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Good Grocers Sell it

WHEN WIDE WORLD WAS WIDER OF MARK

In the New Year's number of The Wide World Magazine, which specializes in stories that are "strictly true in every detail" the feature article is entitled "Casshel's Escape," written by Sergt.-Major C. N. C. Hayter, who describes himself as "late member of the Royal North-West Mounted Police." He may be that, of course, but in the opinion of a corerspondent of The Mail and Empire, Toronto, he could hardly have been a member at the time of the Cashel affair, for his account is over-loaded with inaccuracies. He even spells Cassel's name wrong. This correspondent has a first hand knowledge of many of the facts, and believes that for the sake of accuracy the true story should be repeated. It was to her husband's shack that Cashel made his way in a blizzard, following his escape from the Mounted Police barracks in Calgary. There he was befriended, the rancher not knowing his identity. Later when the police with the assistance of Indians were scouring every foot of the surrounding territory, he returned to the ranch, supplied himself with food clothing and other articles and departed soon after to be arrested and later hanged. The case is interesting mainly from the fact that Cashel was one of the few prisoners who ever escaped, even temporarily, from the grip of the Mounted Police once it had closed on him.

Ernest Cashel was a young American who went to Calgary some twenty-five years ago with the ambition of living with as little work as possible. Rufus Belt, an Englishman who had a ranch on the Bow River, offered to give him his board for work in the Winter, there being little to do of course in that time. Cashel lived with Belt for some time when one morning at breakfast he saw his employer take out his pocketbook and look at some papers, incidentally showing a fifty dollar bill. After the meal Belt strolled out into the yard for a smoke and Cashel remained within. He got down Belt's shot gun and aiming carefully sent a charge of shot into the Englishman's back. He fell to the ground and Cashel sat on the door-step smoking until he concluded that his victim had bled to death. He then walked out, took the money from the pocketbook and dragged the body to the river, rolled it in, and cleared up the obvious traces of the crime. Then he disappeared. In a few days Belt's neighbors noticed that his horses and cattle were not being cared for and went to the ranch. They found no trace of Belt and notified the police.

In the meantime Cashel had returned to Calgary and it was not long before he got into trouble with a cheque which he had forged in the name of a young rancher to whom he bore a striking resemblance. While he was being held by the police Spring came in, the ice thawed in the Bow River and the body of Belt, with the damning proof of murder upon it was disclosed. Neighbors then identified Cashel as the man who had been staying with the dead rancher betfore his disappearance, and he was charged with murder. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to death. Up to this point we may say that the only point on which the stories of our correspondent, whom we will call Mrs. Binney, because that is not her name, and Sergt. Major Hayter, agree is that Cashel was tried and convicted. The death watch was set upon Cashel and the time approached for his execution. A couple of days before he was to be led out to the scaffold his brother, acording to Hayter, or his half-breed sweetheart, according to Mrs. Binney, whom we vastly prefer, while having a farewell interview with him slipped a loaded revolver through his prison cars. There were two guards on duty that night and just as they were about to be changed Cashel suddenly covered them with his revolver and ordered them to throw up their hands. They obeyed him.

He then took from them their own revolvers, backed them into the cell he had vacated, locked the door and disappeared. Outside a blizzard was raging which probably prevented the police getting on his trail when the alarm was given a short time afterward. A few hours later he turned up at the cabin of the Binneys, a few miles outside of Calgary, and roused the family. He explained that he had started to walk to Calgary from a neighboring ranch but that the snowstorm had caused him to lose his way. He asked for food and shelter and was received as a guest. He was without an overcoat, but he was not in prison garb, one of the privileges of condemned men being that they can wear their own clothing. The next morning he made himself useful to Mrs. Binney, even holding yarn while she rolled it. Later in the day he was provided with sandwiches and a couple of dollars and took to the trail again, the blizzard having abated. He impressed the Binneys as a decent young chap. To show his nerve Mrs. Binney mentions that a posse of police rode by while he was in the yard with her husband and chatted about the possibility of something unusual afoot.

It was that night that the Binneys learned of the identity of their visitor, and they informed the police. Cashel remained at liberty, having found a hiding place in a haystack from which he would emerge at intervals to forage in the kitchen of the ranch house when the occupants were asleep. At one time the police believed they had him surrounded, but when the Binneys returned home they found that Cashel had been there and helped himself to what clothes of Mr. Binney he needed, as well as a few other articles. He left a note promising to pay the Binneys for their trouble. For another month he remained at large, thanks largely to the clothing he had stolen which enabled him to pass as a mounted policeman. He was finally located in his haystack which was burnt down before he would surrender. There was an exchange of shots but nobody was injured and he was once more taken to Calgary where he was hanged on February 1, 1904.

ROYALTY NO LONGER SETS THE FASHIONS

Writers in the London press are deploring their observation that professional beauties—women of the stage, mannequins, and demimondaines,—have to a considerable extent displaced women of royal and noble birth as creators of popular fashions. These same writers, however, predict that the extreme modes paraded in the cafes and boulevards of Paris and at the French race courses gradually will give way to less radical fashions favored by gentlewomen.

The modest but becoming gowns worn by Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain during her recent London visit have been the subject of much comment. Fashion writers seem to agree that the Queen is much more smartly dressed than most of the women who cause beholders to gasp in the theatres and cafes.



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Correspondence is earnestly solicited from every part of this and adjoining counties, and must be sent in not later than Tuesday.

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JANUARY 29, 1926

ONE O FTHE NOBLEST FIGURES OF THE WAR

Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, and primate of Belgium, who passed away in Belgium last week, will always be remembered as one of the towering figures of the war. Historians may revalue military reputations in the light of facts which have not yet come to light but the position of Mercier is secure. He is a man great in courage and in gentleness. His pastoral at Christmas, 1914, will be quoted in ages yet to come as one of the noblest documents evoked by the world convulsion. He incarnated, like King Albert, the very spirit of Belgium. He was feared by the Germans as much as they feared any army commander among the Allies, and the rest of the world revered him. He was seventy-five years old, but undoubtedly the tremendous burdens he has carried since 1914, have made him older still.

Before 1914 he was not much known outside of Belgium though in his church he was honored as a theologian and philosopher. It was with the Christmas pastroal that he loomed as a world figure. He was in Rome on the sad business of performing his last respects to Pope Pius X. who had died and taking his part in the election of Benedict XV. when he heard of the partial destruction of the collegiate church at Louvain, the burning of the library and laboratories of the university and the wholesale shooting of Belgian men, women and children. In these circumstances he composed that burning pastoral letter which reached 15,000 priests. In accordance with their duty they read this letter from their pulpits on Sunday morning, and swiftly the news was communicated to the Germans. They were amazed at the effrontery of the priests, and took immediatea steps to prevent the pastoral being read at the subsequent services. But the thing circulated and there was probably no Belgian citizen even in the occupied regions who had not an opportunity of hearing the Cardinal's opinion of the invaders. Gen. von Bissing was furious, and demanded that the Cardinal retract. He refused. On January 4, he was detained in his palace, virtually a prisoner and was prevented from attending a meeting on the day before.

"Patriotism and Endurance" was the title he gave his message, which began by recounting the horrors of the German occupation, reviewed the age-long four months when thousands of his countrymen had been mowed down. He besought his people to pray and keep their fath in a just God, saying, "God will save Belgium, my brethren, you cannot doubt it." Later, "Let us acknowledge that we needed a lesson in patriotism. There were Belgians, and many such, who wasted their talents in futile quarrels of class with class, of race with race, of passion with personal passion. Yet when on August 2nd a mighty foreign power, confident in its own strength and defiant of the faith of treaties, dared to threaten us in our independence, then did all Belgians, without difference of party or of condition, or of origin, rise up as one man, close-ranged about their own king and their own Government, and cry to the invader, 'Thou shalt not go through.' At once, instantly, we were conscious of our own patriotism." He exhorted his brethren to endurance. He instructed them to their duty, saying, "I dot not require of you to renounce any of your national desires. On the contrary, I hold it as part of the obligation of my episcopal office to instruct you as to your duty in face of the power that has invaded our soil and now occupies the greater part of our country. The authority of that power is no lawful authority. Therefore, in soul and conscience you owe it neither respect, nor attachment, nor ebedience.

"The sole lawful authority in Belgium is that of our King, of our government, of the elected representatives of the nation. This authority alone has a right to our affection, our submission. Occupied prvinces are not conquered provinces. Belgium is no more a German province than Galicia is a Russian province. Nevertheless, the occupied portion of our country is in a position it is compelled to endure." Urging all possible forebearance in the conduct of his people toward those holding domination over them he counselled, "Let us observe the rules they have laid upon us so long as those rules do not violate our personal liberty, nor our consciences as Christians, nor our duty to our country. Let us not take bravado for courage, nor tumult for bravery. You have snuffered greatly. You have endured much calumny. But be patient; history will do you justice. I today bear my witness for you."

On one occasion in May, 1915, General von Bissing had isolated Malines in order to force the Belgians to work in the railroad shops. The city was surrounded by soldiers to prevent anyone entering or leaving. No trains moved. Cardinal Mercier sent word to the commandant that he desired to go to Brussels to celebrate high mass, and the general replied that by order of the governor-general the pass bureau was closed and it would therefore be impossible for his eminence to leave. The cardinal retorted that he would walk. Accompanied by two or three priests he started on his journey. Crowds gathered and soon a vast assemblage of Belgians was in attendance upon the cardinal. The Germans feared that a dangerous public demonsration would take place. The Cardinal and his companions were halted by sentries who examined their cards of identification and then permitted him to proceed with two priests. In the folowing excitement one of the German soldiers came to blows with a priest and the cardinal hearing the hubbub turned back. By this time the soldiers had taken the priest to the guardhouse. The Cardinal followed and entering said not a word, but beckoned the priest to follow him. He obeyed and the awestruck German soldiers made no move to stop him. Mercier resumed his walk to Vilvorde, a distance of seven miles, where he and his attendants took the electric tram to Brussels.

ALMA

Jan. 18—Scow Alice, Kool, arrived at Point Wolfe last Saturday from St. John. She will carry lumber from Point Wolfe to St. John for the Bonny River Lumber Company.

D. A. McQuaid, Sr., who is working at Mile Brook, fell and injured his right side severely last Friday. He is consulting Dr. Carnwath today in re his injuries.

The Strayhorne-Hickey sawmill is sawing the cut of lumber on the West Isle Mining property, being put out by Edward Douthwright and his subcontractors for the Bonny River Lumber Co., who now own the said mining property. The cut is estimated at over a million and a half feet.

J. J. McLaughlin is sawing the cut of lumber being put out by Henry Butland for G. M. White, about two miles westward of Point Wolfe. This cut will be over a million feet.

There are now eight teams hauling logs to the shipyard saw mill: Ross Bros. three teams, A. E. Smye two teams, Ren Butland one team, and two or more teams hauling from the West Side of the river.

Our Councillors, J. A. Cleveland and S. A. McKinley were at Hopewell Hill last week attending to their legislative duties.

Dr. Davidson on the Alma Mission held his first quarterly meeting on the 12th inst. The circuit was fairly represented. The circuit's receipts were fair and the budget at the Alma church is well under way.

R. H. Maxwell and L. O. Vallia, commercial travellers of Saint John, were here last week in the interests of their respective firms.

Wilfred McKinly, who has been in Campbellton is visiting his people here.

Bruce Barnes, of Salisbury, fishery warden, was here last week visiting the portable mills that are sawing lumber near Point Wolfe.

Other visitors here were Chas. Wallace, Albert D. Rossiter, Albert; and R. P. Forsythe, New Horton.

The lumbermen have all the snow that they want and in many places they could do with considerable less.

MURINE
Keeps EYES
Clear, Bright and Beautiful
Write Murine Co., Chicago, for Eye Care Book

GARNETT

Jan. 20—The rain of yesterday lowered the snow and caused a hold-up in traffic. Pedestrians found the walking very difficult.

Mrs. C. M. Forester drove to the city on Thurday last.

Mr. Austin Moore, of Black River, called at the Porter home on Monday evenings.

A sleighing party drove to Silver Falls United Church a week ago. Although the weather was cold everybody enjoyed the trip. Among those in the party were Mr. Thomas Porter, teamster; Misses Bessie Porter, Helen Johnston, Nettie Johnston, Dorothy Smith, Messrs. Leonard and Wm. Johnston, Harold Dempster, Robert Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnston and G. E. Charlton.

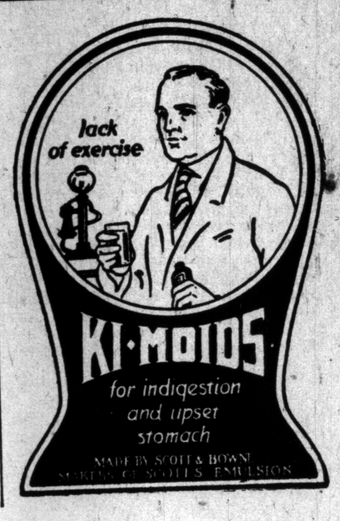
Miss Margaret Dempster left on Wednesday for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnston were Sunday evening guests at the Porter home.

Mr. T. H. Porter with his team is engaged in the woods at Lower Garnett, with T. Alexander and Sons.

Rev. C. W. Follett held Divine service on Tuesday evening at Mr. Alexander's lumber camp at Lower Garnett.

Mr. Robert Porter is engaged with Thomas Jordan cutting ice at Loch Lomond.



King Cole TEA
FULL OF QUALITY
"You'll like the flavor"

SUING FOR $500,000 RESULT OF "LOVE ADS."

Alleging that her photograph in a wedding gown was used in the Butterick Quarterly to advertise a book telling how to win a husband by psychological methods, Mrs. Ruth Wilk Plamondon, Chicago society matron, wife of A. D. Plamondon, Jr., filed a libel suit in Circuit Court, St. Louis, recently against the Butterick Publishing Company, asking for $500,000 damages.

According to the petition, a full length bridal photograph of Mrs. Plamondon, advertising the publications of the Psychology Press of St. Louis was published in the latest number of the magazine under the caption, "How I Won the Man I Love."

Then followed, according to the petition, the substance of a letter which set forth the details of "how a demure little girl was changed almost over night into an attractive bird of paradise, how she had been neglected by her young men acquaintances, suddenly became the centre of attraction and in a few weeks the radiant bride of the man she had loved in vain for years."

Mrs. Plamondon denies having written such a letter.

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that the young and old alike need vitamins to assure growth and health emphasizes the usefulness and need of
Scott's Emulsion
of invigorating cod-liver oil. It is a rich, vitamin-activated food-tonic that promotes growth and builds strength to refresh the rundown system. *Ask for Scott's Emulsion!*
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 25-37

MURDER BY MOTOR

A man driving a motor car recklessly and at unreasonable speed, thereby endangering the lives of his passengers was likened by Justice Stephen Callaghan, in the U. S. Supreme Court the other day to a person who fires a pistol in a crowded street.

"This illusrtation," says the New York Sun, "describes in striking manner a legal principle of importance and explains why the low looks upon deaths resulting from certain so-called 'accidents' as homicides, punishable by the severest penalties for murder.

It is an old maxim of the law that a man is presumed to intend the ordinary consequences of his own act. If he fires a revolver wildly into a crowd and somebody is killed he is presumed to have intended to cause death or great bodily harm, because these are ordinary consequences of such an act. To convict him of murder under these circumstances it is not necessary to show he harbored animosity against the victim of his recklessness or that he premeditated the death of that particular person. The burden of proof is upon him to show that he was justified in shooting as he did; that the death was an accident and unintended.

Justice Callaghan holds, the same principle applies to the motorist who drives his car in a reckless and dangerous manner. If he plunges the machine into a crowd of pedestrians so that one of them is injured—he is presumed to have intended to injure somebody. If he drives down a dark and crooked road at such speed that he cannot halt before striking an obstacle or swerve to avoid a collision, and if his car is smashed and his companions killed, these things, too, are but ordinary consequences of his acts—consequences reasonably to be expected. In, such instances, the law may hold not only that he has committed murder, but that it was wilful, deliberate and malicious murder, within the meaning of the statute, and therefore, an offence punishable by death.

That juries would convict or that courts would impose the death penalty for murder in the first degree in any such cases is to be doubted. Certainly, the average juror would be unwilling to consider such killing a crime as heinous as that of the assassin who coldly plans and remorselessly executes his crime. Nevertheless, the reckless motorist's offence is a grave one—and it is well for all automobilists to understand the view the law may take of it."

Jimmy, where did you get this sixpence from?

It's the money you gave me for the Heathens' Fund, mamma.

Then why did you keep it?

Well, my teacher said I was a heathen.

WORLD COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Up to November 19th, 1925, one hundred disputes between business men of different countries had been submitted for settlement to the Arbitration Court of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Ninety-eight of these applications were made by a party to a contract not containing the arbitration clause of the Chamber. Two only were made by virtue of an arbitration clause inserted in the original contract.

Of these one hundred cases, forty were settled, namely: five by arbitration, seven by conciliation, ten by mutual agreement on the mediation of the Chamber, without having recourse to the Rules, sixteen by mutural agreement before the intervention of the Chamber, and two by an arbitration organization other than the International Chamber of Commerce, following the action of the Chamber. Fifty-one cases were without result. In forty-six of these cases, only one party requested the Chamber to intervene; the other party, not being bound by an arbitration clause, declined to accept either arbiration or conciliation.

Business men are now being advised to insert the arbitration clause of the Chamber in all their contracts with foreigners in order to avoid difficulties of this sort with respondents. For respondents, realizing that the claimant has recourse to arbitration so as to escape the costs and delays of a civil action, often refuse to accept arbitration unless they are bound by an arbitration clause. It is nevertheless encouraging to note that the Chamber has been able to settle, on an average, two cases out of five in spite of the fact that in nearly every instance it has been necessary to persuade respondents into accepting an arbitration which they were quite at liberty to refuse.

In three cases the Chamber's attempts at conciliation have been fruitless; in one case the claimant withdrew his application, and in one other case the Court was obliged to reject the request for arbitration.

Nine cases are now in process between the following nationalities: Frenchman vs. Japanese, Frenchman vs. Englishman, Dutchman vs. Spaniard, Frenchman vs. Englishman, Spaniard vs. Frenchman, American vs. Frenchman, Frenchman vs. Spaniard, American vs. Latvian, Dutchman vs. Norwegian.

The statistics with regard to the claimants are equally interesting. Nearly half the applications have been made by Frenchmen. This is probably due to the fact that the General Secretary of the Court of Arbitration is located in Paris, and also to the active work done by the French National Committee in favor of the Chamber's procedure. Twelve applications for arbitration have come from Great Britain, eight from the United States, seven from the Netherlands, and six from Belgium. The other countries have submitted only one, two or three each, or none at all.

TITUSVILLE

Jan. 28—The snow storm of last week has made the travelling somewhat difficult, but today is much milder and we expect to see the roads in good condition before long.

Mr. and Mrs. Medley Provan and daughter Freda of Bloomfield, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Floyd.

Miss Ruth Reid spent the week end guest of Misses Marion and Serena Trainor at Glen Titus.

E. Smith and M. Dempster passed through this place enroute to Bloomfield on Sunday last.

D. J. Floyd is attending the Municipal Council meeting at Hampton.

Miss Viola Hilpatrick has gone to St. John for a visit.

John Allaby, of alt Springs, called on friends in this place on Sunday.

Miss Mary Dempster is spending her holidays with her sister, Mrs. Wilfred Smith.

George McLaren spent Friday last in St. John.

Norman Smith has started lumber operations. He has a contract from David J. Floyd, piling logs.

Ernest Smith spent Sunday guest of Merritt Tabor.

PICCADILLY

Jan. 25—Wm. and Frank Dysart spent the 17th at their home here.

Mrs. Harry Linden and baby Winslow, spent a day recently with Mrs. N. McKenzie.

John Dysart and sisters Maude and Eva, spent Sunday afternoon with friends here.

E. Brown is spending a few weeks with relatives.

Mrs. Wm. Dysart was the guest of Mrs. Norman McKenzie on Monday.

Self-Poisoning Increasingly Common

Modern Living Habits Promote Self-Poisoning—Thousands are Victims

The average man or woman does not enjoy consistent good health. Loss of appetite, headaches, biliousness and a lack of enthusiasm for either work or play are constant complaints.

Scientists have ascertained that such a condition is usually caused by self-poisoning resulting from constipation.

Due to modern living habits, the natural secretion which promotes regular elimination by softening the bowel contents, is often deficient—especially among middle-aged people. The poison from waste matter remaining in the systems of people thus affected is the insidious enemy of good health.

Such people need *Nujol*, because *Nujol* softens the waste matter and permits thorough and regular bowel elimination without overtaxing the intestinal muscles. It helps Nature help you.

Ask your druggist for *Nujol* to-day—and remember, look for the name "*Nujol*" in red on both bottle label and package.