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SECOND SECTION

CAPT. BROMWICH'S EXPERIENCES

With the Canadian Expeditionary Force During the Past Year.

HOW HE HELPS THE BOYS

GRATIFYING RESULTS FROM HIS LETTER-WRITING.

A Visitor to London With a Draft Going to the Trenches—Many Relatives of the 146th Men Write to Chaplain Bromwich.

Capt. and Chaplain H. W. W. Bromwich writes an interesting letter to the Whig from England, and heads it "A chapter from a Canadian Chaplain's experiences with the C. E. F."

He says: "I can hardly realize it is only a year and a week since I was sent into the village of Mountain Grove, Ont., to get men. How much has transpired in that short time. There has been the spring-time of the highest hopes that can ever come to one; the summer fullness of dreams come true; the autumn sadness of fading memories when Tom's 'Goodbye' and Saul's 'march' seemed to be the only appropriate melodies. Winter, however, has not yet overtaken us. There is no winter in England. The 95th and 146th Battalions are already looking forward to fair skies, and clear open sunshine, when the tears shall be dried, and the once happy smile of loved-ones shall be regained; when in all the homes of Canada from which so many of our brightest and best have been taken, there shall be wonderful rejoicing because of the boys come home.

It was a sad, sad moment when my boys at Mountain Grove in the early hours of the morning, were called upon to say goodbye to their friends. They were lined up in two ranks and as the train drew up to the platform, called to attention and marched on to the car. They stepped aboard like men. I will never forget the last hand shake of the mothers, who seeing their boys go, said to me, 'Take care of my boy'. I said 'I would, and what I said to these brave women I have promised all the friends of the 146th and now I swear the same loyalty to the friends of the 95th. Since coming to England I often wonder what I can do to be a real service to the boys. It is not much use visiting them in the huts—or perhaps I ought to say, it is next to impossible to get into real touch with the men there. By the time they are all

called to attention, and put again at their ease the first interest of the chaplain's visit is largely discounted. At the same time the fellows are most glad to welcome one. They are most hearty in their appreciation and many is the good time we have enjoyed together sitting around the stove talking of the Old Folks at home.

Where Best Work is Done. It is at the Y.M.C.A. and church huts where possibly the best work is done. At the piano, on the platform around the checker-board every opportunity is offered to get into close touch with one another. Many of the men will have reason to thank God for this or that hut which has saved them from walking the streets, and has stood between them and the many temptations which have ensnared their pals.

Letter writing is another way by which we can serve the men at the front and their friends in Canada. I suppose I have written something like 300 such letters since coming to England. And I am still engaged. This is the work that pays—in fact I question whether there is anything I have been able to do which has been attended by such gratifying results.

There is one other way in which I have been able to help the fellows. When the second draft was warned for overseas they were granted three days leave. As they had not seen London I volunteered to pilot them around. We arrived in the darkened metropolis one night about half past seven. I called upon some stranger to show me to the nearest Y.M.C.A. or Salvation Army hut. Fortunately for us he obeyed. Arrived at the S. A. Boarding House I asked the attendant to put up 36 men. He said he couldn't undertake to do so before 9 o'clock, as the accommodation was reserved for men going overseas. I pointed out that these men were bound for France and that if he turned them away the responsibility would be his not mine. Like a good fellow he took them in. With my men provided for I then sought the nearest hotel.

Touring London. Next morning, bright and early, I was around to get the boys. There was one of them whom I was most anxious to have come along. Finally we got started and thinking to interest my Irish friend I led them first to the R. C. Cathedral at Westminster. Unfortunately for me—as we entered we saw several priests at Mass and poor M—, evidently thinking of his own mistakes, suddenly made himself scarce. I didn't see him any more that day. He turned up however at night quite sober and evidently none the worse for the holiday. From the Cathedral we went to the Abbey, thence to the Houses of Parliament, the Tower and then to lunch; there I bargained with some

man for a good meal at half the price and whilst they were busily engaged feeding their faces I rushed off to one of the better class theatres and arranged with the manager for a reserved seat, also at half price. I hurried back but found my boys scattered everywhere. (This was the first drink and also the last drink any of them got hold of that day.) Well I finally gathered them together and we marched to St. Paul's. Afterwards we went to the Zoo. There we were met with disappointment. The admission was 25 cents each and several of the boys had not the price. They had not been paid. I asked where the manager lived and upon being told I hunted him up. Upon being shown into his study I explained how 35 Canadian lads stood outside his gate—that they had come all the way from Canada to fight for him and that I felt it would be of the greatest inspiration to them if they could look into the face of the ape and animals at the Zoo. He smiled and said, certainly, and showed us in through a private gate. From the Zoo, we made our way back to Charing Cross, by holding up an omnibus and asking a few other passengers if they would mind waiting for the next bus. They graciously acquiesced, and we all greatly enjoyed the ride back to Charing Cross after our long tramp. It was now time for tea and too the hour when London goes mad. For awhile I was anxious. Never do I remember encountering temptations which were so appealing, and so strong. For less than 5 minutes every one of our lads—most have been coaxed to turn his back upon home and virtue and break the pledges made to wife or mother or sweetheart before leaving home. But the lads won out. Every one came with me to the show afterwards to the refreshment counter where they regaled themselves with cake and hot coffee and then—tired out with the best day's fun of their lives—made their way back to the hotel.

I'll never forget that day; nor will the boys. It is one which bound our hearts together and proved to every one in the bunch that a man can go to London and enjoy himself to the full without going wrong. In closing do let me again thank all the friends and relatives of our boys for the splendid response they have made in answering my appeal to write me. Again I assure them all I am at their service.

OUR INVENTIVE SOLDIERS.

Suggested Use of Tump-line for Carrying Munitions.

According to Frederick Palmer, the great war correspondent, it was the Canadians who invented trench raiding. Recently the inventive boys from the Dominion have introduced a new thing at the front. This time it is the "tump-line," which our prospectors use for carrying heavy loads over bad pieces of land in the north country. The soldiers have utilized the tump-lines for carrying heavy munitions over the broken ground during the spells of stormy weather. The men are able to get their munition into place much more quickly by making use of the simple back-woods device, and it has been mentioned in despatches.

Now it seems that the idea of making use of the tump-line was suggested by Captain Ed. Archibald, son of Chief Inspector Archibald of Toronto. Captain Archibald was well known in Canada a few years ago as one of the Dominion's best all-around athletes. He twice represented his country at the Olympic games. He was a prospector in the Sudbury district at one time, and had learned from experience the usefulness of the tump-line. He accordingly wrote asking the Sudbury people to provide as many lines as possible in the shortest time. Mr. Phil Green canvassed the town and forwarded to Captain Archibald 435 tump-lines.

To give a proper idea of the efficiency of these lines, it may be stated that previous to the introduction thereof, two men were detailed to carry one box of munitions, using a rope handle on each end of the box. Even for two men, and carried in such a manner, this box proved to be most awkward load; many of us who had carried a trunk know all about it.

Each box of munitions weighs 80 pounds. With the tump-line, properly adjusted, an ordinary man, experienced with the line, can carry two such boxes with less expenditure of energy, and with infinitely greater comfort than the man carrying one-half the box by the former method. Captain Archibald can carry at least three of these boxes with ease, and there are several other men at the front who will carry a like number. If one man carries one box with the line, one extra man can be saved. If he carries two boxes three extra are saved, and if he carries three boxes, five extra are saved, and so on. It will, therefore, readily be seen just what the introduction of the tump-line at the front means.

Captain Archibald recently wrote to his brother-in-law, Rev. C. W. Fellett, of Sudbury, stating that the tump-lines used in the recent Canadian dash in the mud at Regina were those sent him from Sudbury. He further states that a school of instruction and practice in the use of the tump-line has been established near the front, and that shortly there will be added to the many new recruits, hundreds of experts.

The request for the lines was received on July 6, 1916; shipped from Sudbury, July 28, 1916; received by Captain Archibald September 12th; acknowledged by Captain Archibald September 13, 1916.

The members of the Epworth League of the Main street Methodist church, Picton, presented Sgt. Edgar Sexsmith, son of the Rev. Mr. Sexsmith with a purse of gold as a slight token of their deep respect.



TRULY NOOTRAL.

Bishop Bull—"Why do you always courtesy when the Kaiser is mentioned?" Dame Wilson—"I go on the principle of the other old lady who cursed at the name of the devil, to be safe in any event."—London Opinion.

STOMACH RELIEF! NO INDIGESTION, GAS, SOURNESS — PAPE'S DIAEPSIN

Time It! In Five Minutes Your Upset Stomach Will Feel Fine.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you must not injure it with drastic drugs. Pape's Diaepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; it's harmless; it's certain; it's a safe action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. It's millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

POLES SUFFER TERRIBLY

Woes Are Described as Worse Than Belgium's. New York, Feb. 26.—A special cable to the World from Rome says: Marin Lutaslavski, a prominent member of the Polish National Democratic party, is in Rome on a special mission to the Pope to lay before His Holiness the conditions in Poland under German domination. Lutaslavski says the pro-German circles in the Vatican hid the truth about Poland from the Pope. The emissary added: "The Poles are most grateful for President Wilson's assurance respecting Poland's future liberty, nor will they ever forget America's help in feeding the hungry in the invaded Polish Provinces. Although the entire Polish people welcome the American-German diplomatic rupture, the Poles are much concerned with the question of feeding Poland. Despite reports that the Vatican contemplates carrying on the American relief work in Poland, there is no confirmation that such is the intention.

Warsaw's condition as to food is terrible, but direct communication between Poland and the outer world has been suppressed for the last eighteen months. Despite their sufferings, which exceed those of Belgium, the Poles eagerly hope for the dawn of liberty which depends upon the Allies as well as on America. "In Petrograd, the political horizon is dark."

WAS ANAEMIC For Over a Year

Anaemia, or blood turning to water, is caused by the heart becoming deranged and if the heart becomes weakened it cannot pump the blood as it should. As a result the blood becomes impoverished, and it loses its nourishing qualities. The face becomes pale and thin, and the lips bloodless. There is a weakness, tiredness and loss of weight.

When those suffering from thin or watery blood start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills they can see a change from the outset. Every dose introduces into the blood those vital elements necessary to make it rich and red. The pale cheeks take on the rosy hue of health, the weight increases, and the whole being thrills with a new life. Mrs. E. J. Grey, Fredericton, N. B., writes: "When I was a girl working at general house work I overtaxed my strength and became completely run down. For over a year I was very bad with anaemia. A friend told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills so I got a box and when it was done I felt and looked so much better I decided to get six more. When I had taken them I had gained not only in strength, but in flesh and color, and best of all was good health. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box; three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CLERGYMAN WORKING HARD

His Patriotism Is To Be Greatly Commended.

W. C. Scott writes in the Napanee Beaver: "Rev. A. J. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at the January annual meeting consulted his congregation as to what he should do to serve his country. By unanimous vote it was decided that he would serve best by taking a position in the Napanee Munition Works as an expert tool maker, it being almost impossible to secure high-grade mechanics of this class. Since that time he has been employed in this capacity, and I have it from Manager Roy that he is doing most effective work and that it would be difficult indeed to replace him. He is in charge of the finest tools used in the factory and has kept these tools in order for about 150 men, doing his part in keeping this factory going, and thus serving the most vital requirement of the forces in the field. He is obliged to rise at 6 a.m., work hard at a lathe till noon, attending to his pastoral church work and manifold other duties in the afternoon and evening. Without instituting comparisons, which are often invidious and generally unjust, I might very well ask where is another who is doing as much or whose services are more vitally effective? For one having his special qualifications to enlist and spend months learning the trade of war when the labor in which he is skilled is so urgently and continually needed, would be short-sighted indeed. Incidentally every cent he earns in this work is appropriated by his Session for patriotic purposes. Instead of carping criticism, he is deserving of our highest appreciation for his patriotic endeavor.

"This is written and published without Mr. Wilson's knowledge, purely as a matter of justice out of my personal esteem for his patriotism and his self-sacrifice; and also for his devotion as a pastor and teacher."

A HARLOWE LAD WRITES

About His Work in England—Went With the 146th.

The Whig's Harlowe correspondent writes: For a small place like Harlowe, we certainly think we are doing our bit. A short time ago we read in our paper, the Whig, a letter from one of our boys, Harold Neal, who is now in the trenches again after recovering from being wounded twice. When the 146th went overseas five of our brave boys went along. One of those, Claude Parks, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Parks, is in England now as he is too young to go to the trenches yet. We are pleased to give you part of one of his letters which he has written home to his mother. He says:

"I have been transferred to the Army Service Corps. I am No. 1 driver on the horse transport. We haul coal and coke to the Canadian troops in Seaford and haul all the rations also. It keeps us real busy but our longest haul is three and a half miles and we make two trips a day.

"Last year at this hour I was in civilian clothes and a year ago to-morrow night I signed that piece of paper that brought me over here and last Christmas Eve I walked in the Hall (Wesley Hall where the Christmas entertainment was held) in my uniform and was happy as could be. Mother, I am happy yet. I know that I am doing my duty and doing more than most of them have back home.

"We certainly get good food over here in the Army Service Corps. We get a lot better than the infantry. We get one morning porridge and bacon; next morning fried beef and steak; next fried bacon and so on every morning. At noon we get different foods to eat and puddings every day. We have a mess (hats) to go in to eat our meals."

One of the well-to-do citizens of Picton was brought before the magistrate and fined for neglecting to give proper protection to his cattle, which were banded and frozen. The tenant of the Cedar Park Inn, Charleston Lake, for sale.

SCHOONER IN COLLISION

Word was received from Yarmouth, N.S., that the steamer Vanda was in collision with schooner Letitia T. McKay, which was assisting to sea. The McKay struck her near stern and swept along her side, carrying away guards, breaking off both masts at deck, smashing life-boat and doing other damage. The schooner was so badly damaged it will have to be taken down. The schooner McKay is owned by A. H. McKay of Hamilton, and was built in Yarmouth.

PROTEST REMOVAL OF BAN.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Protests against the removal of the ban on oleomargarine have been forwarded to the Government by the Government of Saskatchewan. They say their dairymen are willing to compete with dairy, but not with chemical produce. Since 1910 the butter production of the three Western Provinces has increased from seven to sixteen million pounds per year.

FARM WOMEN.

What four women have done to better conditions for the wives of farmers in British Columbia should be widely known. Under the sanction of the Canadian Government, four women were appointed an advisory board to the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. Women's agricultural institutes, to which farm women can carry their problems, which were set on foot with results which have remedied many of the problems driving women off the farms and into the towns. Frequent conferences of the four women of the board with the women living on farms have led to such recommendations by the board to the government as have already made rural life more possible and have checked migrations to congested centres. It seems to have paid the Canadian Government to get the point of view of women in answering the problems of the rural regions in the provinces.

THE ALLIES ARE MASSING

Huge Forces Are Being Concentrated to Cut Off the Turks.

AN ARMY OF 500,000 MEN

TO BREAK COMMUNICATIONS WITH CONSTANTINOPLE

Italy Sends Contingents—English and French Lose Nearly 30 Per Cent of Their Fighters at Salonika by Epidemic of Malaria.

Salonika, Feb. 23.—New troops, especially large Italian contingents, are arriving every few days in Salonika, to reinforce the Allied armies. The talk here is general of pushing through this spring the offensive planned for last spring, which the German attack on Verdun prevented.

No well informed officer on the Macedonian front expects any serious attack on Salonika by the Germans. Danger of attack from the south by the Greeks was never taken very seriously. As the Greek army now is in the Peloponnese, where the Entente fleet guards the Isthmus of Corinth—the only means by which the Greek forces could march northward—an attack by King Constantine's soldiers is removed from the list of possibilities.

In view of these circumstances, the continued arrival of important reinforcements in Macedonia is taken to indicate preparation for an early offensive designed to cut the German line of communications from Berlin to Constantinople.

The Entente military attaches in Athens state they have no hope of securing military aid of any value from the Venizelists, although Venizelos had declared he would be able to induce 100,000 Greeks to follow him against the Bulgarians.

Of the original French and English contingents accumulated in Salonika for a spring offensive a year ago between 20 and 30 per cent had to be invalided home, mostly suffering from malaria.

Much is expected of a new Italian troops with their knowledge of mountain warfare. Not only are large contingents being landed in Salonika but the forces accumulating in Avlona and Greek Epirus are advancing eastward to effect a juncture with General Sarraill's lines before any offensive is undertaken.

SAFETY FOR THE BIRDS.

Approval of the treaty for the protection of migratory birds, recently ratified by the Governments of the United States and Canada has now been given by Great Britain. Nothing now remains to put it into effect save the formal exchange of ratified copies by the two countries involved. Therefore it may be said that the final step has been taken in what is probably the most important movement for the protection of birds ever instituted in this country or the United States. The treaty will be in force for fifteen years, and will automatically renew itself from year to year after that period, unless one of the contracting parties gives twelve months' notice of a desire to terminate it. It is not probable that such a contingency will ever arise.

The most vital provisions of this treaty are: "That no bird important to agriculture because it is an insect destroyer shall be shot at any time. "That no open season on any species of game birds shall extend for a longer period than three and one-half months. "That both the United States and Canada shall so restrict open seasons on game birds as to prevent their being taken during the breeding season. "That there shall be no shipment from one country to the other of birds which are taken contrary to law."

Under a treaty such as this it is apparent that not only will the many valuable species of game birds which journey annually across the border in their migratory flights be adequately protected, but also that the even more important insectivorous birds may go and come in entire safety. By the consequent service to the farmer this treaty may easily have a favorable influence on the foot of living in both countries.

The three words that tell the whole story of a perfect cup of coffee, from plantation to breakfast table "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE.

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole-ground-pulverized—also fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk. 117 CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

Comfort and Cure for Baby's Skin Troubles

Dr. Chase's Ointment Cured When Baby's Body Was Covered with Distressing Eczema.

If every mother could try Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing, skin irritation and resulting eczema which tortures so many babies, what a blessing it would be for the little ones.

This letter will give you an idea of what a wonderful work this Ointment is doing in the way of bringing comfort to children who are so unfortunate as to contract eczema. It is so easy for this trouble to develop from chafing or irritation caused by the clothing, and so difficult to get it cured, that Dr. Chase's Ointment is appreciated when once its healing qualities are known.

Mr. M. L. Duclos, Postmaster, Dugnyville, N.B., writes: "I believe it is my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema. My baby was seized with eczema and his face and arms were covered with this terrible disease. After trying all sorts of ointments the disease continued to spread until



FISKE O'HARA, The Irish actor-singer in the Irish drama, "His Heart's Desire," at the Grand on Wednesday, Feb. 23th, matinee and night.

Sunlight Soap advertisement with image of a sun and text describing the soap's purity and efficiency.