

YEAR 83, NO. 102

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916.

SECOND SECTION

# HAS PLENTY OF MUNITIONS

## Russian Soldiers in the Best of Spirits.

### ADVANCED POSITIONS

#### IN GALICIA DEFENDED BY AMAZING NETWORK.

Of Trenches and Entanglements—Strong Turkish Reinforcements Unable to Stop Progress of Czar's Armies.

Petrograd, May 1, via London.—Excepting for a continuous German offensive on the Dvinsk front, which has resolved itself into a sustained assault upon the Ikkull bridgehead, the Easter holidays passed without even minor episodes, to say nothing of the swift changes which have marked almost every month of the warfare on the Russian front.

According to Russian officers returning from various fronts on the battle line, the period of absolute calm enforced by the impassable condition of the roads after the spring thaw has been utilized to the best advantage by the Russians, who everywhere have greatly strengthened or perfected their defences, until now they are confident that all future German attempts to advance either on the northern front or in Galicia will be defeated.

correspondent in Galicia, who took an aeroplane flight over a sector of the Russian front in order to examine the condition of the defences, says that in the three months since the Russians occupied their present advanced positions, everything possible has been done by means of an amazing network of trenches and entanglements to render the positions impregnable.

Although there is no immediate prospect of a Russian offensive, the army is equipped and prepared in every way to resume the initiative as soon as the condition of the ground and the roads permits. There is an abundance of ammunition on hand and a minimum of illness among the soldiers, who appear to be in the best of spirits.

In Asia Minor the successive arrivals of Turkish reinforcements from Constantinople, Bagdad and Syria, which are said to have brought up the total of Turkish troops in the neighborhood of Erzingan to eight divisions, are declared to have been unable to check the gradual westward progress of the Russian troops from Erzerum and Trebizond. Each forward move of the Russians, however, is only achieved now after a desperate struggle, and it is apparent as the Russians proceed that they will meet with steadily increasing resistance.

#### Australia's Munition Work.

Large crowds recently assembled at Perth, Australia, to witness the official opening of a fully equipped factory for the turning out of shell cases. The work to be done there at present will be supplemented by various outside agencies, and all material used will be of Australian production. During the last six months a considerable quantity of copper ore has been imported into England from Western Australia under the auspices of the State Government, and is being disposed of by the Agent-General. The increased activity in this direction will no doubt result in the huge deposits of this mineral in the State being worked more extensively than before.

#### Conscience Money.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has just received \$615 in one amount as conscience money. That is nothing compared with the \$70,000 which the Chancellor received in 1841 from a person who stated that he had made that much in several years' smuggling.

#### The Usual Way.

Lady—I shall be very lonesome, Peggy. —Don't worry, ma'am, I'll not leave you until you have a full company.

#### Lieut. J. E. Dohoney, of Toronto and Cobourg, died of wounds received at the front.

A dental artist makes his drawings from life.

**FATS DIRT**  
CLEANS AND DISINFECTS

MADE IN CANADA

SOME OF ITS USES:  
For making soap.  
For washing dishes.  
For cleaning and disinfecting refrigerators.  
For removing ordinary obstructions from drain pipes and sinks.  
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

**GILLETT'S FAT DIRT**  
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED  
WINDSOR, ONT., CANADA

#### A FISH CALLED "MAGGIE."

Emmanuel Devlin, M. P., Rouses Merriment in the Commons. A fish said to bear the name of Margaret, but referred to by Mr. Emmanuel Devlin by the more familiar abbreviation of "Maggie," was discovered recently in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

The fish played a part in connection with the European war was brought to the attention of the Acting Minister of Militia by the member for Wright, being the most important matter raised in the House by Mr. Devlin in many years.

Mr. Devlin produced and sent across the floor to Hon. A. E. Kemp a copy of The London Star, in which was a cut depicting Major Hughie Green in uniform and the fish in a glass jar. Major Green is the officer sent to England by Sir Sam Hughes to superintend the shipment and distribution of Canadian fish for consumption by the Canadian troops as a wholesome variation in the menu of bully beef.

The cut is from a photograph. It shows Major Green holding up the glass jar and smiling into the eyes of Margaret, who has raised midway in a half gallon or so of liquid believed to be water. She is gazing with an expression of shy interest at Major Green, while the faint suggestion of an answering smile plays about the corners of her mouth.

Mr. Devlin described the picture to the House. Maggie, he said, was a trained fish. He wished to know if Major Green and the fish were in the employ of the Government, and if the publication of the group had been paid for.

"I have no information," said Mr. Kemp, "regarding a fish called 'Maggie.'" He added that owing to the high price of fish in England it had been thought wise to try whether or not Canadian fish could be supplied in good condition to the Canadian soldiers in England.

Major Green, who was an expert in the handling of fish, was employed to make the experiment, which had so far worked out satisfactorily. Mr. Kemp did not think the publication of the picture had been paid for by the Government.

At this stage the picture itself reached the Minister from the custody of Mr. Devlin. It was headed, "The Fishmonger-General," and the letter press read, "Major Hughie Green, who has come over from Canada on a special mission to organize the supply of fish to the Canadian troops." The fish was not identified in the picture as Margaret, much less as "Maggie," but the latter name had been written over it in lead pencil. Mr. Kemp called attention to this curious circumstance.

Mr. Devlin thereupon admitted that he himself had been responsible for revealing the identity of the fish. He had written the name on the paper in order to keep it in mind. Whether or not the fish had a surname or went among her acquaintances by her given name of "Maggie" only he did not say.

"Does the Minister," he asked, "see the fish in the vase? Well, I will tell the Minister the fish's name is 'Margaret.'" (Laughter.) The incident closed without the House learning from the member for Wright under what circumstances he was enabled to recognize the fish, what her antecedents had been, or what was her social standing in the piscatorial world. It is believed that she is a cod.

#### New Editor of Debates.

Mr. T. P. Owens—the "Canadian" "Tay-Pay"—for many years one of the best-known newspaper correspondents, and latterly Associate Editor of Hansard, will shortly assume his new duties as Parliamentary Editor of the debates arising with Mr. Albert Horton responsibility for the entire Hansard staff. Mr. Speaker Severy submitted to the House of Commons the report of Dr. Thos. B. Flint, Clerk of the House, on the appointment, reinforcing it with his personal recommendation. It is anticipated Mr. Owens will assume his new responsibilities immediately.

The appointment will be viewed with favor in Parliament and out of it. Mr. Owens has a continental reputation as one of the most efficient debaters on this side of the Atlantic. He has served with ability and distinction on many important commissions and investigations, and is highly regarded for his uniform courtesy, fairness, integrity, and efficiency.

#### Trying to Save Cemetery.

Rollers from Lake Erie are causing erosion along the Canadian shore to such an extent that part of the cemetery of Christ Church, Colchester Township, near Amherstburg, Ont., has been washed into the lake. Several graves are now under water, and the farmers are fighting desperately to save the historic graveyard, where are buried their forefathers and the soldiers who fought in the war of 1812. Three, brush, and stone are being hauled into position, in an effort to prevent further damage. The church is also in danger, being only a few feet from the brink, which is rapidly disappearing. The situation is so serious that the Government has been asked to lend assistance.

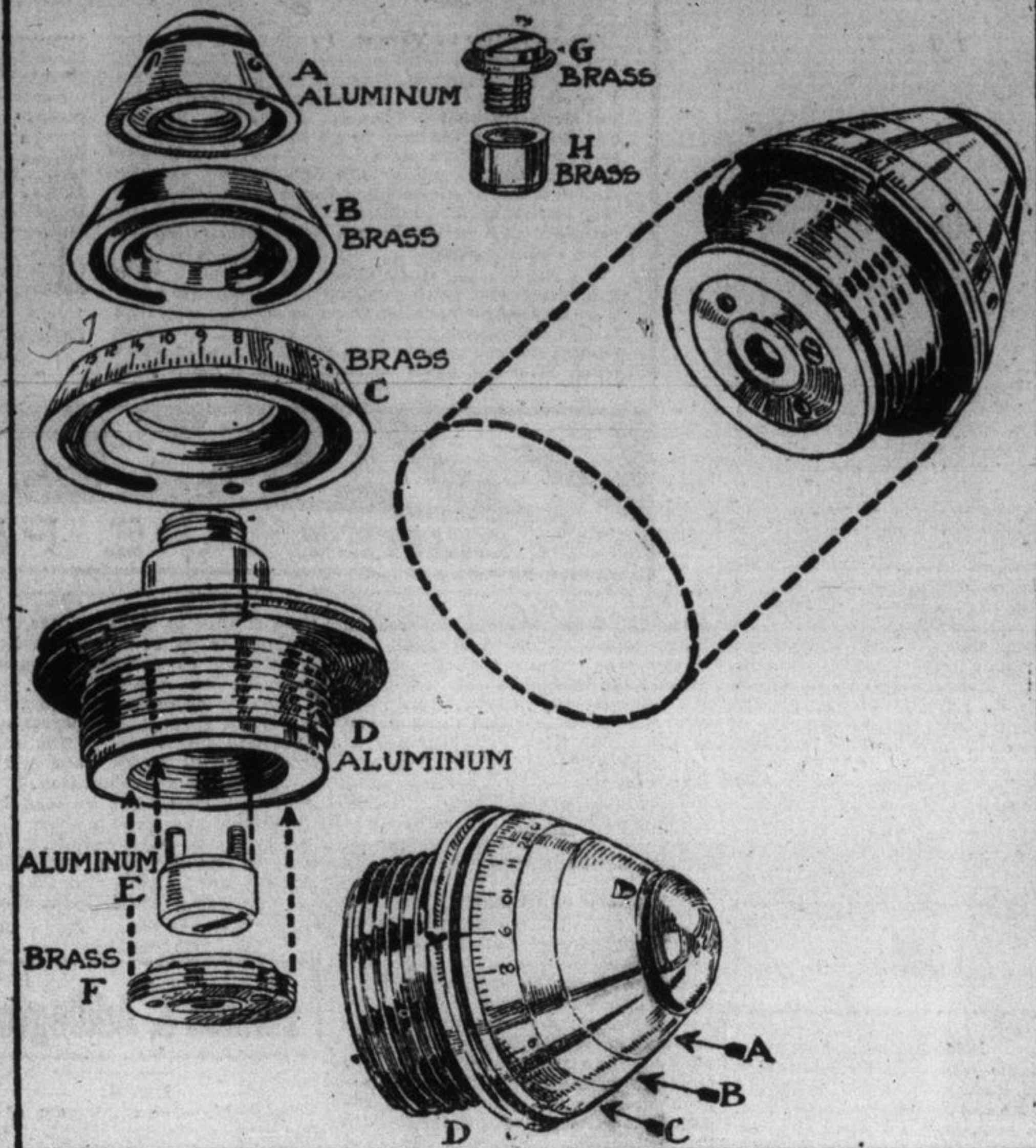
#### Bellevalle Oddfellows' Service.

Bellevalle, Ont., May 2.—The Oddfellows and Rebekahs of this city attended divine worship on Sunday at the Tabernacle Methodist Church to commemorate the anniversary of the founding of the order.

Nearly five hundred Berlin women marched in parade with the 113th Battalion inaugurating a whirlwind recruiting campaign.

If a fool could see himself as others see him, his life would be one continuous giggle.  
The Dominion Government will aid Canadian aviators to the extent of \$100 each.

## THAT MUCH DISCUSSED FUSE: THE SMALL SPARK THAT STARTED THE PRESENT BIG ENQUIRY AT OTTAWA.



Five thousand dollars a day is being spent in legal and other expenses at the Meredith Duff inquiry into the Kyte charges re fuse contracts at Ottawa. Sir Sam Hughes and Col. Wesley Allison are the central figures. Few people have much idea what a fuse looks like, but the illustration will help some. Fuses are screwed on the end of shrapnel or high explosive shells and causes them to explode at a certain time after leaving the gun, or on percussion. The illustration shows a fuse about three quarters actual size for 18 pounder shells. (a) Nose of fuse; (b) brass ring holding time index in place; (c) spacing for setting time fuse; (d) body of fuse. Dotted lines indicate body of shell to which fuse is attached. They are worth anywhere from \$3 to \$6 each.

#### PRISONERS AT WORK

In France, in Germany, in Russia and in England.

London Chronicle.—Prisoners have for some time been regularly employed upon public works in France. They are, for instance, busy upon the reconstruction of a great stadium at Lyons, and they are also engaged upon the creation of a port capable of dealing with 600,000 tons of coal per annum, a few miles beyond Bordeaux. Employment for them has also been found in Morocco. In Germany the prisoners, as in 1870-1, have been thrown largely on to the land, working mainly, it is suggested, in the cultivation of the beet crop. The great bulk of the British prisoners, it is understood, have refused to work for the Germans in any fashion. The Germans, contrary to the conventions, have used Russian prisoners in the making of military works in Belgium, with the result that some have managed to escape. When so employed in preparing railways, the Russians, on getting close to the British lines, have often made a rush for liberty, sometimes at the cost of their lives. When they have been employed on farm work in Germany Russian prisoners report that they have been kindly treated. In Russia the Government has for months past been subject to severe press criticisms, on the ground that the prisoners have been given "a lovely time." "A time," in fact, which never falls to the lot of the inhabitants themselves, being kept entirely idle despite the need for railways and like works; but latterly some of them have been put to the work of railway construction. In this country little appears to have been done, beyond the employment of a section of the civilians in quarrying.

In Germany the prisoners receive 7d. a day. In France they are paid 2 1/2d. a day, together with certain perquisites. They are given a complete holiday on Sundays, and have recreation in a weekly concert. They are under the commands of their own nationality, so that if ill-treatment is their portion it is ill-treatment by fellow Germans. The pay of the prisoners in this country may be estimated from the fact that where they have been set to work within the camps upon the making of mailbags they are paid 6d per bag, and where they have been employed in the neighborhood of the camps they have been paid (as the convention requires) the same working pay as "Tommy Atkins." The French officers who made the road between Derby and Nottingham were paid 6d. per day—but that is 155 years ago.

Why do we not use our prisoners in the making of roads, canals, and public works? An objection to such employment which might otherwise be insuperable has no force to-day; there are no British workmen or laborers who can be robbed of work. And any fear that contractors could make a fortune out of their employment to the ultimate disadvantage of our artisans and laborers would be dispelled if we adopted the system at present operated in France, contractors there being bound to pay to the State for the labor of prisoners of war the same price that they would have to pay for French labor.

#### VERDUN IS IN RUINS

AND A MONUMENT OF THE WAR'S HAVOC.

City Likened to Tomb by Correspondent—Only Fearful Explosions From Big Guns Break Unbearable Silence and Abandonment.

Paris, May 1.—The extent of the havoc wrought in Verdun during the fighting of the last few weeks is pictured by Gaston Deschamps, of the Temps:

"As our automobile drew up before the cathedral," he says, "a terrific explosion of a mortar shell caused serious damage near by. Entering the remains of the famous old cathedral one was fairly confounded by the enormous havoc wrought by the bombardment. Even the huge mosaic paving stones are wrenched into masses of debris. Columns and pillars are broken into fragments, rich candelabras and lustres reduced to bits and the carved pulpit and sculptured railing around the chancel are lying in shapeless piles."

"Near the cathedral is the monastery, whose sculptured walls were famous as a fifteenth century masterpiece. All these have been reduced to masses of rubbish. Even the cloistered garden disappeared under the avalanche of debris from falling walls."

"The Bishop's palace also is in ruins. One of its chief beauties consisted of the sculptured mural decorations representing in symbolic manner the River Meuse. These decorations have been literally hatched to pieces by violent shelling as though some burlesque Hercules had used a giant hammer to crush these exquisitely delicate bits of sculpture."

"Verdun itself remains completely deserted. From Porte Neuve to Fort St. Victor, in the lower city, and also in the upper city, in the once busy Rue Massé and Place d'Armes; there is a condition of absolute abandonment and silence, broken only at intervals by the fearful explosions from big guns."

Rejected men to the number of 776 were given buttons at the recruiting Headquarters, Toronto.

Petroles gone dry to-day, four bar licenses and one shop license being cut off by local option.

Waukeville in two days raised \$52,000 for the Patriotic Fund.

Commercial News.

Granby consolidated Mining Co. directors authorized installation of an auxiliary plant at Hidden Creek smelter to provide between 7,000 and 8,000 additional horse-power.

The International Silver Company has announced an advance in prices of about 10 per cent., effective on practically all trading issues when split, according to general opinion in local brokerage houses. Each present \$100 share will be divided into four shares having a par value of \$25 each. With the present shares selling at around 160 and paying 10 per cent., the new shares should sell around 40 and pay 2 1/2 per cent. each. Brokers think that the new shares should make a popular trading issue.

**For Eczema**  
and other Skin Troubles  
—We Guarantee—  
**Saxol Salve**

to stop the itching and begin healing with the first application or return your money. There are lots of skin remedies but Saxol is the only one we guarantee like this. Why don't you try it?

**MAHOOD DRUG CO., LIMITED**  
KINGSTON, Ont.

#### SOLDIER AND NOVELIST.

The Romantic Career of Mr. Vachell, a Successful Dramatist.

Perhaps the most prominent characteristic of Mr. Horace Anselmy Vachell, the most successful dramatist of the moment, whose plays in London—"Quineys," "The Case of Lady Camber," and "Searchlights"—have now been supplemented by a fourth—"Who Is He?"—is his optimism.

"The circumstances of this terrible war," he remarked to the writer recently, "do not, of course, permit of jubilation and excessive enjoyment, but I am sure that our soldier boys do not wish us to be more gloomy than is necessary. 'Tommy' likes to think that while he is doing what he can for us, we at home are carrying on as well and as happily as circumstances will permit. Therefore I say let us have plays that will interest and amuse the boys home from the front and the girls who work and wait."

Talking of his early days, Mr. Vachell confessed that he dreamt of writing plays even when he seemed likely to settle down to a military career. But the latter was brief, for after passing through Sandhurst and serving for a short time as a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, he proceeded to America and purchased a cattle-ranch in California, where he stayed for some seventeen years.

Like many other popular authors, it was some time before Mr. Vachell's ability with the pen was discovered. He made his first literary ventures during the long winter evenings in California, when he wrote for amusement and pastime, and at last attracted considerable attention by producing that stirring novel, "The Procession of Life."

Talking of his methods of work, Mr. Vachell told me that it is his plan to work on his manuscript from nine to one every morning, typing his work direct on the machine, and using very few notes. In the case of his popular play "Searchlights" he typed the play night and day in a brief space of days, making only a single copy of it. And thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Vachell felt that the script was too precious to be entrusted to any other hands than his own, and brought it up to town, hailed a taxi-cab and left the manuscript behind in it! There being no other copy available, Mr. Vachell found himself confronted with the very formidable task of dictating the whole play over again from memory, and when the original script turned up four days later at Scotland Yard, Mr. Vachell was interested to find that he had made very few errors in his feat of recaptulation from memory.

#### Cool.

At the beginning of the football season a member of Parliament well known for his generosity to junior football clubs, received a letter from three lads in the district, informing him that they had started a football club and had elected him president, concluding with the hope that he would send them a subscription, and signing themselves respectively as captain, secretary, and treasurer.

The M. P., in accordance with his invariable custom, sent the boys a sovereign, and thought no more about the subject. Imagine his surprise, then, on receiving a second letter a fortnight or so after the first, worded as follows:

"Dear Sir.—We are sorry to tell you we could not keep our club going, as we could not get a ground, but we thought you would not want your pound back, so we took a trip to Manchester with it. We went to Belle Vue Gardens and the theatre, and enjoyed ourselves very much, but the expense for the three came to 1s. 6d. over your sovereign; so will you please send the eighteen-pence by return post so that our club will not wind up in debt!"

#### Waiting for the Gallows.

Prisoners under sentence of death are never left alone for a moment. In England two warders are in attendance both day and night to prevent the possibility of suicide or escape.

Three clear Sundays of life are allowed to the murderer after his sentence. Usually he is hanged upon the Tuesday after the third Sunday.

Some visitors are allowed, but not even the most intimate relative may kiss, embrace, or even take the hand of the prisoner. During the awful three weeks of waiting, the condemned man may choose any food within reason, may smoke, and may read what he likes. Just before execution he may have a drink of brandy. A man about to be hanged is the only person who can hear his own burial service read.

#### Russians Near Dierbekh.

London, May 1.—The Russians, in their advance southwards from Bilia, after dislodging the Turks from a mountain range, have got close to Dierbekh, but they will probably have to fight another engagement with the Turks before they are able to advance south and west upon Nisbin, the present railroad of the Bagdad Railway.

**THE STANDARD BANK**  
OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO  
**SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!**

Our Savings Bank provides a suitable and convenient place for your surplus funds. A joint account is specially adapted for those going overseas.

Apply to  
**KINGSTON BRANCH,**  
H. E. Richardson, Manager

# LURED HUNS OVER A MINE

## And Then the Canadians Exploded It.

### THE ENEMY TRICKED

#### AND SUFFERED SOME HEAVY LOSSES.

The Germans Have Doubled the Shift of Sentries to Watch the Daring Fighters From Canada.

London, May 1.—How the Canadians have once more done the Hun across the channel is told by officers returning on leave. The Canadians have long been top-dog in their conflict with the Germans, and it is said that in the trenches opposite the men from North America there are twice as many sentries as elsewhere along the line for the Canadians are forever thinking of some new thrill for their enemies.

Not long ago, so the story goes, the Canadians discovered that the Germans had, in some way wholly unexplained, tapped a Canadian trench telephone wire. A connection had been made which led to the German trenches. Thus the Germans were able to hear of the orders passing on the telephone in that vicinity. There was a good deal of consternation when the testing of the line showed that it had been tapped and the first impulse was to cut the German wire. A Canadian colonel, however, had a better notion. He took the matter up with headquarters and laid a deep plot to profit by the circumstance.

#### Fake Set of Orders.

At a certain point, the Canadians had finished a mine under the German trenches. Its explosion was deferred. Then the Canadians arranged a fake set of orders. With the Germans listening in orders were issued for an attack. The Germans did not know, of course, that their trick had been discovered and the men were that the attack should be made on the very point under which there was a Canadian mine. The Germans did not know about the mine, either. Profiting by the information obtained through the telephone wire, the Germans in turn planned a surprise for the aggressors. They literally packed men in the trenches where the supposed attack would take place, two deep they were, waiting for the Canadians to come on.

When time had been given for the Germans to make ample preparation for effectual resistance, the Canadians exploded their mine, and then made a small attack. Scores of Germans were killed, and it isn't likely that the Germans will ever again believe anything they hear over a telephone.

#### The Outbreak in Dublin

Ottawa Citizen.—The British secret service has evidently kept close watch on Sir Roger Casement in Germany. There are many caves and deserted stretches of coast around Ireland suitable for gun-running, but the British patrol apparently nipped in the bud Casement's attempt at landings.

Whatever the Kaiser planned for Ireland, it has taken a long time to bring about anything like a rising; and with the sinking of the German auxiliary and the capture of Casement it may be said to have gone off at half-cock. Not unlikely the German government did reckon on a civil war in Ireland, where they declared war and swept into Belgium in August, 1914. German rifles had been supplied to the Ulster army under Sir Edward Carson; but it did not take long, when war came, for the Ulster men to swing into line with the rest of the British Empire.

The Machiavellian policy of Germany in Ireland was apparently to work for civil war through the Ulster. Deprived of all hope of help from Ulster, after sending Mauser guns and ammunition, the enemy may have concentrated on Sir Roger Casement as a forlorn hope. They have been rewarded by a riot in Dublin; possibly no worse than the food riots reported from time to time as occurring in German cities.

Fire destroyed the mill and elevator of the Rice Milling Company of Canada, at St. Boniface, Winnipeg, with 300,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$300,000; and the small mill of the Collinswood belonging to the J. T. Charlton estate, used with machinery, at several thousand dollars.

Allan McLennan, police magistrate for some years at Kenora, has been appointed judge for the district of Rainy River and local judge for the high court division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.