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SIUDY OF FOLKLORE

Songs and Dances of the Past Which Might be Preserved

the Canad in Folklore Society, spoke ing known as the "lasy man's orof the pract cal work the society could | chard." secomplise a a field almost unoccupied by otness. He laid emphasis on the e purpose of the society ; fact that s and earnest collecting is the ser g of the folklore of the and it . mingling in Canada and D think ... aluable for succeeding B as well as the present, Buur ery plain that there is a IL is unt. tween the historian and a.mi.arici the collector of folklore, but there is a diference. For some reason history deals more with potentates than meople. It tells us of rulers and the ia ... that emanated from them, of ways that ensued because these laws were broken, of countries conquered by IL c means or otherwise, and treats reperally of the bigger things that affect the world and its dependencies. Folkiors takes in the smaller things, the customs, manners, superstitions, pongs, dances, tales, and the like, that enter into the life and homes of the people or "folk" of a country. The reservation of all of these, are of much assistance in enlightening us as to the influences at work in the de in the United Kingdom of three welogiment of a nation. The study of rolators in Canada would bring us those who are shaved daily by a barinto intimate connection with the ber; and those, like the majority of great tribes of Reamen, and where to the working dasses, who submit then. day we regard them as savages we ; selves to the raser only sace or would see that every head on their series a week. Charges for shaving weenput belts, every design of thely range from 2 cents to 35 cents; and fotums, as well as the different muces the expenditure on shaving must With which they celebrated defeat or reach \$10,000,000 yearly. watery, had everyone, a distinct and tamarate meaning. The folklore of s planaresque habitant could not her interesting and fluming sting supplying as it would, the Link hetween the more serious "relations" and the perhaps more coloriess Lifa as the present day. Then, too, the Malian. Hungarian, French, Pollociz, finthesian, and others from Europe. that to speak of our more immediate Hoginth, Irish and Scotch, have every ane their folktore, and in every case imowhadge arising from research you'd move of value. A branch of particular mong of a country, that is of the and har become mothed. by miscourse will others. The dan. the ospeciality of In many instances. most expressive and beautiful, those of the children imitating in some saids the occapations of the peasantry, such as scattering and sowing the seed, and in other ways throwing light on the ways and castoms of the people. These show a treedom of moyement dance and a poetry of motion such as are sitorether unknown to our tangos and two-steps .-. The Toronto World.

Franquette originated in : Amproved in California, is ti. general purposas.

· st ior

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The hervesting and drying of the mats, and the total cost of woduction es far as iabor is concerned, should not be more than one-fifth of the sale price of the nuts. Young trees begin to bear at from four to six years of gand feet, board measure, which is age and bear on an average from 24 to 36 pounds per tree, at from 9 to Al years of age, which production should be double two or three years later. Young walnut trees' want care and training to get the branches well placeu and the top balasted, antil 4 Br 5 years' old, after which time they Mr. Alexander Fraser, president of peer little attention, hescentheir be-

Suriad Gold Discovered

A farmer in the Cape district of South Africa, whose farmheuse was burned blown, found when ploughing the spot where it had stood, a numter of metal bars encrusted with sand. Opon closer examination the proved to be soft and yellow. It was then found that there were 16 bars of nearby pare gold. Their value was \$45,000. Some of the ingots represent the old South African Republic of the Kruger 4875

Some people at once jumped to the manshalon that this was a portion of the millions which "Oom Paul" was supposed to have removed during the mar. Many years ago there was a big rebberr of gold from the mines, and is is possible that this find includes a portion of the booky.

To Shaving \$10,000,000

The cost to the community of sharing was calculated some years ago by na ingenious statistician, who estimated that there were 7,000,000 shavers olascos those who shave themselves;

TS OF RUBPER 'VAV"

SPA UH

May 24. ME & per cent. of the souse sate vitue and for munitions was just under of the lumber cut, which value was 815.000,000 daily. to be based on the average price ob-Winston Churchill made a taining during the three months premaing the sale. But at that time the

speech full of hostile criticism. price f lumber was not andiquently He urged that every available high to bring in any very large revenue man be used in the prosecution on this percentage basis, so in 1898 of the war. "The Allies have the stumpage dues were changed to 200,000 officers with a similar the fixed rate of 50 cents per thounumber of servants and 50.000 the rate at present. Although the grooms," he said. "These serretention of the percentage royalty vants and grooms and great mas would have secured larger returns from this source with the steadily ses of cavalrymen now idle rising lumber prices, yet the principle should be used at the front." selling the timber at a widely ad-

1916.

"Looks Like The Last Gasp"

New York, May 23 .- The Paris cor respondent of the Tribune cables the fol lowing:

"I talked this morning with one of the American military observers in France who has just returned from the front, where he witnessed the German attacks on Vefdun on Saturday and Sunday.

"What do you think the attack means?" I asked.

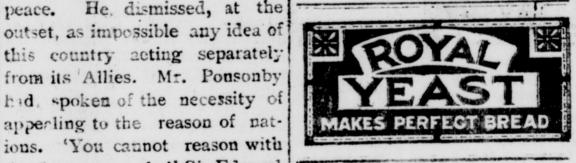
"It looks to me like the dying gasp," he replied.

"But haven't there been a good many of these dying gasps?" I said.

"Yes," he answered, "they began sev eral weeks ago, and since they began the French, who until that time had act ed purely on the defensive, have been gradually taking the offensive into their hands. If you follow the action closely you will see that recently the offensive as often, if not more often, comes from "There is not a phrase nor the French as well as from the Ger

word in Sir Edward Grey's "This puts the cermans in the posi speech in the House of Comtion where they have to attack. Itey are now in the position of the man who mons on Wednesday which enwas wrestling with the bear. The man couraged the hope of an early

mans.

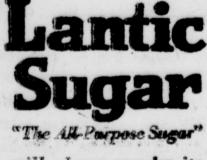




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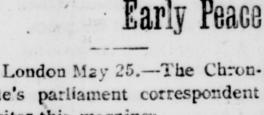
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met with slightly better success. Here, after very heavy fighting, in which the Germans were made to pay a terrible. price for each foot of ground, they broke the first French line, but were driven back from the second.

According to the testimony of one who witnessed Saturday,s assault on Mort Homme, it was carried out by seven and at some points by eight successive waves of infantry, with but 50 or 100 yards between each wave. I'ne whole Bavarian brigade took part, and was caught by a curtain of fire from the French machine guns. It suffered so terribly that before it got. to grips with the French infantry it ad already lost close upon 40 per cent. In the bayonet and hand grenade fighting which followed the German losses were again very heavy. Evidence of the battlefield itself, as well as statements made by prisoners, justifies the belief that about seventy-five per cent. of the columns attacking the Mort Homme from the northeast were killed or wounded.



wortised public auction ensures the

obtaining, through the additional

bonus offered, practically the same

price for the timber without the for-

mer inconvenience of constantly nd-

As the competitive sale of timber

by means of the bonus system is com-

non throughout Canada, there is little

Ikelihoof Yoat the Government does

not secure a fair share of the present

value of the timber sold, and by re-

serving the right to alter the stump-

age dues as the price of umber in

creases, a share in its future value

fusting the stumpage dues.

also ensured

No Hope Of An

icle's parliament correspondent writes this morning:

WALNUTS AT THE COAST

Tritish Columbia Develops a Fine "Lazy Man's" Industry

Considerable interest has been shown in the planting of walnut trees in British Columbia in recent years, during which time several thousand have been planted in different parts of the Province. As far as can be tascertained, says a farming journal, where trees have all done well. The walnut has been planted in the adtioming states of Washington and -Oregon in very considerable numbers, for over twelve years and the harvests mave been very encouraging indeed. In planting this class of tree one of the main considerations is the depth of sol. Walnuts thrive best in cool, moist mellow alluvial soil, rich in humas, but they do well in practically my well-drained soil, where hardpan b not less than 16 feet of the surface. bolling foothill lands are most suitable for almit growing. As to distance ment. A feet is said to be about right, this value-increase will be at first 25 which micans 27 trees to the acre.

As to the variety, after considerable thaty and trial by leading men, it has son-found that only a very few varfoties of walnut are worthy of commercial consideration, and among mass for the Franquette stands preinette se a prestate commenter

and a strate pro-

Texpensive as Yet But a Distinct Pretability of the Future

It i not yet practicable to construct roads with surfaces of rubber except the German Chancellor's endeaat a cost of \$25 per yard, but there be adopted, says The Canadian Ingineer. At the International Rub-her Eghtation held in London recents , rubber paying was shown both at is little doubt that they will ultimate 17, rubber paving TAS shown both, for man case the rubber constituted auch as the rubber constituted a such as cushion on blocks of jarres wood, the material being held tightly a position by dovetalling, while a special joint locked the paving, for renting, when laid, the access of water, to the contrate foundations. It is crutended that thinner foundations any nacessary owing to the reduced mount of vibratica which occurs by heavy, and fast-moving traffic, and further, that it never becomes slip-"skid" upon it under unfavorable conditions of weather. A section of ber paving laid in the Old Kent Road, London, where the traffic is heavy, is not perceptibly worm after # year's ust.

Concrete as a Bridge Material Without an arched support or centre pier a single span concrete bridge 64 feet long, strong enough for the heavlest vehicle traffic, has been built in Illinois.

Climbing to Better Nerves On the theory that mountain chimisthe muscles a Philadelphia college physical director has his papils climb the sides of quarries.

TIMBER ROYALTIES

Profit Sharing Between the Govern Ment and the Licensee

The Timber Royalty Act of British Columbia is chiefly significant in that It makes provision for the basing of all timber royalties, subsequent to January 1, 1920, on the sale value of the timber cut, over and above an arbitrarily fixed price of \$18 per thousand feet board measure. The percentage taken by the Government of per cent, gradually rising to 40 per sent. in the succeeding 25 years.

This is no new principle, for as early as 1889 the Dominion Government required from holders of timber limite in master - ----

the German people," Sir Edward replied, 'so long as they are on ly fed on lies."

"He repudiated with scorn vor to place the blame for the continuance of war on the Allies, because they cannot accept Germany's terms of peace, terms that would place the other nat ions of Burope at her mercy.

"Ringing applause followed his statement that the Allies are not beaten and are not going to be beaten. If any of the Allies had a special right to speak of peace it was France, upon whom the concentrated fury of the German attack has fallen. But France stands firm. Amid great cheering, he declared that the prowess of the French army at Verdun was saving France and saving ber Allies.

"Quoting Premier Briand's statement of yesterday that peace must be based on international right,' Sir Edward Grey said; 'That is what we feel' too.'

"This impressive speech ended with the statement that the duty of diplomacy at present was to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and give its utmost support to the naval and military measures necessary to carry on the war."

The Conscription Bill passed the House of Lords on Tuesday and will now go to King George for the royal signature.

In proposing a vote of \$1,500,-000.000 of credit, Premier Asquith laid before the House of Commons an account in some detail of the government's recent financial operations. Allies and Dominions had been loaned \$372,500,000. The average expenditure for the army, the navy

was ready to quit, but the near would n't. The Germans have either got to at tack Verdup, or submit to attacks by the French, while the French hold the dominating positions.

"This seems the veritable dying gasp by the Gern ans before Verdun, but it is a terrible convulsion."

London, May 23 .- The Times has the following from Paris:

The Germans are new insulled at the foot of the scathern slopes of Le Matt Hom ze and have Carried the position which has defied their efforts since the first of March The success has coat them an untold number of killed and wounded. It brings them no measur-

able distance nearer the schlevement of the objective with which they start ed the battle in February. Great obst acles are still to be overcome before the Germans get within striking distance of the main left bank's defences of Ver din, those bulwarks formed by the great plateau covered by the Bourras Woods. . The position at Mort Homme itself is just as reassuring. The fight ing by no meaus has ended or this sec tion of the line, and before now the French have shown their tenacious ener gy in holding their own and the power to

wrest back the gains of the Germans. The general ides of the Germans was to cut in behind the bill top of Mort Homme from the northeast and north west. This operation was not success ful. The attack from the northeast, in to which the troops of a fresh division were thrown, made slight headway at the outset, but gettir g into the French first line trenches they were unable to consolidate their gains and reeled under the French counter attack.

A division brought up to help push through the offensive was unable to make any headway, and after fierce fighting in which the French grenadiers played a great part, the Germans had to accept a check.

The attack launched from the West | pace terms."



London, May 23.-The Daily Chronicle

"The Turkish army has begun its retreattoward Bagdad. Evidently orders bave been given to concentrate in that locality. in view of the new Russian meases from the northeast. The Turkish base in Mesopotemia is at M sul, which is now the railhead, and it is clearly a good strategic policy on the part of the enemy to shorten his long and exposed ine of communication along the Tigrie to Kut-el-Amara. "At Bagdad the Turkswould be in a position to meet the British and Russian thrusts at their point of con vergence, an obvious advantage, but from Kut to Bagdad is a distance f 100 miles.

The river is the real highway, bat that the Turks can hardly use, not possessing

t steamers ana barges. Their only practicable road is that along the north bank of the river. If the enemy succeeds in withdrawing several divisions of troops with ut heavy loss he will be singularly fortunate. Forced marches will have to be made if he isto escape our pursuit, which the possession of river transports will enormously facilitate The extricating of the Turkish rear guard, which must be in fair strength, will be especially difficult."

Amsterdam, via London, May 23. The Munich Neueste Nachrichten publishes a. wireless deepatch from Madrid, which says that negotiations are in progress there "between the Pope and Ling Alfonso, and the Pope and President Wilson, for the purpose of arranging an armistice among the belliger ent nations with the object of discussing



and other and the solution with a first start of