

BARRIEFIELD HEIGHTS; IN BIVOUAC AND IN BARRACKS

OFFICERS' PAY. Orders state that hereafter officers and N. C. O.'s will be permitted to draw the pay and allowances of the rank to which they have been appointed while attending schools of instruction, instead of only receiving pay and allowances of a private. This amendment does not apply to supernumerary and attached officers or non-commissioned officers in excess of the authorized establishment of a C. E. F. unit.

Newspapers all over the country are speculating on the probability of new battalions being authorized. The taking away of the battalions that have been raised and trained through the winter from the country districts has left a vacancy in many parts of the country that can only be filled by the Militia Department authorizing some major or colonel to "go to it" and get another 1,100 from the same district. There seems to be two schools of thought as to whether new battalions should be started at this juncture. One side speaks of the splendid results that have been obtained throughout the winter in the recruiting side of the work by offering the men the opportunity of living at home for a great part of their training. Every battalion means a great amount of money to be expended. Then there is the patriotic effect that a unit located at home has on the community. It makes them realize that for doing their share they have been recognized to the extent of having a body of men in their vicinity for elementary training.

The opposition offered to the forming of new battalions appears to come from the men who really have the say as to what will or will not be organized.

The system at present in use is proving that on the highest plane of military organization the draft system is right. The home battalions, and preferably the militia units, should "feed" the overseas battalions. That chain "from the fireside to the front" should be kept open. If 100 or 500 or 1,000 men are needed say in the 12th Battalion that many men should be drafted from the Reserve Battalion in England that is training men for that unit at the front. To fill this vacancy a similar number of Canadian trained men should be sent across the ocean. This cannot be done with the present system without further increasing the immense numbers of officers of all ranks who are now in England "jobless."

For these and various other reasons there is a feeling in military circles that few more battalions will be organized as new units and the draft system will be used as much as possible. It is hard on officers to have their men taken away and sent overseas in drafts, and they should receive every consideration. The battalions at Barriefield will likely—the Whig sincerely hopes that this supposition is right—go to England at least as units. In that event a few battalions to be used as reserves would be authorized and raised in this district.

To avoid any trouble that might arise through some unruly soldiers misbehaving themselves at night, guard houses that will correspond to our civil police stations will likely be opened in the market place and in the Armouries.

For some time past the system in use has been to have a squad of men march up and down Princess street, to prevent any trouble happening. These guards when given the two stations as headquarters need not do this work.

It is planned to have a picked squad of probably five men from each

battalion appointed as military policemen. These men will be distinguished by red covers on their caps, and will be chosen from the whole battalion strictly on their personal good habits and ability to meet any emergency situation.

Every evening, or possibly every afternoon the majority will march either to the Market Place or the Armouries. Some will be detailed for patrol duty. In the event of trouble a telephone message or a messenger to either place will bring the large squad.

There are several advantages to this plan. A squad of men marching up one side of Princess street and down the other arouses a certain warlike instinct in the quiet ones walking along the sidewalks. There is always the possibility that the very fact that a squad of men out on the pavement are charged with keeping the peace might lead them to start a row. This trouble will be done away with, and the policemen themselves will have a much better life of it.

There will be policemen from the top of Princess street to Cataragui bridge, on the Gananoque road and throughout the camp lines. Every precaution against trouble with such a large body of men is going to be taken from the very first, so that there will be nothing to regret later.

Liquor is the cause of a lot of trouble, and it may lead to much more as soon as 10,000 soldiers are located here. If only one-tenth of that number should become under the influence a great amount of trouble might result.

Col. T. D. R. Hemming, Camp Commandant, has ever been willing to do everything possible for the liquor men, but if such a result is even a probability the most strenuous efforts will be made to wipe out the cause of the trouble.

There is a proposition now open to have the license holders of the city agree among themselves to sell only beer to the soldiers. How this will work out is not known, but certainly if the privilege is abused the bars will all be put out of bounds.

On the whole this drastic action is not thought probable, as the average man at Barriefield is of high morals and standards. As long as the privilege is extended to them there is little likelihood of it being abused.

To-day and to-morrow and for the next week or two the word "fatigue" will enter a great deal into the issuing of orders for the duties for the day, of the men of the battalions and departmental units at Barriefield camp. There are tents to be put up—the accommodation planned is not quite sufficient in some particular branch—there are floors to be put in the tents and buildings must be erected. Drains have to be enlarged and hundreds of other matters, small but important, must be dealt with, and labor is the only solution of the problem.

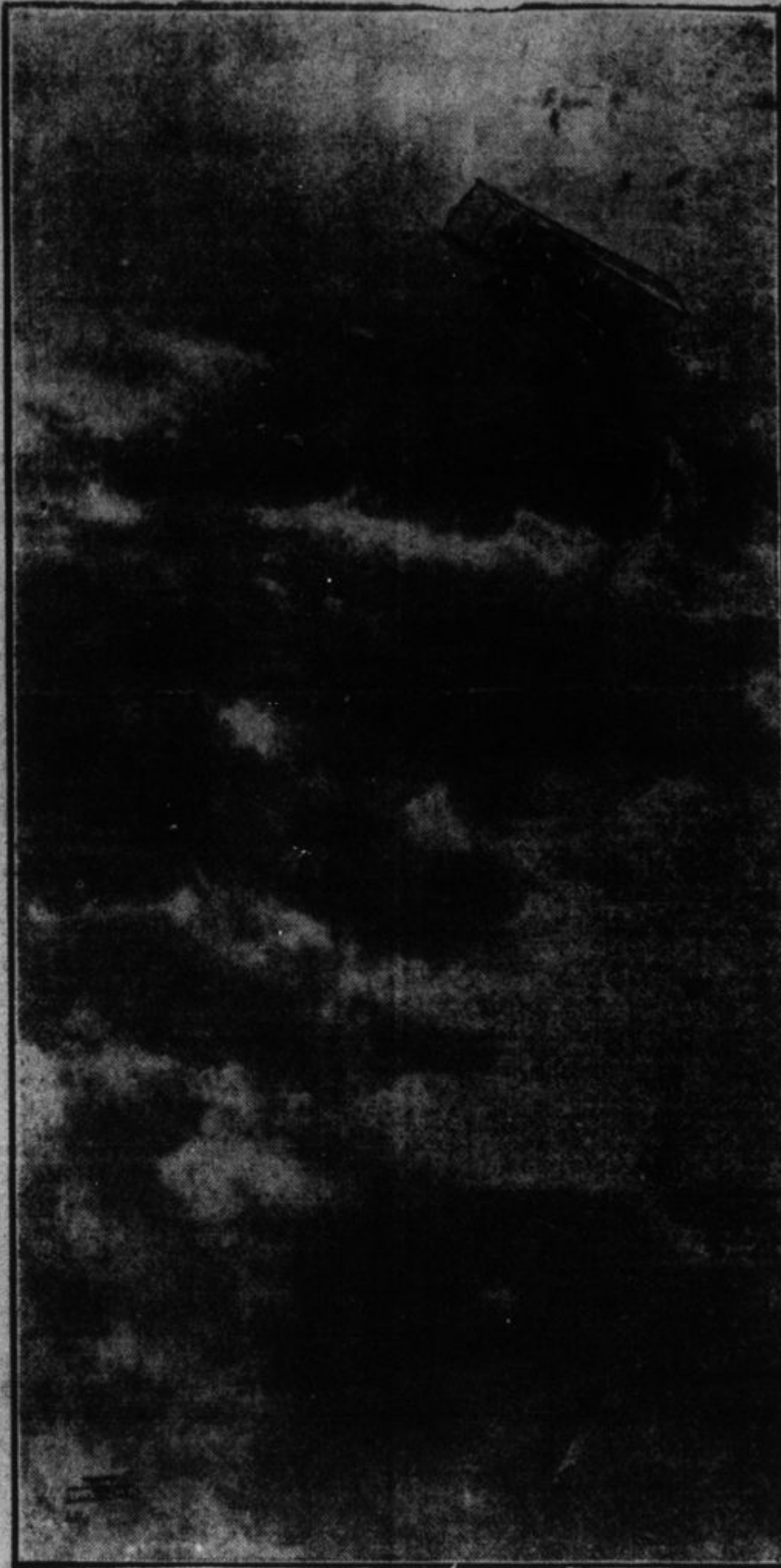
The roads through the camp are rather muddy, in fact very muddy, in places, but drains have to be enlarged and hundreds of other matters, small but important, must be dealt with, and labor is the only solution of the problem.

A drain through the lines is found not to be deep enough, and a small party starts in and that little inconvenience is put out of existence.

There are hundreds of little jobs that require a few hours' work of from one man to a dozen or more, but the results are beginning to show, and in a very few days everything will be ship-shape, and the routine drill work may be started.

It takes a visit to Barriefield camp to realize to what an extent the men of Military District No. 3 have been

UNIQUE PICTURE OF FINISH OF AN AIR BATTLE.



The end of a German biplane and its crew. An extraordinary picture showing how Lieut. Hannes von Koenig and Sgt. Oscar Berger, of the German Military Aviation Corps, after bombing the French and British positions, met their deaths. Capt. Pierre Bretinaire, of the Allied Scouting Corps, sent down the German machine after a battle of thirty minutes. Picture shows the pilot and scout falling from the German raider when the engine exploded.

answering the call to arms during the past winter. There are rows and rows of tents, and every one of those tents, if not at present occupied, will be filled by khaki-clad soldiers within the next twenty-four hours.

A Whig representative spent a very pleasant morning in the camp lines on Tuesday. The impressions gained will forever be remembered. "Immense" is the one word that gives any one any idea of what the words "Barriefield War Camp" really means this year. On those plains not so far from Kingston are or will be 10,000 citizens of this country who have made every conceivable sacrifice to get into uniform and join the army that has made Canada's name famous throughout the world.

Not the least part of that great army has been made up by men of this part of Ontario, and the largest number from this district yet gathered together are now in camp at Barriefield. These men, who up to a very few weeks ago were wearing civilian clothes, are now attired in khaki. One sees them at the camp in khaki out of all cuts and sizes, but the same color always prevails. On one side are probably fifty men who are busily engaged in making the floors for their tents. The weather man was not any too generous with good weather, and the reception handed them on their arrival in camp is not enough to dampen the ardour of the most enthusiastic soldier. Those effects are not apparent, however. With their khaki pants rolled high and the sleeves of their khaki shirts pulled back to the elbows they dig in. There is the sound of the hammer intermingled with the voices of command.

It is an impressive scene, and strange thoughts come of how all these men in that uniform have been brought together.

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Gardner, Assistant Director of Medical Services, is making arrangements for the medical staff for Petawawa camp. Miss Gallagher, who for some time has been the operating room nurse at St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, will be matron. The nursing sisters will be Sister Sheridan, also of St. Luke's Hospital, and Sisters Gill, McDougall and Murphy, of the Kingston General Hospital.

The doctors have not yet been appointed, but it is understood that Dr. Coon and Dr. Victor Sargent, of Kingston, will be on the staff, with Capt. Jones, who has been sanitary officer at the camp during the past winter.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Burritt, Commanding Royal Canadian Engineers, at Barriefield, and his staff are certainly busy now attending to the many things that are cropping up and which must be attended to if the different units are to be satisfied. The buildings are going up rapidly and satisfactorily and considering that the weather has not been at all what was wanted splendid progress has been made. The little office back of the Administration building seems to be the Mecca of every officer in camp. Their first place to strike out for is the engineers headquarters to try and get something that they should not get or to find out why some impossible piece of work has not already been accomplished.

There is a great demand for transports throughout Barriefield camp as every person seems to have something that must be moved by a heavy outfit. The transportation system is under Major J. Hamilton, A.D. of S. and T., and all is worked directly from his service in the Army Service Corps building.

The new traffic regulations seem to be working out very satisfactorily and as yet there have been few if any violations. The drivers who are living up to their agreement protect their own rights by preventing the others from breaking the rules and for this reason what was at first considered a big problem has been conveniently wiped off the book of troubles.

Retreat for this week is being sounded at 7.50 p.m. Bicycles being ridden to and from camp must carry a headlight. Commanding Officers are all requested to satisfy themselves that all officers, N.C.O.'s and men are properly dressed while in the city. Officers must wear belts at all times.

Capt. E. B. Brown who has been learning the system at the pay office at the Headquarters at the camp has been ordered to leave for Ottawa to take over duties with a new battalion to perform there.

There are three bank officers now attending the course at the camp pay headquarters. J. M. Thompson, Martinstown; Mr. Maloney of Ottawa and C. Hamilton, Bank of Montreal, Kingston, are taking the course.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Gregory, of St. Catharines, who was appointed commandant of Petawawa Camp, has been offered command at Vernon Camp, and will likely accept.

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Gardner, A.D.M.S., left at noon on Tuesday for Toronto. He is expected to return the end of the week.

The opening of the series of moving pictures was given in the Militia Y.M.C.A. tent Tuesday evening. The tent was taxed to full capacity.

The seventeen-year-old son of Major Rev. C. C. Williams, senior

recruiting officer of the Third Military District and chaplain of the 109th Battalion, is going overseas to the front with his father.

In all likelihood the organization will begin in Brockville within a month of a new battalion for the Third Division to be known as the 236th.

Brockville citizens, remarks the Times, entertain the most kindly feeling for the officers and men of the 156th, the home battalion as it is known, and will follow their career with a close and kindly interest.

Major Wright is negotiating with the military authorities to have the 156th Battalion visit Brockville for a day probably on Civic Holiday when the Battalion colors will be presented.

Capt. Kidd, 2nd Battalion who is orderly to Col. T. D. R. Hemming, Camp Commandant, is a brother of Capt. the Rev. W. E. Kidd who went overseas as chaplain of the 21st Battalion. The home of the family is at Burritt's Rapids.

On Monday evening the staff sergeants of the 146th Battalion, Barriefield camp, put on what proved to be a very successful impromptu concert, and one which will be the forerunner of many such like. Lieut. Col. Low opened the evening's entertainment with a few remarks, afterwards introducing the Battalion Sergeant Major Edwards as the chairman, who, in the course of his remarks, made reference to the magnificent showing the battalion was making, and that it compared very favorably with any other battalion he had yet seen.

The band opened the concert by playing "O Canada," which was followed by Bandsman Pardee rendering "Keep the Home Fires Burning," the lads in khaki joining in the chorus. This was immediately followed by the "Harmony Four," Sergeants Gibson, Baker, Campbell and Quartermaster Sergeant Addison, in a quartette which met with such approval that it necessitated their return. A cornet solo given by Bandsman Butlin was of the pleasing order. Private Armstrong sang two comic songs which kept the boys in excellent humor. Bandsman Pardee again pleased with "Canada I Love You" and then that old favorite "Tipperary" was heard to great advantage. A violin solo by Quartermaster Sergeant Addison was next on the bill, after which Bandsman Strapp sang "Follow Us Along," the chorus being sung with great gusto.

There is less typhoid fever at the front to-day than there is measles," according to Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, head of the Labrador Medical Missions, who has been for three months with the Harvard Surgical Unit and who is now returning to his work in Labrador. He is unboundedly enthusiastic about the work of the British medical men at the front.

Simon Failing Gets \$93 For Day's Work—Spawns at \$2.50 a Pound.

Three Mile Bay, N.Y., May 31.—The biggest fish yet caught here this season was a sturgeon which weighed 125 pounds and was captured by Simon Failing recently. The fish sold for \$93, as there was a large spawn, which sold for \$2.50 a pound. The meat brought 18 cents a pound in the New York market.

A few weeks ago William Dick, of this place, secured a sturgeon which netted him about \$60.

Had a Nervous Breakdown, Could Not Sleep or Work

Is Now Cured and Attributes His Recovery to the Use of Dr. Chase's Medicines.

Some splendid results have been reported to us from the combined use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. In complicated cases they work together with great success. While the Kidney-Liver Pills arouse the action of liver, kidneys and bowels, and so overcome derangements of these organs, the Nerve Food enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves and builds up the system in a general way. R. B. Hillman, Furbrook, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "About four years ago I was all run down and could not work, and as to writing a letter, I could not do it on account of my hand shaking so badly. My nerves were unstrung and I was troubled with a nervous breakdown. I could not sleep soundly and would start up so suddenly as to almost jump out of bed. My kidneys were bad, too, and I had awful pains in the back all day. I doctored with our family doctor, but he did not seem to know what I needed. I was recommended to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and could sleep well three nights after starting the use of the Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills. I take great pleasure in recommending these medicines, as I have proved that they do all that is claimed for them."

When used together the Nerve Food should be used after each meal and at bed-time, and the Kidney-Liver Pills only as often as is necessary to keep the bowels in healthy condition. Dr. Chase's medicines are for sale by all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Jeff Should Have Invented a Pair of Pants to go With the Coat

By Bud Fisher

