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Plain and Ribbed.

At Prices to suit all Purses.

All Sizes in Children's Hose.

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are at present being quoted at a considerable advance over last years prices.

We offer at a reasonable figure:

- 500 Cases 24 1's Cooked Corned Beef
- 450 " 12 2's Cooked Corned Beef
- 650 " 24 1's Roast Beef
- 250 " 12 2's Roast Beef

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Stoves! Stoves!

Tinware! Tinware!

We have received a shipment of
STOVES

"Star Stirling," "Improved Success,"
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We also carry a large stock of
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Facts Which Fasten Guilt Of Precipitating The War On Germany And Austria

Apologists for the German and Austrian governments have striven to fasten the responsibility for the war upon other powers. Certain technical details which have been published by the French newspaper, the Temps, so to prove that Germany meant war from the beginning. It will be remembered that the course of events was briefly as follows:

July 23, 6 p.m.—The Austrian ultimatum was presented to Serbia.

July 25, 6 p.m.—The Serbian reply was given and the Austrian minister quitted Belgrade.

July 28.—Austria, after some hostile actions, declared war on Serbia.

July 28 or 29.—Russia ordered a partial mobilization.

August 1.—Germany declared war on Russia.

The Temps has shown that while these events were in progress and during the course of negotiations represented as showing Germany earnest in the cause of peace, active military preparations were in full swing in Germany.

On July 25.—Before the reply of Serbia to the Austrian ultimatum was due—all leave was stopped for garrisons on the French frontier.

On the evening of the same day all bridges, viaducts and similar works near the Franco-German frontier were placed under military guard.

On the same day all the measures concerning the preparation of fortresses for war were put in application. Underground was removed, wire entanglements set up, advanced batteries in position, ammunition distributed, and telegraphic communications established. These measures were steadily continued from that date.

On the morning of July 26 orders were given to railway companies to distribute their engines, rolling stock, etc., with a view to mobilization and to clear the mobilization platforms.

In the evening of July 26 all men on leave were recalled and all troops

engaged at the instruction camps or maneuver grounds returned to barracks.

On July 27.—the work of local mobilization and commandeering began. The principal supplies establishments, in particular the most important flour mills, were occupied by troops.

On the same day, IN ADVANCE OF AUSTRIA'S DECLARATION OF WAR the German "covering troops" began to take up their position and all frontier roads were barred. It may be explained that the "covering troops" are special corps stationed on the frontier, which are kept usually strong in peace time, their duty being to repel any early attacks which might break up the railway system and otherwise hinder the concentration of the main body.

On the same day the telegraphic censorship came into force and the German fleet was prepared for service.

On July 28, 29, 30, the "covering troops" were brought up to their full effectiveness by the calling up of individual reservists, at least 125,000 men being so called up. Horses and motor-cars were commandeered, and all along the French frontier, particularly in the neighborhood of Metz, the corps usually stationed at some distance were brought up into close proximity with the frontier.

The preparations for the war of the German government thus date from a very early period in the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

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GERMAN FORCES ON THE FRONTIER TOTAL 2,000,000

From Namur, South to Longwy in France They Have a Million Men

BIG FORCES THREATEN FRENCH STRONGHOLD

Very Few Men on the Russian Frontier and Mostly Raw Recruits

From calculations made by a close following and examination of all despatches from reliable sources since the war began, the total of the German forces operating from the Swiss border in the South, to Brussels in the North, is calculated to be 1,950,000 men of all arms.

Between Namur, on the river Meuse, in Belgium, and extending South to the French fortress at Longwy, South of Luxembourg and on the German frontier and having a front of about 120 miles, there are 1,000,000 German troops, which force composes the army reported to have broken through the line of the allied armies at three points—near the extreme left and in the direction of the French fortified point of Maubege, in the centre at Neufchateau in the direction of the French fort at Mezieres, and at Longwy on the extreme right and in the direction of the French stronghold of Spincourt and Verdun.

Apparent Plans

To the uninitiated the German plan of operations in the North would appear to be to press back the British and French lines by sheer force of numbers and possibly to break through these lines and separate the allies armies. In support of such a plan the Germans have about 100,000 men North of Namur, attacking that city and Liege and holding the district in the vicinity of Brussels, which two army corps may be used at any time to protect their right flank.

About twenty-five miles South of Longwy, and based on Metz and Thionville, the Germans are driving a wedge shaped formation, comprising about 250,000 troops, across the border toward the French fortified point of Verdun and the fort of Argonne supporting Verdun.

Force of 600,000 Men

Between Nancy and Luneville, about another twenty-five miles further south, and extending to the French chain of forts touching the frontier of Switzerland, the Germans have massed about 600,000 men.

From fifteen to twenty miles West of Nancy is the big French stronghold of Toul and about thirty-five miles South of that is the French massive defence works of Epinal. Between these two points is an open and undefended space, intended by the eminent French military engineer who planned all of the border defences of France following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 to provide an inviting trap for any German army of invasion in the future.

Though the Westward of the line below Toul and Epinal are three strong fortresses, from twenty to forty miles apart and these it would seem are what the French expect the invading force to break their back upon should they attempt the passage-way so intentionally left open.

Supplying Corps

Supporting their million men of the North army operating through Luxembourg and Belgium, the Germans have three double lines of military railway constructed within the past three or four months, running from Cologne and Remagut to the frontier, by which munitions, commissariat and reserves can quickly be, and conveniently be sent to the front.

On the Russian frontier Germany has only 150,000 regulars, these, however, being supported by the raw reserves.

The number of men France has at the front is absolutely unknown and the same is to be said as regards the British expeditionary force.

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The boat cost about \$1800, and is well fitted in every respect. She is provided with sails. She would make a fine boat for collecting bait or for fishery uses. Apply to

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