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SECOND SECTION

VISITED AMERICA LIKE A METEOR

Sir Frederick E. Smith Suddenly Called Home. HAD A SUCCESSFUL CAREER

This Young Man Has Never Been Discussed In His Utterance and It Has Been Assumed That Some of the Things Said by Him Were Not to Liking of Leaders.

ENGLAND'S recent recall of her Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, who came to this continent the last of December as a guest of the American Bar Association, leads to the assumption that certain speeches he made here and interviews granted newspaper men, which occasioned comment in Washington, occasioned also the displeasure of his own Government.

Sir Frederick was Britain's war censor in the first year of the war, but in September, 1914, he was ordered to the front. He was spoken of then as one of the cleverest men in England. "The New York Times" printed a brief sketch in which appeared the following paragraphs: "His father was at one time a private soldier, who by his own exertions and ability became a barrister. The



SIR FREDERICK E. SMITH.

son carried everything before him at Birkenhead School and Oxford, winning practically every scholarship for which he competed. After leaving the university he became a member of the bar, and his present income is said to be larger than that of any other English barrister.

Though bitter political enemies, Mr. Smith and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, are close personal friends, and it is probably due to this circumstance that Smith was appointed head of the Official Press Bureau when the war began. His conduct of this office has not been at all pleasing to the newspapers, and it may be a result of their many criticisms that he is now going to the front as an officer of the King's Own Oxfordshire Hussars, a militia regiment.

Sir Frederick has "the gift of saying the most cutting and insulting things in the most suave and gentlemanly manner," and possesses a happy faculty for repartee. It is told that on one occasion, when he was discoursing on the advantages of tariff reform and a hecker kept on interrupting him with the cry, "What about our food?" he silenced him with the rejoinder: "Don't you worry, sir. Your food is quite safe. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor myself, nor any one else, has ever advocated putting a tax on thistles."

Sir Frederick's name was in the New Year honor list this year. A baronetcy was bestowed upon him. Although it was officially denied that his recall was due to his indiscreet utterances, many observers give the British Government credit for having acted in the best interests of the allied cause, while also trying to save the feelings of the Tory lawyer. The New York World, the leading organ of the Democrats, spoke none too kindly of him after his departure, and thought that his showing on this side of the water indicated that the English writers are correct who say that the success of Smith is due, not to great talents, but to his ability as a persistent thruster.

A lot of people call to-morrow the rest day, and, therefore, keep on working.

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Our booklet "Perfect Coffee—Perfectly Made," tells you. It's free. Write for it.

CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL

Face Covered With PIMPLES

ASHAMED TO GO OUT.

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unsightly pimples, blotches, flesh worms and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow cast in the mould of beauty have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment? There is an effective remedy for all these defects.

It is Burdock Blood Bitters. This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Mrs. Katherine Henry, Fort Sydney, Ont., writes: "Two years ago my face was so covered with pimples I was ashamed to go out at all. I tried several remedies, but they were of no use. At last a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle, and by the time it was used I could see a difference. I then got two more, and when I had used them the pimples were completely gone. I can highly recommend B.B.B."

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The word "camouflage," which is a war addition to the English language, is also comparatively new in French. I think it was not used by our allies until this war. Anyhow, it does not appear in the authoritative French dictionary published in 1896, nor is it included in Larousse. It is derived from "camouflet," which originally meant "smoke puffed in the face of a sleeping person," and afterwards came to mean mystification.

"Camouflage" is military mystification, the disguising of guns and military positions so that they may escape the enemy's observation. Many camouflage schemes are adopted at the front. Their effectiveness depends on a proper appreciation of the colors which most completely blend with the landscape.

Fund for Blind Soldiers' Children. Since Sir Arthur Pearson opened a campaign in Great Britain to raise £250,000 for a fund to provide a weekly allowance of 5s. until the age of sixteen for the children of blinded soldiers and sailors nearly £20,000 has been subscribed.

China's Most Ancient Mystery. The wayfarer in China who turns south to Angkor Wat, Hong Kong, multitudinous China or that vivid hybrid of East and West Shanghai, falls even to brush the strangest and most ancient mystery of the dragon kingdom.

That mystery lies in North China, an immemorial mystery that wraps Korea like an imperious mantle, enfolds northern inscrutability that enfolds the Great Wall as impenetrably as the mists obscuring its turrets. It is a mystery so inviolable that, once in a man's blood, there is little choice left him but to follow its lure on and on, seeking its source in that hinterland still farther to the north. From the Great Wall one can gaze far over this unknown land rushing swiftly months by caravan—the great plain of Mongolia. Once yellow armies flooded across it as the sunshine floods across it to-day. Now a single horseman picks his way along the trail. Over all broods the uttering of the earth's silence which marks the home of a people who are no more. Is there no life now in that stillness which, once best so fiercely upon the civilization below that a barrier must be hurried against it over the mountain tops? What of these latter-day sons of Genghis Khan?

A Poisoned Sea. For the eighth time since 1844 fish have been killed along the west coast of Florida in an area of poisoned water. Not only the water, but the air has been charged with a suffocating gas, odorless but irritating to the air passages. The last mortality was reported in October, and November of 1916. The Bureau of Fisheries sent experts to the spot but they were obliged to admit, after a careful investigation, that the cause of the strange occurrence is a mystery. One explanation advanced is that earthquake shocks, possibly due to West Indian hurricanes, released poisonous gases from the sea-bottom.—Popular Science Monthly.

Many of our ideas are too high to be of practical use to ourselves or others.

Curiosity is both father and mother to impudent questions. The devil makes the first portion of the road to ruin attractive.

GERMANY'S EFFICIENCY

TEUTON MIND MERELY BORROWS FROM OTHERS.

The Germans Have Invented Very Few Things of Great Value to the World, But Have Claimed a Great Deal of Credit for Adapting the Things Given to Mankind by the Brains of Other Nations.

DURING the last few months I have heard the Germans arraigned as blatant, boorish, barbaric, yet in nearly every case the speakers suffixed to their invectives such an expression as, "But when it comes to brains you will have to hand it to them; they have made science."

"What—hand it to them? What epoch-making invention or discovery is of German origin—except a stamp on which is inscribed "Made in Germany"? Their scientists have kicked up a fair amount of spray as they gambled in their pool, but the world has yet to hear a mighty Teutonic splash. Time and again French, English, American, Spanish and Italian inventors and discoverers have sent tidal waves around the globe. Let us now be specific:

The steam engine has been called the greatest of all inventions; it broke the shackles of the antipodes, Newcome, a native of Devonshire, obtained the patent for the first partially successful steam engine; Watt, a Scotchman, perfected it; Guyot, Murdoch and Trevithick brought forward the locomotive, not on German soil. Stephenson, an Englishman, was the first to apply the locomotive steam engine to railways for passenger traffic. France, England and America applied it to navigation. When all had been completed Germany pulled the whistle cord, shouted "Hoch der Kaiser," and tagged it "Made in Germany."

The telegraph, which brings us the daily history of the world, was invented by an American, Prof. Morse, who also suggested the Atlantic cable, which was subsequently laid by that American merchant-scientist, Cyrus Field, assisted in "mooring the new world alongside of the old" by Lord Kelvin, the prince of physicists. A British subject, Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was born in Scotland and grew to fame in Canada. A young Italian, Marconi, gave wireless telegraphy to the world.

The houses of Hohenzollern has made Germany the center of America and Italy in arrogant verbiage what the Vaterland has done for the benighted peoples of the earth. Cyrus McCormick, a native of West Virginia, produced the reaping machine which harvests the crops of the world; Melke, of England, brought forth the threshing machine, thus was famine banished. Eli Whitney, of Massachusetts, invented the cotton gin; Hargraves, an Englishman, made the spinning gin; Arkwright, also English, supplied efficiency with his famous spit /g frame; the Englishman Kay introduced the fly shuttle in weaving; Brunel, who devised the knitting machine, and Cartwright, inventor of the power-loom, were British citizens. Thus was the world clothed.

Although Germany is militaristic and worships at the shrine of Mars, what virtue offering has she made to the god of war? It was not she who contributed gun cotton, gunpowder, smokeless powder, percussion cap, nitro glycerine, dynamite, torpedo, shrapnel, automatic cannon, magazine rifle, breech-loading gun, Gatling gun, revolver, Maxim, machine, hammerless gun, gunboat, ironclad battleship or ship armor plate, revolving turret, submarine or airplanes.

Since Germany borrowed her military appliances from other nations, we are not surprised that she obtained her devices of prosperity from the same source. She did not produce the first aniline dye, vulcanized rubber, liquid gases, gas engine, water-gas, thermometer, barometer, plane table, barbed wire, cut nails, plating, circular saw, carbide, electric car, sleeping car, air brake, bicycle, automobile, pneumatic tire, sewing machine, typewriter, calculating machine, cash register, steel writing pen, etc., ad infinitum.

The greatest thing Germany has done is to falsely advertise herself as the light of the world. No son of hers invented the electric light, the gas light, the acetylene light, the kerosene light, the searchlight, the flashlight, the safety lamp, the candle dip or the friction match. America, France, England and other "untutored" nations performed these tasks. The sun, moon and stars are the only lights left for Germany's contention, and according to the Mosiac account, the Lord and not the Kaiser made and placed them in the firmament.

Daguerre, a Frenchman, presented us with photography. Edison brought forth the motion picture, the phonograph to please and teach the ear. The Germans enjoy reels and records, and lifting high their steins, drink a prolonged toast to the achievements of the Vaterland, "Deutschland ueber Alles."

Galileo, who first saw the heavens with a telescope, was an Italian. The men who first saw the earth and its teeming life with a microscope were not of German origin. Yet many telescopes and microscopes in our colleges, being marked "Made in Germany," have led students to believe that these wonderful instruments were devised by German brains. The Germans are mechanics not inventors. By use of the compound microscope Pasteur, the French bacteriologist, as early as 1857, demonstrated a connection between microscopic organisms and disease. This was nine years before Dr. Koch, the German bacteriologist, had graduated. In this connection the important antiseptic

surgery of Dr. Lister, of England, should be recorded. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, and Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, were Englishmen. An American taught the world the use of anesthetics. Scientists from this continent excel all others. They are employed by many crowned heads—even the Kaiser has his.

The Teutons have not shown the engineering skill of the French, who cut the Suez Canal, or of the Americans, who joined the Atlantic and the Pacific at Panama. The declamatory system by which the Germans make their measurements by which they make their steel in that of Sir Henry Bessemer, of England. Many of the fruits and vegetables, of which they eat an enormous quantity, were not reared by Burbank. No wonder that the Germans can "goose step" so high, for what else have they practiced?

Lavoisier, the father of modern chemistry, was a Frenchman; Linnaeus, the founder of botany, was of Swedish origin. To Hutton, of England, we are indebted for geology; to Maury, of Virginia, for the physiography of the sea; to Descartes, of French parentage, for analytical geometry; to Combe, of France, for sociology; to Germany for sauerkraut and pretzels. Germany has not contributed her quota toward the world's advancement. How she struts in her foreign plumage. She is neither inventive, resourceful nor original.

She has made no geographical discoveries of importance. Her neighbors have. What role did she play in discovering various portions of the new world? Did she establish any colonies? I thank God she did not. Her sons did not compose the crew of Magellan's fleet, the first to circumnavigate the globe. A German did not discover the North Pole, nor lead the way toward the South Pole. It is high time to cease talking of Germany's achievements in geology, for she indulges in satire.

History and study will reveal that the world's greatest teacher, scientist, inventor, discoverer, statesman, general, philosopher, preacher, painter, architect, novelist or singer was not made in Germany.

Kultur. The car came to a halt by a broken wall. The party hurried out and dived behind a mound. He was pulled down a kind of shaft, and found himself in a room buried right underground, where three officers were drinking and huddled together. The soldiers saluted and handed them a type-written despatch. The officers looked at him drunkenly, and one came up and pulled his beard and spat in his face and called him "an old English swine."

He shouted out some instructions to the soldiers, and they led him out into the narrow trench, which he walked behind him, and occasionally prodded him with the butt-end of a rifle. The trenches were half full of water, and reeked of gases, powder and decaying matter. Shells were constantly bursting overhead, and in places the trenches had crumbled and were nearly blocked up. They stumbled on, sometimes falling; sometimes dodging moving masses, occasionally crawling over the dead bodies of men. At last they reached a deserted-looking trench, and one of the soldiers pushed him into the corner of it and gnawed something, and they disappeared round the angle. Old Sam was exhausted. He leaned panting against the mud wall, expecting every minute to be blown to pieces by one of those infernal things that seemed to be getting more and more insistent. The din went on for nearly twenty minutes, and he was alone in the trench. He fancied he heard a whistle amidst the din. Suddenly one of the soldiers who had accompanied him came stealthily round the corner, and there was a look in his eye old Sam did not like. When he was within five yards the soldier raised his rifle and pointed it at Sam's body. Some instinct impelled the old man at that instant to throw himself forward on his face. As he did so he was aware of a terrific explosion, and he had just time to observe the soldier falling in a heap near him, and then he lost consciousness.

A Joker. It is said that a certain well known portrait painter has almost as great a reputation for joking as for taking excellent likenesses. One evening he was speaking of a beautiful young girl whose portrait he had just finished.

"Her features are exquisitely moulded. I have heard," said a lady who had seen neither the portrait nor its original. "Beautiful forehead and eyes," returned the artist concealingly, "handsome nose, fine chin, but mouth like an elephant's."

"Mouth like an elephant's!" echoed the lady, in dismay. "What a terrible misfortune. Do you mean that it is so enormous, or what?"

"Only that it is filled with superb ivory," returned the artist with his usual gravity.

Chinese Cooks. It is said by those who have employed them that the Chinese always cook by rule, if they have any rule to go by—following the receipt with the same scientific exactness with which the druggist puts up a prescription. Hence their results are equally satisfactory. They never burn or spoil anything, nor spill materials on the floor; consequently, nothing that goes through their hands is wasted. They cook just enough and no more.

Natural Gas. Natural gas is probably formed in the earth by a process of natural distillation from the animal and vegetable remains of past geological epochs, and is nearly the same product as it distilled from coal in the retorts of gas factories, only, instead of the heat of fire, the internal heat of the earth, aided perhaps by chemical decomposition, has caused its formation on a magnificent scale.

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I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis; with nasty Headaches, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-lives' and now for six months I have been entirely well". A. ROSENBERG. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

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Interest payable half-yearly—1st June and December. Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the City Treasurer's Office, Montreal, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York.

Bonds issued in Coupon form in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. ISSUE PRICE—PAR.

A full half year's interest will be paid 1st June, 1918. The bonds therefore give a net yield to the investor of about 6 1/2%.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Fiscal Agent of the City of Montreal, is authorized to offer the above-named bonds for public sale on behalf of the City, at par, without accrued interest, payment to be made in full on 8th April, 1918, against delivery of the bonds at any Branch, in Canada, of the BANK OF MONTREAL, or of any bank the applicant may specify, or at the Agency of the BANK OF MONTREAL, New York or Chicago.

The issue is made to refund a like amount of Montreal Three-Year 5% Notes, the original issue having been made for public works, in anticipation of a permanent loan.

Beginning 25th February, 1918, applications for the bonds will be received by the BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, or any of its branches, from whom application forms and copies of the prospectus giving full particulars of the issue may be obtained on request. The offering is subject to withdrawal on or before the 18th March, 1918.

Applications should be addressed to the BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL and should contain full instructions as to place of delivery and payment suitable to the applicant, and the denominations of bonds required.

The issue is made with the approval of the Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

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