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IRELAND'S RESPONSE

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Charles J. McGorman of 161 Lee Avenue, recently returned from a visit to Ireland. He brought back descriptions of how the Irish in the southern tier of counties suppressed their patriotism when a state of war existed in several of the European countries. Patriotic feeling, he said, was suppressed because the "Home Rule" question had not yet been settled. "Recruiting stations were opened in all parts of the country, particularly in Dublin, to enlist the Irish for the cause," said Mr. McGorman. "The Home Rule Bill was still pending in Parliament, and the Irish people showed little interest in these recruiting stations. The English Government was quick to realize the situation and that is why Ireland has Home Rule today. "John Redmond appealed to the Irish sentiment to come to the defense of the empire in the present war, and the enlistments on the Emerald Isle have a remarkable increase. This was the response of gratitude which Ireland showed for the freedom which had been granted her. "Living conditions in Ireland have improved, there seems to be more employment, and the people are more prosperous."

OILED MOTOR WITH MOLASSES.

FRANKLIN CENTRE, Que. Oct. 7.—(Special)—C. S. Hubbard evidently tried to go to Malone Fair with molasses or maple syrup as lubricant for his automobile. That is what mechanics say who took the machine apart after it had been towed home. They found it had been gummed up with a sticky substance that resembled maple syrup or molasses. Before starting out Mr. Hubbard poured a pint of what he thought was oil into the motor. Mr. Hubbard encountered no difficulty while the car was running, but when he shut off the engine and it cooled the engine stuck and it appeared that all of its parts had suddenly fused.

HONOR FOR ISLAND SIGNALLERS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 7.—Private letters from one of the Canadians off to the front says that the signallers were told off for each transport ship. The post of honor was on the Franconia and it fell to two St. John and two Charlottetown signallers. The Island men are H. R. Large and H. H. Whitlock.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity, Catarrh being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

TELLS ABOUT VISIT TO FIELD OF MARNE

French Journalists Travel Battle-Torn Country After German Invasion. VILLAGERS NOT MOLESTED.

Meaux, Once Inhabited by 14,000, Had Only 2,000 Residents Left When Conflict Ceased.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 29.—In the Bordeaux edition of the Echo de Paris, M. Felix Czulowski gives an account of the glimpse that he and a party of Paris journalists got of the battlefield of the Marne. They visited the scene of the fighting that took place on the extreme left of the French and English armies. To date, this is as far as newspaper writers have been allowed to penetrate. "In the first place, it was not easy to leave Paris," writes M. Czulowski. "Beyond the city proper, it was necessary to present our credentials to innumerable sentries and armed patrols. There were trenches and fortifications everywhere. In most of the open spaces groups of young conscripts and volunteers were receiving military instruction. By the time one reached the advance posts of the Army of Paris one had received the impression of a well protected city that need have no fear as to its safety. "We had set out to find a battlefield. We followed the road to Crecy, which we reached without difficulty. But the little town was deserted. The inhabitants had fled on the approach of the Germans. We went through Grand Morin and crossed the plateau, at the further end of which Coulommiers is situated. There had been fighting there on the 7th. The English coming from Melun, had swept the Germans from the plateau, then chased them out of Coulommiers and Ferte-Gaucher. Since that time that part of Von Kluck's army had been consistently falling back before our allies. The English can congratulate themselves on a fine exploit. They gained as much as thirty kilometers in two days.

INHABITANTS OF FRENCH VILLAGES NOT MOLESTED BY GERMANS.

"We spent a short time in Coulommiers, which had been occupied by the Germans, from Sunday evening, September 5 until Monday morning. The town had not been damaged, though the invaders had pillaged the houses, carrying off all the silverware they could find. The inhabitants had not been maltreated. German officers had lodged in the principal hotel, and had turned the place topsy-turvy before they left. "Some of the English troops had remained behind to garrison Coulommiers, and we could not help admiring their military appearance and the excellence of their campaign arrangements. The men were clean and cheerful. The cavalry was particularly impressive. It was curious to note in this typically French countryside a convoy of motor trucks that had once belonged to English manufacturers. Such names as Bass & Co., Huntley and Palmer, Lipton, Lipton's Tea and the Kodak Company filed past us in a long procession. One might have been witnessing an immense commercial invasion. "From Coulommiers we went on to Meaux, the scene of a brilliant victory over the German forces. The little town had been ravaged by fire and sword. Of 14,000 inhabitants only 2,000 most of them women and children, remained; the rest had fled. We learned that the Bishop, Mgr. Marbeau, was still in Meaux and went to call on him at the episcopal residence. There we were told that he had been at the college attending the wounded, but was now on the banks of the canal superintending the embarkment of wounded by women and children, and the injured soldiers, most of whom were souaves and Arabs, were loud in their praise of the good work the Bishop had done. We talked with him a little while, and learned that the administration of the town of Meaux was entirely in his hands.

CLERGYMAN ORGANIZES COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INTERESTS.

"There was nothing else for it," he smiled, half apologetically. "Everyone else had gone away. I could not allow my people to die of hunger; only the poorest were left to me. I lost no time. I gathered a few assistants around me and we formed a Committee of Public Interests. There had been fierce fighting at the gates of our town, and we soon had as many wounded as we could handle. I sent to Paris for surgeons and doctors. For the rest, we managed our affairs tolerably well. Ah, I tell you, devotion was not lacking among these women of the people! I found plenty of volunteer nurses. Yesterday a poor laundress carried a wounded Moroccan, unaided, to the first floor of the college and made him comfortable. This war is unutterably sad, but from the spiritual point of view it has already produced marvelous results. In the old days, the people hardly knew me. Now we are all brothers. The same thing has happened in other parts of the country. "The Bishop explained that the Germans had never actually entered Meaux, and that, in consequence, the town had not suffered damage except from occasional stray shells. On September 1, all the officials had left, followed by such of the residents as could afford to go and abandon their belongings. The next day the bridges had been blown up and the gas and water supply cut off. Fortunately, there was an artesian well to fall back upon. On September 3 a small patrol of German cavalry had ridden into the cathedral square and asked if the communications had been cut. They departed quietly on receiving a reply in the affirmative. The same day an automobile flying the Red Cross flag and containing an officer and a few soldiers penetrated to the square. The officer bought a pair of shoes in a store and the machine left town in the opposite direction. The visitors shot a French sentinel they found in a nearby field. After committing this crime they disappeared for good. In the evening a German military cyclist rode through the town. On September 6 the battle raged be-

tween the Marne and the Monthyon. The Germans did not appear to offer a very determined resistance. The French artillery occupied the heights of Crecy, and the enemy's infantry was spread out on the plateau between Meaux and Vareddes. Throughout the afternoon the French artillery swept the plateau with murderous effect, and toward the evening, our troops, who had remained hidden in a valley, commenced the assault. The enemy's heavy artillery stationed at Germigny then opened fire. The thunder of the great guns continued until 11 p. m. then suddenly ceased. The struggle was resumed the next day, but by that time the Germans were at Varedes they seized as hostages the and continued to do so until their final retreat was achieved. Before leaving Baredes they seized as hostages the 76-year-old cure and ten other old men and took them along with their army. At Lizy-sur-Ourcq they abandoned a huge quantity of provisions and other stores. "We have been caring for the wounded since the first day of the battle," concluded the Bishop. "The principal luxury they lack is tobacco. Send them some when you return to Paris. "We gladly promised to do so, and before we left charged ourselves also with an enormous budget of letters for those at home who were still in ignorance whether their loved ones had perished in the Battle of the Marne."

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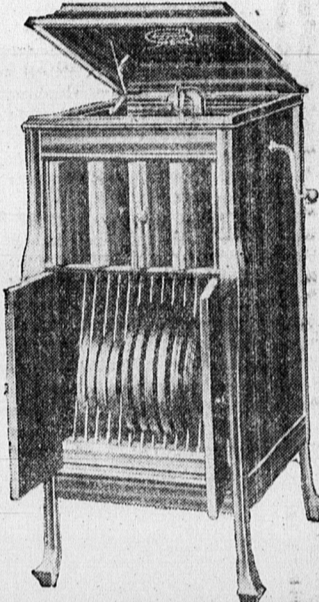
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The Latest News of the Fox Industry

Shows that the Cross or Patch Fox is becoming highly popular with investors. Companies formed last year with this class of foxes are paying very large dividends. There is always a good percentage of black foxes in a number of litters.

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