

The European War Situation as Shown by Press Dispatches

DOGS ARE PLAYING BIG PARTS IN EUROPE'S WAR; STORIES SHOW THEY ARE AS HEROIC AS HUMANS

Paris, Dec. 3.—Notwithstanding much that has already been recorded of them, the ambulance dogs have not yet been given full recognition for the part they are playing in the war, say the dog lovers.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Kresser of the national society of ambulance dogs, the Associated Press has been shown a dozen letters from army surgeons and soldiers telling in interesting detail some of their intelligent and courageous feats. First, discussing the general usefulness of the dog in field ambulance work, Dr. Kresser said this usefulness had become greater in proportion to the development of modern methods of warfare.

"The infant mortality today does his fighting from the ground, under any cover he can find," he said, "creeping through thickets, hiding in ditches, behind hedges and every spot that is likely to conceal him from the enemy. Naturally the same cover hides him from the view of the stretcher bearers picking up the wounded after the battle.

"This duty is further complicated by the fact that it must be done at night, as the intensity of the day makes impossible to pick up wounded on the field during an engagement. In this work of seeking the wounded at night the ambulance dog becomes indispensable, since lights are forbidden to the stretcher bearers for fear of revealing positions to the enemy; consequently the salvation of hundreds of wounded soldiers depends upon the sharp scent, intelligence and devotion of the ambulance dog.

"The French ambulance dog is the French shepherd, an animal which is proven to be far better adapted to the work than the German shepherd dog formerly employed in the French army, because the German dog is more ferocious and is taught to fight the enemy as well as to discover the wounded of his own troops. The French dog is taught to seek the wounded of the enemy's troops as well as his own. He is as gentle as he is faithful and, as in the case of Tom, he is the pet of his company."

Dog is First Aid.
The "case of Tom" is this:

Gaston Durand of the 50th infantry fell in one of the fiercest battles of the Argonne forest, wounded in the arm by a fragment of a shell, with a bullet in his jaw and nearly scalped by a blow from a sabre. He tried to rise, but a heavy weight fell upon him and then he lost consciousness. The first thing he became aware of was a feeling that resembled the touch of his forehead. He opened his eyes and there was Tom, one of the ambulance dogs, affectionately licking his torn head. He tried to rise, but the heavy weight that had borne him down was still there. It was the body of one of his comrades who had fallen with a bullet through his heart. Impossible to extricate himself, he finally succeeded in getting to a sitting posture. His cap was gone and that explained why Tom had not come back to the ambulance. Durand looked, and Tom searched but no cap was to be found. "Go, Tom, and fetch the comrades," Durand cried. A half an hour later Tom returned to camp and seizing the first soldier's coat in his teeth, began tugging at him. The soldier did not understand. Then Tom began appealingly but with no more effect. Finally he looked menacingly, with no result. Then the doctor came along. He understood and Tom gave a yelp of joy

when he realized that he had succeeded in directing him to the doctor and the stretcher bearers soon found Durand, hidden in a thicket, where probably he would have passed unnoticed until he had either starved or died from his wounds, had it not been for Tom.

"They lifted the dead man off, carried Durand back to the ambulance and notwithstanding the gravity of his three wounds, he is now mending, all thanks to Tom.

Not an Isolated Incident.
Tom's is not an isolated incident of the devotion of the ambulance dog. A case is reported from the vicinity of Verdun in which a dog discovered a soldier who had been wounded in the head and who had received first-aid from one of his comrades, who afterwards had been obliged to abandon him. His cap had also been lost and the dog could find nothing that he could carry back to the ambulance to report his find, but he had the intelligence not to touch the bandage on the soldier's head. Finally, despairing of finding anything he could carry back, he lay down on the ground opposite the wounded man and howled dismally until help came.

Dr. Verrier, surgeon in the 13th army corps, reports that the ambulance dogs in his corps have saved hundreds of lives and that not in a single instance have they mistaken a dead body for a wounded man. In some cases where the soldier's cap could not be found, the dog has torn open his knapsack and hunted out something that he could carry back to show that he had made a discovery.

"The national society for the training of ambulance dogs has already found 100 of these animals in the field and 17 more are on the way. Dr. Troussaint, director of the sanitary service at the ministry of war has authorized the training of stretcher bearers with the dogs so that they may be able to work better in harmony, the dog knowing the man and the man knowing the dog.

At a dog show works over a ground of 300 to 400 yards, and as soon as he scents a wounded man, he begins to bark and seek some article that he can carry back as an indication to the ambulance dog to go. Dr. For the same reason that the services of the dog have become necessary in finding the wounded, they have become useful, as demonstrated in the Belgian campaign, in the bringing up of machine guns. The dogs are so trained that the soldiers are able to haul the guns, the dog carrying the cover as well as they can to the desired position, leaving the dogs and the guns behind. When they have reached the desired location, all they have to do is to whistle and the dogs come up with the machine guns and are scarcely noticeable to the enemy.

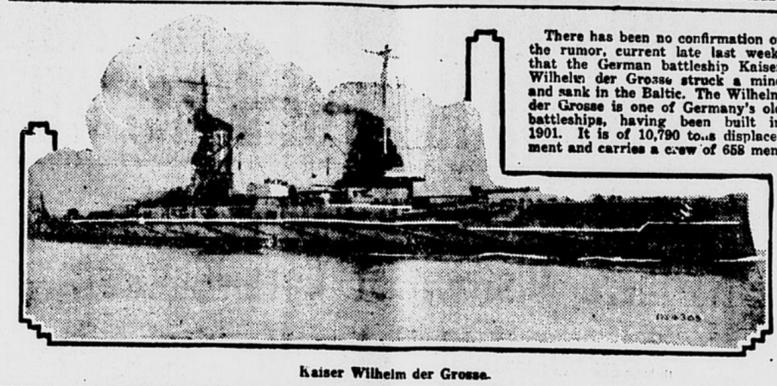
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"Prusco" is the name of a shepherd dog that belongs to a staffet who carries orders along the lines with a staffet. "Prusco" sits alongside his master, whatever the pace and however rough may be the route, he cannot be shaken from his post. The staffet received a bullet in his shoulder the other day and was unable to go on. He tucked the dog, which he was to bring back to headquarters under the dog's collar and finally persuaded him to start off with the dog delivered his message and then started back to find his master, accompanied by stretcher bearers who brought him safely back to the lines.

Another dog who will go into the history of this war belongs to the 2nd regiment of artillery. He guards the battery where the men are reposing, and his keeps his seat on the gun carriage when the battery is going into position. If the road is so rough as to shake him off, then he leaps upon the horses' backs. He is never left behind.

SUNDAY WILL BE WIDELY OBSERVED
Panama, Dec. 3.—Sunday will be observed hereafter in the republic of Panama as a day of rest, a continuation of the work-day week. The national assembly has passed a law which makes it illegal, punishable by a heavy fine, for shops to be open on Sunday as has hitherto been the case. The new law went into effect on December 1. The measure, however, will not affect the keeping open of the numerous saloons.

HERE'S BIG GERMAN BATTLESHIP THAT RUMOR SANK LAST WEEK



Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

There has been no confirmation of the rumor, current last week, that the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse struck a mine and sank in the Baltic. The Wilhelm der Grosse is one of Germany's old battleships, having been built in 1901. It is of 10,700 tons displacement and carries a crew of 655 men.

FIERCE HATE OF EVERYTHING BRITISH IN BERLIN EXTENDS TO NAMES AND EVEN CLOSE FRIENDS

(By Herbert Corey.)
Berlin, Dec. 3.—It sometimes happens that one wants a Peach Melba in Germany. One cannot get a Peach Melba in Germany. There are peaches of course and ice cream, and the other ingredients. But Peach Melba is a thing not to be ordered in any restaurant. Peach Melba has been forbidden.

"But I want a Peach Melba," I told the waiter.
"I can bring you," said he in his slow, precise English, "a fresh peach on vanilla ice with strawberry and cream."

All Germany Hates England.
"But that is a Peach Melba."
"It is," said he, "a peach on vanilla ice with strawberry and cream."
It was so ordered. The explanation is that Peach Melba is a name that has come to Germany from hated Albion. All Germany hates England. Germany hates all England's works. She will not use an English name if she can help herself. She feels rather kindly toward Russia. One hears fairer pleasant comment upon France. But if Germany can arrange it, she will take the British empire apart to the last wheel. She is perfectly frank about it.

Even Hotel Renamed.
"We are stopping at the Bristol hotel," said an American friend here. "Pardon me," said he, "you are stopping at Conrad Uhl's Hotel Bristol."

Sure enough, that is the new name. The sign has been taken down from over the hotel door. All the stationery has been reprinted, in order that the Teutonic of the Britishness of Bristol. The Windsor and Carlton hotels have erased their names from every visit card. They prefer an honorable anonymity to be tarred by the English stick. Every other hotel in Berlin which bore an English name has made a similar alteration, with one exception. That is the Hotel Cumberland.

Explanation Easy.
"Why not the hotel Cumberland?" we asked.
The explanation was easy. The Duke of Cumberland is the father of the Kaiser's son-in-law. He also is the hereditary claimant of the crown of Hanover, and while on this account he has declined to swear allegiance to the Kaiser, it still makes him German enough to be respectable in Berlin. The fact that he is English born and bred is being overlooked on this account.

Does the Sun Shine on Foes?
Berlin watchmakers have a fondness for a watch with a clock in their front windows. On the various dials of these clocks the differing times of various capitals were displayed in times past. The central dial carried the time of Berlin. In other dials were the time of Paris, and London, and New York and other world capitals. Papers have been pasted over the faces of the enemy dials. Strive as one may, one may now only discover what the time is in Pekin, Constantinople and New York. No loyal German will admit that the solar processes are available to a foe.

Even Loathes Language.
There is an American luncheon club in Berlin which meets at regular intervals at the Hotel Adlon. One of the members of this club recently met a professor of the University of Berlin. The American talked what little German he knew. The German poured out German and their language. "One hears now and then of pathetic things because of this intensity of hatred. Many Englishmen resident in Germany have married German women. The men are now interned in one of the various prison camps for civilians. Their wives are suspected by their former friends of being traitors. So they stay at home and weep."

The Case of Mr. Justice.
In Hamburg lived a man named Justice. He was born a German of a German family. Thirty years ago he went to England. At the time he thought it likely that he would make his home there. Therefore, he became naturalized. Five years later he returned to Germany, and never has been out of Germany since. He has in the sons of the firm. Two of them have been decorated for bravery at the front. Justice had forgotten that English incident in his life. But the German police had not. "Come," they said to him one day, "you are under arrest. You are an Englishman."

A Rule is a Rule.
Justice protested angrily. He was not an Englishman, he said. But they produced the records. They had the goods on him. Mr. Justice was living in the prison camp at Ruhleben at

BIG SAVING TO CHINESE IS SEEN

Report on New Plan of work Indicates Financial Advantages.

Peking, Dec. 2.—The American government, through minister Paul F. Reinsch, with the support of the legations of one or two other countries, has saved China approximately nine million dollars, through its example of eliminating all "indirect" claims which certain nations, particularly France, Russia, and Japan have presented in consequence to the recent Chinese revolution. China will now persist in her refusal to pay such claims.

When the anti-Manchu revolt began, one of the Chinese foreign ministers, anxious to forestall and prevent annoyance from the legation, assured the ministers that full compensation would be paid for all damages suffered by foreigners. When the reckoning came and the claims were presented, it was found that indirect losses were included in almost every account.

The indirect losses were often such charges as depression in the values of bonds, and loans made by the foreign banks to private Chinese who had been camped and others who failed in business. Some statements even included estimated profits on goods which would have been sold to Chinese buyers had the revolution not taken place.

Some of the legations presented the claims as they received them, arguing that it was not their business to purge them. Others eliminated all that seemed unfair. The British legation, presented one of the smallest claims. The American claims were also small, even less than the British, but American trade with China is not comparatively large.

The American minister realized that the position which he took would strengthen the hands of the Chinese and intimated this point to them. He also informed the other ministers at a diplomatic meeting what he intended doing. Thereupon, other ministers of legation took the same attitude. Mr. Reinsch informed the Chinese that America would press indirect claims, but that if the Chinese paid the indirect claims of any other nation, the United States would reserve the right to insist on the payment of indirect claims to American citizens to the foreign office. The latter then informed the insisting legations of this American reason for refusing to pay indirect claims.

Payment of direct claims have been made. The others are no longer being pressed, though they amount in single instances to several million dollars.

He is a fortunate man who can catch up with his ambitions and his debts.

ROBERTS BELIEVER IN NEWS STORIES

Expressed Belief that Greater Good Would Come Thru Using Papers.

London, Dec. 3.—Lord Roberts' views as to the secrecy maintained by the English military authorities regarding war news, which were widely quoted on the day following his death, are given as follows by a French journalist who talked with "Bobs" just before his departure for France: "While the primary object of my visit to France is to see my Indian troops, I intend to speak to General French also about the too great secrecy which is, to my mind, kept by the military authorities at the front and at home concerning the work of the brave deeds of the English soldiers."

"I naturally approve that all military movements, whatever they be, should be kept absolutely secret from the war correspondents; but it seems to me that they should be allowed to receive at least a fair modicum of information. Why not allow them to write, for instance, in detail of the glorious actions fought by our troops. Several days, it goes without saying, after these actions have taken place? I am referring naturally to the English lines. You in France are in a position different from us. You have conscription. Every man is called to the colors and you do not rely on the public enthusiasm to recruit your army."

In England we want men, many more men, and if we do not let our people at home know in detail of the life of our soldiers at the front, of their brave fights and gallant deeds, how shall we awake in the soul of our young men the high sentiment of emulation which will strongly contribute to lead them to the recruiting office?"

"They are brave, no doubt, and willing to offer their lives to their country if necessary. But they often do not know that it is absolutely necessary, and that every minute they lose now is a priceless minute, maybe a battle jeopardized in the future. They do not know well enough that our men are always fighting against tremendous odds, that we want more men and still more men to equalize matters. They are not sufficiently able to follow day by day the life and the fighting of their friends who have enlisted."

SHORTAGE OF TURK MEAT FOR ENGLAND

London, Dec. 3.—Most of London's Christmas turkeys come in ordinary times from Servia, Hungary, Russia, Italy and southern France, and all of these sources will yield only a fraction of their usual supply this year. The shortage is expected to bring a corresponding increase in price.



A FAIR PROPOSITION
These druggists will tell you they could not recommend a more satisfactory remedy for rheumatism than



RHEUMATISM POWDERS
The manufacturers have so much confidence in this preparation that they authorize it to be sold on a positive guarantee to give you relief or your money will be refunded. This is certainly a fair proposition. Let us explain this remedy to you.

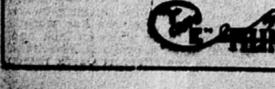
Price 50c. For sale by **Lion Drug Store**, J. H. VOLD, Prop.



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in a handy "Y and E" Half Sectional Filing Cabinet, requiring floor space 14 1/2 inches by 17 inches.

Start with a small stack and add as your business grows. "Y and E" Half Sections may be made to intermesh with "Y and E" regular width sections, by a slight hand operation, giving unlimited variety and flexibility. Get Half Section Folder.

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Is Drawing the Crowds

A LREADY thousands of customers have taken advantage of this great bargain opportunity. This is not a sale of left-over or odd lots; it is a gigantic feast of seasonable merchandise right in the heart of the season and we urge you to take advantage of the great offerings if you wish to save money.

Saturday Morning SPECIAL

From 9 to 11 O'clock

A 25c one-half pound cake of Chocolate for **18c**

Sugar; 100 lbs. for **5.55**

Ludefisk, A No. 1, per pound **6 1/2c**

2 1/2 pound can corn syrup for **25c**

Coffee, 7 lbs. for **1.00**

Seeded Raisins, per pkg. **10c**

Remnants Remnants

Thousand of Pieces to Choose from

For Saturday only you may choose from thousands of pieces of dress goods, gingham, etc., at a great saving in price. These are short lengths left from goods sold the first few days of our big sale. These are materials of our regular stock; all high grade materials. If you can use them they're sure snaps.

California Prunes, 15 lbs. **1.00**

Corn at per can **7c**

\$1.50 Table linen per yd. **1.23**

Ladies' silk petticoats; \$2.50 values **1.48**

Saturday Afternoon SPECIAL

From 1 to 3 O'clock

Torchon Laces; values up to 15c per yard. Saturday afternoon, at per yard **3c**

Apples; per box **95c**

\$1.25 Cotton blankets for **98c**

\$1.75 Cotton blankets for **1.43**

One lot 75c dress goods for **48c**

One lot \$1.50 dress goods **98c**

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