seven feet of beautiful honey in the comb, about 12 inches in diameter and nearly 150 pounds in weight. It is only a short time since Mr. Simons located and tapped a standing basswood tree in Erin township, with a good find of honey, the colony in this case being of thoroughbred Italian species.

Wealth has its penalties. You never hear of a poor man spending money for dyspepsia tablets.

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THE ORLOFF DIAMOND.

Russia's Magnificent Jewel Was Once the Eye of an Idol.

The magnificent gem, known to history as the Orloff diamond, which in its rough state formed the eye of an idol in a temple near Trichinopoly, was stolen by a Frenchman, who escaped with his prize to Persia, and who, fearful of being discovered, was glad to dispose of his ill-gotten gain for a sum of about \$10,000.

The man who bought the stone sold it to one Shafras, an astute Armenian, for \$60,000. Shafras had conceived the idea that by carrying the stone to Russia he would obtain from the Empress Catharine the Great a princely sum for it.

How to travel in safety with the stone, the theft of which had, of course, been discovered and proclaimed, became a grave consideration. It was too large to swallow, and no mode of concealment presented itself to Shafras that seemed secure from discovery.

The way in which he solved the problem is remarkable. He made a deep incision in the fleshy part of his left leg, in which he inserted the stone, closing the wound carefully by sewing it up with silver thread.

When the wound healed the Armenian merchant set out on his travels quite boldly and although more than once apprehended, rigorously searched and even tortured a little, he was obdurate and firmly denied having the stone in his possession.

Having at length reached his destination he asked from the Empress the sum of \$200,000 for the gem, an amount of money which Catharine was unable to raise at the moment.

We next find the Armenian at Amsterdam with the intention of having his diamond cut. Here the stone was seen by Count Orloff, who determined to purchase it for presentation to his royal mistress, the Empress Catharine.

The sum ultimately paid for the gem was about \$250,000 in cash, together with an annuity of \$2,500 and a patent of nobility. Shafras flourished exceedingly and died a millionaire.

Pretty Dilapidated.

On a dilapidated narrow gauge railroad in a certain state a traveler was struck with the general air of hopelessness of the entire country. Referred to as falling in, the pieces and houses unpainted and dilapidated were seen as mile after mile was reeled off. Finally a countryman got on, and the two fell into conversation.

"Country around here looks fearfully dilapidated," remarked the traveler. "Yass, but jest wait an' yo'll see sump'n' wuss," replied the countryman. The train stopped. They looked out and saw a rail missing ahead. The entire train crew clambered out, crowbars in hand, proceeded leisurely to the rear of the train and in due time loosened a rail and carried it forward. It was spiked into position, and the train proceeded. "Somebody stole a rail!" asked the traveler. "Yaas, about twenty year ago, I reckon. Evah since they hain't nobody bought a new one."

When the train comes back they've gatter stop an' talk behind 'em. Ain't that the dilapidatedest thing ye ever see, stranger?"

The Meaning of Calumet.

You will often run across the word calumet in connection with Indian tales of war, and unless you are familiar with its meaning you are apt to be puzzled by it.

Calumet is the name of the peace pipe used by the North American Indians. It consisted of a tobacco pipe having a large bowl, generally of polished red marble or sandstone, and a stem of reed or painted wood decorated with feathers and about two and one-half feet long.

After a peace treaty had been signed the Indians used to pipe with the host to tobacco and present it to the representatives of the party with which they had made peace, themselves smoking it afterward. The Indians also presented the calumet to any visitor, and to refuse it was to declare war with those who proffered it.

The word calumet is not in itself Indian; it is a Norman word meaning shepherd's pipe and was given by the early French settlers to the Indian pipe of peace because of its general resemblance to the musical instrument of the field.

Odd Marriage Customs.

An Arab wedding lasts seven days. The bride and groom sit at the ceremony in a tent. It is then proper for him to cry out in delight at its loveliness, and then, as in the Bible, "the friend of the bridegroom, who standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice." The people outside the tent raise an answering cry.

In Turkey the bride stands behind a screen during a part of the ceremony and is first seen at its conclusion. A Moorish wedding is also a seven day affair.

Streets Swept by Convicts.

The public streets in the towns of Java are daily swept and kept clean by native convicts. They go to work chained together in parties of twenty or thirty under the superintendence of barefooted native soldiers, clad in ill-fitting uniforms, who would instantly shoot their charges down if they tried to escape during their working time when they are unchained.—Wide World Magazine.

The Wrong Chap.

"Young man, you call regularly to see my daughter?" "I do." "I want to know if your intentions are serious."

"You must have the wrong man, Mr. Wombat. I call to collect the payments on her piano."

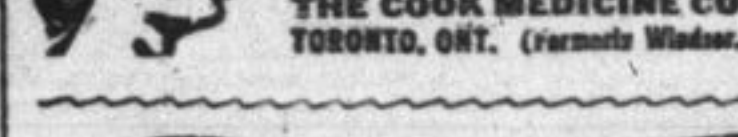
To Use Motorcycles.

The postoffice in England intends to try the motorcycle for rural service. Orders have been placed for experimental machines.

The Smith's Falls Board of Education has refused to abolish the examination test for the entrance to high schools and Collegiate Institutes.

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