AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS' WORK IN FRANCE IS DESCRIBED IN LETTER

Vivid Story of Work Done and Many Interesting Experiences in the Champagne Battle are Described by Writer.

New York, Nov. 20.—The experiences of a number of Americans who were in the midst of the great battle of Champagne last month when the French made their notable advance against the Germans, are related in a letter made public today from Richard Norton, the organized and comm—or of the American Motor Ambulance Corps.

One point that is disclosed in Mr. Norton's narrative is the fact that gas apparatus which was captured from the Germans in the battle of Champagne was dated as far back as 1908, "thus showing," he said, "that seven years ago the Germans had decided to fight with gas."

The letter is dated at La Croix, Champagne, October 14, and is addressed to Eliot Norton, his brother, in New York. He points out that it is just a year since the corps came into being, and that it has grown until it now includes some sixty motor ambulances to which the St. John's Ambulance corps and the Red Cross societies render any assistance that is requested.

Entrusted With Service.

"The French authorities have entrusted us with the whole ambulance service of the eleventh army corps," says Mr. Norton, and briefly reviewing the year's work he adds that the American corps has carried nearly 28,000 cases, and that from the twenty-fifth of September to the ninth of October the American cars relieved the sufferings of over 6,000 individuals.

Beginning his account of the battle of Champagne, he says:

"For some weeks before the battle began we knew from all sorts of evidence that a big movement was on foot. The movements of troops by night and day, the great numbers of aeroplanes and captive balloons and general rumor all pointed to this. It was not, however, until we were sent from the region of Amiens to this district that we knew where the attack was to be made. And it was not until we had been some three weeks stationed within a few miles of the line here that we had any inkling as to exactly when or at exactly what spots the blow would be delivered.

"When, however, we were sent forward, our base became the village of La Croix, where two large hospitals had been erected. Seven of the ambulances were stationed here, two others at Somme Tourbe, five at La Salle and finally two groups were sent to the woods, where we camped out in tents and dugouts and carried the wounded of the twenty-first and twenty-second divisions from trenches Nos. 7 and 5, which had been dug for the purpose of bringing them out of the firing line.

Careful Preparations.

"The whole countryside had been most carefully prepared. One main road had been cut from St. Jean over the rolling chalk hills to the villages of Herlus and Mesnil, which were between the French batteries and the front trenches, and from which other roads ran further north. Besides this main road there were many tracks and trails over the chalk desert and these as the days passed became more and more clearly marked. But the instant the rain began to fall, which it did the first day of the battle, and continued off and on for many days, they became as near impassable as could be. It was not only the enormous amount of traffic which made driving difficult, but the slightest rain turns this chalky soil into a mixture so slippery that a car standing quiet on the crown of the road would not infrequently slide gently but surely into the gutter, which was, of course, deep in mud. At night we had to drive without lights, which increased our difficulty. Besides the making of the road mentioned, narrow guage railways had been laid to carry munitions and ther supplies to the fighting line and for miles the land was scored with deep-dug trenches.

"It was on the twenty-fourth that we received final orders to move up to the lines and to station our cars at the field hospitals and the trenches. We sorted out the cars and men according to their various capacities. I took one group on the night of the twenty-fourth up to the lines. The other trench group was in charge of Messrs. J. B. Barrington and J. H. Phelps.

Hears Shepherd's Pipe.

"One cloudy morning after a very tiring night I was sitting on the roadside watching a rather heavy bombardment nearby and suddenly thru the din rose the sweet clear notes of a shepherd's pipe. It was the same reed pipe I have heard so often on the hills of Greece and Asia Minor, and the same sweetly-sad, age-old shepherd music telling of Pan and the Nymphs and the asphodel meadows where youth lies buried. The piper was an ordinary piou-piou, a simple fantasin, 'mon vieux Charles,' with knapsack on back, rifle flung over his shoulder and helmet on head strolling down to the valley of death a few hundred yards beyond. Nor is this the only music I have heard. One night a violin sounded among the pines which shelter our tents and I strolled over to find a blue-clad Orpheus easing the pain of the wounded and numbing fatigue of the brancardiers with bits of Chopin and Shubert and Beethoven. Such are some of the impressions of the battle seen from this side of the line.

"Others I have formed since the main fight ceased, in the lines previously held by the Germans. I went over some of their trenches the other day and have never seen anything so horrible. Although as prisoners have told us they knew they were to be attacked they had no idea that the attack would be anything so severe as it was. Those I have talked to said it was awful and that they were glad to be out of it. Their trenches were very elaborately constructed, many of the dugouts being fitted up with considerable furniture, the dwellers evidently having no notion they would be hurriedly evicted. The whole earth was torn to pieces. It looked as though some drunken giant had driven his giant plough over the land. In the midst of an utterly indescribable medley of torn wire, broken wagons and upheaved timbers, yawned here and there chasms like the craters of small volcanoes where mines had been exploded. It was an ashen gray world distorted with the spasms of death—like a scene in the moon.

"In this notice no mention is made of some very interesting gas machines that were taken. These were of two sorts, one for the production of gas, the other to counteract its effects. The latter were rather elaborate and heavy but very effective instruments consisting of two main parts; one to slip over the head protecting the eyes and clipping the nose, the other arrangement of bags and bottles containing oxygen which the wearer inhaled through a tube held in the mouth. There were several forms of these apparatuses but the most interesting point to note about them is that one had stamped upon it the words: 'Type of 1914—developed from type of 1912, developed from type of 1908,' thus showing that seven years ago the Germans had decided to fight with gas."

Clyde in Big Fight.

Among those who shared experiences with Mr. Norton in the battle of Champagne were W. P. Clyde, Jr., of New York, a graduate of Yale; William R. Berry, of Philadelphia, a graduate of Princeton; Messrs. Coatsworth and Schrieber of Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick Morgan, a Massachusetts man and a graduate of Harvard, and several other American young men, mostly college graduates. In addition to Barrington and Phelps, whose place of residence is not known, Mr. Norton mentioned in his letter that "the two Whitwells, the two Phelps, Bucknall and Coatsworth" did the hardest work and the chauffeurs Reeves, Tate, Gibson and Baker were untiring.

An additional paragraph of picturesque matter from a letter from Mr. Berry reads:

"One last scene I saw that I shall not forget. There was a white chalk road between black pine trees, and on it, moving towards us, were two groups of shuffling men, a blood red sunset at their backs.

"Our car slowed down to pass between them, but when we saw, we stopped—and let them pass.

"On one side moved a muddy blood-stained company where blue clad figures drooped in saddles, or clung with both hands to a comrade's stirrup leather. I saw a broken sword and empty carbine holsters, and I saw too, eyes glazed with fatigue that stared from dead white faces. On the other passed a second company, muddy and blood-stained like the first, but here were gray-clad figures staggering in step, the stronger with their arms around their comrades. I saw the ribbon of the Iron Cross, and I saw again eyes glazed with fatigue that stared from dead white faces.

"So passed us by a remnant of the Hussars' charge, and a group of German prisoners. Victors and vanquished—with only the white road between them."

Cut Flowers
FOR ANY OCCASION
Funeral Designs
Made on Short Notice
We are alive day and night. Both phones 589. Night call 1254-J N. W.
Grand Forks Floral Co.
E. G. LEMKE
307 DeMers Ave., Grand Forks.

Plush and Velvet Garments
Dry Cleaned and Steamed with our new steam press which gives them an appearance like new.
Dacotah Cleaners and Dyers
407 DeMers Ave. Phones 994-L.

ROSES AND CARNATIONS
Potted Plants, Cut Flowers.
FUNERAL DESIGNS
Sprays and Baskets.
LOVELL THE FLORIST.
Store. 12 N. 4th St. Greenhouse. 309 N. 6th St.
Phones 830.

DR. W. H. WELLS CASE WIDELY DISCUSSED

London, Nov. 20.—The English newspapers are aroused over the case of Dr. W. H. Wells, a former lecturer in the University of Munich, who has been conscripted for service in the German army. Dr. Wells is a graduate of Oxford and an Englishman by birth but it appears that under the German law he accepted "complimentary" German citizenship when he accepted in 1909 a pension from the University of Munich. He is 38 years old.

English friends of Dr. Wells describe him as thoroughly British in sympathies and feeling. It is stated that German consular officials informed him in 1909 that his acceptance of the pension would make no difference to his status as a British citizen. When the war broke out he planned to return to England but was dissuaded by colleagues into remaining at his post.

IS NEW BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF

Sir Archibald Murray.

London, Nov. 15.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald James Murray, K. C. B., who has recently been promoted from his post as chief of the general staff of the expeditionary force in France, under Sir John French, to that of chief of the imperial general staff, began his fighting career in Zululand in 1888.

Since then he has served through the South African war, where he was dangerously wounded, was mentioned several times in despatches, received both the king's and queen's medal with several clasps, and the D. S. O. He is honorary colonel of the famous Royal Inniskillings.

Lady Murray is the daughter of Col. Toke Dooner. She is Sir Archibald's second wife, the first having been the daughter of the late Colonal Sweet.

FIGHT FOR CHILD WATCHED CLOSELY

Case was Taken up in Massachusetts and Then in Japan.

Tokio, Oct. 21—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Mrs. Harriet A. Eills of Massachusetts has won the first decision in the battle for the possession of her child which has engaged the attention of two continents. As reported by cable yesterday the district court of Tokio handed down a judgment against Mr. John Ellis in the suit brought by his wife for the permanent possession of their eight year old daughter, Olga Natalie. Mr. Ells at once made an appeal to the Tokio court of appeal, announcing through his lawyer, at the same time, that if the appeal court rules against him, he will continue the fight to the supreme court of Japan. It is expected that the case will require another six months or a year for definite settlement.

It is likely that Mrs. Eills will apply for a temporary order from the court for the immediate custody of the child pending the result of the appeal. This temporary possession will probably be opposed by the defendant.

The Japanese court reached its decision without going into the question of the respective fitness of the parents to act as the girl's guardian. The judges refused to consider this point of the case. They held that the decision of the court of Massachusetts, from which Mrs. Ellis had two decrees giving her the custody of her daughter, has created legal status that ought to be recognized in Japan, just as the status of marriage performed abroad is recognized here. The decision was based largely on consideration of public policy, it being the attitude of the court that a judgment against Mrs. Ellis would affect the validity of the law of Japan in similar cases in the United States.

Mr. Ellis, who is a teacher of English in the higher commercial school, took his daughter from his wife in 1913 and came to Japan. An attempt to have him extradited having failed, Mrs. Ellis herself came to Japan to begin the fight for the custody of her daughter. All attempts at reconciliation of the couple have failed.

MANY DESERTERS ARE BULGARIANS

London, Nov. 20—Bulgarian deserters arrived in such numbers in Rumania after Bulgaria's entry in the war that the Rumanian government was considerably embarrassed as to what to do with them, says the Bucharest correspondent of the Near East. At Calafat no less than 800 Bulgarians in full equipment crossed the river, and large and small parties arrived at other points in Rumania. Their excuse for deserting was that they did not wish to fight Russia.

Bulgarian reservists in Rumania left the country at the call for mobilization with apparent reluctance, while the Greeks responded enthusiastically to their own call. Processions composed both of Greeks and Rumanians accompanied the Greek reservists to the train, with patriotic songs and cheers for each others' country.

3,000,000 SHELLS ARE ORDERED BY RUSSIA

Tokio, Nov. 20.—An order for 3,000,000 shells has been placed by Russia in Japan through the Japanese army authorities. It will be distributed among various private factories of the empire as well as among the national arsenals. In addition to the ammunition the Russian government has placed another huge order for woolen cloth.

URUGUAY TAKES OVER RAILROAD

Buenos Aires, Nov. 20.—The government of Uruguay has taken over a section of the Pan-American railway line which will enable the development of that important section of Uruguay lying between the capital, Montevideo, and Colonia, a center on the Parana river, where business has remained almost stationary for generations owing to the lack of land communication with the rest of the country and with the Argentine. The Pan-American company, which was formed only a few years ago largely by English and American capital, has a franchise to connect Colonia, which is the nearest Uruguaian port to Buenos Aires, with Bage, and so to Rio de Janeiro.

WOMEN ARE BEST MISSILE MAKERS

French Feminine Workers Show Worth in Many Lines of Labor.

....(By Eleanor M. Heitkamp.)....

Paris, Nov. 20.—A prominent feminist has said that a new empire of women is at the door of Europe and that women have their greattest chance in history to show their capabilities. It is true. In France virtually all able-bodied men are at the front, therefore woman has to be brought in to fill the gap.

The Frenchwoman, put to the test, has proved her ability as an organizer, as a wage earner in new fields and as a wise counsellor on economic matters.

Society Women Take Lead.

One will remember that when war was declared 10,000 women in Paris alone offered their services to the Red Cross society. Like an overnight mushroom growth beenvolent organizations sprang up with society women at their head. There was the Society of Women of France, whose organizers were of the nobility; Society of Assistance to the Military Wounded, and an association that is unique, the French Needle, founded by Baroness Faugneux and presided over by the Duchess d'Uzes.

This society is to assist those who are temporarily deprived of their income, such as artists, actors, actresses and professional men. Spasmodic work comes to them, but intervening months of idleness leave them in a cramped condition. For one of them to go before the public an appropriate evening costume is indispensable. It is one of the tools of the profession. The French Needle provides the tool. The vestry is filled with elaborate costumes of every size and the needy actress has only to choose and the garment is hers. Evening suits are given also to men in public life.

Meanwhile 200 workrooms have been opened in Paris which give employment to about 360,000 women, many of whom are French and Belgian refugees from the invaded territories. The pay is small—25 cents for work from 1 to 5 o'clock—but the mite is welcome.

Women Better in Munition Work.

What new fields are women in today? They have replaced men of military age in the banks, tram cars, postoffices and underground. They are crossing sweepers, "newsboys," cab drivers, ammuntion workers, and they also provide the necessaries that were formerly furnished by men. The enormous quantity of ammunition needed requires a large working force, and the dearth of men necessitates the service of women. And, strange to say, they excel in many ways in this work, for lightness of touch is essential for the many little objects used in the construction of ammunition. The handling of powder and other material does not require strength, but deftness of the fingers.

The pay of the women is less than that of men, but, even so, they can earn 5, 6 or 8 francs (from $1 to $1.60) a day, according to the nature of their work. Some society women have joined the army of munition workers, but their labor is paid in patriotism only.

On most of the tram cars conductors have been replaced by their wives, daughters or sisters. These women in simple black, white collar and regulation cap perform their duties with precision, but it is a hard post for a woman. The pay is 10 cents an hour.

Deliver Letters on Bicycles.

At the beginning of the war the government waited a few days before calling out the postoffice clerks. Then 22,000 men left their desks. Here also women have stepped in and filled the vacant places. The letter carriers in Paris have not been called out, but this is not the case in some of the provinces. Women in many towns are delivering letters either on foot or bicycle, often covering miles going from one village to another. Many of the postoffice clerks who return from the front will be incapacitated from earning a living and the women who pass an examination in this department will be retained after the war.

It is not a rare thing to see gentle, refined women selling papers on the street. Sometimes one sees a woman's child by her side with a little bundle of papers to sell.

Women who sweep the streets and gutters receive 80 cents a day, but they are of a rougher type.

The middle class woman strives in every way to get extra sous in order to send packages to the front. And what does she send? Warm underwear, naturally, but her special hobby is a package containing chocolate, cigarettes, tobacco and pots of jam. And now that the short days are drawing near candles have been added to the list. Letters come from the trenches saying candles would be so acceptable, as they would enable the soldiers to play cards, write letters or read.

FREE TRAINS FOR MOROCCO PEOPLE

Casablanca, Morocco, Nov. 20.—Free trains for both natives and European population of the Moroccan towns and villages are one of the novelties of the past month here. The free trains were authorized by the French authorities in order to enable everybody to visit the Franco-Moroccan exhibition which recently opened here. It contains the usual commercial, educational and artistic exhibits, and also a very interesting collection of articles illustrating the war.

The exhibition has proved particularly interesting to the natives, who have taken advantage of the offer of free transportation by thousands. One of the most popular exhibits is a reproduction of a German trench, made by a German prisoner. The part played by the Moroccan troops is featured in other war exhibits.

If a man is worthless, the fact that he belongs to a fine family is unimportant.

BRIGHTER CHILDREN
Children are probably brighter to-day than a generation ago—but are they stronger? That's a grave question. So many pinched faces, dulled eyes and languid feelings make us wonder if they will ever grow into robust, healthy men and women.
If your children catch colds easily, are tired when rising, lack healthy color, or find studies difficult, give them Scott's Emulsion for one month to enrich their blood and restore the body-forces to healthy action.
Scott's Emulsion is used in private schools. It is not a "patent medicine", simply a highly concentrated oil-food, without alcohol or harmful drugs. It cannot harm; it improves blood; it benefits lungs and strengthens the system. Your druggist has it—refuse substitutes.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-21

Armour's Veribest BUTTER
TRADE MARK
You will find our other Oval Label Products equally good—
Star Stockinet Ham
Star Bacon
"Simon Pure" Leaf Lard
Armour's Grape Juice
Armour's Oleomargarine
Devonshire Farm Sausage
and over 100 Veribest Foods.

The Butter of Quality—Once Used Always Used
Veribest is the name given to our best creamery butter on account of its wonderful aroma and pleasing taste. Churned daily under hygienic conditions from pasteurized cream produced in best clover sections.
Sweetness and purity are retained for you by double wrapping in waxed paper, parchment and air-proof cartons marked with the Oval Label.
ARMOUR & COMPANY
R. S. KINNAN, Mgr., 374-L N. W.
Grand Forks. N. Dak.

PRACTICE WITH MIMIC BOMBS

Volunteer Training Corps Gets in Considerable Work on Holidays.

London, Nov. 20.—The London volunteer training corps, a home defense militia of middle-aged men who occupy their late afternoons and Saturday half- holidays training in the London squares and parks, have become far enough advanced to begin practice with mimic bombs.

In Hyde park, or Castle square, or any other of the numerous grass plots, the volunteers may be seen on any afternoon now, standing behind make-believe trenches constructed of park benches and brushwood, winding themselves up with all the contortions of a professional baseball pitcher and then madly hurling at each other curiously contrived blocks of wood.

In a sense these are mere dummy bombs; yet they are to be regarded with a certain amount of respect, for tehy have real fuses warranted to go off with a sputter, a bang, a flash and a little cloud of smoke.

Eight men comprise a bombing squad for purposes of practice, with a ninth man, chosen for particular calmness and intrepidity, who is the lighter. At command the nine jump into the trench and the lighter touches off the first bomb. The man who holds it must remember that the fuse has five seconds to burn and the bomb should explode at the last available moment, just after landing in the enemy's trench. So he must hold it while he counts slowly and deliberately, "a hundred and one, a hundred and two, a hundred and"—

Only when the word "three" is fairly out may he throw. If his throw is accurate, the bomb will drop squarely into the opposite trench, sixty feet away, with a realistic bang and a puff of white smoke. Then the whole nine men leap out of their trench with a cheer, and rush as fast as their stiffened muscles will allow, across the intervening space, and into the enemy's stronghold.

But it is not often that the first bomb reaches its target. It is no trifling matter to throw a sputtering fuse and a one pound block of wood sixty feet with accuracy, and many of the shots go wild. Frequently, the volunteer throws too soon, and to remedy this failing his officers station fielders in the enemy's trench, who capture the prematurely thrown bomb and hurl it straight back to burst in the midst of the huddled volunteers.

ENGLISH BANK STOCK SUFFERS

London, Nov. 20.—Among English stocks which have suffered as regards price quotations during the past few months must be included the shares of all the big London banks. These stocks have always been considered investments of the most conservative nature, and the quotations for the important banks were frequently four or five times their par value, showing a net return to the investor of between four and five per cent. On a basis of present stock exchange prices, however, the average yield of stocks of the ten biggest English banks is 6.75 per cent.

The par value of English bank stocks varies widely. The stock in the biggest bank has a paid-up par value of only $12.50 per share: This stock is now quoted at $37.50 a share, at which price it yields the investor six per cent. Other good bank stocks have a paid-up par value of from $20 to $75 and are quoted at $41 to $150.

To some extent the fall in prices of these stocks is due perhaps to apprehension of lower dividends resulting from depreciation in gilt-edged securities held by the banks, but a more potent influence has been the fact that large offerings of bank stock from closing up of estates have come upon narrow and even unwilling markets.

MANY TREES CUT.

Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 20.—The trees of Syria are falling fast before Turkish axes, and their loss will be heavily felt when the war is over. Owing to lack of fuel, the fine pine forest on the outskirts of Beirut, a popular resort for the people of the city, is fast disappearing. But a severer economic loss will entail on the immense and rich olive plantations lying on the stretch of plain between the sea and Labanon. It takes years before olive trees begin to bear, and the prosperity of thousands has depended on the crops of these orchards.

FASHION WEEK.

Frankfort, Germany, Nov. 20.—The week from February 2 to February 9 has been selected as a proposed "fashion week," during which will be exhibited and exploited the "German modes" that have become increasingly popular since the beginning of the war. After considering all the various cities, Frankfort was picked out by the "Fashion association" of Germany.

NO FICTION SOLD.

London, Nov. 20.—The library committee of Wadsworth, a southwestern suburb of London, has decided to add to the war depression by placing a ban on the circulation of all works of fiction to either adult or juvenile until after peace is declared.

KING FERDINAND MOST TALKED-OF

Many Columns of Newspaper Space is Devoted to Comment on Ruler.

Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 20.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been by all odds the most talked-of figure in the public eye of Hungary since he took the step which arrayed his country on the side of the Germanic allies. Many columns of newspaper space have been devoted to descriptions and anecdotes of the popular monarch, who appeals especially to the Hungarian heart because of his long and close connection with Hungarian affairs.

It is remarked particularly that Ferdinand, once the embodiment of the autocratic ruler, has of late years shown more and more of democratic tendencies, until now, "without in any way derogating his royal dignity and the majesty of his appearance, he moves about among all classes and ranks in the attitude of a brother rather than that of a king." There is said to be a great enthusiasm for him among his soldiers, and he is constantly seen with the troops, even as far as the extreme firing line, encouraging them and appealing to them frequently with words of recognition.

Since Ferdinand entered in the war he has received innumerable messages congratulating him on his action and on the bravery displayed by his troops. Telegrams and letters have reached him from all parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. He reads all these messages personally, it is said, and takes great pleasure in them. "When he receives a bundle of letters of this kind," remarks one correspondent, "his countenance, usually so gloomy, lightens up."

The whole Bulgarian campaign centers at the king's headquarters, which is connected by wire with every section of the field in which Bulgarian armies are operating. The strict court etiquette which has been always a matter of great pride in Sofia has been relaxed, and the king has requested his generals to interrupt him at any time, even at dinner, if there is urgent business to be discussed. At headquarters the king and his generals are said to constitute "one big family." When matters of war are not pressing he talks with them of past times and of his travels in all parts of Europe. He is especially proud of his popularity in Turkey. He was a great friend of the old Sultan, Abdul Hamid, who on one occasion spoke of Ferdinand as "the greatest man in the Turkish empire save only the Sultan."

The religious side of the Bulgarian monarch receives due attention in the newspaper tributes. Ferdinand never misses attending the orthodox mass on Sunday, but he is tolerant in his religious views and the orthodox and catholic clergy receive like treatment in his armies.

ELABORATE PLANS FOR CELEBRATION

Buenos Aires, Nov. 20.—Plans for the elaborate celebration next July of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Argentine republic have been largely curtailed because of the world-crises now prevailing and it has even been suggested that the celebration be postponed for several years unless there is early relief from the general trade depression. Congress has cut down considerably the suf of money which was deemed necessary to carry out the original plans, so there is little likelihood that the Centenary of the Constitution will be observed on such an elaborate scale as was the centenary of the War of Independence, which was celebrated in May 1910.

Although a gradual recovery in trade and commerce generally is noticed, and the prospects for the coming year are favorable, there is widespread protest against drawing heavily from the national exchecquer for any patriotic celebration at this time.

SNOW WILL EFFECT MILITARY WORK

Neither Side Will Dare to Advance Heavy Guns That May be Lost.

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 20.—In the semi-circle from Trent to Trieste where Austro-Germans and Italians are fighting for supremacy, military operatons will be seriously affected by snow. Neither side dares to advance large guns which may be lost in a night owing to a heavy snowfall.

On the Austro-Italian frontier where fighting is taking place at ten thousand feet above sea level over several miles of mountains where every little pass means a small battle, weather conditions and snow are important factors. On these mountains ordinary regiments, however brave, are practically useless as they cannot stand the climate and only Alpine troops on both sides are being used.

Since the beginning of October several feet of snow has fallen in the Swiss Tyrolese and Italian Alps above 9,000 feet and there is besides always the danger of an avalanche. Under these conditions Alpine warfare will be impossible even for a strong force. The men and mountain artillery are practically buried in deep snow in the higher Alps and the attack must be postponed until spring. Thus Italy feels secure from an invasion of Lombardy and Venetia during the winter and can employ her reserve forces for other spheres.

On the Isonzo, however, it is another matter for the country around is a plain and there is little doubt that the Italian army will attempt to force its way to Trieste and Fiume via Tolmino and Goritza this winter. Daily the attacks on these two towns on the main railway are becoming fiercer. The Italians continue to bring up more heavy artillery which now is in a semi-circle around both cities.

A man considers his shopping satisfactory if it results in the purchase of a hat that makes him look no worse.

FINE LINENS
LAUNDERED AT THE
Star Steam Laundry
Telephone 178 Either Line.

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915
Grand Prize, Panama-California Exposition San Diego, 1915

For Flavor and Quality
Baker's Cocoa
IS JUST RIGHT
It has the delicious taste and natural color of high-grade cocoa beans; it is skilfully prepared by a perfect mechanical process without the use of chemicals, flavoring or artificial coloring matter. It is pure and wholesome, conforming to all the National and State Pure Food Laws.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Caution: Get the genuine with our trade-mark on the package.
WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS