

YEAR 84, NO. 97

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917

SECOND SECTION

RAPINE AND RUIN MARK RETREAT

The Whole Area of St. Quentin Has Been Brutally Devastated.

WORKS OF ART PILLAGED

AND NOBLE ARCHITECTURAL PILES ARE BLOWN UP.

Houses of the Poor Are Burned—German Officer and Thief Become Synonymous Words.

War correspondents' Headquarters, April 24.—The Germans started this war honoring us with a gratuitous hatred based on fear, while we were trying to make excuses for them. Before the war ends we shall hate the Germans more thoroughly than ever they hated us, not from fear, but from contempt, and for a good cause. I spent the last two days at the south end of the battle-front working over the new parts of the area recently evacuated by the enemy, and getting so close to St. Quentin that details not only of the cathedral, but of other main buildings, were clearly visible. All the country I passed is one indescribable scene of desolation. Rapine and wanton brutality, but what fills one with the most rage amid all the havoc are the ruins of the village and chateau of Caulaincourt. It was a princely estate, Caulaincourt, lying in the hollow of a little stream, and could have had no strategic value. Before reaching the village, by the roadside is a fine mortuary chapel wherein on tablets closing the entrance to the tombs one reads of the honors paid to the family head, which is Marquis Caulaincourt, Duke of Valenza. The ladies of the house, as one reads, were daughters of very high very puissant set-offs, and in waiting to Josephine, Marie and Louise. They read stately, these tablets. Half of them have been wrenched out of place by the Hun and lie on the floor, exposing the tombs, within which you can see where the coffins have been opened and imperfectly screwed down again. So noble a seat was the chateau that the ruins make almost a new Colosseum. It was destroyed, every wall, stable, outhouse and cottage in Belvidere, as utterly as rage armed with modern explosives could destroy and the amount of acres of jumbled brick show the massiveness of every building. Whence one looks over the sweeping park or lovely artificial lake one finds fragments of statues, carved lions' heads, great vases broken and overturned. It fills one with bitter anger and contempt.

Thieving Officers

From refugees one hears how each successive batch of German officers who occupied the chateau took off what plunder they could from priceless furnishings of tapestries, pictures and bric-a-brac which pleased their fancy. Layer by layer the old chateau was denuded of everything of value till the last day came when the loyditte torch did its ignominious work. It is only the same as a hundred other things all over this country, but none of us who have seen them will fail to remember as the most brutal outrage of all the violations of the tombs and wreckage of the chateau of Caulaincourt.

In Vranzes, although a church tottering still stands, each building, even the poorest cottage, was separately burned. Of Pœuilly nothing remains but the little bricks of the tall crucifix at the crossroads outside the village. The ancient earth ramparts of Vermand enclose only acres of ruin. Atilly is non-existent also. St. Quentin looks reasonably intact yet, but that is no indication of what it will be when it again houses the French. Reports through civilians say most of the things of value were long ago removed from private houses and public buildings. After seeing Caulaincourt one realizes more than ever how nearly synonymous the words German officer and thief, have come to be. One wonders if in the final settlement each individual thief is to be punished and made to disgorge his swag. There can be no possible question of the outrages. These must find a place in the ultimate account. Some measure of disgrace ought to be made personal to those responsible.

ONTARIO BABY MADE STRONG

Mrs. Jarvis Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cured Her Delicate Child When Nothing Else Could.

Mrs. Jarvis, Box 286, Penetang P. O., Ontario, writes: "It is a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Cassell's Tablets have done for my baby. When only five months old he fell ill, and though I had medical advice for him he got worse. I tried several special foods, but none of them would stay on his stomach, and he became so thin that he seemed just skin and bone. He only weighed 10 lbs. and we never thought he could live. But chancing to hear of Dr. Cassell's Tablets I got some for baby, and am thankful I did. He is a bonny boy now, quite cured, and weighs 25 lbs. at twelve months old."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Troublesome Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anæmia, Nervousness, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, Indigestion, Constipation, and all ailments of children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and stockists throughout Canada. Price: One Table, 50 cents; Six Tables for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

KING CONSTANTINE STILL PLAYS FALSE

Bands of Irregulars Which Attack Venizelists Armed. From Athens.

London, April 25.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, confirmed a report that the French military authorities in Salonika were in possession of proofs that bands of irregulars guilty of depredations on Venizelists in Greece were armed and organized from Athens.

Lord Robert also stated that the French had found that the assistant commissioner of police at Kiponago, recently arrested by French authorities for making false statements about the French army, had in his possession written orders from officials of King Constantine to the chief of the irregular bands which were committing depredations in Thessaly, as well as rifles and ammunition of the Greek army pattern. The commander of the Allied forces was taking steps to deal with the situation.

SETTLEMENT COMING TO CAPE BOAT TROUBLE

Difficulty Will Be Settled Shortly and Service Resumption.

Congressman Brown, of the Cape Vincent district, went to Washington last Thursday and has since been actively working for a settlement of the trouble which has kept the Cape Vincent-Kingston boat from running. Transportation authorities have also taken the matter up through Ottawa asking for their action to Washington and it is now felt that an agreement will be arrived at shortly. The objection raised by the transportation people is that of having to expend \$5,000 on an immigration shed at Cape Vincent. The erection of this shed by the transportation company was called for by a clause in the bill introducing a head tax of \$8, against aliens who entered the United States to take up residence.

DRIVEN OUT OF CAFE

Refused to Stand During Playing "The Star Spangled Banner." New York, April 24.—An indication of the awakening of the spirit was observed in the early hours of morning at the Ritz, a prominent uptown cafe known as a distinctly German-American gathering place. Nearing the close of the performance the orchestra struck up the Star Spangled Banner. The audience rose as is the custom, with the exception of three obvious sympathizers of the Central Powers, who refused to rise. They were ordered to stand, but they refused, so they were ordered out of the cafe by the proprietor, who is a German-American. Before they could gather their hats and overcoats, they were hustled to the exit by several American sailors who were in uniform. Amid cheers the three German sympathizers received their hats and coats thrown to them in the street.

VICTORY OVER WOUNDS

THE DISABLED SOLDIERS' RESURRECTION DESCRIBED

Hard-Won Victories Won in the Secular of the Hospitals—Showing Spirit, Pluck and Indomitable Perseverance.

Canada should be as proud of her wounded soldiers' victory over their wounds as she is of the glorious fights in which they fell. Their struggle up from the depths of disablement is often as hard, and even as heroic, as their desperate defence of Ypres or their dashing capture of the Vimy ridge.

We hear little altogether too little of these hard-won victories won by disabled men, because they are fought out in the seclusion of a hospital, not in the theatre of war with the whole world looking on. But such victories equally deserve public recognition. They show the same spirit, indomitable perseverance.

A preacher on Easter morning was thanked for the inspiring sermon he had just preached, on the resurrection. He said: "I had my text written in front of me—a man in khaki, with an empty sleeve. He has had two resurrections already. He was buried by a shell explosion, and was dug out only just in time to save his life. That was the first. He spent months in hospital, fighting his way back to health. That was the second."

"Doctoring and nursing of course did much for him; so did the exercises and occupations that they provide nowadays—perhaps the best part of the treatment. But the man himself was working out his own resurrection by resolutely putting his own will-power into the task. Now he is almost ready to go out into the world, a better and abler man, he says, than he was before, in spite of his just arm."

"While the rest of us are thinking of a resurrection beyond the grave, he has won a resurrection this side of it, to a new life of activity and independence among his fellow-countrymen."

Authentic cases resembling that are not rare in the records of the Military Hospitals. "Commonplace" there are a few that have just been communicated to us:

A mechanic who enlisted in the Princess Patricia's Regiment was wounded, returned to Canada, spent three months in a convalescent hospital, and now earns down his former pay, having taken full advantage of the mechanical drawing and arithmetic classes carried on there. Writing to the hospital instructor, he says:

"When I enlisted, I was earning about \$3 a day. At present, and since my discharge from military service, I am, technically, a better man all around; I am able now to hold a job as foreman in a machine shop, with more than twice the salary I was getting before. This benefit to me is greatly due to your practical information, and my only regret is that I was unable, after my discharge, to continue instruction with you as you had advised."

Another letter received from an ex-private in the 13th Battalion. Before enlistment, he was getting \$12 a week as driver and painter. "I always had a liking for drawing," he says, "and felt that if ever I had the chance I would take up a course in mechanical drawing." This opportunity came to him at one of the "convalescent" hospitals. After six weeks' application to the work there, he was able to secure an appointment with a salary beginning at \$75 a month, with good prospects of advancement.

A locomotive fireman enlisted, was severely wounded, and had to have his left arm amputated. Under the "commission" scheme of re-education, which is offered to all men incapacitated for their former work by service, he received special training in telegraphy and railway routine. As a result, he secured an appointment as station agent and despatcher, at \$110 a month.

Still another patient, formerly a mechanic, passed the Civil Service qualifying examination after instruction in hospital, and has got a Custom House position at \$900 a year, rising to \$1,500.

A man who had been a guide and trapper, and had never handled tools, returned from the front with one eye destroyed by a wound and the sight of the other eye impaired. In spite of all these old and new disabilities, by putting his mind to it he became a first-class carpenter after three months in the hospital workshop.

Equally remarkable is the case of a Polish labourer. He came to Canada six years ago, and worked in a coal mine till he enlisted. At the front, he was both gassed and buried. Though he knew absolutely nothing about carpentry to begin with, after two months of instruction in hospital he was able to hold his own with any ordinary carpenter.

Not every man, of course, can "double his pay." But one of the most cheering facts proved by experience during the war has been this—that almost all the disabled men, including the very seriously wounded, can be equipped once more with power to earn a good living.

And often, as Lord Shaughnessy said the other day, the occupations and training provided by the Military Hospitals system "reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed."

DEATHS AT ELGIN.

Late Mrs. William Pennock and Miss Emma McEachar.

April 22.—Miss Stillwell, of the A. H. S. teaching staff, spent Easter with her parents at the parsonage. Miss J. Carty has been engaged to teach the Lockwood school. Miss Merriman resigned owing to ill health.—Miss Katie Brown, Easton's Her husband predeceased her some sixteen months ago. Her long and tires. S. J. Smith has added an useful life had been spent in the

ice cream parlor to his grocery department.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, a daughter, on the 19th inst. Mrs. William Sly spent Easter at Pembroke with her daughter, Mrs. Harold S. Knapp. The rural telephone has been repairing the line since the sleet storm.

This community suffered the loss of one of its oldest and most esteemed residents on the 10th inst., in the person of Mrs. William Pennock at the advanced age of ninety years. Her husband predeceased her some sixteen months ago. Her long and useful life had been spent in the

immediate community where she was known and loved by all. Although Mr. and Mrs. Pennock never had any children of their own, they had the pleasure of sharing their comfortable home with several adopted children. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Stillwell. Six nephews acted as pall-bearers, H. S. Brown, L. W. Brown, N. Charland, O. Pennock, J. Pennock and W. H. Pearson.

A young life was brought to an early close on the 15th inst. when Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson McEachen, passed away at the family residence, aged nineteen.

She was faithfully cared for by her twin sister, Ella, who with her father, mother, four sisters, Mrs. Sooper, Mrs. Trotter Bertha at home, and two brothers, Cecil and Walter, mourn her demise. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Stillwell on the 17th inst.

Stop Advertising For Laborers.

Washington, April 24.—Efforts to attract labor from the United States to Canadian farms under promise of high wages and exemption from military service and other inducements by means of advertisements inserted in newspapers in this country have

been ordered discontinued. Sir George Foster, acting prime minister of Canada, Saturday telegraphed Senator Kellogg of Minnesota to this effect in response to a message from the senator calling attention that thousands of laborers have gone to Canada as a result of the propaganda conducted in this country with the consent of the Dominion government.

Ridiculous of different religious faiths might better discuss crop or weather conditions than try to convince each other that they had the sure passport to Heaven.

Advertisement for the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Features a large illustration of a hand holding a pair of scissors cutting a coupon. Text includes: 'After TODAY it will be useless to write for the booklet describing the Encyclopaedia Britannica', 'To get this booklet, read it, make up your mind and get your order in in time for one of the last sets', 'You Must Send This Coupon TODAY', 'The remaining sets of the "Handy Volume" Issue of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper, are so few that the last one will be sold before you can send for the descriptive literature, have time to read it, decide about buying and get your order back to us unless you sign and send the coupon TODAY.', 'For ten days we have been saying that after April 25th there would be no use in writing for information. Today is April 25th. And unless you write today and get the free, illustrated descriptive book that will tell you exactly what the Britannica is and what it will do for you to make your life bigger and broader and to increase your knowledge, thus increasing your earning power, you may as well save the postage.', 'We want no one to order a set of the "Handy Volume" Britannica unless he knows it will be useful to him.', 'To know, you should have the book that tells about this wonderful work. After today it will be folly to write for it and folly for us to send the literature to you because the last set will be sold before you can study the information and get your order in.', 'To write for this information and thus have an opportunity to know just what the Britannica will bring into your life in the way of practical help for everyday problems and answers to every question concerning your work is the most worth-while thing you can do today.', 'Very shortly we will announce the date of the last day we can accept orders for the Britannica. Our stock is almost exhausted. When sets on hand are sold your chance is gone forever.', 'We could easily sell many thousands more sets if we could get them. But we cannot get even one more set. This is not our fault nor the publishers'. They cannot get any more genuine India paper at any price. No more can be made because two important raw materials—flax from Belgium, Germany or Ireland and hemp from Russia—are absolutely unobtainable and there is no substitute for them.', 'Whether you have been considering buying You can see sets of the Britannica and leave orders at: THE COLLEGE BOOK STORE 160-162 Princess Street.', 'SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Please send me at once your free illustrated, descriptive booklet about the "Handy Volume" issue of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper. I want this so that I can learn whether the Britannica will be useful to me in my work and my home, so that I can decide before all the remaining sets are sold whether or not I want to buy. Send me full information as to the smallest monthly payment I will have to make for one of these remaining sets; also the lowest cash price. Name: Address: 67-68'

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