

SEPTEMBER 28, 1914

abinet to step into the Prime Minister's shoes. The objection to Mr. Foy to assume the reins of government is called who himself in line for the honor, and might feel that they had arrived of a rightful voice in the cabinet. A change later would be uncomfortable for the members in due time.

The attorney-general is member of the cabinet, and from that his selection would be regarded as a temporary measure. Mr. Foy is understood to have the intention of remaining in the cabinet. This would allow the government ample time to consider the cabinet and make their own in due time.

Swear in Mr. Hendrie. A dispatch from Ottawa says: The member of Colonel the Hon. J. Hendrie to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario was sworn in on Saturday. The intention of remaining in the cabinet. This would allow the government ample time to consider the cabinet and make their own in due time.

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GENERAL AERO PLANE WAS MADE SUNDAY

Bombs Were Dropped by Germans in Paris and in Many Other Places—Damage in Nearly All Cases Was Trifling.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Germans evidently chose Sunday for a general raid by bomb dropping zeppelins and aeroplanes. Visits were paid to Paris, Warsaw and many towns in Belgium. The loss of life was inconsiderable.

A despatch from Ostend to-day (Sunday) says that a Zeppelin passed over Belgium, dropping bombs in Ghent. One man was killed and a hospital damaged. At Thiel the gas factory was badly damaged, but no lives were reported lost. Eight other towns reported being visited by the airship which dropped missiles. Five bombs were dropped at Dyze, which mortally injured an old man and damaged the roof of a hospital. One bomb was dropped at Kollegem, but did no damage. The Zeppelin disappeared in the direction of France, after dropping bombs at Middelbake and Alost.

A Zeppelin was shot down and its crew of German officers and air scouts was captured yesterday morning at Warsaw, after a futile attack upon the Modlin fortress. The Zeppelin appeared over the city at 5 a.m. yesterday. Previously it had dropped two bombs near the station of the railroad to Kallisz. Only one of these exploded and the damage was slight. The garrison of Modlin had made careful preparations to receive the German aircraft. Guns had been trained and ranges ascertained. When the Zeppelin ventured within range it was made the target of fierce, concentrated fire. Within five minutes its envelope was pierced and it fluttered to earth. Those of the crew still alive were made prisoners.

Four bombs were dropped on Paris from a German aeroplane Sunday. One missile, exploding in Avenue du Trocadero, at the corner of Rue Freycinet, blew the head from the shoulders of a man who was standing on the corner with his daughter, and crippled the child. The other bombs did little damage. A beautiful Autumn day was spoiled by the attack.

The bombardment the most vicious since the war began, was delivered by Taube planes, which

darted high over the city. They were obscured by the heavy fog. They escaped without injury. The bombs dropped yesterday orillaments of German colors, pennants six feet long were attached. Each bore this inscription: "Parisians, attention—A German aeroplane salutes you."

"VON DECKEN."
The bombs were three feet long and shaped like cork pots. A hail of bullets swept houses near where they fell, and windows were smashed. The Parisians received this visit with more curiosity than alarm, but the feeling was expressed by the comment of L'Intransigeant, which said that the bombs were "P. F.," cards left by the Germans as notice of the withdrawal of the German army from France. The attack began at 11.4 a.m. It is impossible to say whether or not there was more than one aeroplane, since the haze enabled them to arrive, drop missiles, and speed away without being observed. From the number of bombs it is believed that several planes flew over the city. At the sound of the explosion the promenaders in that section first rushed for shelter, and then, as the airship moved on, they hurried to the scene of the havoc. A cordon of police was quickly thrown about the debris, and the mangled body of the man killed was quickly removed. Near by the body of the girl was discovered. Her lower limbs had been shattered. Women in the crowd wept audibly as the child was borne to the hospital.

Among the houses damaged was the residence of the Prince of Monaco. The buildings containing army stores suffered considerably. At the scene of the explosion services were being conducted in the American Holy Trinity church in Avenue de l'Alma. Many of the congregation fled to the street. In the midst of the excitement the aeroplane landed three more bombs. One landed among a herd of cows pastured on the Auteuil race course. One landed among a herd of cows pastured on the Auteuil race course. One cow was killed and others toppled over stunned. A third landed in Rue Vincennes, and a fourth in Rue de La Pompe, a quarter in which many Americans live. Comparatively little damage was done in either instance. The missiles dropped yesterday were the most powerful of those that have been used in the aerial raids on the city.

BRITISH GUARDS ARE REAL HEROES OF AISNE BATTLE

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Daily Mail correspondent in France pay warm tribute to the excellent work which has been done by the British guard regiments, who generally have been supposed to be kept only "for show purposes." He says they have done more fighting than any other of the units of the British expeditionary forces.

"In the recent crossing of the Aisne, they achieved a glorious feat of arms," continues the correspondent. "They were allowed

to cross by a pontoon bridge without any opposition, but no sooner had our cavalry, headed by the Scots Greys, begun crossing than a rain of shrapnel burst upon them from nowhere. Those who were not killed outright, were drowned.

A stretch of open country a mile long lay immediately ahead of the Guard, then a wood leading up to the heights somewhere along or behind which the death-dealing German guns lay. The order was given to advance, but though the gallant troops escaped the crowning misfortune of falling upon barbed wire, they were received, as was to be feared, by a murderous machine gun fire as they approached the cover. The Guards fixed bayonets and charged. They took those guns in five minutes, and to-night they are in the British lines.

The charge created a necessary diversion, allowing our heavy artillery in turn to enter the lists. Not until the pontoon bridge had twice more been destroyed, however, were the German big guns silenced. Thanks to the admirable reconnoitering work of two aviators, the crossing of the Aisne was then concluded in comparative immunity from shell fire.

"That night the Guards got their just due of congratulations."

ONE SPOONFUL GIVES ASTONISHING RESULTS

Brantford residents are astonished at the QUICK results from the simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as ADLER-KID. This remedy acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel and is so THOROUGH a bowel cleanser that it is used successfully in appendicitis.

ONE SPOONFUL OF ADLER-KID relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour or gassy stomach. ONE MINUTE after you take it, the gasses rumble and pass out. M. H. Robertson, Druggist.

A German aeroplane dropped four bombs in Paris, one of them killing a man and severely wounding his daughter.

THE STORY OF Waitstill Baxter

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.
Copyright, 1913 by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Patty had the most ardent love for her elder sister, and something that resembled reverence for her unselfishness, her loyalty and her strength of character. But if the truth were told, she had no great opinion of Waitstill's ability to feel righteous wrath, nor of her power to avenge herself in the face of rank injustice. It was the conviction of her own superior sense and audacity that had sustained Patty all through her late escape. She felt herself a lucky girl, indeed, to achieve liberty and happiness for herself, and doubly lucky if she had managed to open a way of escape for her more docile and dutiful sister.

She would have been a trifle astonished had she surmised the existence of certain mysterious waves that had been sweeping across the coast, breaking down all sorts of defenses and carrying her will along with them by sheer force, but it is a truism that two human beings can live beside each other for half a century and yet continue strangers.

Patty's elopement with the youth of her choice, taking into account all its attendant risks, was indeed an exhibition of courage and initiative not common to girls of seventeen. But Waitstill was meditating a mutiny more daring yet—a mutiny, too, involving a course of conduct most unusual in maidens of Puritan descent.

She walked back into the kitchen to find her father sitting placidly in the rocking chair by the window. He had lit his corncob pipe, in which he always smoked a mixture of dried sweet fern as being cheaper than tobacco, and his face wore something of a smiling smile—a foxy smile—as he watched his youngest born plowing down the hill through the deep snow, while the more obedient Waitstill moved about the room setting supper on the table.

Conversation was not the deacon's forte, but it seemed proper for some one to break the ice that seemed suddenly to be very thick in the immediate vicinity.

"That little Jill-go-over-the-ground will give the neighbors a pleasant evening 'till 'em 'bout me," he chuckled. "Annt Abby Cole will run the streets of the three villages by sunset tomorrow. But nobody's to mention to a woman whose tongue is hung in the middle and wags at both ends. I won't intend to use the whip on your sister, Waitstill," continued the deacon, with a crafty look at his silent daughter, "though a trouncing would 'a' done all that's best for you. But I won't try to frighten her a little mite an' pay her up for bringin' disgrace on the way she's done, makin' us the talk of the town. Well, she's gone, an' good riddance to bad rubbish say I! One less mouth to feed an' one less body to clothe. You'll miss her, I'm sure, but 'till 'em 'bout 'er there be'n no other women folks on the hill, but 'twon't last long. I'll have Bill Morrill do some of your outside chores so 't you can take on your sister's work, if she ever done any."

This was a most astonishingly generous proposition on the deacon's part, for to tell the truth, he did not himself fully understand his mental processes when he made it, but it seemed to be drawn from him by a kind of instinct that he was not standing well in his elder daughter's books.

JELICOE'S CAREER FULL OF ADVENTURE

Twice Escaped Death by Narrowest Margin—How He Won and Lost a Medal

Sir John Jellicoe, Britain's admiral in the North Sea, has had exciting times in his life. When a lieutenant on H.M.S. Monarch, a Glasgow steamer stranded off Europa Point, on the Spanish Coast, about three miles from Gibraltar.

The Monarch had left Gibraltar for target practice and had left all her boats but one small one behind. Seeing the almost hopeless position of the British ship, Jellicoe, the commander of the battleship called for volunteers, and Lieutenant Jellicoe and seven seamen got into the small boat and pulled for all they were worth. The boat could not live in the heavy seas, however, and before they could reach the wreck it capsized.

Fortunately each man had donned a cork jacket before starting, and all of them were washed ashore more or less unharmed. The crew of the stranded ship was rescued by a Spanish fishing boat, and the British Board of Trade distributed rewards. Lieutenant Jellicoe received a medal, which he was destined to lose.

He was commander of H.M.S. Victoria when she was rammed in 1893 by the Camperdown. At the time

QUEEN MARY AT WORK

Her Majesty Attends to the King's Correspondence and Helps Charity

No one anywhere is taking a more devoted part than Her Majesty Queen Mary. Her Majesty is president of the National Needlework Guild, and is using that organization to collect supplies of garments for women and children. Her Majesty is also using her influence to insure that relief work shall be centralized and prevent overlapping.

The war made many changes in the daily life of the Queen, and the Queen is giving almost her whole time to the public service. Her Majesty relieved the King of the greater part of his personal correspondence and took entire charge of receiving and answering letters with the help of several secretaries. Both the King and Queen are kept more fully informed of the course of the war than their subjects, from whom many happenings, both on sea and land, must be kept dark in view of the necessity of preventing the enemy from obtaining information. But all the information the Government has of the progress of the whole course of the campaign is given daily to the King and Queen.

All state and official entertaining at the Palace has been suspended. The dinner hour at the Palace has been fixed half an hour later than the usual time to enable Her Majesty to get through as much work as possible before and it is quite a plain and simple meal. In this connection it is said that the Queen at once forbade the laying in of specially large supplies at the Palace at the outbreak of war, which happened at a time when the usual monthly orders for certain supplies in the way of tea, sugar, rice, etc., would be sent out in the ordinary way. None of the orders was increased, but on the contrary, in the case of many commodities, less than usual was actually ordered.

MOTOR TRUCKS IN WAR

Subsidized by Governments and Requisitioned When They Are Needed

One of the most striking phases of the war is the revolution in transportation methods. In recent years Germany, France and England have systematically subsidized motor truck on condition that they should be available for governmental use in case of need. In Germany, by complying with certain conditions, the purchase of a motor truck received a subsidy of \$1,000, to be applied on the purchase price, and \$250 a year for upkeep for four years. These subsidized trucks must carry a load of 13,000 pounds, and have a trailer besides, but capable of running ten miles an hour with full load, and be able to climb a 10 per cent grade, and be able to haul a second trailer if necessary. Eight hundred subsidized trucks were available up to January 1, 1912. Since then the number has been largely increased, and the Government has the power to requisition every motor vehicle in the Empire.

In France, the owner of a three-ton motor truck can get a Government subsidy of \$600 and \$200 a year for upkeep for three years, the Government having the right to provide possession of all motor trucks.

Great Britain allows a subsidy of \$40 to \$60 and \$75 a year for upkeep. Austria-Hungary also subsidizes motor trucks and requisitions all that are needed.

The result is to make the armies of to-day more mobile than strategists of former generations ever dreamed of. Artillery is also, to a large extent, hauled by motors, especially the big guns. The French gave their artillery tractors an elaborate test in the last manoeuvres. These tractors are 35 horse-power, and are equipped with a winch and chain for pulling the gun out of the mud. They can carry a load of two and a half tons, and draw fifteen tons additional at a speed of fifteen miles an hour and climb a grade of 10 per cent with a full load. Then there are motor ambulances, kitchens, wireless office, armored motors, sleeping and office motors, and armored motor artillery.

GUARDING AN ARMY

Disease More to be Feared Than the Enemy's Bullets

Along with modern armies go dentists and specialists in specific ailments, and doctors whose knowledge makes them valuable in any physical trouble. All these men are apart from the surgeons. They might be considered a new factor in the war game. For the duty of the surgeon comes after the soldier is struck down. The task of the medical man whose services have in a big way for the first time been requisitioned, is in preventing the soldiers from falling under the advances of disease. His work is almost entirely preventive; it is not altogether new, but many of his methods have never been used in warfare. Medical science has made great strides since the South African war and even since the Russo-Japanese war. The big thing will be preventive inoculation.

The main diseases that the medical guard against, and in the order of their likelihood of occurrence are enteric (typhoid) fever, cholera, dysentery, and typhus.

In South Africa typhoid killed more soldiers than shot and shell. Toward the end of the war the practice of inoculating the British soldiers was used. Though that method of combatting disease was very new good results were common. Today it has reached undreamed of development, and unless commanding officers impatiently limit the scope of the bacteriologists, the soldiers will likely be as free of typhoid as the citizens of any Canadian town.

The Men's Association of the Parkdale Baptist Church presented the church with a Canadian ensign.

Representatives of Belgium in Toronto pay enthusiastic tribute to British soldiers.

BOMB DROPPING FROM AIRSHIPS

Clearly Illegal as Applied to Un-defended Cities—British Favors Its Entire Prohibition

The use of aircraft for the dropping of bombs into unprotected parts of cities, causing the death of non-combatant women and children, has excited a very great indignation and strong feeling against such fighting from the air.

According to international rules the bombardment of towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended is forbidden. As early as the Brussels Conference of 1874 an attempt was made to limit the activities of aircraft by the addition of the words "by any means whatever" to the rule.

During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 some attempts were made to use balloons for observing the movements of the hostile armies. The status of aeronauts has not been fixed at that time, and Blumenthal ordered that any who might be captured be considered as spies. As a matter of fact, a number of them were taken as military prisoners and were not executed. It was not until the first Hague convention, in 1864, that the position of balloons in time of war was defined.

The conference decided that balloons are not spies if they are sent "to deliver despatches" or to "generally maintain communication between the various parts of an army or territory." The ruling fails to provide for the treatment of aviators who may be captured in the act of gaining information.

As soon as there was some indication that flying machines might be used for the dropping of explosives, the same conference at which the laws concerning the treatment of airmen taken as prisoners during the war were passed took an important stand on the explosive question, and one which, it is to be regretted, has not been continued.

In January of 1899 Count Montevideo, of St. Petersburg, sent a circular to the states to be represented at the Hague in which he urged "the prohibition of the discharge of projectiles or explosives or bombs from balloons or by any similar means."

Prohibited Bomb-dropping
The subject was given a brief consideration and the law suggested by the Russian count was adopted for a period of five years, which expired on September 4, 1905.

Eight years later it appeared that the action of the tribunal was not prompted so much by humanitarian feelings as by the desire to insure that the military powers were despatched to the Hague in which he urged "the prohibition of the discharge of projectiles or explosives or bombs from balloons or by any similar means."

England and Austria-Hungary were of the party in favor of the limitation of armaments, and accordingly favored restriction of the use of aeroplanes. After much discussion a vote was taken on a measure providing for the continuance of the prohibition adopted at the 1899 convention until the termination of the Third Peace Conference, scheduled for 1915.

Of the forty-four states represented only twenty-seven adopted the measure, and the only important countries to do so were England and Austria.

The signing of this declaration by these two nations will have no effect in the present war, but it is expressly provided that if either of them has an ally in any war who has not adopted the measure it is not binding on them. So fighting continues on land, on sea, and in the air.

Only Eight Field Marshals
A British field marshal never retires from the army. He may be placed on half-pay, but is still borne on the active list.

By the regulations there must not be more than eight field marshals receiving pay as such; that is, exclusive of honorary field marshals, such as foreign kings, emperors, princes. Of the eight regular field marshals two must be selected from the Indian army.

The position of field marshal is a great one. The field marshal commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean gets \$25,000 a year. Probably a field marshal actively employed will get at least \$15,000 a year.

This is better than the pay of an admiral of the fleet, who may be said to be a naval field marshal, and gets only a little over \$10,000 a year, exclusive of allowances.

General Saw Son Fall
General de Castelnau, the Chief of Staff, was the first French general in this war to lose his son in action. Xavier de Castelnau, a second lieutenant, twenty years old, was killed in an engagement with the Germans. Mr. Castelnau, the father, was killed, without naming him, the young Castelnau's death as having taken place "in a glorious encounter."

"The general saw his son fall by his side," he said, "and without flinching continued to direct the engagement."

Young Castelnau was a promising Rugby football player. He was a student of Paris University and played for the first team of the Racing Club de Paris.

The remains of Sir James Whitney will be in-state in the Parliament buildings this afternoon and evening.

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CHAPTER XXV. Waitstill Speaks Her Mind.

THOUGH the two girls had never made any demonstration of their affection in his presence, Deacon Baxter was fair indeed; not that he placed the slightest value on Waitstill's opinion of him or any one else in the universe thought of his conduct, but she certainly did appear to advantage when talking with the pretty little honey who had loomed large in his household comforts and economies, having a clear head, a sure hand and being one of the steady good, reliable sort that can be counted on in emergencies, not like Patty, going off at half cock at the smallest provocation. Yes, Waitstill, as a product of his mastery training for the last seven years, had settled down, not without some trouble and friction, into a tolerably dependable pack horse, and he intended in the future to use some care in making permanent so valuable an ally. She did not pursue nor attract the opposite sex, as his younger daughter apparently did; so by continuing his policy of keeping all young men rigidly at a distance he could count confidently on having Waitstill serve his purposes for the next fifty or twenty years of as long as he himself should continue to ornament and enrich the earth.

He would go to Saco the very next day and cut Patty out of his will, arranging his property so that Waitstill should be the chief legatee as long as she continued to live obediently under his roof. He intended to make the last point clear if he had to consult every lawyer in York county, for he wouldn't take risks on any woman alive. If he must leave his money anywhere—and it was with a bitter pang that he faced the inexorable conviction that he could neither live for

GRANDMA NEVER LET HER HAIR GET GRAY

Kept Her Locks Dark, Thick, Glossy, With Sage Tea and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though at home is messy and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use tonic called "Wych's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all grey hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant. You will also discover dandruff is gone and hair has stopped falling.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wych's Sage and Sulphur and look years younger.

