MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

Prominent Men at Funeral of Sir James Whitney

Scene as the mourners were leaving St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. At the left is seen Sir William Meredith (wearing high hat); beside him in uniform is Sir Henry Pellatt, and directly facing the camera is Sir John Gibson. Above Sir John is W. D. McPherson, K.C., M.P.P., who represented Manitoba at the funeral by request of the Manitoba Government; to the right of Mr. McPherson is Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, and the hatless man close to Mr. White is Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec. At the extreme right of the picture is Hon. Robert Rogers, and beside him can be distinguished N. W. Rowell, leader of the Opposition in Ontario.

50,000 Canadians For Battle Line

Ottawa, Oct. 6—Canada intends to have 50,000 men in the battle front, according to an official statement made by Sir Robert Borden this evening.

With a first contingent of 33,000 men, accompanied by 7,000 horses and a complement of guns, now on its way to England, Canada proposes further to organize and train forthwith a second expeditionary force of 20,000 men, with a first reinforcement of 10 per cent, making 22,000 men in all.

In addition to the above organization, preparations are being made to organize and train necessary further reinforcements for both the first and second expeditionary forces. It is probable that the training and organization of these reinforcements will be made in the city armories.

Battle Raging More Violently

That the battle between the Allies and the Germans to the north of the River Oise is growing more and more violent is the only statement that has been permitted to winnow through the sieve of official secrecy concerning the conditions prevailing on that part of the long battle line in France upon which the eyes of the world are centered.

The French, as an offset to previous similar action on the part of the Austrians, have placed mines in the Adriatic, in a zone which comprises "all Austrian water, and the channels between the islands and the coasts of Dalmatia."

A Berlin despatch says:

"The increased Turkish navy, it is expected, soon will be sailing in the Black Sea." No explanation of the statement was vouchsafed.

The British press takes occasion to emphasize that while the battle of the Aisne holds first claim in the matter of sentimental interest, the gigantic operations of the Russian, German and Austrian armies in the east may first bring the solution of the war.

PATHOS AND HUMOR MINGLE IN TALES OF LEAVETAKING

Officers Were Ordered Aboard Transports at Quebec on Half an Hour's Notice

(Moutreal Gazette.)

Quebec, Oct. 8—The overseas contingent has left, but there are many incidents connected with its going that will live for years in the memory of the residents of Quebec. Tragedy has blended with comedy, and sadness with joy, and today stories of the embarkation and its attendant incidents are the sole topic of interest. The war has been brought to the doors of Quebec as it never otherwise could have been.

For five days a continuous stream of men, horses, guns and supplies flowed through the Ancient Capital. They came by day, and they came all through the night, and were swallowed up by the ships that silently moved out from the wharves.

Many of the officers from the west brought their families to Quebec, wives and mothers and sisters staying at the hotels in town, and the men coming in from camp occasionally on leave.

One night recently about a hundred officers had come to the Chateau Frontenac on a day's leave. Nearly every one of them had relatives staying there. The evening was spent gaily. There was no thought of immediate departure. The men expected that they were going back to camp next afternoon to continue their duties there.

At three o'clock in the morning a telephone call came from camp to one of the officers. He was to report on board a transport in half an hour. Others were called until seventy-two had been ordered to embark immediately.

Some of the guests in the hotel were aroused by the departure. They heard doors opening and closing, women weeping, one or two hysterically hurried good-byes. The men had gone; before four o'clock they were on board, and the ship had moved out to take her place in the line ready to steam out to sea.

The cavalry movement from camp to the ship was to a large extent carried out at night, following the last of the artillery which embarked on the first two days. The road from camp was in bad shape, as there had been heavy rain, and the guns ploughed up the earth.

Broken Ribs on Bar

A sergeant of a western regiment was thrown. His horse shied, slipped on the edge of a ditch and fell. The rider's foot caught in the stirrup, and instead of falling clear he went under the horse The beast rolled over him, and kicking, inflicted a nasty scalp wound. When the ambulance corps picked up the sergeant he was found to have three broken ribs and a badly damaged head.

He was placed in an ambulance and the march continued. In Quebec the army doctors suggested sending him back to the camp hospital.

"Go to hospital!" he exclaimed, "and be left behind. No, I won't go back to camp."

He fought so strongly against being sent back that he was allowed to make his own provision for treatment. He was taken to the Chateau Frontenac and two Quebec doctors were called. The sergeant had his injuries attended to, put on his uniform again, and refused to take it off.

Next day he started for the ship. He tried a cab, but the jolting was too much for the broken ribs, so with a friend to help him, he walked from the Chateau Frontenac to the wharf and there embarked, and is now on his way across the Atlantic.

The "dryness" of the camp was the cause of many humorous incidents, numbers of the men and officers successfully smuggling refreshments past the sentries. One of the most ingenious methods adopted brought in sufficient whisky to last the officers' mess of a very well known regiment for many days.

A party of officers motored to town. There they purchased a large quantity of liquid supplies and started back to Valcartier. Just outside the camp they stopped to consider the matter, as there were serious risks in trying to bring a large number of bottles of whisky past the sentries.

Evading the Embargo.

One of the party, whose resourcefulness will doubtless be of value on the battlefield, thought of an original plan for evading the restrictions of the minister. He emptied the water out of the radiator of the car and filled its place with the contents of the bottles.

Of course, under these circumstances, the engine could not be started. So they waited until a motor transport appeared on its way to camp. They hailed the driver, told him they had broken down, and wanted to be towed into camp. A rope was attached, and the transport brought the automobile safely past the sentries, who searched it, to the officers' lines. There the radiator was emptied and the contents put in bottles.

Quebec is a changed city now. A few uniformed men drift in from the camp, but the usual population of the city is only slightly added to. There are a few hundred men in camp, removing the tents and clearing the ground, but these will be away within a few days.

A resident of Westville, Conn, says that last year he took a pumpkin seed before it had dried and cut his name and the year upon it. He planted the seed last spring and when a pumpkin formed the name and date were on it in small letters. As the pumpkin grew the date and letters enlarged in proportion. The pumpkin weighs 68 pounds and the letters and date are raised upon it.

LONGER BATTLE LINES IN THIS WAR

Improvement in mechanism has been met by changes in tactics. The armies in Europe are fighting along fronts over one hundred miles long, not only because 250,000 men out of a total of two millions on one side are engaged at a time, but because the infantry rifle and field piece are so accurate and so deadly that men cannot be as thickly massed as they were in Napoleon's day, or as late as the Franco-Prussian war .At Austerlitz 75,000 Frenchmen fought along an eight-mile front; at Wagram 170,000 Frenchmen along a ten-mile front. At Gravelotte 185,000 Germans formed a line five miles long.

Then came the South African war and with it the small-calibre magazine rifle that demonstrated the necessity of thinning out the fighting line until the final charge. But not until armies comparable in size with those now upon the battlefield had been led against an enemy, not, in a word, until the Russo-Japanese war had been fought, was it found necessary to make those radical changes in tactical regulations in accordance with which the present campaigns in France, eastern Prussia and Austria are conducted .

At Yalu, General Kuroki distributed 40,000 men in a line five miles long—exactly the same front occupied by the 185,000 Germans at Gravelotte. At Mukden, Russian and Japanese armies numbering each over 300,000 men opposed each other along a front seventy-five miles long. Kuropatkin sometimes had only one man for every four paces in the trenches. Since every commanding officer in Europe has learned the lesson of the Manchurian campaign by heart, it is certain that there are not more than 4000 to 5000 men to the mile along the fighting fronts of Europe, instead of six times that many in the Franco-Prussian war.—From "The War as Affected by New Inventions," by Waldemar Kaempffert, in the American Review of Reviews for October.

COMRADESHIP IN THE FIELD

English newspapers which have been received contain a pleasant anecdote of the fighting at Mons .It comes from the French paper the Liberte, and concerns a Scottish regiment which is not named. This regiment was occupying a trench, swept by violent rifle fire and artillery fire, when two privates noticed that a Frenchman attached to the battalion as interpreter occupied the most exposed spot in the trench One private said "The Frenchman is badly placed; let's widen his trench," and during a minute, paying no attention to the hail of bullets and shrapnel, the privates deepened the trench, and with the same calm resumed their places .

When You Want to Laugh---Eat!

And If You Want to Eat Without Food Fears Take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After Each Meal.

Laughter, smiles and mirth never go with a "caved-in" stomach. Fancy a-man-afraid-of-his-food laughing! There is always that haunting feeling that a sick stomach is nothing to be mirthful about.

"My old grouchy days are funny to me now."

Just make up your mind to help nature help herself. Give your body a chance to make good. Heal the raw edges of your stomach and give your blood the tools to make digestive fluids with.

There is only one way to make the body well—give it the chance to make itself well. Harmful and strong medicines handicap the system. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach just like food. They are dissolved and there they strengthen the weakened juices of the digestive apparatus until the digestion is made normal.

There is nothing mysterious or magical about them. Science has proved that certain ingredients make up the digestive juices. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are these concentrated ingredients—that is all there is to it. One grain of a certain ingredient contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food. This illustrates how you aid nature to restore her worn-out materials. When a stomach which is filled with food receives a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet, it is more able to digest the food than it would be without it. The work is not so hard nor the task so long.

When the meal is finally assimilated the entire system absorbs more nourishment and harmful food effects are eliminated easily, quickly and with the maximum of benefit.

Every drug store carries Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich, and a small sample package will be ma

FEW MINUTES! NO INDIGESTION, GAS, SOUR STOMACH--PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Digests All Food, Absorbs Gases and Stops Fermentation At Once

Wonder what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps; your head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—Just take Pape's Diapepsin, and in five minutes you will wonder what became of the indigestion and distress Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have a bad stomach A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps the stomach regulated and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is astonishing, Please don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; its so unnecessary.

Your Health Question

Keeping well is largely a matter of keeping every organ normally active. Livers that slow down and stomachs that falter need this Tonic Laxative—

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

At all Druggists and Stores throughout Canada

25 and 60 cents

FOR BETTER NERVES Abbey's "VITA" Tablets The Best Nerve Tonic

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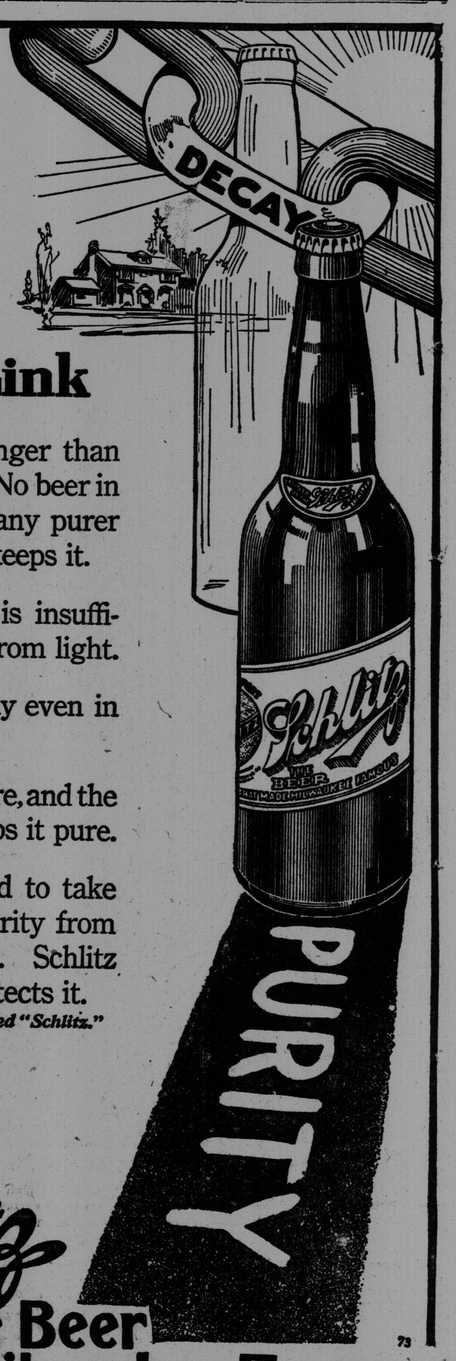
Light Bottle Is the Weak Link



No chain is stronger than its weakest link. No beer in a light bottle is any purer than that bottle keeps it.

The light bottle is insufficient protection from light.

Light starts decay even in pure beer.

Schlitz is made pure, and the Brown Bottle keeps it pure.

You are not asked to take any risk of impurity from exposure to light. Schlitz Brown Bottle protects it.

See that Crown is branded "Schlitz."

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Schlitz The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

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QUEBEC DOES WELL FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

(Montreal Gazette.)

The province of Quebec will contribute $25,000 in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.

Already a sum of more than $70,000 had been collected in Montreal for the aid of the Belgian people, while the contributions in kind embrace almost everything from mitts and hats to carloads of flour. With the province's gift of $25,000 the total funds in sight are well on towards $100,000. It was said yesterday by H. Prud'homme, who has taken charge of the work of receiving contributions to this fund, that he had received word from the Belgian government that more than anything else the Belgian people needed clothing, either old or new. The message from the Belgian government was that so clean a sweep had been made by the German armies in ravaging the country that the people there were facing the winter without any sort of supplies of suitable wearing apparel, while the majority had no means of securing proper clothing. With a hard winter coming on it was asked that especially such clothing as was available be forwarded without delay.

Fortunately, Mr. Prud'homme said, the committee had received a very large amount of clothing, this embracing every kind imaginable, old and new, for boys, women, men and children. Much of this was second-hand, but, owing to climatic conditions here in winter, the majority of the clothing sent in was just the sort of stuff needed to keep the Belgian people warm.

Already forty or fifty tons of clothing have been collected there. This will be shipped within a week or two, with such supplies as come in in the meantime.

Will Avoid German Seizure.

Arrangements have been made by which all these contributions of clothing and supplies shall be centralized in Montreal and shipped from here to the Belgian minister at London. There the minister will make such arrangements as may be necessary to get the clothing sent over to Belgium. In the present position, with Antwerp also attacked, it is impossible to ship direct to Belgium, and it is thought probable that the final shipment of the Canadian contributions from England to Belgium will be made by a British warship. The distribution of the supplies will then be made directly by the Belgian government. In this way it is figured that there will be no possibility of the Canadian gifts being seized by the Germans.

In addition to the $50,000 from the Dominion government, the $25,000 from the Quebec provincial government, the $5,000 from the Saskatchewan government, and the general subscriptions of $3,467 already acknowledged the Belgian committee yesterday received sums which, with over $6,000 already collected by the Montreal Board of Trade, bring the cash contributions to about $95,000.

Mr. Prud'homme yesterday received a letter from J. S. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, in which the author of the Kingdom Papers stated he had arranged for a gift of 150 sacks of flour as his contribution to the fund, which would be delivered to Mr. Prud'homme's order. In addition to this the Lake of the Woods Milling Company has promised a contribution of flour, while the 5,000 sacks of flour donated by the Alberta government are expected here shortly.

WINDSOR SALT

The most famous product of the most modern Salt works on the continent.

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A MIDDY'S LETTER

Here is a cheery letter from a midshipman in one of the British battleships that are waiting for the German fleet to come out of hiding; it appeared in the London Morning Post:—"A rumor got about that we had been sunk, some wooden gear that we had thrown overboard having been found. We have not been sunk yet, nor, I am sorry to say, have we sunk any Germans .By the time this fetches up, however, I hope we shall have met them, captured most of them, and sunk the rest. We are all itching for a scrap, and this routine is getting monotonous .We go to night defence-stations for three-and-a-half hours every night, and sleep in our clothes during our watch off and after daylight We .got into harbor to coal every four or five days. In the daytime at sea we have nothing to do except to rig night defence gear (searchlights are stowed below at daylight), do physical drill, running round the ship, etc., to keep ourselves fit, and occasionally going to action stations .

"Of course there have been various alarms, when we have had to rush to our stations .But they are generally caused by some ham-handed horse marine firing a gun by mistake, or by some swivel-eyed lookout seeing one of our own ships and thinking it the enemy, or mistaking a treacle-tin for the periscope of a submarine .Anyhow, none of them have come to anything; but they tend to relieve the monotony, although at the expense of sleep, which is a rare luxury, especially at night.

"We have to sleep in the signal house so as to be near our searchlights, and we are waked up every two or three minutes by signalmen coming in and falling over our fee .It is the only place where they can switch on a light to read signals .But in spite of these little inconveniences, I dare say we come off better than you .I am very sorry for everybody left at home; the war must affect them much more than it does us."

BABY'S FACE MASS OF ERUPTION

Spread Over Head and Neck. Caused Disfigurement, Burning and Itching. Could Not Get Any Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

1 Hibernia Ave., West Toronto, Ont.—"First we noticed a rash on our child's face, which soon began to spread all over his head and then around his neck. I thought it was going all over his body. It was in red patches on his face, then pimples began to form which broke and matter was running from them. His face and head was a mass of eruption and it caused a very bad disfigurement, also burning and itching. The child could not get any sleep. I tried several kinds of ointments and powders but with no success for about two months. The rash seemed to get worse. Little blisters would form then burst and a lot of discharge would come out.

"We tried ——— Ointment and ——— but to no good effect. After the child had been suffering about two months we were recommended to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After a few applications it gave relief and the child began to get some sleep. In about six weeks Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely healed the trouble and not a scar is left." (Signed) Mrs. Wm. Tucker, Feb. 19, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."