

CHARGE HOPE OF A PRINCE

Sir Pertab Singh Bahadar is
at the Front Aged
Seventy.

WANTS TO DIE
FIGHTING.
Grand Old Man of India Will
Charge to Death at
Head of Troops.

London, July 15.—"I hope the time is soon coming when at the head of my men I will die fighting," said the "Grand Old Man of India," Lieut.-Gen. Sir Pertab Singh Bahadar, who in his seventieth year is in the fighting line in France, to a correspondent. "That is how every Rajput wants to die. If I die in bed with a doctor looking on I take a long time to get to God. I have not yet had my chance, but soon I hope to charge the Germans at the head of my lancers and die for the King-Emperor."

Sir Pertab had come from France to attend the memorial service to his old friend Lord Kitchener at St. Paul's and the correspondent was presented to him at the Alexandra Hotel. A Grand Commander of the Star of India, a Knight Commander of the Bath, and aide-de-camp to the King-Emperor, an I.L.D. from Cambridge, he has been fighting since he could handle a sword. His record in the Tirah campaign and Mohmand expedition, both on the borders of Afghanistan, is known to every student of Indian history.

Americans who went through the Boxer uprising in China will recall the spectacular Imperial Service Lancers, of which he was in command. He had a soft place in his heart for Americans and America.

Americans Treated as Brothers.
"During the campaign in China," he told the correspondent, "we treated the Russians as Russians, the Germans as Germans, and the Japanese as Japanese, but when American officers came into our mess they were not foreigners, but received and treated as our English brothers. Those were the orders."

Sir Pertab is short and stocky, but as erect as a ramrod and shows no signs of his many years. He is as active as a man of forty and as a horseman he has for many years been the admiration of all who have known him in India.

At the front he is always in the saddle, and when things are quiet finds time to have some stiff games of polo with his many officers.

Asked what were the feelings of the ruling princes in India toward the war Sir Pertab said:
"Every chief in India would serve as a private soldier without pay and without rank. All his subjects look to their chief as second God and all chief look to the King-Emperor as second God, and if he needs their services they would serve him, even in the ranks, is necessary. And they would send not only themselves but their sons."

Just then two handsome boys in khaki came into the room and were introduced. They were Sir Pertab's two sons, Sagat Singh, 14, and Harcut Singh, 15.

"They are very young to be fighting," observed the correspondent.

"The Prince of Wales is fighting and he is not so very much older. Why should not my sons fight as the son of the King-Emperor fight?" he retorted.

Reverting to conditions in India Sir Pertab waxed indignant at the stories of sedition and impending revolution.

Denies Tales of Disloyalty.
"I am told," he said, "that in America people think there is great discontent and disloyalty in India. That is untrue. Only low caste people who have no responsibility preach sedition. Chiefs have a stake in the country. They belong to the land. They inherit the land from their fathers and their sons look to them to hand on what they have inherited. Under the British government they are secure and prosperous. So the chiefs are loyal and fight for the King. There is no danger of trouble in India."

"But the Indian troops have done well," he went on. "Unused to trench warfare, nevertheless, they have proved their worth in infantry fighting and over a hundred of my own clan in the Poona Horse of the Regular army, of which I am honorary colonel, have given their lives."

"We are looking for the great day when the Rajputs can charge, and that I may have my wish of going to my God as a Rajput fighting at the head of my men."

"Let it be soon."

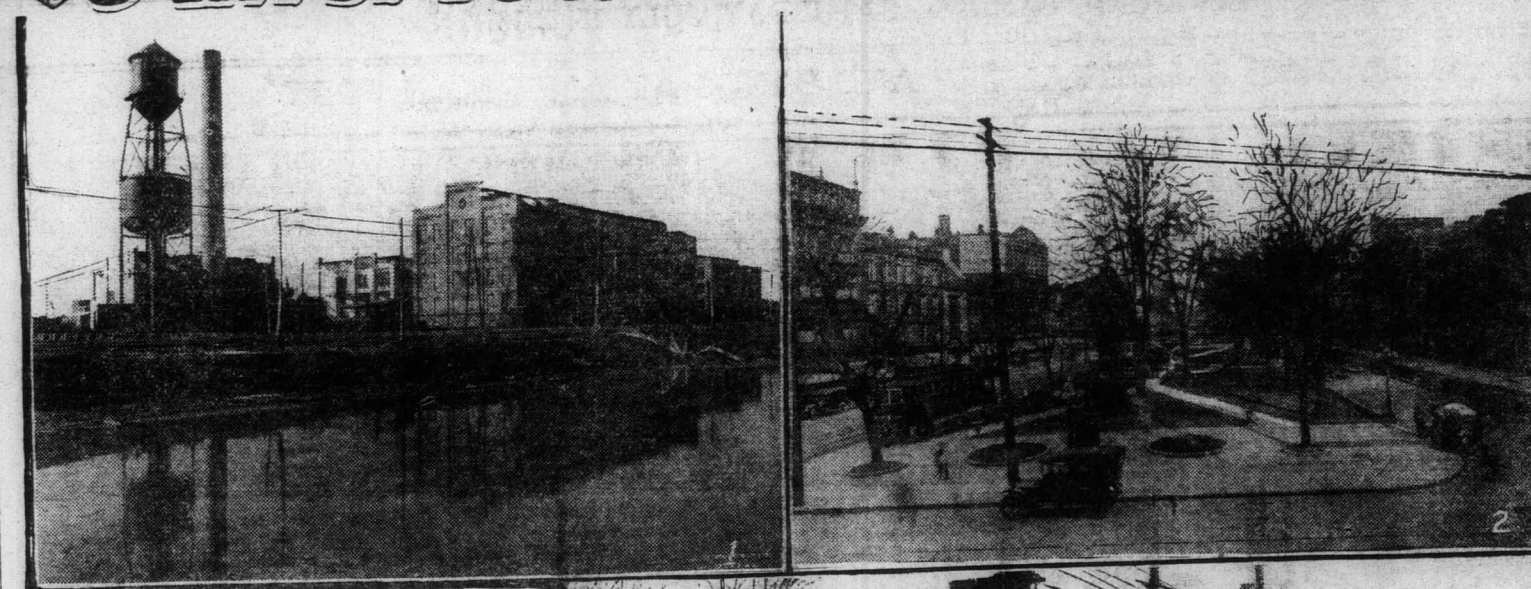
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Americans in Canada



(1) Proctor-Gamble Co., Hamilton, Ont.
(2) Gore Park, Hamilton, Ont.
(3) The Gray-Dart Motors Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.
(4) Canadian Ingersoll Rand Co.'s Plant at Sherbrooke, Que.

THE process of the establishment of branches of American industrial concerns within the borders of the Dominion of Canada has been going on for a good many years—ever since it became apparent that no political party was likely to modify very seriously the "protective" character of the country's fiscal policy. It might reasonably have been expected that the shock of war would put a temporary stop to this process of peaceful penetration; but the opposite has been the case. Even since the recovery of capital from its paralysis, eight months ago, so after the war began, the establishment of American branches in Canada has been going on with greater energy and determination than before, and investigation has shown that the war, instead of discouraging such adventure, has afforded new reasons to justify it.

Speaking broadly, the American firms which have established themselves in Canada during the past twelve or fifteen months have been attracted by one or both of two main considerations. Either they have had an eye on the Canadian domestic market, and have regarded the present as a favorable opportunity for a campaign in it because of their own abnormal cash reserves, and the exceptional prosperity and activity of the Dominion; or (this is the explanation in the majority of cases) they have had an eye not only to the Canadian market but also to the vast territory of the Entente Allies, and are convinced that in the fiscal arrangements which will follow the conclusion of peace, no neutral country will receive "most-favored-nation" treatment from any of the Allied countries.

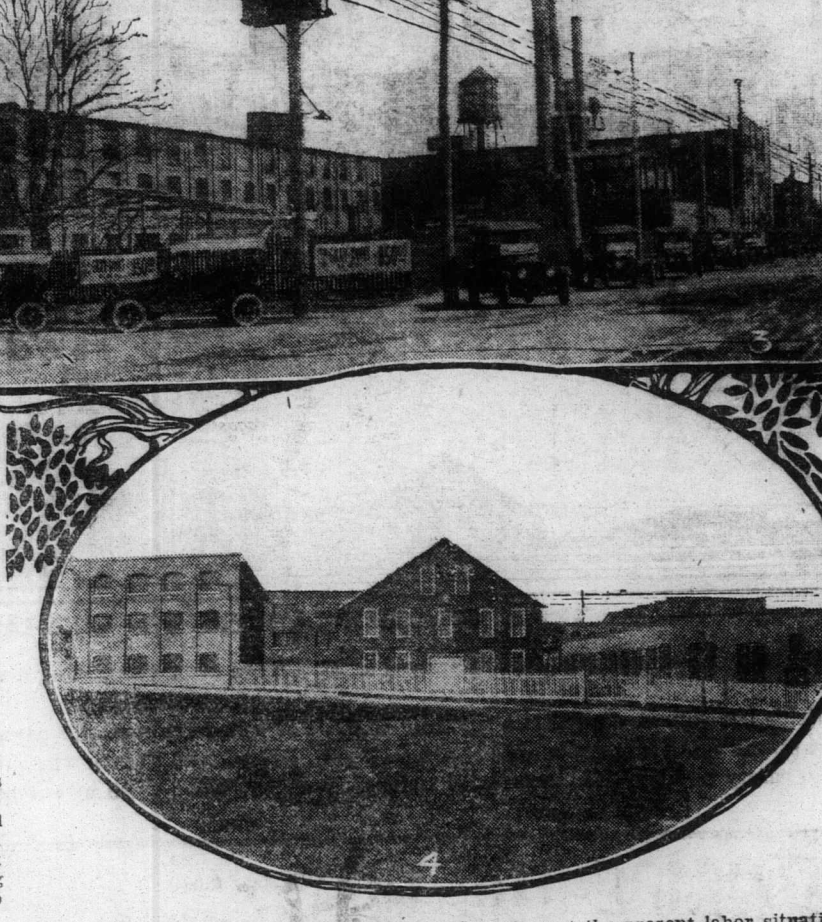
Canada, combining the economic advantages of the American continent, with its wealth of raw material and of skilled labor, with the market advantages of a member of the belligerent Entente, is the natural basis of operations for an American concern with designs upon European markets. This, according to the industrial commissioners of various Canadian cities, and of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the main motive in inducing most of the recent American branch establishments in Canada, and is likely to bring to Canada within the next few years industrial capital running to many hundreds of millions.

American concerns which have established plants in Canada since the beginning of 1915, is an imposing evidence of the attractive power of the Canadian market and of Canadian export possibilities. It should be added that all of the establishments are substantial plants, built for meeting a large business and for carrying on not merely a sales agency or an assembling process, but practically the entire process of production from the purchase of raw material to the finished article.

One of the first American products to meet with an avowed policy of fiscal discouragement in Free Trade England, as a result of the war and its effect upon trade balances was the automobile. The establishment of American automobile concerns in Canada has already been going on for some years, owing to the great growth in Canadian consumption of the article and the popularity of American brands. But the existing situation has given a tremendous impetus to the movement. Existing plants have been vastly enlarged, and three new and important plants have been undertaken. Those of the Maxwell Motors at Windsor, Ontario, the Chalmers Motor Company at Walkerville, Ontario, and the Chevrolet Motor Company at Oshawa, Ontario. This is exclusive of the acquisition and enlargement of Canadian-owned plants by American firms for the manufacture of American brands of cars.

One of the biggest industrial undertakings of the year was that of the of an immense plant in Hamilton, Ontario. The famous packing house of Proctor & Gamble Company, the proprietors of Ivory Soap and of sundry other soap and cottonseed oil products, who have commenced the erection of a new plant in Hamilton, Ontario. This is exclusive of the acquisition and enlargement of Canadian-owned plants by American firms for the manufacture of American brands of cars.

The number of concerns establishing in the Province of Quebec has



been small compared with those of Ontario, but the present labor situation, which is much more favorable in Quebec, is likely to correct that tendency to some extent. An important asset to the industries of Sherbrooke, Quebec, is that of Kayser & Company, the famous manufacturers of silk gloves, stockings, and other articles. The Acta Explosive Company, at Drummondville, Quebec, has been improperly regarded as a war industry; it is so for the time being, but its immense plant has been designed so as to be off a runner, which appears to have good foundation, though not officially confirmed, asserts that one of the great American chemical and explosives manufacturers of the United States has purchased a plant for the production of nitrate from atmospheric nitrogen at one of the hitherto undeveloped powers of Quebec Province.

Several American concerns already operating in Canada have found that their existing plants are not equal to the demands which they anticipate. The Dominion Sugar Company, which is largely financed by American capital, is adding a big plant at Chatham, Ontario, to its existing sugar-refining capital at Wallaceburg in the same province. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is removing from small premises at Bowmanville, Ontario, to an immense property which it has bought at New Toronto, Ontario. These examples, all of them being enterprises undertaken long after Canada's participation in the war and her financial sacrifices for that cause were known and allowed for, are convincing evidence that the progressive manufacturers of the United States have perfect confidence in Canada as a field for industrial investment. As most of them are looking for an export supply, cost of living, or burdens of taxation. Mr. Graham W. Curtis, Industrial Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated recently that he had been greatly impressed by the showing of financial found American business men greatly impressed by the showing of financial strength made by the Dominion since the war, and that undoubtedly at any other previous date.

"DIAMONDS" IS SIGNIFICANCE OF SUB VISIT

Germany Wants to Get Rid
of Her Huge Unsell-
able Stock.

London, July 15.—(New York Times cable)—A despatch to the Chronicle from Amsterdam says that the real significance of the German submarine Deutschland's voyage to America will probably be found to lie in the one word "diamonds." It will be seen later, the despatch says, that the voyage marks the accomplishment of a purpose which the allies hitherto were able largely to thwart and control. It has long been the object of Germany to realize the value of the huge stock of diamonds from her late colony in southwest Africa.

Stringent measures had been taken in Holland to prevent the exportation of these German diamonds. Experts were constantly examining the stones in order to decide the place of origin of diamonds intended for export. Nevertheless, some German diamonds have been smuggled out of Holland for America.

A Merchant vessel, Washington, July 15.—An advisory report on the status of the German merchant submarine Deutschland submitted to Acting Secretary of State Polk to-day by the government neutrality board is understood to hold that the vessel is a peaceful merchant craft and entitled to all privileges as such. Indications now are that the state department will make no formal announcement concerning the submarine, but that the treasury department will be advised to permit her to clear and sail from Baltimore whenever her captain desires to start on his return voyage.

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BLEW UP MOUNTAIN TOP

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Rome, July 15, via London.—The summit of Castellito, in the Tofano region, has been blown up, by the Italians, the entire Austrian force there being buried in the wreckage, the war office announced yesterday.

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GERMANY KNOWS SUCCESS BEYOND HER ATTAINMENT

"We Are Fighting for Honor
and Life," says Presi-
dent Poincare.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, July 15.—"The cent empires can be under no illusion to the possibility of reducing the lies to a confession of defeat," said President Poincare yesterday, of winning from their weariness, peace which for Prussian military would be only a stragem for hid preparations for fresh aggression. "They know well that the sea closed to them, that they have their colonies; and they know equi well that the allies rely less on the geographic position of their trenches than on the condition of their troops, their capacity for resistance and offensive, and the temperament of their peoples and their armies."

"We are fighting not for honor alone, but for honor and life. To or not to be—that is the pain problem imposed on the consciences of the great European nations. "We are seeking entire restitution of our invaded provinces and the seized forty-six years ago, for reparation for the violation of rights, the expense of France or her allies, and for the guarantees necessary, a definitive safeguard of our national independence."

President Poincare's address, delivered in connection with the celebration of the French national holiday. The president bestowed coronations on the families of soldiers who have fallen at the front. said the holiday this year was the case of an expression of the nation's gratitude to its sons who died to save it. Turning toward the families of the dead soldiers, he said:

"To you ladies, especially, I address the deep and respectful thanks of the country. You have shown us a fire of moral exaltation burns within you. You have proved once again that you are the sure guardians of our traditions and the inspirers of our great national virtues."

EDITOR OF "LIFE" HONORED

Canadians will be glad to learn that Edward Sanford Martin, editor of Life, has been given an honorary degree by Harvard University. It has been one of the most pronounced pro-Ally papers in the United States, and has done most effective work for the Allied cause. Mr. Martin was born in New York State in 18 and educated at Harvard, and several years has been an honored writer for Life and for other magazines. He is also a well-known author, some of his best known works being "A Little Brother in the Rich," "Lucid Intervals," "Courtship of a Careful Man," and "The Luxury of Children and Other Luxuries."

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