FAGE FOUR

THE COURIER

THE DAILY COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and this is why it is so suc-

cessful in the treatment of so many

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WINTER WARFARE

(Continued on Page Four.) scale upon which the tremend ous opposing forces are operated and the average duration of a bat-

tle in this war as compared with a battle of the Napoleonic cam-

a battle of the hapoleonic can paigns the fatiguing process will employ a much longer period than in the days when a Water-loo decided the fate of an empire.

"The operation of tiring the enemy will occupy the attention of the allies all winter in all pro-

bability. In the meanwhile the necessary reserve, the substantial and efficient force, is being hammered into shape in England. The fact that the shaping is being

accomplished under the analytical eye of Lord itchener should be

a sufficient assurance to the al-lies' general staff that the 'rewill not consist of raw

troops. . From the meagre in-

formation which has been ob-tainable regarding it, the new army should be the greatest in

efficiency, as well as in strength that has ever left the United

"It is the objective of the Franco-British forces to place a

barrier of men and metal between

the Germans and the channel coast of Belgium and France, which will serve the double pur-

pose of holding open all avenues of reinforcement and supply by sea and 4seriously interfering

with German offensive against the left flank. Concensus of military

experts is that a Germany held

stock of the South African veldt

with German imperialism.

GERMANS ATTEMP

(Continued trom Page 1)

before been in German hands, and been within the German

the east side of the cathedral city, while at least one portion of the German army under the Duke of

Wurttemburg is still stoutly hold-ing its position between them on the plains of the Marne. Again,

The Dutch-French

had anything in common

serve'

Kingdom.

TO WAGE A

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914

with precious **b** and with pious students. But the true glory of the Cistercian lay in his outdoor work, and so ever and anon there passed through the cloister some sun-burned monk, soil-ed mattack or shovel in hand, with his gown looped to his knee, fresh from the fields or the garden. The lush green water-meadows speckled with the heavy-fleeced sheep, the acres of corn-land reclaimed from heather and bracken, the vineyards on the south-ern slope of Crocksbury Hill, the rows of Hankley fish-ponds, the Frensham marshes drained and sown with vege-tables, the spacious pigeon-cotes, all

marshes drained and sown with vege-tables, the spacious pigeon-cotes, all circled the great Abbey round with the visible labors of the Order. The Abbot's full and florid face shone with a quiet content as he looked out at his huge but well-order-ed house-hold. Like every head of a prosperous Abbey, Abbot John, the fourth of the name, was a man of various accompliahments. Through his own chosen instruments he had to minister a great estate and to keep order and decorum among a large body of men living a celibate life. He was a rigid disciplinarian toward all beneath him, a supple diplomatist to all above. He held high debate with neighboring abbots and lords, with bishops, with papal legates, and even on occasion with the King's majesty himself. Many were the subjects with on occasion with the King's majesty himself. Many were the subjects with which he must be conversant. Ques-tions of doctrine, questions of build-ing, points of forestry, of agriculture, of drainage, of feudal law, all came to the Abbot for settlement. He held the scales of Justice in all the Abbey banlieue which stretched over many a mile of Hampshire and of Surrey. To the monks his displeasure might mean fasting, exile to some sterner

community, or even imprisonment in chains. Over the layman also he could hold any punishment save only cor-poreal death, instead of which he had

hold any punishment save only cor-poreal death, instead of which he had in hand the far more dreadful weapon of spiritual excommunication. Such were the powers of the Abbot, and it is no wonder that there were masterful lines in the ruddy features of Abbot John, or that the brethren, glancing up, should put on an even meeker carriage and more demure ex-pression as they saw the watchful face in the window above them. A knock at the door of his studie recalled the Abbot to his immediate duties, and he returned to his desk. Already he had spoken with his cellar-er and prior, almoner, chaplain and lector, but now in the tall and gaunt monk who obeyed his summons to enter he recognized the most import-nant and also the most importunate of his agents, Brother Samuel the sac-rist, whose office, corresponding to that of the layman's bailiff, placed the material interests of the monastery and its dealings with the outer world entirely under his control, subject only to the check of the Abbot. Bro-ther Samuel was a gnarled and stringy old monk whose stern and sharp-fea-tured face reflected no light from above but only that sordid workaday world toward which it was forever house. Day by day the aged Lady Ermyn-trude had seen him wax in strength and in manhood, small of stature, it is true, but with muscles of steel and parts, from all parts, from a soul of fire. From all parts, from the warden of Guildford Castle, from the tilt-yard of Farnham, tales of his above but only that sordid workaday world toward which it was forever turned. A huge book of accounts was tucked under one of his arms, while a great bunch of keys hung from the ether hand, a badge of his office, and also on occasion of impatience a wea-pon of offense, as many a scarred head among rustics and lay brothers could testify. testify.

The Abbot sighed wearily, for he suffered much at the hands of his strenuous agent. "Well, Brother Sam-uel, what is you will?" he asked. "Holy father, I have to report that

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER

LOCAL

ON THE VOTERS' LISTS. The assessors are at pre on th Voters' lists in he ciy clerk.

PROMPT PAYMENT

Fair, of which board Chief Jo the President, have very p paid all accounts in connection that always successful event.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The regular semi-monthly r of the Social Service League held in the public library on Th afternoon at 3.30. All interests argently invited to be present. NEW SERIAL STORY. The Courier to-day com

new serial story, "Sir Ni Conan Doyle. At this time t is of unusual interest as it to reader over the battlefields of Get the first instalment to-d SPLENDID MEETING

A splendid meeting of the H of Malta will be held on Th evening next, when items of th interesting character will be pr and it is fully expected that the be a decord-breaking attendance

OFF FOR THE FRONT. Mr. H. F. Hanchard of the the Bank of Montreal here, signed, and will leave for Eng join one of the Territorial re in which he has already serve years. Mr. Hanchard has thre and five cousins serving the and country. Four of the cou from one family.

TO MEET IN BRANTFORI The Sunday School Associ the Diocese of Huron decided the Diocese of Huron decided closing session in Cronyn Hall day to hold the next annual r in Brantford. Bishop William sided throughout the session, began Monday morning. The n was occupied in hearing the r and discussions of the various oresented.

LONG ARM OF LAW.

presented.

It is over a year ago sind Putman savagely assaulted Pickles while he was trying t is arrest. After causing con trouble to the authorities he su quit the city and had not been of since until he was located days ago in Windsor. A fer grams were despatched betwee two cities, and as a result Putm arrested, and is now held await escort to Brantford. Detective man left this morning for Wind bring Putman back. He w charged to-morrow.

HIGH COURT CASES.

There are now three cases of for the Assize court, which op session next week. They ar ran and Secord; Harley and for the complainant and Clarl Swaby for defendants. Curra will be remembered is the ma-fell from the post office buildi sustained serious injuries, the of which is now disputed. ski v. Washburn; Harley and

for plaintiff and W. A. Ho for defendant. Nekolaski clain

ages in respect of an injury by one of the Washburn attr

by one of the Washburn attr during the recent Old Home Hopkins v. L. E. and N. R. Wilkes and Henderson for p and Brewster and Heyd for th way. Hopkins claims damages spect to land through whic tracks of the Railway Compan laid

.

SPECIAL

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الالالة تروي و مروي مروي ف

NEIL

the barrel.

hulk

glass.

\$25,000,000. This, divided amongst poses as fresh loans, there is practiby The Brantford Cou a population of about one million cally only one source from which afternoon, at Dalhousle Canada. Subscription 83 a year; by mail to E and the United State SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER-Pub

York Herald says:

out is this war?

done

Black Hand'

and Thursday mornings, at 5, payable in advance. To the itates, 50 cents extra for postage Street, Toronto. H. E. Smallpel gaged in their legitimate business and

Wednesday, October 14, 1914

THE SITUATION. Poor little unoffending Belgium is still the main theatre of the European war. At this writing Ostend has apparently fallen, and it is certain that the capital has been removed to French territory. In modern times no

country has ever suffered more cruelly country has ever suffered more cruelly or ruthlessly than the plucky little subjects of King Albert, whose only offence was that they would not bow the knee to an overbearing set of war lords, with the Kaiser impiously claiming the Deity as a side partner. The next point of attack will probably be Calais, which is about 22 miles across channel from Dover. The ap-parent idea would seem, to be to se-cure an airship base there, but the

cure an airship base there, but the or unhyphenated. British fleet has yet to be heard from before such an establishment. In the meantime the Allies seem to be making advances on the general

fighting line, while the Russians' are sustaining some setbacks.

WAR PRICES IN CANADA.

The effects of two months of the world's war on Canadian prices are September. These numbers are percentages of the general level of prices in the decade 1890-1899, and are based on quotations from 272 articles scattered over the whole field of production and consumption.

Most of the rise took place during the three weeks following the declaration of war. In fact, the last half of September saw general steadiness and even a tendency to decline in important articles like grains and cattle. Though a rise of 5 points in the Departmental index number is very

marked, it is not without precedent. Canadian prices during the trade boom of 1912 went up at intervals with almost equal rapidity, and the readjustment of prices at the close of float a loan during war time is On- petition. I was not the only one readjustment of prices at the close of float a loan during war time is On-1911 sent the index number up 4 ponits tario. That province is selling 11,-saw many curious faces all around

in a single month.

It has also to be remembered that Canada and the loan is expected to terest, like an audience highly fascin-

up very rapidly in August, but de- here.

rent issue of the Labor Gazette.

slightly since. The crest of the high

two or three weeks after the declara-

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS PER

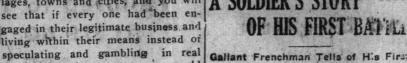
"There is no danger in Canada

FAMILY.

tion of war.

and a half would give \$150 each for money would be forthcoming in every man, woman and child. Divide Great Britain at present, and practithem into families of four and you cally any country, and that is the Imhave \$600 to the family. Then, take perial government through the medinto consideration that a large ium of the Bank of England, lages, towns and cities, and you will A SOLDIER'S STORY number of the population live in vilsee that if every one had been en-

would easily be another \$20,000,000 to will be little difficulty. For such pur-



estate and other matters we would Experience in the Firing Line-Felt Like Spectator have money enough and to spare."-Mr. Alex. Macdonald, wholesale

A vivid impression of what modera merchant, Winnipeg. warfare means, is given in a letter written by a wounded French solaier "KULTUR'S" DOVES ON THE "I am in a field hospital now, with WING. a nice little hole in my left shoulder.' Under the above heading the New

he wrote. "It feels as if some playful joker had touched it with a lighted "Another famous victory at Paris! clgar. The wound is washed and More bombs, and more peaceful non-combatants killed and maimed! clgar. The wound is washed and dressed by a pretty little dressmaker who has turned nurse. She is so It is not warfare-it is assassination sweet and lovely and kind-hearted that

What else than assassination and cur army, like a huge serpent, cover-

attempted assassination is their in the ing the road for a distance of many attempted assassination is their in the ing the road for a distance of many raids against non-combatants of these German doves? They have no place in warfare as it has been understood by civilized nations, nor can they have any possible relationship to the op-erations in the present conflict. If de-signed solely to murder or frighten

signed solely to murder or frighten some measure serve their purpose— . "At a distance, on our left, clouds

"At a distance, on our left, clouds of dust hover over the field, and now From a military standpoint it would of dust nover over the held, and how and again our ears catch the noise of world's war on Canadian prices are summed up in a rise of the Labor De-partment's index number from 135.5, prove boomerangs. They have shown be killed by as calculated at the end of July, to that individuals can be killed by is rumored that they are British is rumored that they are British to bombs, nothing more; and this had troops, but nobody knows but the bombs, nothing more; and this had already been demonstrated on New York's east side! The Taube may be more spectacular than the Black Hand, but as a war machine it is not effective, and demonstration of this advance

the has had in his promised Zeppelin raids. The Taubes have dispelled the spectre of threatened destruction of "Arriving at the creat of the h ll, spectre of threatened destruction of cities by dynamite and other high ex-plosives rained from the clouds, for in front of us, on the opposite hill,

an airship, whatever its type, can do and dividing into the valley below nothing more than the Taube has was the enemy. The Taube's chief distinction lies in artillery on the hills behind them. A might it has given the world into "Their advance is covered by the

the insight it has given the world into 'kultur' and its doves of the Aerial our own artillery is coming into ac tion, shelling the valley below GOVERNMENT FINANCING IN "It is strange that in the fice o

during the winter months is a Germany defeated in the spring. In the matter of endurance and death and destruction, I catch mysel resources Germany cannot hop to vie with her adversaries. trying to make out where the shell The first Canadian provincial gov- are falling, as if I were merely a.

"While it is a matter of signif-icance in its bearing up the reernment to take practical steps to interested spectator at a rifle commarkably complete espionage system of the Germans, the re-volt of a part of the Boer pop-ulace in South Africa, cannot af-000,000 five-year 5 per cent. bonds in me, bearing expressions full of infect materially the campaign in

Europe

EVERYBODY NEEDS SIR NIGEL PURE, RICH BLOOD Pure blood enables the stomach, liver and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it they are sluggish, there is loss of appetite, sometimes faintness, a deranged state of the intestines, and, in general, all the supremerie BY A. CONAN DOYLE Copyright, 1905, 1906, by A. Conan Doyle. the symptoms of dyspepsia. Pure blood is required by every organ of the body for the proper per-formance of its functions.

CHAPTER I. In the month of July of the year 1346, between the feasts of St. Bene-dict and of St. Swithin, a strange thing came upon England, for out of the east there drifted a monstrous cloud, purple and piled, heavy with evil, climbing slowly up the hushed heaven. In the shadow of that strange cloud the leaves drooped in the trees, the birds ceased their calling, and the cattle and the sheep gathered cowering under the hedges. A gloom fell upon all the land, and men stood with their eyes upon the strange cloud and a heaviness upon their hearts. They crept into the churches where the trembling people were blessed and shriven by the trembling priests. Out-side no bird flew, and there came no rustling from the woods, nor any of the homely sounds of nature. All was still, and nothing moved, save only the great cloud which rolled up and onward, with fold on fold from the black horizor. To the west was the light summer sky, to the east this prooding cloud-bank, creeping ever slowly across, until the last thin bire gleam faded away and the whole wast sweep of the heavens was one great is trained, and all the night and

sweep of the heavens was one great laden arch. Then the rain began to fall. All day it rained, and all the night and all the week and all the menth, until folk had forgotten the blue heavens and the gleam of the sunshine. It was not heavy, but it was steady and cold and unceasing, so that the peo-ple were weary of its hissing and its splashing, with the slow drip from the eaves. Always the same thick evil cloud flowed from east to west with the rain beneath it. None could see for more than a bow-shot from their dwellings for the drifting veil of the rain-storms. Every morning the folk looked upward for a break, but their eyes rested always upon the same end-less cloud, until at last they ceased to look up, and their hearts despaired of ever seeing the change. It was raining at Lammas-tide and raining at the Feast of the Assumption and still raining at Michaelmas. The crops and the hay, sodden and black, had rotted in the fields, for they were not worth the garnering. The sheep had died, and the calves also, so there was little to kill when Martin-mas came and it was time to salt the meat for the winter. They feared a were lavished upon him. She could not bear him away from her, and he, with that respect for authority which the age demanded, would not go with-out her blessing and consent. So it came about that Nigel, with his lion heart and with the blood of a hundred soldiers thrilling in his veins, still at the age of two and twenty, wasted the weary days re-claiming his haves with leash and lure or training the alans and span-iels who shared with the family the big earthen-floored hall of the manor-house.

the tilt-yard of Farnham, tales of his prowess were brought back to her, of his daring as a rider, of his debonair courage, of his skill with all weapons; but still she, who had both hus-band and son torn from her by a bloody death, could not bear that this, the last of the Lorings, the final bud of so famous an old tree, should share the rime fate. With a weary heart, but with a smiling face, he bore with his uneventful days, while she would ever put off the evil time until, the harvest, was better, until the monks of Waverley should give up what they had taken, until his uncle should die and leave money for his outfit, or any other excuse with mas came and it was time to salt the meat for the winter. They feared a famine, but it was worse than famine which was in store for them. For the rain had ceased at last, and a sickly autumn sun shone upon a land which was soaked and sodden with water. Wat and water house with water. Wet and rotten leaves reeked and festered under the foul reeked and festered under the foul haze which rose from the woods. The fields were spotted with monstrous fungi of a size and color never match-ed before scarlet and mauve and liv-er and black. It was as though the sick earth had burst into foul pus-tules; mildew and lichen motiled the walls, and with that filthy crop Death sprang also from the water-soaked earth. Men died, and women and children, the baron of the castle, the franklin on the farm, the monk in uncle should die and leave money for his outfit, or any other excuse with which she could hold him to her side. And indeed, there was need for a man at Tilford, for the strife betwixt the Abbey and the manor-house had hever been appeased, and still on one protect on outbar the monks would anklin on the farm, the monk in the abbey and the villein in his wat-tle and daub cottage. All breathed the same polluted reek and all died the same death of corruption. Of pretext or another the monks dip off yet one more slice of their neighbor's land. Over the winding river, across the green meadows, rose the short square tower and the high gray walls of the grim Abbey, with its bell tolling by day and night, a voice of menace and of dread to the little bousehold. those who were stricken none recov-ered, and the illness was ever the same-gross boils, raving, and the black blotches which gave its name to the lisease. All through the winter the It is in the heart of the great Cis-It is in the heart of the great Cis-tercian monastery that this chronicle of old days must take its start, as we trace the feud betwirt the monks and the house of Loring, with those events to which it gave birth, ending with the coming of Chandos, the strange spear-running of Tilford Bridge and the deeds with which Nigel won fame in the wars. Elsewhere, in the chronicle of the White Company, it has been set forth what manner of man was Nigel Loring. Those who love him may read herein those things which went to his making. Let us go back together and gaze upon this dead rotted by the wayside for want of some one to bury them. In many a village no single man was left alive. Then at last the spring came with subshine and health and lightness In order to strengthen his forces in this vicinity, General Von Kluck has thrown an entire army corps into Lille. This city has once summine and health and lightness and laughter—the greenest, sweetest, tenderest spring that England had ever known—but only half of Eng-land could know it. The other half had passed away with the great pur-ple cloud. Yet it was there in that stream of Yet it was there in that stream of death, in that reek of corruption, that the brighter and freer England was born. There in that dark hour the first streak of the new dawn was seen. For in no way save by a great upheaval and change could the na-tion break away from that iron feudal system which held her limbs. But now it was a new country which came go back together and gaze upon this green stage of England, the scenery, hill, plain and river even as now, the actors in much our very selves, in much also so changed in thought and act that they might be dwellers in another world to ours. system which held her limbs. But now it was a new country which came out from that year of death. The barons were dead in swaths. No high turret nor cunning most could keep out that black commoner whe struck them down. Oppressive laws slackened for want of those who could enforce them, and once slackened could mover the enforced argin. The labor CHAPTER II. The day was, the first of May, which was the Festival of the Blessed Apostles Philip and James. The year was the 1,349th from man's salvation. never be enforced again. The laborer The was the 1,349th from man's salvation. From there to sext, and then again from sext to nones, Abbot John of the House of Waverley had been seated in his study while he conducted the many high duties of his office. All around for many a mile on every side stretched the fertile and flourishing estate of which he was the master. would be a slave no longer. The bondsman cnapped his shackles. There was much to do and few left to do it. Therefore the few should be free men, name their own price, and work where and for whom they would. It was the black death which cleared the way for that great rising thirty years later which left the English peasant the freest of his class in In the centre lay the broad Abbey buildings, with church and cloister hospitium, chapter-house and frater-house, all buzzing with a busy life. Through the open window came the uroba. But there were few so far-sighted that they could see that here, as ever, good was coming out of evil. At the moment misery and ruin were brought low hum of the voices of the brethren as they walked in pious converse in the ambulatory below. From across the cloister there rolled the distant rise and fall of a Gregorian chant, ing its position between them on the plains of the Marne. Again, further to the east, the French occupy Apremonth in the forest of the Argonne, well to the north-west of Verdun, and Verdun is the position which the army un-der the German crown prince has for so long here trying to reduce into every family. The dead cattle, the ungarnered crops, the untilled lands-every spring of wealth, had where the precentor was hard at work upon the choir, while down in the chapter-house sounded the strident voice of Brother Peter, expounding the rule of Saint Bernard to the nodried up at the same moment. Those who were rich became poor; but those who were rich became poor; but those who were poor already, and especial-ly those who were poor with the bur-den of gentility upon their shoulders, found themselves in a perilous state. All through England the smaller gen-try were ruined, for they had no trade save war, and they drew their living der the German crown prince has for so long been trying to reduce. To the east of the position of the crown prince, the French are said to be Fushing toward Metz. It is reported that in order to improve the crown prince's chances of re-ducing Verdun, some of the siege guns released from Antwerp are now on the way to join him. Abbot John rose to stretch his cramped lienbs. He looked out at the greensward of the cloister, and at the graceful line of open Gothic arches from the work of others. On many a manor-bouse there came evil times, gracerul me of open counc arches which skirted a covered walk for the brethren within. Two and two in their black and white garb with slow step and heads inclined, they paced round and round. Several of the more studious had brought their illuminatand none more than on the Manor of Tilford, where for many generations the noble family of the Lorings had held their home. There was a time when the Lorings ing work from the scriptorium, and sat in the warm sunshine with their had held the country from the North Downs to the Lakes of Frensham, and sat in the warm sunshine, with their little platters of pigments and pack-ets of gold-leaf before them, their shoulders rounded and their faces sunk low over the white sheets of velwhen their grim castle-keep rising above the green meadows which bor-der the River Wey had been the strongest fortalice betwixt Guildford Castle in the east and Winchester in the set the set the set the set the lum. There too was the copper-worker with his burin and graver. Learning and art were not traditions with the Cistercians as with the parent Order of the Benedictines, and yet the lib-rary of Waverley was well filled both

CHAPTER I.

stle Loring, like so many o

great strongholds, was swept from face of the land. From that time Lorings, with estates sadly curtai

in peace. Of this famous but impoverished In peace. Of this famous but impoverished family, doubly impoverished by law and by pestilence, two members were living in the year of grace 1319—Lady Ermyntrude Loring and her grandson Nigel. Lady Ermyntrude's husband had fallen before the Scottish spears-men at Stirling, and her son Eustace, Nigel's father, had found a glorious death nine years before this chron-icle opens upon the poop of a Norman galley at the sea-fight of Sluys. The lonely old woman, fierce and brood-ing like the falcon mewed in her chamber, was soft only toward the lad whom she had brought up: All the tenderness and love of her na-ture, so hidden from others that they could not imagine their existence, were lavished upon him. She could not bear him away from her, and he,

ated hy a theatrical perfe reveral articles which have contributed have a good reception. Ontario made "These expressions crossed my mind very materially to sending the index inquiries with a view to marketing this in a thousandth part of a second, folnumber up during the last month are loan in the United States, but were lowed by numerous others, always not of first importance in consumption, informed by bankers there that Presi- allen from the seriousness of what For example, cream of tartar, anti- dent Wilson's ban on loans being was happening. The human mind inexplicable. mony and quicksilver have all more raised in the United States for gov-

WAR TIME.

"We begin to shoot. Between than doubled, while a number of other ernments at war would seem to inrounds, I hear many funny expressecondary commodities (alcohol, sol- clude Canadian provincial govern- sions used, proving that the speakers' der, sulphur, etc.) went up by 20, 30 ments. The London market also be- thoughts are far from a realization and 40 per cent. Tin and rubber went ing closed, Ontario will sell its bonds of the terrible facts. It is not heartlessness, or anything like that.

"Volley after volley, we sent at the clined practically just as fast in Sep- In Saskatchewan, for public works enemy. The German bullets passed tember. Flour is perhaps the most capital account \$1,799,950, part of the mostly over cur heads. Instinctively important foodstuff that has shown a proceeds of an issue of treasury bills we stopped, although when one hears tendency to decline. A full analysis sold in April was at the disposal of a queer sensation when one is firs of the prices movement by groups of the government. Money to be paid in a rain of ballets.

commodities is appearing in the cur- on vouchers which had been sent in for work done before the outbreak ternately dropping ourselves to the Retail prices, of which the Depart- of war and the sums required for ad- ground to fire and then jumping to

> space. I was struck and lost conscious ness. I only regret that I could not have seen the finish of th's, my firs battle. But I will be back on the

Obedience to Censorship

ber went up 6 per cent. during August, the rise being greatest in foodstuffs and least in minerals, while the Stat-(New York Evening Post)-Lord Kitchener, for the transfer of British make the loan a permanent one in

for the United States went up 12 per vince of Saskatchewan, passed at the public, not one continental paper, evcent. in August, but has eased off recent session, gives the government had wind that Southampton was the powers which will enable it to raise port really, concerned. prices wave seems to have come about loans in this manner during the con- broken loyalty of the English press which, if it knew anything, printed inuance of the war.

Manitobá also has a \$2,000,000 loan universal admiration—a comforting instance of true, faithful, obedient,

Several applications have probably disciplined patriotism.

from the actual operations of war. Therefore, there is no reason why business conditions should not be satisfactory. Basic conditions were than they are this year. Instead of a condition of pessimism verging on panic, there is every ground for con-fidence. This is especially the case BATTLE AT TSING-TAU. for the removal of all remaining non-combatants from the German posi-tion in iao-Chow. An engagement

fidence. This is especially the case amount has been issued during Sep-in Manitoba and the northern part of the country, which produced, accord-ing to the Manitoba Free Press esti-mates. 320,000,000 bushels, and the probably not far distant, there is, as train provers estimate 353,000,000 previously forecasted by The Mone-

have sold the wool to Master Baldwin of Winchester at two shillings a bale more than it fetched last year, for the murrain among the she raised the price." You have done well, brother."

"I have also to tell you that I have distrained Wat the warrener from his cottage, for his Christmas rent is still unpaid, nor the hen-rents of last "He has a wife and four children,

"He has a wife and four charges, brother." He was a good, easy man, the Abbot, though liable to be over-borne by his sterner subordinate. "It is true, holy father; but if I should pass him, then how am I to esk the rent of the foresters of Putten-ham, or the hinds in the village? Such that a prove to bouse to bouse. a thing spreads from house to h and where then is the wealth of erley?"

'What else, Brother Samuel?" "There is the matter of the fish-

The Abbet's face originations an au-a subject upon which he was an au-thority. If the rule of his Order had robbed him of the softer joys of life, The Abbot's face brightened. It was he had the keener zest for which remain

"How have the char prospered, brother?'

"They have done well, holy father, but the carp have died in the Abbet's

"Carp prosper only upon a grave bottom. They must be put in also in their due proportion, three militars to one spawner, brother sacrist, and the spot must be free from wind, stony and sandy, an ell deep, with willows

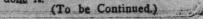
and grass upon the banks. Mud for tench, brother, gravel for carp." The sacrist leaned forward with the face of one who bears tidings of woe. "There are pike in the Abbot's pond," eaid be

said he. "Pike!" cried the Abbot in horror.

"Pike!" cried the Abbot in horror. "As well shut up a wolf in our sheep-folk. How came a pike in the pond? There were no pike last year, and a pike does not fall with the rain nar rise in the springs. The pond must be drained, or we shall spend next Lent upon stockfish, and have the brethren down with the great sickness are Eas-ter Sunday has come to absolve us from our abstinence." "The pond shall be drained, holy father; I have already ordered it. Then we shall plant pot-herbs on the mud bottom, and after we have ga-thered them in, return the fish and water once more from the lower pond, so that they may fatten among the rich stubble." "Good!" cried the Abbot. "I would have three fish-stews in every well-

have three fish-stews in every well-ordered house one dry for herbs, one shallow for the fry and the yearlings, and one deep for the breeders and the table-fish. But still, I have not heard

table-fish. But still, I have not heard you say how the pike came in the Ab-bot's pond." A spasm of anger passed over the fierce face of the sacrist, and his keys rattled as his bony hand clasped them more tightly. "Young Nigel Loring!" said he. "He swore that he would do us scathe, and in this way done it."



lines sinc ean early stage in the hostilities. Its occupation to-day does not seem to have been seri-ously opposed; in fact it is ex-"We are ordered to advance. ously opposed; in fact it is ex-plained here that it could not have been held without disar-ranging the alies line. According to observers in London, the Ger-mans have been particularly anx-ious to reach Amiens and thus secure control of the railroads to the north and to the south. But according to a French official an-nouncement, the allies have check-ed their movement in this directment is receiving quotations for over vancing certain public works in order gradually approach the enemy. 30 articles in every town of 10,000 and that the money already spent might "The earth now is shaken by it upwards in Canada, have been on the not be wasted, would make a total cessant cannonading. The air is tor whole steady in September after the of \$1,822,000. An additional sum was first upward movement following the war. In flour and sugar further ad-for patriatic purposes it is necessary We rush forward to seize a piece ground, surrounded by low trees. "Half way across the intervenin vances occurred in most of the cities, to raise a further sum of about \$1.ed their movement in this direct. but in other commodities prices were quiet. Rents were downward in some the sum required for patriotic purion and have made a "marked ad vance between Arras and Albert," where the principal German effort 15 localities throughout the Dominion. It is interesting to note that in England the Economist's index numcentered... The intermixing of the armies along a front of hundreds of miles appears to-day to be as chaotic as is the news concerning the oper-ations furnished by the intelli-gence departments of the differ-ent headquarters. The French armies are declared to be gaining ground at Berry-Au-Bae, north-west of Rheims and at Souain, on the east side of the cathedral city centered

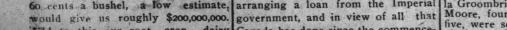
and least in minerals, while the state ist's index number went up from 82 at the end of July to 87 at the end of August. Bradstreet's index number

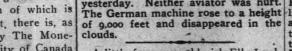
been made for advances from the Do-

grain growers estimate 353,000,000, previously forecasted by file and a data aver: go 335,000,000 bushels which at tary Times, the possibility of Canada arranging a loan from the Imperial government, and in view of all that Add to this our root crop, dairy forecasted by file and in view of all that for the war, we anticipate there ment of the war, we anticipate there are the store the commence between the store the commence are stored by an explosion of Natural gas at Wallace-

fidence. This is especially the case amount has been issued during Sep-

grain growers estimate 353,000,000, previously forecasted by The Mone- clouds.







tula and San to Przemysl and further to the south to the River Dniester. In