

LIVELY GERMAN RAID

FLED WHEN THE GUARD GAVE THE ALARM

The Foreigners Were Evidently From Washington State — They Intended To Cut the Pacific Cable.

Vancouver, B.C., May 17.—The first deliberate attempt at extensive damage in British Columbia originating apparently from Washington State and evidently attempted by Germans or Austrians came quite close to succeeding at midnight Friday in an attack on the cable station at Bamfield Creek on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The watchfulness of the sentry caused an alarm to be sounded and the military guard being roused the visitors beat their retreat. They got away in their launch, but which direction they took and where they now are is a mystery.

The intention of the raiders was evidently to put out of business the Pacific cable connecting England and Canada with Australia. Cable officials were awakened by a rifle shot fired by the sentry, who immediately afterwards fired at the fleeing forms of two men who got away to the beach and boarded a big launch. An armed guard of soldiers was out within a few minutes and in small boats searched nearby waters, but nothing more was found.

A Story of the Wayside.

Once 'pon a time a Traveler woke up in a valley and seen a bright face Young Man strain' nigh, an' de Traveler axed him fer please show him whar Mr. Happiness lived at, an' de Young Man said:

"You on de spot right now. It's whar you done had dat good rest last night. Mr. Happiness lives in de ground at yo' feet, an' w'en he hears de sound of yo' plow an' yo' pickax an' yo' hoe he'll come up an' almos' shake yo' two hands off—he'll be so glad ter see you!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Numbered Teaspoons.

Ten table etiquette was somewhat complicated in the days of that "hardened and shameless tea drinker," Dr. Johnson, when many people thought nothing of drinking ten or twelve cups at a sitting. It was considered proper for the cups and saucers of a party of tea drinkers to be all passed up to the hostess in one batch when replenishment was considered necessary, and in order that each person might be sure of getting back the right cup the teaspoons were numbered. When the cups were passed up those who did not require any more tea were supposed to place the spoon in the cup.—London Saturday Review.

Brilliant Mme. de Stael.

Mme. de Stael was about thirty-two years old when Bousilly wrote that she was neither imposing nor pleasing, but had "an eager, almost ravenous expression in the eyes and something masculine and assured in her countenance. Her lips were dry and arid, her movements and gestures imperious; her voice was soporific and her utterance rapid and energetic." She gave him the idea, he adds, "of creative genius taking the form of a woman destitute of beauty." It is said that she loved nothing better than to place herself beside Mme. Recamier, thinking that this beauty made the best foil to her own brilliant wit and expressive countenance.

Taking After Father.

"It has its father's nose!" "And its mother's eyes!" "And Aunt Alice's mouth!" "And Uncle Ebeneser's ears!" Such, multiplied by about a hundred, were the criticisms leveled by kind friends against the charming Fitzboodie baby.

No Time For Art.

"Real high art," said a comedian, "seldom strikes home. I played in a melodrama in my youth where the leading characters were grand artists, but their best scenes were only scouted at. Our villain had a death scene in the sixth act. He revealed in that scene. He writhed all over the stage. It was real high art! In a small town one night the scene shifter started to lower the slow curtain on his death much too soon. The dying villain, as he kicked about, whispered hoarsely: "Time there, young fellow. I ain't dead yet!" "Dead or not dead," said the shifter, "me hot supper's waitin' fur me!"

Gone Too Long.

"Did you ever chase a rambow, Tommy?" asked the teacher. "Oh, yes, ma'am," replied the boy. "And did you catch it?" "Sure, I caught it from mother when I got home."—Yonkers Statesman.

That Awful Certainty.

"It's a great thing to have a wife you can depend upon." "Do you mean yours?" "Sure, I can depend upon her to exceed her allowance for next month."—Philadelphia Ledger.

IN CAMP AT PYRAMIDS.

Australians and New Zealanders Are Splendid Lot of Fellows.

In a letter from Cairo a tourist says: "This city has never been so interesting. The streets are crowded with Australian and New Zealand soldiers, the finest looking men I have ever seen. Many of the ordinary soldiers have incomes of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year, and have enlisted as privates. It is strange to see these men in their khaki uniforms lurching at Shepherd's Grill Room, the most expensive restaurant in Cairo, dining at the fashionable hotels, and dancing at the Saturday night ball given at the Continental.

"Those from Queensland have sand colored sombreros caught up on one side with a large cockade of emu feathers; other sombreros are trimmed with fur, etc. It is rather curious to hear one of these good natured, unspoiled men say 'Thank you very much' to an Arab gamin who has given him back change for something he has bought.

"One rich man, a sergeant at Ab-bassia, was told to appear before the lieutenant of his regiment, and when he did so found that his superior officer was the chauffeur whom he had employed in Australia at \$12.50 a week. The democracy of the Australian contingent amazes strangers, as the officers do not hold aloof from the men in the way they do in other countries.

The most marvellous sight of all is the new city that has sprung up at the base of the Pyramids, behind the Mena House. I could hardly believe my eyes. Here is a tented city of over twenty thousand. Macadam roads have been laid in the sand, along which are thousands of tents and small shops of every description, containing things for the soldiers to buy, and a number of moving picture buildings; two of which, nearly finished, are very large. There is a little branch railroad that connects with the Cairo tram, so that provisions and so forth can be brought to different parts of this new city from Cairo.

"Australians are the most frank, open-hearted people I have ever met. They are delighted to have people talk to them, and pleased as school children with everything they see. They are like tigers, however, and are anxious to get at the Germans.

"The Mena House has been converted into a military hospital. While lunching there, through the kindness of an official, yesterday, I heard the solemn tramp of steps and saw a band of soldiers march by carrying a coffin covered by the Union Jack, with the poor boy's feet hat resting on it. Tears came into my eyes as I thought of his dying of pneumonia before he reached the front, a disease of which many have died at the Pyramids.

George III. and the Wigmakers.

When George III. ascended the throne of England his wealthy subjects were beginning to leave off wigs and to appear in their own hair, if they had any. As the sovereign was himself one of the offenders, the peruke makers, who feared a serious loss of trade, prepared a petition in which they prayed his majesty to be graciously pleased to "shake his head" for the good of distressed workmen and wear a wig as his father had done before him.

When the petitioners walked to the royal palace, however, it was noticed that they wore no wigs themselves. As this seemed unfair to the onlookers they selected several of the leading processions and cut their hair with any implement that came most readily to hand.

From this incident arose a host of curious caricatures. The wooden leg makers were said to have special claims on the king's consideration, inasmuch as the conclusion of peace had deprived them of a profitable source of employment; hence the suggestion that his majesty should not only wear a wooden leg himself, but enjoin the people to follow his laudable example.

Strictly Obedient.

Col. Kemys, of the Fortieth regiment, was remarkable for the studied composure of his diction. One day observing that a careless man in the ranks had a particularly dirty face, which appeared not to have been washed for a twelvemonth, he was exceedingly indignant at so gross a violation of military propriety.

"Take him," said he to the corporal, who was an Irishman, "take the man and lave him in the river." After some time the corporal returned.

"What have you done with the man I sent with you?" inquired the colonel. "Up sew the corporal's right hand across the peak of his cap." "Sure an't please y'r honor, and didn't y'r honor tell me to lave him in the river? And sure enough I left him in the river, and there he is now, according to y'r honor's orders."—London Mail.

A Hit of Nerve.

A short time ago a man was charged in Glasgow with stealing a herring barrel. After the charge had been proved the principal accuser thus addressed the magistrate:

"Deed, Sir Bailie, the man at the bar is a great rogue. The stealing of the barrel is naething to some of his tricks. He stole my signboard last week, and what does your honor think he did wi' it?" "That would be hard for me to say," replied the judge.

"Well, y'r honor, I'll tell y'r honor," said the witness. "He brought it into my ain shop wi' my ain name on't and offered to sell me't, as he said he thought it would be o' mair use to me than anybody else."—Glasgow News.

Wood Still Used.

Wood, the plan from which ancient Britons made a famous blow pipe, still is cultivated for that purpose in some parts of England.

There are only two places, where holding hands really counts—in a poker game and during a wedding ceremony. In the first case the hands are held together so that they will even wear side whiskers.

ON ONTARIO ROADS.

Northern Development Work Among Settlers Shows Good Progress.

The Province of Ontario, through its Northern Development Branch, has demonstrated in a striking manner the beneficent effect of better roads upon agricultural districts. Commissioner Whitson, who has supervised for three years the road-building activities of the service in New Ontario, in addressing his report to Premier Hearst, says: "When inspecting the different districts along the roads which have been constructed during the last three years, I find that good progress is being made by the settlers; along these roads nearly all the vacant land suitable for settlement is being taken up and improved. In the valley of the Rainy River exceptional progress has taken place; the settlers are now able to reach markets along the Canadian Northern Railway, which three years ago were inaccessible. Heretofore where no roads were constructed, the settler was merely marking time; since the construction of roads, he has taken courage, and is now clearing up large areas of land and in other ways improving his social condition. This will apply to almost all the sections where good roads have been constructed. It has encouraged the settlers to build schools and has made it possible for the children to attend them. This in itself has done much to stimulate settlement, as in the past the want of schools and their inaccessibility for lack of roads, I have found to be one of the great obstacles in the way of settlement."

Since 1912 the Northern Development Branch has been engaged upon the construction of 1,700 miles of roadway, chiefly in the great clay belt and in the Rainy River district. At the height of last season from 4,500 to 5,000 men were employed. There were under construction 708 miles of road, of which 255 were newly started in the year. Grading operations were proceeded with upon 296 miles; 108 were surfaced with gravel or crushed rock; 214 were partly graded, or improved by cutting down hills, and by ditching. Forty bridges were constructed. Three experimental farm plots were established at suitable locations. Last year's work involved an outlay of \$802,578.15. Since 1912 the expenditure by the Branch in this development has been \$2,076,833.27.

The chief markets in Canada are widely separated and the railway lines are an absolute necessity to general development. But, as Commissioner Whitson points out, the highway, stretching from the gate of the farm to the nearest railway station, has a distinctly encouraging effect upon the production. While the good road may be regarded as a free gift by the community to the individual farmer, the cost of it is usually more than repaid in the expenditure of the extra wealth earned by the farmer as one result of its construction. The farmer is a large consumer of the manufactures which do much to maintain cities. The last Dominion census gave a list of products totaling in value to approximately \$40,000,000 which found their market almost entirely in the rural districts, and they are but a small proportion of the goods purchased by the farmers throughout this country.

To Tax Signboards. The Ontario Government has struck upon a novel method for providing in part for the maintenance of roads which may be built under the new act. It deals with the regulation of signs and signboards erected along the roads or at varying distances back in the fields, and power is taken to apply any license fees imposed on advertisers, to the upkeep of highways.

The decision to consider these special forms of advertising as taxable properties develops as part of a general plan to utilize all possible sources of revenue during the year. It is learned that regulations applying to other and broader fields are now obtaining. Power is taken to prohibit or regulate the erection of signs and signboards and the exposing of any advertising device upon or within one-quarter mile from any suburban or main road.

Any such regulations would pass into the hands of appointed commissioners that might be appointed, and will apply to any road regardless of the protection under which it has been constructed.

New Ontario Settlement.

All advanced communities are conspicuous for the spaciousness of their roads and for the care and attention expended upon their construction and maintenance. The importance of good roads in agricultural districts has long been recognized and this is again illustrated in the recent report recently by Commissioner Whitson to the Premier of Ontario. When inspecting the districts of New Ontario along the roads constructed during the last three years the commissioner found that good progress is being made by the settlers and that nearly all the vacant land suitable for settlement is being taken up and improved. In the Rainy River valley the progress is exceptional, the settlers having been enabled to reach markets along the Canadian Northern Railway that were previously inaccessible.

Canadian Wins V.C.

Rev. John Martin, of Foochoo, China, who is home at Craighurst, Ont., after 20 years' service, has received word that his son, Lieut. Cyril Gordon Martin, has won the Victoria Cross. He has previously won the Distinguished Service Medal. It is stated that Lieut. Martin got into a German trench, and, although severely wounded in the thigh, blocked the ends and kept the Germans out until he received an order to retire. This is the second time that he has been wounded in the present war, and he is now in hospital in England. Rev. John Martin, with his family, is on his way to England.

The only time that some married couples get along at all when one of them is away visiting. Sweat at some time and they will laugh at you; laugh at them and they will swear at you.

BOOTS THAT STOOD THE TEST

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED, Canada's largest shoe manufacturers, supplied, within thirty-three days, 32,217 pairs of leather ankle boots and 30,000 pairs of canvas shoes for the outfitting of the First Canadian Contingent, the largest quantity supplied by any manufacturer.

These boots were worn by our soldiers on active service both in this country and in the training camps in England. They were subjected to the most severe usage that boots could be subjected to. They travelled over rough roads and smooth. They waded through mud and through slush past all description. They were soaked by the never-ceasing rains of an abnormally wet English winter. They were baked on hot stoves, grilled on steam radiators and roasted before open fires. Yet, THEY STOOD THE TEST.

Out of the entire 32,217 pairs of leather boots supplied by this company only a single pair was shown to be open to criticism when the Government enquiry was made six months later.

Experts employed by the Government examined 1365 pairs and 348 odd boots made by various manufacturers. Among the number were found only seven pairs of boots of Ames Holden McCready manufacture, of which five were found to be repairable, one pair unrepairable, and ONE PAIR HAD A SOLE UNDER GAUGE.

The best proof of the durability and serviceability of the Ames Holden McCready boots, however, was afforded by the sworn statements of soldiers who had worn these boots constantly from the time they were issued in September, 1914, right through to March, 1915. They swore that they had worn the boots through all the rough experiences at Valcartier and on Salisbury Plain and that they had given excellent service throughout. Sergeant Nussey, of Toronto, who had served twelve years in the British Army, appeared before the Committee with a pair of such boots still on his feet and submitted them to the committee's inspection.

The testimony of these witnesses has since been amply corroborated by numerous reports and letters received from

officers and soldiers at the front all testifying to the good wearing qualities of the Ames Holden McCready boots.

When the question was raised concerning the quality of the Canadian soldiers' boots, Ames Holden McCready Limited placed themselves IMMEDIATELY upon record, by writing to the Government, as desirous of having the most thorough investigation of the matter. The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee and the official enquiry followed. It occupied several weeks' time. The Committee stopped at nothing in their efforts to get at all the facts.

This Company purchased the best leather and supplies available in Canada and spared no expense in manufacturing the boots. All our invoices, and shop and manufacturing records were produced before the Parliamentary Committee for their inspection and information. We had nothing to hide and were proud of the boots which were furnished to the Government.

THE AMES HOLDEN McCREADY BOOTS CAME OUT OF THE ORDEAL UNSCATHED.

The Committee reported to Parliament that the boots supplied by this company substantially complied with the sample, that no paper or other fraudulent substances had been employed in their manufacture and that all charges involving the integrity of this company or of the boots supplied by them had been abundantly disproven by the sworn evidence taken before the Committee.

The report, which was adopted by Parliament, was A COMPLETE VINDICATION FOR AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED.

In bringing these facts prominently before the people of the Dominion, Ames Holden McCready Limited are actuated by the desire not only to protect their own good name—which needs no vindication with the thousands of Canadians who are familiar with this company and its products—but also that of a notable and important Canadian industry, which has been unwarrantably aspersed.

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