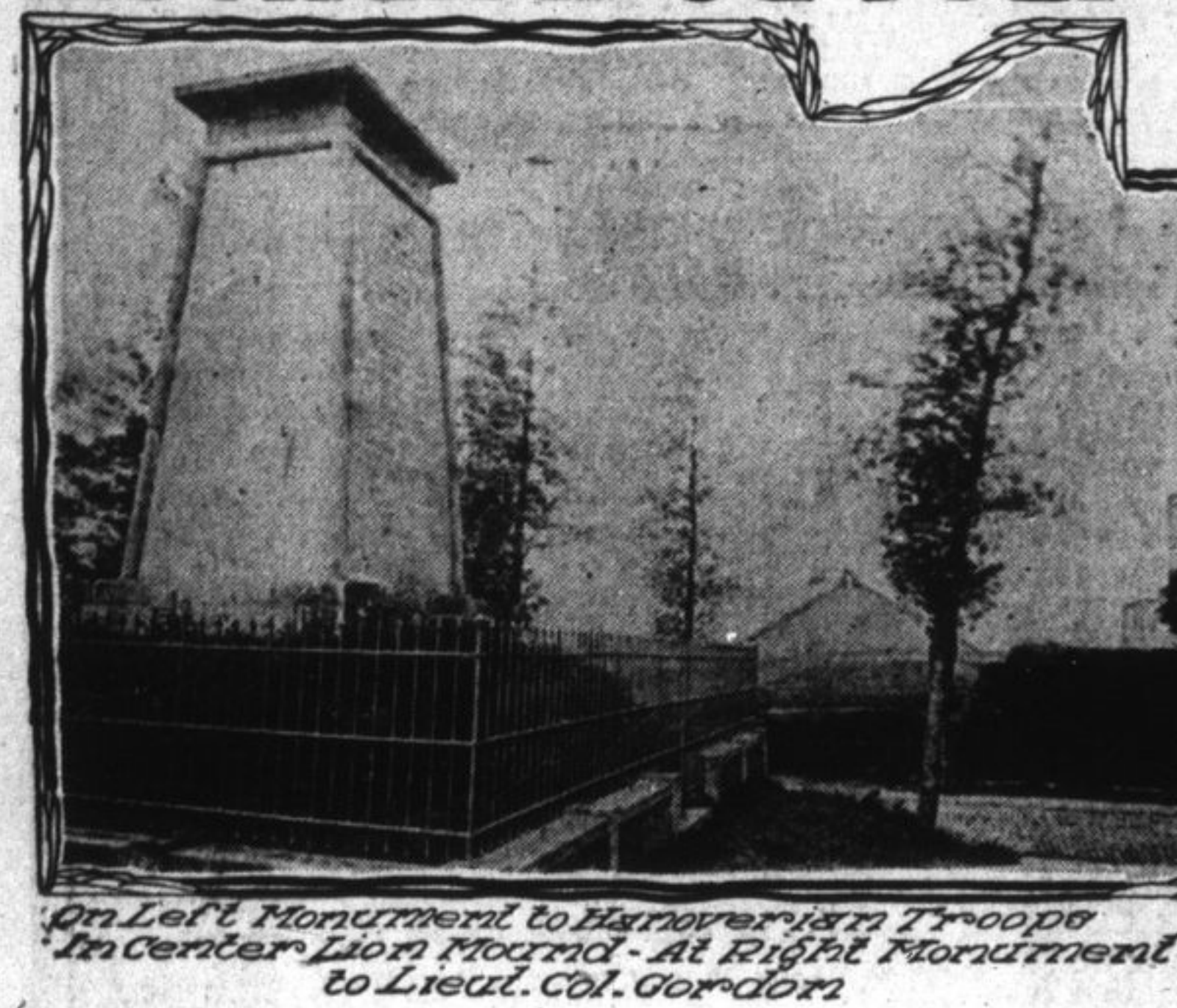


The Field at Waterloo One Hundred Years After the Battle



On Left Monument to Hanoverian Troops In Center Lion Mound - At Right Monument to Lieut. Col. Gordon



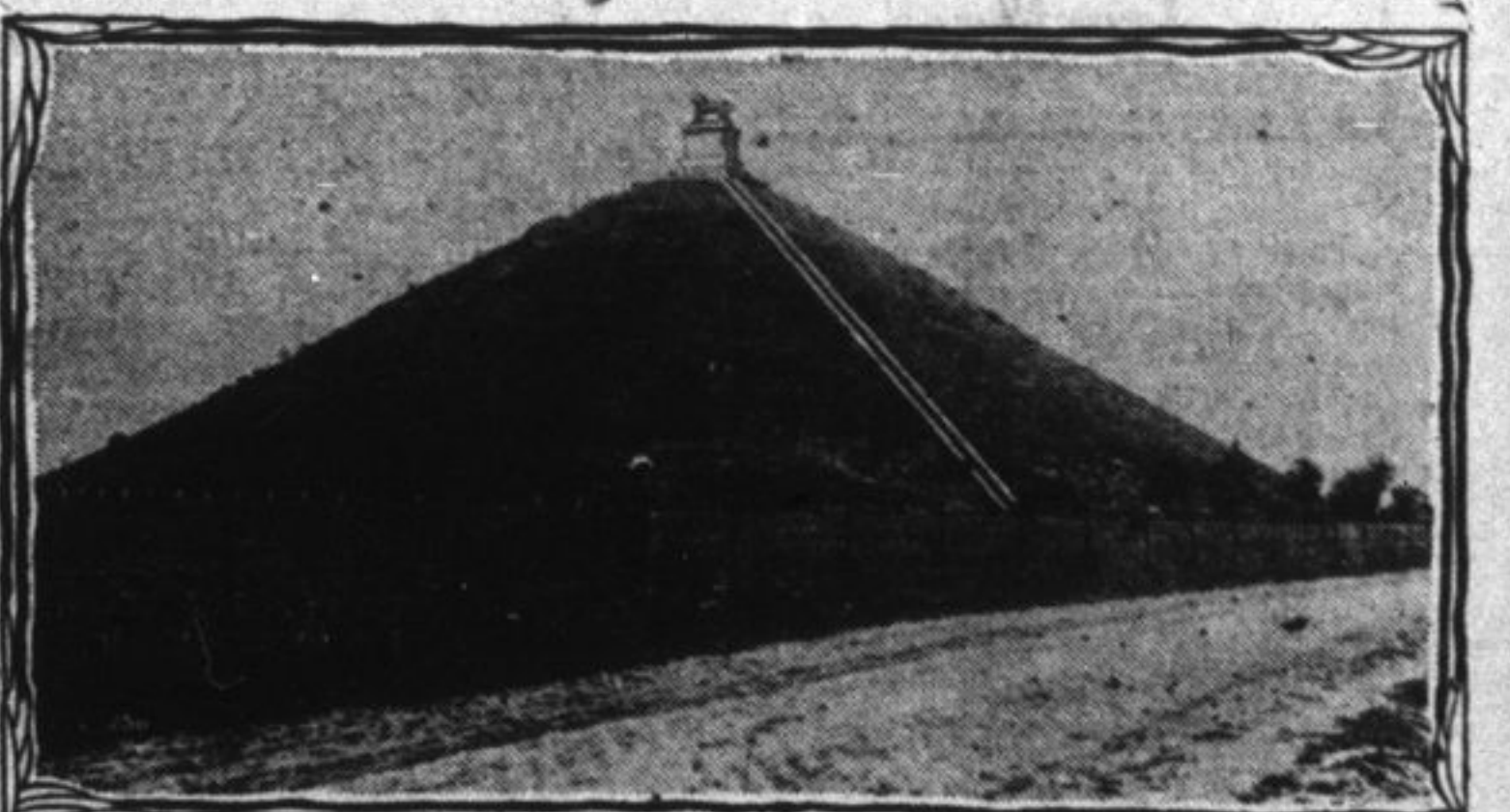
The Farm of the Sacred Hedge - An Important Site in the Battle of Waterloo



All that is Left of the Famous Chateau Hougoumont



Headquarters of General Wellington



The Lion Mound

Interesting Monuments and Ruins Now Dot the Field Where Napoleon Met His Final Defeat.

The horrors of war have always shocked the sensibilities of the average person and whilst in progress its carnage and the misery and deprivation occasioned thereby have been uppermost in the thoughts of the general run of mankind. But as time goes on and the war is looked upon more from its historical point of view and the part it has played in the affairs of nations, the scene of a decisive battle becomes a place of ever increasing interest and fascination. It is then the purely personal phase is lost sight of and its importance as an epoch in the world's history becomes more pronounced. One can study the marches and counter-marches, the charges and repulses and the results accomplished not so much as evidences of personal bravery or individual heroism and patriotism, but rather as they may have affected the destiny of some military chieftain or the inordinate ambition of some imperious nation. Such a scene is Waterloo, the battlefield that finally crushed the almost unconquerable Napoleon and established once more the peace of Europe which he had disturbed for a decade or more. It has been the Mecca of military men who must recognize in the career and tactics of the great man fighting in desperation his last battle, one of the foremost military heroes of all time, so they

might learn something of the art of war and profit as much from his failure as from his successes on other fields. It is also visited by thousands of civilians actuated by curiosity to see where the "Little Corporal" saw the last ray of hope fade away for his restoration, as well as view a battlefield which up to that time was regarded as the place of the most pivotal struggle in European history. Waterloo is about ten miles from Brussels and is reached by either steam train or automobile. At present it is within the German lines, although there has been little fighting near the field, which remains practically the same as it was before the Kaiser's men invaded Belgium. Wellington's Headquarters. In visiting the scene of the battle the first stop is usually made at the Village of Waterloo, the little steam tram stopping directly in front of the building which was used by the Duke of Wellington for a time as headquarters. It is now a restaurant and in order that the American traveller may understand that the tram will stop for some time at this point there is a sign on the house in English and reads "Standstill." This is directly under the French notice announcing the stopping of the train. Inside one may see the table and chairs used by the British commander, and it is quite the thing to drink a glass of rich milk while seated at this table. A number of in-

teresting relics, too, are on exhibition. The house is well preserved. Almost opposite Wellington's headquarters is the celebrated Waterloo church, where hundreds of wounded were cared for after the battle. During the present war it has been a haven for the refugees who fled at the approach of the German invaders. The church was restored in 1855 and contains a poorly executed bust of Wellington and numerous tablets in memory of English officers. The scene of the actual battle is about two miles beyond the village. There is no natural beauty about the place for it is just ordinary rolling country with here and there a small farm house or a ruin. It has none of the sylvan beauty of our Gettysburg or Chancellorsville, which are parks in themselves. However, the great events of the battle and its meaning to the world lends a never failing interest to the country about the scene of the conflict on that memorable June 18th, 1815, when the whole of Europe, leagued against Napoleon, avenged herself for the humiliating defeats she had so often suffered at his hands. France lost in one day

of the various nations who participated in the battle. Historic Ruins. A number of houses which played a part in the conflict can be seen from the mound—old ruins battered by shot and shell, bearing mute evidence of the awful fighting of a century ago. The Hougoumont—an old chateau where the allies made such a gallant stand, in perhaps the most interesting of the fact that twelve thousand men were engaged at that point and at least half of them perished either from bullets, or fire, as a part of the Hougoumont was burned by Napoleon's order when he found that the French were unable to take it from the allies. The woods about it was practically destroyed by cannon and later the few remaining trees were set fire in order to burn the dead bodies piled up in the orchard. Two graves are marked there, one being that of Captain Blackman, who fell during the fight, and Sergeant Cotton, a veteran of Waterloo who died at Mont Saint Jean in 1849. It was at his request that his body rest near the Hougoumont. It seems almost incredible that such a diminutive stronghold should have held out so long. To-day one shot from a "Busy Bertha" several miles distant would have demolished the whole place. Close by is a monument erected for Colonel Gordon who was killed while carrying order from his general to the Duke of Wellington. La Hale-Sainte, the farm of the Sacred Hedge, which Marshal Ney captured from the English at the commencement of the battle, is still in a fair state of preservation, although the fighting around it was severe. The door of the house bears traces of numerous bullets. Several of the unfortunate defenders fled into the kitchen adjoining the garden. The window was and is still secured with iron bars so that all escape was cut off. Several men were shot here and others were thrown into the kitchen well, where their bodies were found after the battle. An iron tablet bears an inscription to the memory of the officers and privates who fell in defense of the house. Plancenoit. To the southeast of the mound rises the village of Plancenoit, the scene of the terrible struggle between the French and Prussians. Here both sides fought with such unheeded desperation that it finally became a massacre. Most of the fighting was hand-to-hand and the strongest man won. One of the severest encounters took place in the cemetery of the village church, where many of the combatants were afterward buried. In the town is a sort of obelisk surmounted by a cross, which the King of Prussia directed to be erected to the memory of the soldiers killed in the battle. At the time of the siege of Antwerp in 1832 the French soldiers attempted to destroy the monument, but only succeeded in knocking off the cross at the top. A few days later it was replaced. There is also a French memorial in the town—a bronze eagle by Gerome commemorating the heroic attack of the French Imperial Guard under Marshal Ney. The monument was erected in 1904. The house, which marks Napoleon's headquarters, was not in reality his headquarters, as he only stopped in the yard for an hour or two to examine some maps. A chair and table were provided him by one of the inmates of the house. These pieces of furniture are on exhibition at the house. There are few trees left on the battlefield and the greater part of it is in grain. Even the historic old elm under which the Duke of Wellington is said to have stood during the battle, is no longer there. As the story goes, an Englishman purchased it from the owner and had it cut down and shipped to England, where he had it made into snuff boxes, cigar holders and other objects which he sold at fabulous prices. On a little hill to the east is La Belle Alliance, where Wellington and Blucher met after the battle. According to the tablet which marks the spot Wellington, after embracing the bluff old Field Marshal said: "Marshal, you are the first general of the world, for you have beaten Napoleon!" Not to be outdone Blucher then answered, "The glory of this day is due first to you." After that there were more embraces and the two men parted. At the foot of the mound there is a museum, where all sorts of relics are on sale—pieces of armor, belt buckles, bullets, sabres, parts of uniforms. These may or may not be authentic, but it is a well known fact that almost every year human bones are dug up on the field.

Promotions in the Public Schools

Catsaraqui School. From Junior I to Senior I—Evelyn Siddell, Jessie Siddell, Dorothy McCormack, Ernest Palamoutain, Charles Stanley, James Trueman, Wilfrid Hepburn, Eva Schofield, Anna McCormack, Albert Clarke, Florence Harkness, Nettie Trenhallo, Myrtle Caverly, Eva Hewett, Archibald McKellar, Clara Sears, Joseph Brown, Hazel Boutillier, Beatrice Wilkinson, Charles Smith. Junior I from Junior I to Senior I Division—Herbert Bellinger, William Keates, Blanche Curran, Marion Donoghue, Thomas Mercer, Henry Coventry, Clifford Bridgen, Margery Caverly, Cecil Bennett, Ethel Vincent Harold McIlroy. Junior I Honor certificates—Clara Sears, Nettie Trenhallo, James Trenhallo. Senior I to Second—Benjamin Finkstein, Evelyn Siddell, Jessie Siddell, Lena Anderson, Winifred Pagan, Clifford Peters, Stanley Kerishaw, Floy Peters, Margery Hewett, Emily Horsfall, Gordon Baker, Dorothy McCormack, Richard Caverly, Clarion Williams, Robert Trowbridge, Jessie Shepherd, Raymond Hogan, Fred Coventry, Herbert Sturges, Mabel Scrutton, Esther Circle, Vally Sharpe, Jessie Alberston, Frank Amey. Promoted at Examinations—Ethel Mercer, Evelyn Saunders, Kathleen Taylor, Camilla Fowler, Lulu Drysdale, Elizabeth Vincent, Sidney Wilson, Willie Pount, Alfred Payne, Harold D'ne, Robert Beck, Nicholas Colombis. Honor Certificates, September, to December, 1914—Gordon Baker, Clarion Williams, Thomas Vincent, Sidney Wilson, Alfred Payne, Frank Amey, Robert Trowbridge, Robert Beck, Willie Pount, Rose Johnstone, Floy Peters, Margery Hewett. Honor Certificates, January to June—Margery Hewett, Floy Peters, Frank Amey. Second to Junior Third—Mildred Keates, Sydney Wilson, William Harkness, Earl Keates, Evelyn Jackson, Maud Palamoutain, Jessie Dine J. Berry, Norma Todd, Jean Amey, Anna Hunter, Inez Cunningham, Ethel Simmons, George Hepburn, Clarence Adrian, Clyde Scrutton, Noble Fleming, Warner Albertson, Richard Hunter, Marguerite Corcoran, Florence Shepherd, Erwald Gow, Fred Rollow, Herbert Smith, Beatrice Kemp, Nellie Raven. Second to Examinations—Georgina Trueman, Ada Sherman, Robert McKellar, William Brown, Ernest Lower, George Laird. Honor Certificates—Mildred Kea-

well, Willie Gilmour, Mabel McMahon, Francis Pollitt, Melville Cornelius, Florence Goldys, Fred. La France, Wesley Kennedy, Bruce Johnston. Honor Certificates—Ada Turner, Fred In France, Margaret Tweedley. Junior Division of Junior I to Senior I Division of Junior I—Doris Hurd, Isabel Harris, Cuthbert Knowlton, Ada Law, Mary Lister, Lawrence Moore, Joseph Mann, Kenneth Wash, Arthur Mitchell, Phyllis McIlroy, Gwendoline Plumridge, S. Richards, Vera Ruttle, Florence Rayner, Arthur Tidman, Frank Timpon, Nellie Tweedley, Phoebe Wart, Agnes Williamson. Honor Certificates—Nellie Tweedley, Phyllis McIlroy. Senior I to Second—Lawrence Lamb, Robert Beddows, Hilda Botting, Arthur Jones Francis Ellerton, George Davy, Logan Volume Gallagher, William Wats, Edgar Henry, Eva Smith, Albert Ardern, William Hufmann, Thomas Wilson, and Marion (equal), Annie Ellerton, Bruce Holder, William Kershaw, Charlotte Campbell, Herbert McIlroy, equal; Hilda Sager, William Purdy, Harold Sager, Audrey Storms, Hannah Robbs, Edward Aldern, A. Taylor, Arthur Walshe, Marjorie, Horace Fiddan David Harris, Leo Kemp, William Harvey, Charles Wright, Thomas Tugwood, William Campbell, Edward Tanner; Dorothy Copley, Lorena Denna, equal; Clarence Knowlton; Adelaide Campion equal; Martha Tait, Cecil Plumridge, Eva Downey, George Tugwood. Honor Certificates—Hilda Botting, William Kershaw, Arthur Jones, Lawrence Lamb, Bruce Holder, William Hufmann, Edward Tanner, Francis Ellerton, Robert Beddows, Loreta Campbell, Sarah Brewster. From Second to Junior III—Jeanie Walsh, Mary Burnside, Vera Hemsley, Robert Irwin, Kathleen Healey, Bessie Easton, Melville Borland, Norman Gage, Herbert McQuay, Lawrence Tweedy, Cecil Kennedy, Melville Reid, Sidney Boneham, Dorothy Janeway, Florence Pringle, Edna Enderby, Henry Pople, Arthur Purdy, Edward White, Sterling Smith, Albert Hillard, Mary Patrick, Annie Matier, Clarence Clark, Daisy Henry, John Beddows, Bernice Hillier, Robert Burnside, Vera Phillips, Ellen Harvey, Mildred Dixon, George Storms, William Clark, Mabel Gordon, Vera Woods, George Bonny, Mary Gallows, Hazel Cornelius, Reginald McAllister, Annie Redmond, Hartley Kennedy. Honor Certificates—John Beddows, Vera Phillips, Vera Woods, Cecil Kennedy, Florence Pringle, Robert Irwin. Promotions Junior III to Senior III—Mildred Janeway, Agnes Mounster, Ellen Spratt, Eva Barnes, Pearl Davis, Reginald Howland, Pearl

Cassels, Doris Bearance, H. Noonman, Manson Pogue, Stanley Wilson, William Phillips, Ross Kemp, Violet Huffman, Naomi Salsbury, Celia Woods, William McPhee, Violet Betts, William Francisco, Arthur Arthur Mitchell, Phyllis McIlroy, Norman Wells, Kathleen Spooner, Mary Godwin, Albert Watta, Louie Harland, Ernest Ford, Ernest Millard, Henry Ardern, Mary Hughes, Irene Downey, Flossie Grass. Junior I to Second—Lois Hamilton, Phillip, Mildred Burth, Ernest Millard, Naomi Salsbury, Monson Pogue, Reginald Howland, Pearl Cassels, Mildred Janeway. Senior III to Junior IV.—Honora. —Hilbert Hartman, Thomas Mounster, George Cottman, Robert Gun, Hilda Hartman, Melville McQuay, Muriel Purdy, Stewart Howland, Mary Maxam, James Carman, Melville Scriven, Doris Coward, Arthur Shultz, Thomas Crozier, Agnes Savage, Edith Janeway, Frank Smith, Gilbert Neilson, Inez Maynes, Mildred, Downey, Hilda Kershaw. Honor Certificates.—Hilbert Hartman, Hilda Hartman, Thomas Crozier, Melville Scriven, Hilda Kershaw, Lillian Lower, Mary Maxam, Doris Coward. Pass.—Anson Hillier, Phelma Hafner, George Cottman, Robert Gun, Gladys Baker, Wallace Reid, Evelyn Smith, John Patrick, Charlie Purdy, William McQuay, Clarence Conley, Harold Bridgen, George Daybell, Jessie Davy, Mary Mullen, Merwin Kemp. Junior IV to Senior IV.—William Allen, George Bennett, Percy Boneham, Fred Bonny, Melville Boyd, Ernest Brennan, Minnie Boyd, Maud Burth, Oram Davies, Bertha Henry, Reta Hughes, Lillian Jamieson, Vernon Johnston, Doris Kershaw, Annie Kemp, Willa Lummel, Norman Mitchell, Alice Osborn, Mary Phillips, Madelon Robbs, Otho Teppell, Doris Williams, Collis Williams, Laura Wilson. Honor Certificates.—Maud Burth, Doris Kershaw, Doris Williams, Collis Williams, Laura Wilson. Depot School. Second to Junior Third—John Gow, Doris Stradling, Joseph Mason, Fletcher Bryant, Olive Mason, Frank Chinnery, Ruth Bryant, Vera Helsey, Elwood Vallier, Frederick Roushorn, William Harland. Honor Certificates—John Gow, Beulah Emmons, Albert Martin, Senior First to Second—James Maynes, Eva Lowers, Gerald Howland, Richard Helsey. Honor Certificates—Gerald Howland, James Maynes. Junior First to Senior First.—Helen MacGregor, Beaumont Grant, Senior First to Second—James Catermole, Ernest Chinnery, Joseph Jefferies, Carrie Shuffelbotham, Ber-

QUITE EXTRAORDINARY

THE CARDINAL WAS STOPPED BY GERMAN GUARDS. Another Affront Offered By Invaders To Heroic Belgian Prelate At Malines. Rotterdam, June 15.—The first report of what seems to be an extraordinary affair at Malines, with Cardinal Mercier again the central figure, comes from the Wolf Bureau. It purports to record a collision which took place between the inhabitants and the German guard at Malines, a town which has been cut off by the governor-general from communication with the rest of Belgium because its inhabitants refused to work in the arsenal. The statement says: "On Thursday Cardinal Mercier desired to leave Malines with a following of a hundred persons, who came into collision with the German guard. The Cardinal wished to go on foot to Brussels, and the commander of the guard asked him for his passport. It was not possible to allow him to pass with so great a crowd. One of the priests of the Cardinal's following protested against this action, and the Cardinal and a small number of his followers were allowed to pass out of the town. The Cardinal entered a carriage that had been sent from Brussels and went his way. "The reason of this demonstration was that Malines had been cut off from railway and other vehicular communication." No account of the affair has yet come through from Belgium, but the fact that Wolf should circulate the story suggests that the collision was more serious than is allowed to appear. American Cotton Claims Paid. Washington, June 15.—Settlement of the first of a large number of claims filed against Great Britain by American cotton shippers, whose cargoes have been seized, was announced here last night by the British embassy, which stated: "The British embassy is informed by cable from London that payment on account has been made to a representative of Messrs. L. Wolf and Co. in respect of their shipments of cotton in the steamships Decido and Livonia at the rate of 10c per pound, the total sum paid being upwards of \$59,000. No other claims have yet been perfected by the production of documents showing the title to the cargoes." One way to improve the memory is to assume for a moment that you have everything you want.

G. HAROLD POWELL

Tells Advertising Men About Citrus Fruits. G. Harold Powell, of Los Angeles, addressed a gathering of seventy-five representatives of the leading newspapers of the country in the offices of Lord & Thomas on the subject of the marketing methods and business of the great California Fruit Growers' Exchange, of which he is general manager. "Mr. Powell explained the operations of the Exchange, which does a business of approximately \$60,000,000 a year without capital and without profit, and pointed out the advantages of the Exchange principle to both the grower and the consumer of California oranges and lemons. As a result of the extreme care and scientific methods of handling the fruit by the 6,500 grower-members of the Exchange, California citrus fruits reaches the eastern housewife's table as fresh and perfect in every way as when picked from the tree. "One thing, we believe is misunderstood by the average consumer", said Mr. Powell, "and that is that the California orange purchased during the summer months is not a winter orange which has been held in cold storage but is a fresh picked summer orange. The orange known as the Valencia variety begins to ripen on the trees about May 1st and is picked and shipped from the trees every day thereafter until about November 1st, when the Navel variety comes into the market. It is, therefore, possible to have fresh picked California oranges every day the year round." "The Exchange is carrying on an extensive advertising campaign for the purpose of increasing the consumption of oranges and lemons and we feel that this campaign is having a beneficial effect on the public health generally for certainly every one from babies to old people is better for the more frequent use of these fruits. We are not trying to switch people from one kind of orange or lemon to another, for that would merely divert business away from the best results for both grower and consumer alike we must make people eat more of all kinds of oranges and lemons. That is the main aim in all our publicity."