HIS ZEAL TOO GREAT

Russian Officer Detected Spying for France.

KAISER SENDS HIM HOME

Schebeko, Former Attache at Washington, Betrays German Plans of War to France—Kaiser Takes Summary Action.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News says: Confidential information has been received by your correspondent that Russo-German relations have suffered a painful breach as a result of the discovery that the Czar's military attache in Berlin, Colonel Schebeko, for a long time has been engaged in spying operations in collusion with the military attache of France. Colonel Schebeko was formerly connected with the Russian Embassy in Washington, and doubtless is well remembered in military and diplomatic circles there.

Proof of Guilt Confounds Him.

Count Schlieffen, late chief of the German General Staff, laid the proofs of the Russian attache's guilt before the Kaiser in the closing days of December. Emperor William confronted the accused officer with the documents and suggested that an international military scandal could be avoided only by the Colonel's asking for his immediate recall. This Colonel Schebeko did, and now has left Berlin on a "furlough."

The incident is highly sensational, not only because Colonel Schebeko's activity was employed at a time when Germany was in danger of war with France and possibly with France's ally, but because he was attached to the personal suite of the Kaiser in the same manner that the German military attache at St. Petersburg is attached to the entourage of the Czar.

Plans to Raid French Rear.

Colonel Schebeko's specific offense is said to have consisted in revealing certain plans for raiding French and Russian territory in time of war by "officers'" patrols, which were to ride far into the interior under cover of night and destroy the communications in the rear of the enemy's armies.

Colonel Schebeko was well liked by the Kaiser, but it seems the General Staff long ago suspected him of excessive zeal in the performance of his duties. It is realized in Berlin that to spy is the business of every foreign military attache, and German attaches abroad have instructions of the same kind, but they are told that their activity must be of a discreet and defensible nature. Colonel von der Goltz, the German military attache in Austria, was recalled in 1880 for spying, only a few months after the foundation of the triple alliance.

HOT CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND

Premier Howled Down by Minority. Chamberlain Eats Crow.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The election campaign is daily growing in intensity, and the party leaders with the aid of motor cars are displaying the greatest energy in addressing meetings at different places on the same day.

The Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who spoke at Shrewsbury tonight, was howled down by a Chamberlainite minority, and was compelled to shorten his speech. Disorderly meetings of this kind are not uncommon.

John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, made a successful tilt against Joseph Chamberlain, compelling him publicly to retract his statement that 1,000,000 able-bodied men were supported in the workhouses of Great Britain. Mr. Burns produced statistics that proved that the workhouses were at present supporting only 214,804 persons, the majority of whom were either sick or disabled.

One of the most striking personalities in the campaign is Winston Spencer Churchill, whose restless energy, it is admitted by friends and foes, is dominating the struggle in Manchester, where he is being attended by his mother, Mrs. George Cornwallis West. Mr. Churchill receives deputations, attends committee meetings and addresses gatherings several times daily.

VOLCANOES DO DOUBLE TURN

Vesuvius and Aetna Erupting in Grand Style.

NAPLES, Jan. 10.—There was a sudden eruption of Mount Vesuvius yesterday, and the resultant scene of picturesque magnificence was witnessed by thousands of tourists, including many Americans. Three streams of lava reached the lower station of the railroad, causing serious damage. There are indications that the activities of the volcano are increasing. The eruption is thought to be connected with that of Mount Aetna, in Sicily, which is in a state of eruption without precedent since the eruption of 1886. Mount Aetna is now ejecting red ashes, which form an immense cone ovpr the crater. These ashes are in striking contrast with the snow which covers the main portion of the volcano.

Send Navy After Indians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: President Amador says he does not regard the Indian secession as serious, but will send the gunboat Oriente with a request to Chief Inannaquina to come to Panama for a conference. President Amador says jealousy between Inannaquina's tribe and that headed by Chief Henry Clay, who remains friendly to Panama, is one of the causes of the discontent of the former.

It is alleged that a Colombian General visited Chief Inannaquina and proposed that they go to Bogota to make arrangements for arms and financial help, in order to resist or make an attack. The Panamanian big chichi, or war dance, is said to be in progress in the villages on Sarsadk Bay, headquarters of Chief Inannaquina's tribe.

Jamestown Fair Man Sees King.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, who was introduced by Charge d'Affaires Carter, was received in audience by King Edward this morning. A personal message of President Roosevelt was delivered to His Majesty, who sent a reply.

New Honor for Yamagata.

TOKIO, Jan. 10.—Field Marshal Yamagata, president of the Privy Council and ex-chief of the general staff, today was appointed a member of the Military Council of the Empire.

Japanese Diplomats Promoted.

TOKIO, Jan. 10.—Following the appointment of Viscount Acki as Ambassador to the United States, the Emperor has raised Count Inouye, the Minister to Germany, to the rank of Ambassador. Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a member of the House of Peers, who recently made a tour of the United States, and Baron Jutaro Komura, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who represented Japan in the peace negotiations at Portsmouth, were created members of the Privy Council. Count Katsura, the former Premier, was made a member of the military council of the empire.

Von Richthofen Near Death.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, who is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, is not expected to live much longer.

Grinding Cane in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10.—Cane-grinding is now well under way on the sugar plantations. The total production is estimated at 225,000 tons.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Chicago.—Mrs. Virginia B. Troupe was convicted on Tuesday of murdering her husband. The penalty was fixed at 14 years in the penitentiary.

New York.—The training vessel Benjamin Constant will undertake a trip around the world. She will visit Argentina, Chile, the Pacific ports of Mexico, San Francisco and Japan.

New York.—Details were made known today of plans for a chain of municipal hospitals which, when fully realized, will give New York the greatest system of free treatment for the sick that the world has seen. An estimate of the total cost is $75,000,000.

New York.—In order to accomplish the scheme for the transfer of the National Academy of Design to Columbia University, it will be necessary to raise $500,000 within a year for the erection of a new school. Friends have offered to subscribe half this sum.

Cincinnati.—The claim of W. J. Odell to the Holtzman seat in the New York Stock Exchange was denied by United States District Judge Thompson Tuesday, and an injunction was issued to prevent any injustice in the sale of the seat. The recent sale of the seat for $85,000 is decided to be regular and perpetual.

Chicago.—Chicago's fire department is only a "fairly efficient force," its water supply is grossly inadequate, as to pressure, and from the structural standpoint the town is weak and likely to be the prey of a great conflagration unless the building laws are improved—these are some of the criticisms of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Lander, Wyo.—Severe weather has so delayed construction of the Northwestern Railway extension across Wyoming toward Shoshone reservation that the road may not be completed in June, and a movement is on foot to postpone the opening until the Burlington and Northwestern extensions reach the borders of the reservation.

Modern Tale of a Shirt.

Lippincott's.

"Willie," said an interesting young mother to her first-born, "do you know what the difference is between body and soul? The soul, my child, is what you love with; the body carries you about. This is your body," touching the little fellow's shoulder, "but there is something deeper in. You can feel it now. What is it?"

"Oh, I know," said Willie, with a flash of intelligence in his eyes, "that's my flannel shirt!"

SCORES HIS ENEMIES

Witte Blames Moderates for Bloody Revolt.

THEY FORCED REPRESSION

Russian Premier Talks Bluntly to Committee Asking for Liberty of Meeting—Douma Will Meet Late in April.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Premier Witte today made an interesting statement to a delegation headed by the Mayor of this city, which requested a relaxation of the orders of the Prefect of Police against meetings in the interest of the electoral campaign. The Premier could not promise to do anything until after January 22. While personally he did not sympathize with the harsh measures of Interior Minister Durnovo, he regarded them as essential. The Premier could not assume the responsibility for a course which, if it resulted in bloodshed, would make him a scapegoat.

He spoke bitterly of the failure of the moderates to give the government support, saying that upon their shoulders largely rests the burden of compelling the government to resort to repression. He added:

The Emperor, in the manifesto of October 30, at one stroke granted the people more rights than any monarch had ever before given, but you know the attitude which Russian society assumed. The government's appeals for confidence were rejected, and every liberty granted was abused by the revolutionists. The permission to hold meetings was translated into license for street disturbances and assemblages to plot against the life of the government, and to the industrial ruin of the country. I have always been opposed to repression, but the attitude of the moderates compelled me to adopt harsh measures. I am determined to save Russia.

Assembly to Meet April 28.

While the Emperor wanted the National Assembly to meet as early as possible, Premier Witte said that those charged with the election feared it would not be possible for it to assemble before April 28.

Speaking of the innumerable difficulties with which the government was confronted, the Premier openly stated that many of the provincial authorities continued to act independently, instancing Moscow, where, before the revolt, neither the Governor-General, the Governor nor the Prefect informed him of the conditions prevailing there. He said the Moscow revolt was more serious than people generally believed. Recounting a remarkable incident that heretofore had escaped notice, the Premier said:

At one time all the stations except the Nicholas depot were in the hands of the revolutionists. The latter in desperation started a train hauling two cars loaded with dynamite at full speed for the station, with the intention of blowing it up. A frightful disaster was averted by a timely warning of the plot, which enabled the authorities to have a military train with steam up ready on a parallel track. As the dynamite train arrived, soldiers from the military train running alongside fired at the engine and managed to pierce the boiler of the locomotive, stopping the train before it reached its destination.

In St. Petersburg, the Premier further remarked, enough dynamite had been captured to destroy the entire city.

Relations of Two Houses.

In conclusion, he stated that two laws were being prepared to define the relations of the Council of the Empire and the National Assembly. The former would be composed of 178 members, half of them appointed by the Emperor and half elected. The latter would include 34 Zemstvoists, 18 members of the nobility and 12 representatives of trade and industry, while the clergy, Poland, the Caucasus and the border provinces would each have six representatives.

It is rumored that the revolutionists are keeping a list of land-owners who have fled or are fleeing abroad with the intention, if the revolution is successful, of confiscating their estates.

Complete Revolt in Caucasus.

The news from trans-Caucasia is that a complete revolution prevails in Mingrelia and Georgia. The Viceroy is withdrawing all the troops attainable north of Vladikavkaz for service in the revolutionary territory.

An additional guard of 500 men has been stationed on the Finnish frontier to prevent the importation of arms into Russia. The Ruskoe Slovo prints a telegram from Alexandrovsk, South Russia, saying that the railroad station at Sevastopol, which was in the hands of the revolutionists, has been the scene of desperate fighting between them and Cossacks. The station finally was cleared with the loss of 300 men.

MINERS AMBUSH COSSACKS.

Bloody Fight in Mining District of Poland.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Kattowitz, in Prussian Silesia, says:

"Another sanguinary collision has taken place between the military and the miners employed in the Niemca mine, near Sosnovice in Russian Poland, across the frontier. The miners enticed a number of Cossacks into an ambush and then attacked them, killing three. One of the miners was killed.

"Miners have seized the Saturn mine and elected their own directors."

PLOT TO CAPTURE FORTRESS

Artillery Officers Arrested for Bold Conspiracy.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a new London paper, The Tribune, reports the arrest of eight artillery officers of the St. Petersburg garrison on the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to blow up the Troitsky bridge and to capture the fortress.

Red Tape May Delay Douma.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—A long official communication issued this morning explains that the carrying out of numerous formalities will prevent the meeting of the Douma before the end of April. It is added that the meeting may be further postponed in the event of a renewal of strikes and disorders.

Rebel Houses Bombarded.

TIFLIS, Caucasia, Jan. 10.—The plundering of this city continues. Last night bombs were thrown at a military patrol, whereupon the house from which the bombs were hurled and the adjoining buildings were bombarded by artillery, with the result that many persons were killed or wounded. A house in which an Armenian who had attempted to assassinate an officer had sought refuge was set on fire and the man was burned alive.

Troops Capture Rebel Headquarters.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Jan. 10.—The troops have captured the iron works at Ostrowiec, Government of Radom, which had been occupied by the revolutionists as their headquarters. Many of the revolutionists were killed or wounded during the fight. The rest fled.

Head of Republic Executed.

REVEL, Esthonia, Jan. 10.—A tailor named Schultse, who had been elected President of the Esthonian Republic, has been captured and executed by the soldiers.

Troops Shoot Many Poles.

OPATOFF, Russian Poland, Jan. 10.—Troops fired upon and charged crowds here for over an hour yesterday. Many persons were killed or wounded.

They Resent Martial Law.

WARSAW, Jan. 10.—The presidents of the electoral boards have resigned, owing to the refusal of Governor-General Skalon to abolish martial law.

HIS LIFE WAS THREATENED

Friend of Edwards Tells of Warnings Given Dead Man.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—"I, probably the last of Charles A. Edwards' friends in New York to see him alive, never saw a man in a more sane mental condition than he was at the time of our last meeting, just previous to his departure for New Haven. That he committed suicide seems to me to be beyond the pale of possibility." This statement was made last night by Dr. A. R. Ledoux, a friend from boyhood of the man whose mysterious death in New Haven is puzzling the country. "I met Mr. Edwards about 5 o'clock of the day of his departure for New Haven," continued Dr. Ledoux. "It was plainly evident to me that he was in a state of excitement. 'What is the matter, Charlie?' I asked him. 'I am starting for New Haven, and I am in trouble,' he said. Then, with much reluctance, he told me of threats that had been made against him life." Dr. Ledoux says that Mr. Edwards told him whom he feared, and that he had been warned not to go to New Haven again.

BATTLE AMONG INDIANS

They Use Axes, Clubs, Razors, Anything to Draw Blood.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Jan. 10.—Forty drunken Indians belonging to the Piute and Shoshone tribes engaged in a fight on the outskirts of Goldfield last night, using axes, clubs and razors as weapons. Four of the leaders, badly beaten, are now in jail.

The fight was stopped by the arrival of whites. It occurred over a horse trade, in which fraud was alleged.

Mellen Will Tour the West.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—President C. S. Mellen, of the New Haven road, formerly of the Northern Pacific, will make a trans-continental trip for his health with a large party of friends in private cars.

THREE WAYS TO END

Forecast of Result of Morocco Conference.

AMERICA AS PEACEMAKER

Italy Looks to Henry White to Maintain Harmony at Algeciras. French and German Views of Points at Issue.

ROME, Jan. 10.—It is probable, according to a competent authority, that the Moroccan conference at Algeciras will result in one of the following ways:

First—In a rupture of the negotiations, possibly leading to a conflict.

Second—In the solution of the several problems to the satisfaction of all interested powers; or,

Third—In a mere academic discussion which will leave the situation practically unchanged.

It is generally believed, however, that the first named is altogether unlikely.

The Messergero today in an appreciation of Henry White, the American Ambassador who is about to leave for Algeciras to represent his government in the conference, says:

"America is again about to make a powerful contribution to the peace of the world. It is is a noble mission for this young people, who desire to attain a place in the history of this century, which is to mark the triumphs of civilization and the abolition of war."

BLAMES ALL ON MOROCCO.

Germa Delegate Says Minister Misunderstod French Minister.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—With the approach of the Algeciras convention on Moroccan reforms, the newspapers devote greater space to discussion of the question. Public opinion everywhere is that the issue of the conferenbe will be amicable has been practically decided. The Journal's Madrid correspondent sends an interview with the German Ambassador at Madrid, Herr von Radowitz, who is also the principal German delegate to the convention.

The Ambassador, the correspondent says, has no doubt of the favorable issue of the conference. He believes the whole disagreement is due to the Moroccan Minister's not understanding or misinterpreting the words of the French Minister to Morocco, willfully or otherwise, and says if the Sultan's delegates try to prevent an agreement being reached by the powers, as it has been suggested they would do, they will find themselves in a most serious situation. But the Ambassador is of the opinion that the Moroccan delegates fully appreciate this and will give no trouble.

French Bid for Russian Aid.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—In government circles much importance is attached to the news that a French syndicate had decided to advance a loan to Russia at a more favorable moment. This is believed to mean after the Moroccan conference, provided the result proves favorable to France. Such a move is regarded by the government officials as an attempt to bring pressure to bear upon Russia to give her support to France at the conference.

STANDARD OIL GAINS TIME

Hearing Delayed Pending Decision of Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The hearing before a Commissioner in the quo warranto proceedings brought by Attorney-General Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, to oust three oil companies from that state, was put over until after today in order to allow Mr. Hadley and his counsel and counsel for the Standard Oil Company to appear in the Supreme Court and make an argument on the order issued by that court to H. H. Rogers, instructing him to show cause why he shall not answer the questions asked him by Mr. Hadley.

The questions were, in the main, intended to bring out whether or not the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns or controls a majority of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri, the Republic Oil Company of New York, and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

When the order to show cause was taken up before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court today, William V. Rowe and Frank Hagerman, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, asked that the hearing on the question whether Mr. Rogers shall be compelled to answer the questions be put over until Friday morning. Justice Gildersleeve granted the motion.

The counsel for the Standard Oil Company informed the court that they had not had time to prepare an answer. They also requested that the hearing before Commissioner Sanborn should be held in abeyance until after argument before the Supreme Court.

Justice Gildersleeve, therefore ordered that all proceedings before Commissioner Frederick H. Sanborn be stayed until Friday, at 2 P. M., or until after argument on the order to show cause.

Judge H. S. Priest, of St. Louis, counsel in the West for the Standard Oil Company, arrived here today to take part in the case.

Mr. Rowe, representing Mr. Rogers, said that he has had no opportunity to confer with his associates since receiving notice of the order to show cause. The questions involved were serious and complicated, he said, and he could not possibly prepare an answer or be ready to argue the case in less than two weeks. He said there was no occasion for haste, as the original case in Missouri cannot be tried for several months.

Henry Wellman, counsel for Mr. Hadley, said that no postponement should be granted. All that is sought, he said, is delay and the questions involved are simple. He introduced Mr. Hadley, who was accorded the privilege of addressing the court. Mr. Hadley said the only privilege Mr. Rogers claimed in refusing to answer was the advice of counsel. The question was whether a witness can refuse to answer questions simply by claiming the privilege that he or his counsel did not think they should be answered. Mr. Hadley said there are proceedings pending in Missouri that will be helpful in determining the present case.

HER PETITION FAILS AGAIN

Mrs. Chadwick Denied a Rehearing, but She May Appeal.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The motion for a rehearing of the appeal for a new trial on behalf of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, of Cleveland, was denied in the United States Court of Appeals in this city today. The Court of Appeals several weeks ago sustained the judgment of the District Court of Cleveland, O., which found Mrs. Chadwick guilty of conspiring to wreck a National bank, and sentenced her to serve ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary. The petition for rehearing maintains that the charge of conspiracy was not borne out by the evidence.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—Francis J. Wing, of counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, said he was not prepared to say at this time whether the case would be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. Morris in State of Collapse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Minor Morris, who last week was ejected from the executive offices and grounds of the White House, is today in a state of complete collapse. Dr. Morris, her husband, stated that her condition is critical.

OLD PEOPLE CONSTANT SUFFERERS IN WINTER

Most old people are great sufferers in Winter. They are seldom free from pains or ailments of some description, because they are not as able to withstand the severity of the climate, with its damp, changing weather, as are their younger, more vigorous companions. Cold weather starts the old aches and pains; they suffer with chilly sensations, cold extremities, poor appetite and digestion, nervousness, sleeplessness and other afflictions peculiar to old age. With advancing years the strength and vitality of the system begin to decline. The heart action is weak and irregular, the blood becomes thin and sluggish in its circulation, and often some old blood taint that has lain dormant in the system for years begins to manifest itself. A wart or pimple becomes a troublesome sore or ulcer, skin diseases break out, or the slight rheumatic pains felt in younger days now cause sleepless nights and hours of agony. There is no reason why old age should not be healthy and free from disease if the blood is kept pure and the system strong, and this can be done with S. S. S. It is a medicine that is especially adapted to old people, because it is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, selected for their purifying, healing and building-up properties, and is very mild and gentle in its action. S. S. S. warms and reinvigorates the sluggish blood so that it moves with more rapidity, and clears it of all impurities and poisons. As this rich, healthy stream circulates through the body every part of the system is built up, the appetite and digestion improve, the heart action increases and the diseases and discomforts of old age pass away. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores and Ulcers, and all troubles arising from diseased blood.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE CANTEEN AND THE SOLDIER

Testimony From Men Who Know That It Is of Benefit to the Service and a Help to the Army—Why Desertions Increase.

FORT CANBY, Wash., Jan. 10.—Allow me to say a few words in refutation of the remarks made on the canteen by Roy D. Smith, of Hood River, in The Oregonian of January 8, 1906. If Mr. Smith had given the ink on his name time to dry in Washington, he might have found out when those company funds were disbursed and have found the utility of the canteen; but being cold-footed, both of the "wily goo-goo" and of lager beer, he was mustered out. (R. I. P.)

I have been in the army during the time when the canteen was a fixture and since. Before the abolishment of the canteen (which, by the way, is a word we have adapted from the French, and means a refreshment bar, and is really not a misnomer for the army equivalent, as Friend Smith implies). When men could obtain light refreshments there they would rather go there than to a saloon on the outside, as it was to their advantage to do so. Being restricted to a reasonable amount of the "amber-colored fluid," they could not get drunk. They were carried home first. The men were all within bounds, and when the canteen close at "tattoo" (9:15 P. M.) they could make their quarters easily and be present for "check" (11 P. M.). Of course there were turbulent spirits who were not satisfied with a few glasses of beer, and when the canteen closed went out of the garrison for more and "looked for trouble." Since the abolishment of the canteen, when everyone has to "tuscar" outside garrison limits for his beer, drunkenness, desertion and court-martials have materially increased, the actual reports showing an increase of over 16 per cent. This is due to the fact that the above mentioned turbulent spirits get more than they can carry, outside of the garrison limits, cannot make their quarters in time and are as a consequence tried and imprisoned. This being repeated becomes a serious offense, and the man, rather than serve a long time in the "mill" (guard-house) deserts. Not only is it the "bad men" who are thus fooled by the "insidious drink," but many a good man has fallen by the wayside. Therefore, better have been served within bounds in the garrison than freely without its limits.

As to the company dividends accruing from various sources, the canteen included, I have seen various ways of expending it. Perhaps Mr. Smith's captain was one of those parsimonious persons who thought that the more company funds they had and the less they expended the more credit they received. There are many such, but, with all due respect to the opinion of "the worthy veteran" whose letter I am answering, let me say that the majority of captains in the army freely expend their company funds for the betterment of the mess and the comfort of the enlisted men.

This has been my experience in a few more years' service than our worthy "recruit" mentioned.

CHARLES S. ELLIOT,
Sergeant First Class Hosp. Corps, U. S. A.

IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

How the Canteen Serves Many Useful Purposes.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 9.—(To the Editor.)—The letter on the canteen by a soldier in today's Oregonian is more like the truth than anything I have heard yet. I enlisted in the Royal Artillery in 1883, and although I was then, and have been ever since, a total abstainer, I know the canteen is a great blessing to the soldiers of any army. In it I could buy any kind of food, writing materials, or temperance drinks, and the man who drinks porter or beer could get what was good for him, besides having an evening's amusement. A noncommissioned officer was always detailed to keep order and prevent drunkenness and liquor served was the best, being always inspected by the canteen committee of officers and Sergeant-Major. There was a profit, too, in the business, but it went back to the soldiers. In case of any extra guards or men coming out of hospitals, or any emergency where help or extra care was needed for a soldier, the canteen funds were always open to draw from.

Besides the canteen has furnished the libraries, bowling alleys, ball alleys, cricket clubs, minstrel troupes, in every station and barracks where the British flag waves. It has been often said the Colonel is the father of the regiment. But the canteen is surely the mother. If any special large amount of money was needed a canteen meeting was called in the library by the Sergeant-Major, and every man had his say and his vote counted, whether the money should be spent for a certain purpose. For ordinary, every day uses, the signature of the canteen Sergeant was sufficient, and faithful comrades carried comfort and relief to sick and unfortunate brothers in arms.

J. H. COURTNEY.

THE GOOD A CANTEEN DOES

This Old Soldier Takes Issue With ex-Private Smith.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—(To the Editor.)—In Sunday's issue I note an article, "One View of the Canteen," narrated by Smith of Hood River, who "watched and studied the Army canteen subject in all of its different vicissitudes," as he terms it. He starts out by telling how he enlisted in Texas and ere he had been taught about face was informed that his credit was good at the canteen for $2. He was also informed of a company fund of $1000 to be used for luxuries. He went on a practice march, the canteen accompanying. Afterwards he marched 500 miles overland to another station; he was discharged. He gives great praise to the post commander at Fort Brown, for his prohibitive measures, and claims desertions were few as in comparison to other posts. But Mr. Smith enlists again after his furlough expired.

As I am an old soldier, having served nine and one-half years in the United States Army, under Generals Stoneman, Wheaton, Granger, Canby, Brooks, Howard and others, and a portion of my service was when the old sutlers were in vogue, who reaped a rich harvest. Later on, we had post exchanges and canteens. I think I am capable of judging the canteen question more thoroughly than a disgruntled recruit, who evidently was a born kicker.

Mr. Smith stigmatizes the canteen as the "post saloon." He knows better than that. It is not so. The canteen system gives the soldier the chance, if so inclined, to drink 10 cents' worth of beer a day, if he practices systematic economy, and uses one check each day—if beer he must have—for that is all the drink he can buy at the canteen. It keeps him in the garrison and away from the pitfalls surrounding certain resorts. The canteen affords diversion of social games and breaks the monotony of camp life. In fact, the canteen was really the enlisted men's clubroom, of which they are now bereft through the unbearable meddling of a set of fanatics, who claimed "our boys will become drunkards in the Army if the canteen remains." This also is false, because thousands of enlisted men, and I am one of those, never even drink other than coffee or water. Their habits are governed by the teachings they had at home, before entering the Army. Why is a recruit, when first entering a company, informed of the fact that his credit is good at the canteen for $2? It is because he is usually "dead broke," thus enabling him to get some luxuries, if he wants them (none is compelled), until next payday. It saves him "longing" for money, which he would borrow from some usurer. Even the brass checks are cash among the boys, and, if he so wishes, some one in the company will exchange money for checks at par.

The greatest and most experienced officers now in our Army deplore the nonexistence of the canteen, for reasons best known to the old and well-experienced soldier. The canteen was wholly a soldier's social resort and kept him from ennui.

In an indirect way Smith insinuates that the canteen is a cause of desertion and court-martial. That is positively not so. A bad soldier comes from bad citizens. He gets into the Army, misbehaves and gets court-martialed. Thousands of enlisted men never get before a court. Deserters generally are men who are of a roving, dissatisfied disposition, and are not fit for anything in civil life, much less in the Army. Some desertions are no doubt caused through ill-treatment, by snob officers who may have been appointed from civil life, and for want of employment and through purchased backing, have sneaked into the Army; but as a rule our officers are thorough soldiers, kind and civil to the enlisted men.

A. PHILIP.

GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE

THE GOODNESS OF THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE ARE BEST DETERMINED BY THE GOOD THEY DO YOU. IN GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE THE NUTRIMENT OF COCOA IS ENHANCED BY THE SWEETNESS OF SUGAR — WHICH RENDERS IT THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND PALATABLE OF ALL BEVERAGES.

A Perfect Cold Weather Drink

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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