

CABLED NEWS SUPPLEMENT

Number 1

[A NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENT
TO "KHAKI" MAGAZINE]

March 1915

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN CANADA

Brief Notes on Home Events

THE LATEST GENERAL CABLED NEWS FROM THE DOMINION

(From MORGAN POWELL, "Khaki" Canadian Correspondent at Montreal)

MONTREAL, FEB. 17.

The Canadian Government has settled the claims of two duckhunters shot in the Niagara district by Canadian militiamen, paying \$10,000 to the parents of Walter Smith, who was killed, and \$5,000 to Charles Dorsch, wounded.

The Dominion has decided to grant separation allowances to the wives of soldiers marrying after enlistment.

Lorne W. Mulloy, blind trooper, was granted special right to select two quarters.

The Western Lands Parliament proposes to introduce a law giving to Canadian soldiers abroad the right to vote at elections held here. It will copy the New Zealand Act.

A company of Canadian capitalists have notified the Government of their readiness to operate a national transcontinental railway should the Grand Trunk fail to take it over.

The plot of the reported conspiracy to dynamite the property of the Grand Trunk Railway is alleged to have been hatched in California. Special guards, military and civilian, have been called out to protect all bridges and tracks approaching the border.

At Toronto. Louis E. Marsh, sporting editor, was awarded \$1,200 damages against a laundry company whose motor truck knocked him down.

The population of Queen City is now returned at 534,322, the increase during the year being 30,000.

John Ziolk and Tomas Chchicks, Poles, have been sentenced to death for the murder in Moore Park.

Mr. Symons, K.C., has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for conspiracy in the flotation of Union Life stock.

In England, Windsor, Ont., fifteen Essex County hotel-keepers were fined various sums to the total of \$1,180 for violation of the liquor laws.

Brockville, Ont., Leeds, and Grenville County Councils have voted \$400 monthly as their contribution to the National War Fund and the Belgian Relief Fund.

Belleville, Ont.—Mrs. Sooner, whose husband is at the front, has named her infant son Herbert Albert Joffre.

The Montreal Superior Court refuses to admit women to practise law.

Major G. H. Morris succeeds Colonel G. H. Baker to the command of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles for active service.

Adolphe Deroches, formerly of the Montreal Constabulary, was sent on trial charged with wearing stolen goods.

Flour and bread are increasing in price. The proposal is that the Government should investigate the Montreal bakeries and fix the minimum price.

Cotes' Hotel has been burned down. Two dead charred bodies were found among the ruins.

The Quebec Premier Gouin has tabled the Mercier report on Longue Pointe School, dealing with sensational charges of conspiracy between Gustave Vinet, Alderman Therrien, and Napoleon Giroux, to divert funds from the Catholic School Commission. A prosecution is certain to follow.

It is rumoured that the Mousseau case will be reopened before the House adjourns, the object being to demand a prosecution.

The Lendoxville, Que., preparatory school was partially destroyed by fire the other day. There was considerable damage. All the scholars were transferred to the upper school.

The Quebec murder case has taken on a sensational phase, information given by the father of the victim leading to the arrest of a prominent person.

At the Federal by-elections, F. Stewart Scott, Conservative, succeeds the Hon. George A. Clare in South Waterloo, Ontario; William Fray succeeds Thomas Beattie in London, Ontario; Samuel J. Donaldson, Conservative, succeeds James Mackay, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; A. B. Copp succeeds H. R. Emmerson, Westmoreland, N.B.; J. A. Descarries succeeds F. D. Monk in Jacques Cartier, Quebec.

Twenty-one men employed in the Pacific Coast Coal Mine, South Wellington, B.C., were drowned by flood water.

Saskatchewan is assured of a big crop. Never before in the Province's history has there been so much land ready for seeding.

At Victoria, B.C., Parker Williams made a speech in the Legislature attacking Attorney-General Bowser for investing Government funds with the Dominion Trust, declaring he must have known about the wild-cat plans of the company before lodging the Provincial funds with them. Bowser replied to the effect that he had every confidence in the company up to the time of the astounding revelations.

Fred Jones, formerly manager of the Imperial Elevator Company's yard at Conquest, Saskatchewan, disappeared on Feb. 8 with \$11,000 of the company's cash. Later he was apprehended and will stand his trial.

The police of St. John, New Brunswick, yesterday prosecuted Mormon missionaries, who were offered the option of a fine and thirty days' imprisonment or to quit. They left the same afternoon.

N. W. Rowell, K.C., addressing the Canadian Club, St. John, urged the Union of Newfoundland and Canada when the war ends.

The Rt. Rev. C. L. Worrell has been unanimously elected Archbishop of the ecclesiastical Province of Canada.

Aberdeen School, Moncton, New Brunswick, has been destroyed by fire, the damage being \$75,000. The Wolfville, Acadia, Collegiate Academy met with the same fate, loss \$30,000; and so did a number of other establishments.

Canadian Deaths.—Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, former Federal collector of customs at Winnipeg, aged seventy-four; J. E. McShane, Montreal, former Charter Member M.A.A.A., at Montreal; Rev. Father Taillon, brother of the Hon. L. O. Taillon, at St. Michael de Napierville; Rev. Father W. Murphy, former rector of Ottawa University, at Ottawa; A. B. Spencer, aged sixty-five, at Collingwood, Ont.; D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont., aged sixty-seven, agricultural expert, at Fredericton.

Airships seen flying over the Inter-Colonial Railway line, using searchlights, caused a scare on Monday night at Taymouth.

The Ottawa Premier has decided to appoint a Committee of seven members to investigate the army boot scandal.

(Continued on page 2, third column.)

CANADA'S LOYALTY

How the Dominion Bears the Shock of War Ready with Men and Money

PATRIOTISM AT WHITE HEAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 17.

The opening of the Dominion Parliament by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has brought out in clear outline Canada's loyalty to the Empire. Nowhere in the Empire does the spirit of patriotism burn with a steadier glow. The national conviction runs: "the cause for which this war was undertaken will be maintained to an honourable and successful issue." There is no wavering, no doubt. In the words of the Governor-General, "During the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of war, the people of Canada have given the most abundant and convincing evidence of their firm loyalty to our Sovereign, and their profound devotion to the institutions of the British Empire."

Canada is organising an Expeditionary Force of over 100,000 men fully equipped; she has given 200 field and machine guns; she has given two submarines (H.M.C.S. *Niobe* and *Rainbow*) for general service; she has given 1,000,000 bags of flour; she has contributed \$100,000 for Hospice Canadian in France; and she has, among numerous other benefactions, contributed \$50,000 for the relief of Belgian sufferers.

WAR EXPENDITURE

In presenting his Budget for the year in the House of Commons, Mr. White, the Minister of Finance, stated that the Dominion had stood the shock of the war exceedingly well.

Owing to the interruption of borrowings abroad there had been a slackening of activity in many trades; but, on the other hand, various lines of production had been greatly stimulated by orders on a large scale for clothing, munitions, and other equipment and material placed in Canada, not only by the Canadian Government, but by Great Britain and her Allies.

NO TRANSIENT TRUCE

Strong efforts are being made, he continued, to increase the production of food-stuffs, and Canadian farmers have been asked to do all that is possible to bring more land under cultivation for wheat and other cereals. The returns for ploughing and the general condition of land are most favourable for a record crop this year. We have no cause to be apprehensive about the continued favourable progress and ultimate triumph of the arms of the Empire and its Allies. Of the duration of the war it is idle to hazard even a guess; but one thing is certain, that, be it long or short, the Empire in every part is determined that its conclusion must be upon such terms that the ensuing peace will not be a transient truce or an armed armistice, but a real and a lasting settlement with securities amply guaranteeing the world against recrudescence of the militarist ambition, greed of possession, and lust of conquest which have brought about almost the subversion of civilisation.

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO.

Mr. Rowell, the leader of the Liberal Party in the Ontario Legislature, speaking at Toronto a day or so ago, said that if ever there was a time when an Imperial Conference should be held, representing all parts of the Empire, and in a sense constituting a Parliament of the Empire, it was at this period of crisis. He was surprised and disappointed at the report that the Government of Canada did not favour the holding of such a Conference this year, although Australia and New Zealand desired that it should be held.

AUSTRALIAN VIEWS.

Mr. Pearce, Commonwealth Minister for Defence, in a speech, emphasised the Cabinet's strong opinion that the postponement of the Imperial Conference till after the war might minimise its usefulness. He further said that Australian railway development must be considered from the standpoint of defence.

Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister, also expressed his conviction and that of the Ministry that the Imperial Conferences are of extreme usefulness, and his belief that a great opportunity will be missed if there is a postponement of the Conference which should be held this year. At the same time the Ministry recognised that it would be inadvisable to embarrass the Imperial Government by persisting in a suggestion which was obviously unacceptable.

CANADIAN NORTHERN COMPLETED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, FEB. 17.

The completion of the Canadian Northern Railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast was effected by the laying of the last rail at Basque Village, on the North Thompson River, 200 miles east of Vancouver. The regular through service is not likely to begin, however, before midsummer. The ballasting of the line will take from now until the middle of April, and May 1 is named as the probable date for the official ceremony of driving the "golden spike."

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON

SUBSCRIBERS TO FUND THANKED BY DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

OTTAWA, FEB. 17.

A very interesting effort has just been formally closed—namely, the fund to provide oilskins and rubber boots for the men of the North Atlantic Squadron. Before closing the fund Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught thanked the subscribers.

What is Happening in Canada

(Continued from page 1)

Mayor Church has asked the Dominion Government to order single fares to students being restored on all the railways.

The final events of the Canadian Canoe Association and Western Division matches take place on the Toronto course.

A Pittsburg engineer came to Toronto to enlist, got in a row at the bar-room of the Iroquois Hotel, and was remanded at the Police Court charged with assault, laid by E. Clermont.

Mayor Waugh, of Winnipeg, has joined the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium Class.

Nearly all civic salaries in Regina have been cut 7½ per cent. Chief Commissioner Thornton's salary has been reduced \$1,500, Commissioner Pool's \$1,000, and other officials drawing over \$1,200 have been reduced proportionately.

Robert Brown, of Toronto, was found guilty at the criminal assizes of attempting to murder Norman Smith. The Court of Appeal is to be asked for a new trial.

The minimum wage of \$75 a month has been fixed for all civic employees except firemen and stenographers.

Mrs. McNaughton and Mrs. Haight have been re-elected President and Vice-President of the Women Graingrowers Annual Convention. The Board of Trade have re-elected all their officers.

John Nelson, manager of the *Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser* for five years, has resigned.

President T. Kirkpatrick has been re-elected President of the Industrial Bureau.

Dr. Lowe won his appeal against the conviction for employing an unqualified person to perform dental work. The action brought by the Dental College, Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. Shatford, wife of L. W. W. Shatford, died of acute nephritis after five days' illness. The funeral took place at Vancouver.

The Mayor of Calgary has received a letter from a Somerville girl, asking him to find her a husband, who must be five feet six. She is twenty years of age, and was born in Nova Scotia.

The definition of the Natural Gas Company's area rights in Calgary will soon come before the courts.

Dr. Evelyn, Windsor, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health at a salary of \$2,000 yearly.

Concerning the weather in Canada: generally mild indications prevail for early spring growing. Trappers declare that everything points to this.

Parliament is likely to insist on a long war taxation. The public is willing to do its share to meet the cost of war along with Canadian boys fighting at the front.

T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General, was married to Mme. Marie Masson, of New York, this morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Montreal.

Sporting events: Feb. 13, Professional Hockey Championship—Toronto defeated by Shamrocks six to three; Quebec beat Wanderers six to four; Ottawa beat Canadians five to three. International Curling—United States defeated Canada 183 to 148. Latest information re annual meeting International Baseball League seems to indicate that Montreal may lose its baseball team and Toronto will have to fight against federal team.

MORGAN POWELL.

LIFE IN NORFOLK ISLAND

AUSTRALIA'S LATEST POSSESSION

In an interesting official report upon Norfolk Island, recently acquired by the Australian Commonwealth, Mr. Atlee Hunt (Secretary to the Department of External Affairs, Australia) writes:

"To the Australian to whom a five days' voyage offers no terrors, Norfolk Island stands out as an ideal holiday resort. Tourists are accommodated in boarding-houses about the middle of the island, where, though the space may be limited, no comfort that cleanliness, good cooking, and refined attention can provide is wanting to make them feel thoroughly at home.

THE GENTLE LIFE

"The island offers no excitement, unless for anglers, who, if content to use the hand line and accept advice and assistance from local boatmen, are sure of excellent sport. For those who are not attracted by the joys of sitting all day, sun-burned in an ever-restless whaleboat, the land offers its milder pleasures. The usual games of cricket, tennis, croquet, and golf may be had under very fair conditions. Dances and concerts fill an occasional evening, but the predominant charms are the ever-varying landscapes of land and sea, and the courtesy and hospitality of the kindly and interesting people.

"Saddle horses and sulkies may be cheaply obtained, and to ride through narrow, leafy tracks, or to drive through the magnificent avenue of glorious pines that grace the main road, or past the noble Bishops' Oak, and at every turn see new vistas of the sapphire sea with its stainless foam churning at the base of tall tree-topped cliffs, or to walk past decaying ruins and speculate on the hopes and miseries that the carvers of those dead stones have cherished and suffered; these are the real delights of a stay on Norfolk.

FREE FROM ALL KINDS OF WORRIES

"There are no hotels, and no newspapers. A single typed page is daily posted on the island notice boards, which purports to keep the people informed as to the events of the universe.

"There are no telephones, no trains or trams, no motor cars or bicycles, no paved streets, no noises of whistle or horn, no shops with garish window displays, only an unobtrusive store or two masquerading as a private house; no rush or hurry or bustle—in fact, none of the outward signs of the civilisation of our great cities. Nevertheless, the people seem contented enough, and visitors become partly envious of their lot, and wholly reflective as to the real effect of modern conditions in the production of happiness."

COMMONWEALTH TRADE

The imports of the Commonwealth for the past year show a decrease of £5,803,989 as compared with 1913, the actual figures being £73,945,664. There was also a decrease of £10,996,087 in exports, the figures for 1914 being £67,575,682.

AUSTRALIAN SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

Resources of the Commonwealth—No Lack of Men and Money

AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN THE EMPIRE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Commonwealth of Australia has played and is playing an important part in the war as a member of that great but as yet scarcely recognised confederacy—the British Empire. [See article on "Australia and the War" in the magazine—EDITOR.] But there are certain sidelights which are worthy of passing attention; and a reference to some of these may not be out of place here.

There is, of course, no comparison between the population of the Mother Country and Australia; but all things considered, the Commonwealth has reason to be proud of the fact that over a million of men are available for defence purposes in Australia according to the Defence Act.

The High Commissioner has just issued some interesting calculations by the Commonwealth Statistician. We gather from this that allowing 20 per cent. as the proportion that might be omitted as medically or otherwise unfit, and dividing the men into five classes, the result is as shown in the following table. Class I. includes all unmarried men of 18 years and upwards, but under 35; Class II., from 35 to 45 years (unmarried); Class III., 18 to 35 years (married); Class IV., 35 to 45 (married); and Class V., 45 to 60:—

Class I.	525,850
Class II.	87,250
Class III.	232,150
Class IV.	232,250
Class V.	336,700
Total	1,414,200

Sir George Reid views with satisfaction the generous donations made by Australia to the suffering Belgians. The coming of a further sum of £1,150 for the Belgian Relief Fund from the Stock Agents' Association of Australia makes a total of £384,258 which the Commonwealth of Australia has paid over to the Belgian Minister in London.

In addition to this money, great quantities of food-stuffs and clothing have also been forwarded from Australia for the same fund.

THE MURRAY WATERS

LARGE IRRIGATION SCHEME

SYDNEY.

The Premier of Australia has received a deputation of irrigation experts from the Victoria branches of the Australian Natives' Association. The deputation dealt with the question of utilising the large volume of water flowing through portions of the States of Victoria and South Australia, and coming down from New South Wales. It is calculated to make it possible to bring large areas of fertile land in each of these States within the reach of irrigation schemes, using the Murray waters.

The Premier replied that legislation was being introduced to carry out the great work.

LUTHERANS IN AUSTRALIA

NOT RELATED TO THOSE IN GERMANY

SYDNEY.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod in Australia has sent to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth (the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher) a message from its president (Mr. Thomas Nickel) conveying an expression of loyalty. The message states:

"Whereas the loyalty of the German-Australians has been doubted, and every German-born Australian is suspected as an 'enemy subject,' I, as representative of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod in Australia Inc., wish to express the true loyalty of our clergy and our congregations towards our beloved King and his Government, and I humbly request our Government to protect the rights which by our naturalisation are granted to us as British subjects, and especially the religious freedom which we enjoy in this our beloved country."

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod in Australia, to which the message refers, stands in no connection whatsoever with any of the State churches in Germany. On the contrary, the Lutheran Church on religious grounds severed all connections with any State church of Germany more than forty years ago. The Evangelical Lutheran Synod in Australia was founded about seventy-five years ago by German Lutherans who left Germany on account of religious persecutions.

TRANSFER OF THE CAPITAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, FEB. 17.

The transfer of the capital from Melbourne to Sydney is going on smoothly in spite of the vast routine associated with the moving of Government Staff and endless official documents. In fact the advent of the thousands of Government clerks, secretaries, etc., attracted for the moment greater attention than the all-important subject of war.

WOOL SALES

SUSPICION OF STRANGE BUYERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 17.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned at the recent wool sales by a suspicion of some strange buyers being associated with German firms. The patriotism and loyalty of local dealers cannot be brought into question, as they in several cases refused the highest bids simply because they were not satisfied with the nationality of the purchasers.

SHIPPING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, N.Z.

The South Island meat factories have all been closed owing to lack of shipping space.

(For other Australian news, see page 6.)

INDIA AND THE WAR

A Revelation to the Germans—Fighting Chiefs and Gallant Men— No Sacrifice Too Great for the Sircar

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The special efforts being made to disseminate correct war news among the natives of India are much appreciated. Lately all sorts of alarming rumours, mostly fabricated by Germans, found their way to the bazaars and caused anxiety. The whole sympathy of India is with Great Britain, and consequently German triumphs as painted by the *Jhane-wallah* (the tale-bearer) carefully selected for the purpose are not hailed with delight. On the contrary they provoke such resentment that the authorities are only too pleased to supply the true information. It is interesting to note how exquisitely native imagination embroiders tales of heroism, recalling episodes of the Mahabharata, round the names of those wounded or slain in battle.

With reference to the above message, it may be explained that India is, on the whole, well served with war news. Most of the Indian dailies publish a telegraphic summary of the events of the day. The vernacular newspapers, however, cannot afford this service, and vast masses of people devoid of English education are dependent entirely on their local press for war news. The meagreness of this news no doubt stirred the German press to inaugurate a campaign of its own.

To combat German stories and supply the deficiency of news, Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, the leader of the famous mission to Thibet a few years ago, is now on special duty at the India Office, preparing daily news telegrams to the Viceroy of India. Sir Francis understands India and Indians, and in his hands the new service has already proved its usefulness.

The Viceroy of India also receives from the India Office all casualties in the Indian Expeditionary Forces, for communication to the public and to the relatives of killed, wounded, or missing men. Efforts are also being made to supply the Indians now recuperating in this country with war news printed both in *Hindi* and *Urdu*.

VALIANT MEN

The Germans have found something more than resolute foemen in the Indians. These Indians are, as a body, first-class fighting men. The Gurkha with his *kukri*, or short sword, is a very real terror. Hundreds of Germans have been slain by the stealthy, silent onrush of the hillmen. The fighting race of Rajputs is at length happy. Mr. Rudyard Kipling once bemoaned the fact that the Rajput chief, a warrior ever ready for war, had in these days no *raison d'être*. But the war now in progress has more than justified the existence of the Rajput. He is absolutely at home in the fighting line, and, curiously, the youngest and the oldest Rajput chieftains at the front are nephew and uncle, of the great House of Jodhpur and both kinsmen of His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who as Ranjitsinhji was not very long ago the idol of the cricket field. The Jam Sahib before going to the front recently was received by their Majesties the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The youngest Rajput chief, is, of course, the seventeen-year-old Maharaja of Jodhpur, His Highness Sumer Singhji, who was made honorary lieutenant by his Majesty the King-Emperor. The oldest is that veteran sportsman, the Maharaja of Idar, better known as His Highness Sir Partab Singhji. He is a G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., and honorary major-general of the British Army, and honorary colonel of the 34th Horse. Sir Partab is at present the Regent of Jodhpur.

The Sikhs, too, have enhanced their military reputation. The best qualities of this fighting race have been brought out by the war. The Germans have learned to fear the Sikh battlecry.

SEPOY STORIES

An Anglo-Indian graphically presented in the *Times* the other day the true inwardness of India's fighting spirit. In describing his visit to the Indian Hospital at the Collège des Jesuites he said:

"I wandered among the beds looking for men of the —th Infantry, one of the hardest hit Indian regiments in the war. They would be able to tell me how a certain officer—not one of them, though I had reason to believe that he was near them at the time—had fallen in the trenches. The doctor led me to the bed of Zorawar Singh, a *naik* of the regiment. He was considered one of the most intelligent men in the ward and more likely than others to give me a clear account. He had lost one arm.

"It is of no account, Sahib," he said in response to my expression of sympathy, "we are soldiers. We are ready always to give an arm or a leg of life for the Sircar. It is our calling."

"I ask him about Fleming Sahib—I do not give the officer's real name. Zorawar Singh had seen him fall when the enemy reached the trench. 'Marte, marte, murgya,' he said. 'He died beating, beating.' He sat up in bed and waved his one arm. 'And his hand was red,' he added. That was all he could tell me; but it was enough. It was like a village bard describing the death of Rustum.

"Then he told me about Wariam Singh and his battalion who would not surrender. He was on leave when the regiment was mobilised and the news reached him in his village. It was a very hot night. They were sitting by the well, and when Wariam Singh heard that the —th Infantry were going *Wilayat* to fight for the Sircar against a different kind of white man, he said that, come what might, he would never surrender. He made a vow then and there, and, contrary to all regimental discipline, held by it."

The end of Wariam Singh is thus related: "The two English officers in his trench had fallen; the Germans had taken the trenches to the left and the right, and they were enfiladed up to the moment when the final frontal wave broke in. The order came to retire, but Wariam Singh said, 'I cannot retire, I have sworn,' and he stood by his machine-gun.

"If he had retired no doubt he would have been slain. Remaining he was slain, but he slew many," was Zorawar Singh's comment.

"Afterwards the trench was taken back and the body of Wariam Singh was found under the gun. The corpses of the Germans lay all round 'like stones in a river bed.'"

The story of Wariam Singh is typical of the spirit of India as brought out by the war. We can imagine a moonlight scene in the far-away village from where Wariam Singh came. Almost motionless a number of men are squatted round a dying fire. There is a smell of baked flour and *ghee* (clarified butter). The group smoke in silence and at short intervals first one and then another briefly and vividly paint with many exclamations of pride Wariam Singh's last fight with corpses of Germans lying all around "like stones in a river bed."

INDIAN PRINCE AT THE FRONT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY.

H.H. the Maharawal Sri Ranjitsinghji of Bariya, one of the Rewa Kantha States of Western India, left Bombay a day or so ago for staff duty in France. His Highness is in his twenty-ninth year and became Ruling Prince of his State in 1908.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE

Following closely on the sentences in the Delhi conspiracy case came another bomb outrage. On the night of February 11 a bomb containing gunpowder was thrown into the garden of the Delhi Club, where it exploded. No one was injured and the culprit, who is said to be an Indian, escaped. One story of the occurrence asserts that the bomb was thrown at a motor-car which was standing outside the Club. The weapon did not contain any high explosive and was of somewhat rude construction, and the connection of the incident with the conspiracy is believed to be remote, if, indeed, anything more than an incidental consequence of the promulgation of the sentences acting on the morbid mind of an individual.

COLOMBO

COMFORTS FOR THE SOLDIERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO.

A number of prominent ladies have formed a committee to send packages of tea and dried fruit to the soldiers in Egypt. Colombo has done exceedingly well in furnishing comforts for the soldiers.

MENACE TO BRITISH OIL-FIELDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PETROGRAD.

A Turkish force of from 1,500 to 2,000 infantry, with gunners, has passed through Persian territory, an Ispahan telegram states, on the way to the oilfields belonging to British firms at Alivaz. Nomadic bands have joined the Turks, but the Bakhtiaris, who desire to protect the oilfields, are bent upon opposing the invasion.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT

Turkish Force Annihilated—Gurkhas in Action—Battle Stopped by Sandstorm

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, FEB. 17.

Details are issued here officially of the fighting at the Government Station at Tor which was garrisoned by Egyptian soldiers. A strong force of Turks and Arabs from Nekhl occupied a village about five miles north of Tor. Their intention was to capture the station, but a small detachment of Indian troops was landed in the rear of the enemy. It advanced over the hills, and at dawn made a surprise attack. It annihilated the enemy's force, killing about a hundred and capturing over a hundred, including a Turkish major. Not one of the enemy escaped. Twenty camels and stores were captured. The losses on our side were one Gurkha killed and another wounded.

Tor, a village on the south-west of the Peninsula of Sinai, was an important trading centre in the Middle Ages—the starting-point of the trade caravans with Indian produce to Damascus and Aleppo. To-day Tor is famous as the largest and best-equipped quarantine station in the world, the construction of it costing about £500,000.

ISMAILIA.

The Battle of the Suez Canal between the enemy's reconnoitring parties and our outposts—Indian troops of all arms—presented novel features. For instance, the first engagement in the vicinity of Ismailia Ferry was admirably developed, but the fighting came to a sudden end owing to a violent sandstorm.

Later the warships on the canal and lake played an effective part in the fight. West of Katal-el-Kheil the Turks brought some six batteries of field guns into action. They were finally charged by the Indian cavalry and compelled to surrender.

As the fighting ceased at the Ferry so it stopped at El Kantara, where the Turks made a plucky night attack, but came to grief on our wire entanglements. The Indian troops also repulsed an advance from the south-east. During the fighting there were many single hand-to-hand combats between Punjabis and Turks and Turkish officers and British officers. One British officer ran his sword through a Turkish officer after a stiff duel.

In the end General Wilson won a handsome victory over Djemal Pasha, who with a force totalling 25,000 operated over a front about a hundred miles in length. Thus the first effort of the Turks to invade Egypt has been a failure.

BEDOUINS LOYAL TO BRITAIN

CAIRO.

An arrival here from Tripoli states that the Bedouin tribe of the Senoussi and their armed partisans, whom Turkey hoped to have on her side, are loyal to Britain and will certainly never enter into the campaign against Egypt.

Abdul Latif Chaouiche, who fled from Egypt, is now detained prisoner by the Senoussi.

The Sultan has granted a pension from his own private purse to the mother of an Egyptian officer killed in the recent fighting on the Suez Canal.

SULTAN'S CONGRATULATIONS

A further despatch from Cairo states that the Sultan of Egypt has telegraphed to General Sir John Maxwell, commanding the British forces in Egypt, congratulating him on the excellent work done by the Egyptian artillery and expressing his confidence in the loyalty of the armies in Egypt and the Soudan.

An eye-witness of the recent fighting on the Suez Canal pays a high tribute to the British fire, which, he says, was remarkable for its deadly precision and destructive effect. The Turks, he says, were literally mown down, and the carnage was terrible. The scene on the battlefield where the Turks were routed was frightful. Corpses covered the ground, headless and dismembered in many cases, and birds of prey tore them to pieces.

The Turkish gun which fired the shot which struck the smokestack of the British gunboat *Hardinge* was immediately reduced to silence by one of the two French warships operating at Timsah.

Referring to this incident a correspondent says: There was an act of heroism on his Majesty's ship *Hardinge* which should not go unrecorded. The ship was twice struck by shells fired from the enemy's fifteen-centimetre gun dug in the desert about two miles north-east of Tsum. One shell burst near the pilot, Captain Carew, severely injuring him in the arm and leg. He fell, but, with the courage characteristic of seamen, called out "Bring me a chair. Prop me up. I will see you through." The *Hardinge* afterwards steamed into Lake Timsah, and Captain Carew was taken into hospital at Ismailia, where his foot was amputated. He is making satisfactory progress.

The British fought with splendid coolness, and if the Turks were making a trial attempt to cross the canal, says the eye-witness, they received an excellent lesson, for the defences are impenetrable.

THE VICEROY AND THE ARABS

TOUR ON A WARSHIP IN THE PERSIAN GULF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

DELHI.

Lord Hardinge has returned from his tour in the Persian Gulf.

KOWEIT.

The Viceroy and his personal staff visited Koweit in the course of a short tour taken on a warship in the Persian Gulf. The British Resident, Sir Percy Cox, had a private interview with Lord Hardinge, shortly after

the latter's arrival, and the son of the Sheikh of Koweit welcomed His Excellency in the name of his father.

The Viceroy invested the Sheikh himself with the Knight Commandership of the Star of India, and bestowed upon the son of the Sheikh of Bahrein the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. The return of ceremonial visits occupied the afternoon. Next day, after visiting an American mission hospital, His Excellency sailed for the Shatt-el-Arab. Proceeding to the Karun River the Viceroy's vessel anchored there, and he was visited by the Sheikh of Mohamonah, whom he invested with the Knight Commandership of the Star of India. At one point of the river His Excellency witnessed the sinking of some vessels by the Turks, who vainly sought to block the channel.

BUSSORAH.

Lord Hardinge was the recipient of a cordial address of welcome as the first Viceroy of India to visit the town. Replying to this address, Lord Hardinge said:

"The British occupation has raised problems which require prompt consideration and settlement. I have come here to see local conditions for myself in order the better to judge what measures are necessary. You are aware that we are not engaged single-handed in the great struggle, and we cannot lay down plans for the future without a full exchange of views with the other Great Powers, but I can hold out the assurance that the future will bring you a more benign rule."

Visits to the hospitals, where he conversed with the wounded, occupied a great part of the remainder of His Excellency's stay.

IMPERIAL PROBLEMS

MIGRATION OF WOMEN

The Dominions Royal Commission has just issued a volume of Evidence and Papers dealing with migration, communications, Empire development and organisation, and the Imperial Institute.

The first section comprises the Report as to the migration of women from the United Kingdom to self-governing Dominions. Attached to this is a Report on the Distribution of the Sexes in various parts of the Empire, with special reference to the surplus of women in the United Kingdom available for emigration, by Dr. E. C. Snow.

The section dealing with communications contains a memorandum on improved methods of cable-working, by Mr. Charles Bright, consulting engineer to the Commonwealth of Australia, and a statement of the views of the Empire Press Union as to the proposed State-owned Atlantic cable, and as to the transmission of newspapers between Great Britain and the Dominions. There is further a memorandum, drawn up for the Commission, on the subject of ocean freight rates to and from Canada, by Mr. H. L. Drayton, Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board for Canada.

Helping the Motherland

(Australian News continued from page 3.)

The war has certainly served to show the great variety of products which the Overseas Dominions of the Empire are capable of sending to the Motherland. From Australia, for instance, we have received large consignments of the products of the tropical north, fruit from the south, and meat, dairy produce, and other commodities from the parts.

Not the least interesting has been the gift of vests made of sheepskins. These were intended for the members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces if those soldiers were called upon to take up positions at the front during the winter. When it was decided that the Australians were to stay for the time in Egypt, the vests were distributed in other ways. Over 1,000 were presented to the Canadians, and the War Office is collecting the other consignments coming to hand.

The school children in Australia have also taken a hand, and by contributing small amounts have been able to purchase the sheepskins from which the vests have been made.

In forwarding vests, some of the children have attached their notes intended for the soldiers.

One letter from a brother and sister reads: "Dear Soldier,—We have taken the money out of our money-box to buy you a nice warm vest. We pray every night that the war will soon be over. Don't give up hope, for we must win!" The last three words are thickly underlined.

A little girl writes: "Thank you very much for fighting for our country, and I wish I could send you a piece of auntie's Christmas pudding"—such is the reward for valour!

RAILWAYS AND THE WAR

It has frequently been pointed out that the variety of gauges on which the railways of Australia have been constructed would mean a serious delay in the movement of troops from one part of the great Commonwealth to another should the occasion arise. The present war has evidently brought this fact into prominence again, and there is increased attention paid to the question of the establishing of a uniform gauge. Happily, practically the whole of the lines are State-owned; and one of the methods suggested is that of creating first the unification of ownership, apparently by transferring the whole to the Commonwealth Government.

Discussing the suggestion for an amendment of the Federal constitution to extend the Commonwealth power over railways in order to secure uniformity in gauge recently, Mr. Carmichael, of the New South Wales Government, said that if the Federal authorities constructed railways, partly from a strategic and partly from a commercial point of view, it would not be long before there would be a composite system, the only solution of which would be a unification of ownership. In other words, to get over the present problem of unification of gauge it was suggested to confer powers that must eventually lead to unification of ownership. This unification of ownership—that is, Federal ownership—of all Australian railways was, he thought, a subject that should only be decided after full discussion on its merits, without being prejudiced by premature action which must have far-reaching effects.

MEAT FOR THE ARMY

SUPPLIES REQUISITIONED FROM AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY.

All the States of the Commonwealth have been requested by the Imperial Government to secure all the meat available for export during the war, as large quantities are necessary for the British Army, while considerable purchases will also be made by the French Government. A further reason for the request is stated to be that the Home Government desire to prevent an excessive advance in prices in the United Kingdom of the existing Australian supplies.

Amidst much enthusiasm a Bill was introduced in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, and passed in all its stages at one sitting; it was subsequently passed also by the Legislative Council.



SIR GEORGE REID

At the Review of the Australian Light Horse Brigade near Cairo.

NEW ZEALAND'S HELP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON.

Recruiting proceeds here with enthusiasm. Speaking at Port Chalmers, Mr. Allen said the Government desired to register every youth willing to help the Empire. There were enough men in camp to furnish a second and a third Expeditionary Force. The National Reserve are making an appeal to older men.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, speaking at Dunedin, said he thought it was nothing less than a miracle that, despite the fact that the greatest war in history was now being waged, the overseas possessions of the Empire were practically untouched by its ravages. They must not merely defend themselves, but spare something from their great capacities to help the Motherland.

News in Brief Form

Mr. William Waldorf Astor has contributed £5,000 to the Lord Mayor's fund for providing national bands for the new army.

BAGDAD TO BEYROUT

British motor-omnibuses are to run between Bagdad and Beyrout, a distance of over 500 miles.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

The *Erin*, Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht, with a Red Cross party and hospital material and stores for the Servian wounded, has arrived at Salonica, and the party is proceeding to Kragujevatz.

ARAB PRISONERS

A Rangoon telegram states that there have arrived in Burmah over 1,000 Turkish and Arab prisoners, chiefly from the Persian Gulf, after the British capture of Bussorah. They are cheerful and resigned to their lot.

JACKETS FOR TREES

Several of the most beautiful trees in the garden of Finsbury Square have been killed through the horses of the Field Artillery, when picketed there, making a raid on the bark. Jackets have been placed on others in order to save them.

AERIAL POST AT BAGDAD

The Turkish Government has just approved a project for the establishment of an aerial postal service between Aleppo and Bagdad. At present the only means of communication between the two places is by caravan.

TURKISH AIRMEN

Two Turkish airmen, Nuri Bey and Ismail Bey, fell into the sea while flying to the southward of Jaffa. They managed to swim ashore, but were so exhausted that they had to be taken to the hospital, where Nuri Bey has since died.

OLDEST VETERAN

Mr. Edward Monroe, who was believed to be the oldest veteran of the American Civil War, died the other day at Islington from bronchitis, aged 105. Mr. Monroe was able until quite recently to walk about the house without the aid of a stick, read without spectacles and write a letter. According to his enlistment, Mr. Monroe was born in Nova Scotia in 1809. The membership of the London branch of the American Civil War Veterans, which was originally 118, is now 84.

SAUSAGES!

When a post-office clerk at Toulouse, charged with examining parcels sent from Germany to prisoners in France, found a sausage among the mail the other day, his suspicions were naturally aroused. On examination he found that it had been cut in two and rejoined, and pulling the pieces apart the plot was unveiled. Inside, rolled up in a goose quill, was a letter from a German woman to her husband, who is a prisoner, telling him that things are going very badly in the Fatherland, that bread is lacking, people are hungry, and that Berlin is in an advanced state of excitement. Once read, the letter was replaced and the "cheering" news was duly forwarded to the addressee.

A GREAT INDIAN POWER SCHEME

HARNESSING THE RAINFALL ON THE MOUNTAINS

ROMANCE OF HISTORY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 17.

By the act of the Governor of Bombay there has been brought to fruition one of the greatest engineering projects ever attempted in this country—the Tata hydro-electric power scheme for the utilisation of the rainfall on the Western Ghats at the back of Bombay. For the past five years work has been proceeding upon this great undertaking, at a total cost of £400,000, and when the Governor switched on the current it brought the tremendous water-power that has now been harnessed into practical operation.

LORD SYDENHAM'S VIEWS

ECONOMIC AND ÆSTHETIC BENEFITS TO BOMBAY

(SPECIAL "KHAKI" INTERVIEW)

Lord Sydenham was Governor of Bombay when, in 1910, the first practical steps were taken towards realising the ideals of the original promoters of the Tata scheme, the late Mr. Jamsetjee Tata and the late Mr. David Gostling, and he took a deep interest in the project. At the opening of a new cotton mill at Gholapur in July of that year he pointed out the immense possibilities of the Tata undertaking and expressed the hope that it would be made purely an Indian enterprise. Thereafter there was never any question as to the necessary capital being forthcoming: money rolled in, and amongst the earliest shareholders in the company that was formed were several of the most prominent Indian Princes. Towards the end of the year, Lord Sydenham laid the foundation stone of the first dam.

Interviewed by a representative of "KHAKI," Lord Sydenham gave many interesting particulars concerning the enterprise. He emphasised the fact that the Tata scheme is a purely Indian undertaking, and, as such, the first of its kind ever carried out. He anticipated both a great saving in the cost of working the mills and a great advantage to the health of the city and the preservation of its beauty, since it would entail the disappearance from the atmosphere of the clouds of smoke hitherto associated with steam power.

"Further than this," said his lordship, "it will tend to the greater industrial progress of the city. There is an opening in Bombay for the development of many small industries which find the conditions of working under steam power very crippling, but will be much better able to afford to take electric power at the cheap rate at which it will be available under the Tata scheme.

"Coal costs over 20s. a ton in Bombay, and even so it is of low calorific value—lower than that for which Lancashire mill-owners pay only 7s. 6d.

"The cost per horse-power per hour under steam has been found by the South Mahratta Railway Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to be one anna. Now, the 100,000 electrical horse-power conveyed into Bombay by the new process has all been sold, mostly to cotton mill-owners, at 0.55 of an anna, or little more than one halfpenny, per unit. This price per unit is equivalent to 0.41 of an anna per horse-power hour, so that electric power will cost less than half as much as steam power.

"Space is, naturally, a consideration in a city like Bombay, and here again electricity is a great advantage, since the power houses necessary to steam production will be dispensed with, the motors going right on to the looms, and thus a considerable area will be gained in the case of every mill.

"Each machine has its own drive, and the power can be switched off directly a machine, or group of machines, is stopped, and in that way also a great saving is effected. Economically, therefore, the scheme will have an immense effect.

"Sir Dorab Tata estimates that before long 160,000 horse-power will be wanted, and as the full capacity of the present lakes cannot possibly meet such a large demand, investigations are being made in other valleys of the Ghats with a view to seeing whether others may not be constructed to supplement the present capacity."

HISTORY OF THE SCHEME

The history of the Tata enterprise is full of interest, and clearly indicates how surely India is making her way in industrial progress. This great scheme had its inception in the mind of the late Mr. David Gostling, who, resorting to the mountains to escape the heat of Bombay, was struck by the enormous energy which might be rendered available by utilising the forces of nature developed by the heavy rain-clouds blown over the Indian Ocean by the Monsoon winds.

These winds find their first obstacle in the high range which forms the rampart of Western India. The rain-clouds borne upon them strike the Ghats, and a great downpour is the result. In the spot where Mr. Gostling had his cool retreat, Lanavli, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, there is an annual rainfall, mainly within four months of the year, of not less than 175 inches. For ages this great force, set up by the rainfall on the crests of the mountains, ran away to the sea and was lost. Now man has tapped a portion at least of its energy, which is to be turned to industrial uses.

Mr. Gostling, after much pondering, came to the conclusion that if a dam were built some of the water might be accumulated and transformed into electric power. Having gathered all available data, he consulted the late Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, whose activity and enterprise in the development of Indian industry are striking features of modern Indian history. Mr. Tata brought experts from Europe, and the project was fully considered from every point of view. Unfortunately, before much progress could be made, both Mr. Tata and Mr. Gostling died. The seeds of a great enterprise, however, had been sown in fertile ground. Mr. Tata's sons, Sir Dorab Tata and Mr. R. J. Tata, had been taken into their father's confidence, and, convinced of the practicability and far-reaching importance of the project, they pushed on with the preparations in the face of much discouragement and even ridicule.

Messrs. Alfred Dickinson & Co. were engaged as consulting engineers, and the contract for the construction of dams was entrusted to Messrs. Pauling & Co. Two great lakes of water were created in the mountain valleys, one of these being called Lake Sydenham after the Governor who took so keen an interest in the scheme; ducts were carried to a power station at Kopoli far below, and the result is the development of 100,000 electrical horse-power in Bombay, forty-three miles distant from the source.



Dri-ped

Sole Leather's on Active Service at the Front—giving double wear and wet-resistance—and COMFORT to Tommy's feet.

Officers and men of all corps—in training or in the trenches—need this Super-leather for soles, to protect them from foot troubles and discomfort. Get Dri-ped; insist on it; for "civi" or soldier, there's no sole-leather so good as Dri-ped.

Get Dri-ped;

see the purple stamp every few inches—which is your guarantee that even the mud of Flanders cannot penetrate it.

Dri-ped is made from the best portions of very finest selected hides; it outlasts at least two good ordinary leather soles; it never squeaks, never slips, and is light and flexible—good to the feet.

Dri-ped is obtainable everywhere, on both new and re-soled boots and shoes, in all styles, in all prices, for all people. Insist on seeing this purple stamp every few inches on each sole.



FREE—"How to Double Boot Life." Ask your dealer for a Dri-ped Booklet. If he cannot supply one, or Dri-ped, give us his name. We will send a booklet direct and see you get Dri-ped. **William Walker & Sons Ltd., "Dri-ped" Advertising Department, County Buildings, Cannon St., Manchester.**

DRI-PED

The SUPER-LEATHER for SOLES



FROM ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE

MALTA AND THE EMPIRE WAR

A PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION

MALTA, FEB. 17.

It is a long time since Malta was so stirred as it has been over the departure of Sir Leslie Rundle, the Governor, who left the other day to assume command of the 5th Army. The farewell to Sir Leslie and Lady Rundle resolved itself into a great patriotic demonstration.

The demonstration (says a Reuter's message) has a threefold significance, testifying the deepest devotion of the population to Sir Leslie Rundle personally, their unalterable loyalty to His Majesty's representative, and their admiration and wishes for the gallant soldier who is about to take up an important part in the Empire's struggle for the cause of civilisation.

NATIVE RISING IN NYASALAND

WHITE WOMEN CARRIED OFF, BUT RELEASED

Reports from the Colonial Office in regard to a native rising in Nyasaland were made public by the Press Bureau.

The first report stated:—

An outbreak of natives has taken place in the Shiré Highlands between Zomba and Blantyre, the Anguru tribe being chiefly concerned.

The rebels attacked the whites on Mr. A. L. Bruce's estate at Magomera, killing three (Livingston, Macormack, and Ferguson) and wounding one (Robertson). Three white women and five children were carried off, but were subsequently released. An attack was then made upon the store at Blantyre, and the watchmen killed. Arms and ammunition were seized, but no attack was made on the whites.

In a later telegram the Governor reports that the situation is well in hand. The leader of the rebellion is still at large, but his village has been attacked. Several of the ringleaders have been arrested, and three have been executed.

The second report said:—

A further telegram has been received from the Governor of the Protectorate reporting that, although the leader of the rebellion is still at large, he is being closely pursued and his following has been broken up.

The Governor states that captures of other ringleaders continue to be made, and that the rising may be regarded as suppressed.

GOLD OUTPUT OF WEST AFRICA

The West African Chamber of Mines reports that the production of gold during December amounted to £147,699, a decrease of £6,975, as compared with November, but an increase of £20,227 over December 1913. The total for the year, £1,727,044, shows an advance of £92,344, and is the highest on record.

RHODESIA AND THE WAR

In Rhodesia every man at a pinch is able to defend himself and his home and his country. Consequently every man was a potential soldier and volunteer. At the outbreak of the war the Government offered a contingent of 500 men, to maintain and equip them at the front. But the War Office declined the offer, because they thought that they might be wanted on the spot, and that has turned out to be the case. Rhodesia has sent her contingent of 500 to help General Botha. Another 500 has been raised, and is under arms awaiting contingencies to go anywhere as directed.

SOUTH AFRICA

STAMPING OUT THE RE- BELLION

THE RAID ON KAKAMAS REPULSED FATE OF THE REBEL MARITZ

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA.

The attack on Kakamas by a force of some 600 Germans and the fate of the rebel leader Maritz are the latest phases of the South African rebellion. The attack was repulsed and Maritz, it is reported, has been shot by Germans for treachery.

The general situation is very satisfactory.

WEST AFRICA

EXPECTED SIX MONTHS' CAMPAIGN

PIETERMARITZBURG.

It is reported that Sir Thomas Watt, the Minister for Public Works, emphasises the necessity for devoting the whole energies of the Union to the prosecution of the German South-West African campaign. He expected the campaign would take six months, but if it took six years we must go through with it.

EAST AFRICA

NEED FOR GREATER VIGOUR

There is a dearth of news from British East Africa, and it is felt in many quarters that the campaign against the German colony in this quarter of the globe might be more actively pursued. According to an Amsterdam telegram the official news from German East Africa declares that the colony is now free of the enemy, and that German troops are stationed in British East Africa and Uganda.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN

SIR RICHARD McBRIDE CONVINCED OF GOOD FEELING

VICTORIA, B.C.

Speaking on the war in the Legislature, Sir Richard McBride, the Prime Minister, expressed his satisfaction with the attitude of the United States, which he said he had found to be most cordial and friendly. Whatever manifestations might appear in a portion of the Press, he was convinced that the people generally were thoroughly in sympathy with Great Britain.

So far is this true that there is a strong desire on the part of large numbers of young men of the United States to take part in this battle to preserve liberty and freedom throughout the world. Scores had already crossed the border and enlisted in Canadian regiments, and he was sure that countless numbers of others would follow suit did the necessity arise. There could be no evidence more convincing of the entire friendliness of the United States than this disposition on the part of the men of the country to leave their good homes and throw in their lot with the Canadians.

There was, of course, a certain section of the country where the German affiliations were strong, and where antagonistic feeling made itself apparent, but regarding the United States as a whole, he was convinced that there was a growing feeling that the great country should stand shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in this greatest crisis in the world's history.

AMERICANS INDIGNANT

AMBASSADOR OPENLY INSULTED IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17.

The disgraceful demonstration against Mr. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, and his party, at a prominent Berlin theatre has keenly aroused the indignation of many Americans.

The story as telegraphed here is to the effect that during one of the entr'actes the Ambassador and his companions remained in their places conversing quietly in English.

This fact evidently aroused the displeasure of the persons nearest to them, who suddenly raised an outcry and began to hoot and yell. The commotion spread rapidly throughout the house, and a wildly turbulent scene ensued.

At length some one in the audience, evidently meaning to put an end to the threatening manifestations against Mr. Gerard and his party, rose to his feet and succeeded in securing attention long enough to explain that the English-speaking strangers were Americans and were in the company of the American Ambassador.

Far from quieting the commotion, this announcement provoked a still wilder outburst, one man rising in the stalls and shouting angrily that the Germans had no longer any reason to show toleration for the Americans. His speech was wildly applauded.

Mr. Gerard and his party remained in their seats throughout the demonstration, and then quietly withdrew.

Mr. Gerard has been invited to confer with the Kaiser on the subject of the American Note on proposed German piracy.