

SERVIAN CAPTURE OF SEMLIN IS HAILED BY BLOW TO AUSTRIANS

The French Crown Prince Frederick William, who has with him a portion of the Prince of Wurtemberg's army, is still fighting, and all that the French report says of this battle is that there is no great change in the situation, there being alternate advances and retreats.

The Germans have brought up some siege guns against Nancy, and here, as in the Vosges, it is reported there is no change in the situation. The British public seems well satisfied with the result of the battle so far as it has gone, but the military experts warn them that it is not over yet. It is suggested by some of the military men as being possible that the French are only holding the line of the Marne on sufferance, while the Germans are making some changes in their line of communications. Among these experts it is considered that there is no reason to suppose that the German army has yet been fought to a standstill.

BELGIANS HARASS ENEMY.

The distress of the German right wing, however, has given the little Belgian army another opportunity to do something, and it is taking advantage of it by harassing the German reinforcements, which are hurrying south to Gen. Von Kluk's assistance, and also to attack the German left in Belgium. As only a few troops of the German line are left there, the Belgians have only to cope with the Landstorm.

It is reported that Germany is withdrawing troops from Alsace, but whether they are for the Prussian frontier or to support the armies which are facing the allies in western France has not been disclosed. It is considered likely, however, that the general staff will gather all the forces it can to get thru the French force east of Paris, either by the route they have been trying for the past week or thru Luneville.

AUSTRIANS RESIST STOUTLY.

In Galicia, the Austrians, who are being supported by Germans, are still putting up a fight against the Russians, also it had been predicted for days that their surrender or annihilation was imminent. Near Krasnik on Wednesday, and add that sanguinary fighting is proceeding on the Tomaszow-Rawa front as far as the Dniester River.

It is apparent that Gen. Ruzsky's enveloping movement is not developing as rapidly as was expected, and it may have been delayed by the offensive movement, which, according to Berlin advices, the Austrians have resumed in the Lemberg district.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CHECKED?

Matters are getting a little more interesting in East Prussia, where for a while Russia is said to have had things virtually her own way. The Germans are reported now to have moved some of their best troops into this section of the theatre of war, and the Russians are said to have been compelled to withdraw. Petrograd says its only retirements have been its advance guards, who are keeping in touch with the German advance, but the Germans claim to have scored another victory over the Russians, who are said to have received a severe check between Aug. 25 and 27.

It is possible the Austrians have kept the Russians busy in Galicia to enable Germany to get her troops into East Prussia before the Russians were able to dispose of the Austrians and sweep down upon Silesia, Posen and Servia.

SERVIA CELEBRATES VICTORY.

Servia is celebrating another victory over Austria, having taken Semlin, just across the river from Belgrade, the Servian capital, which has been under an intermittent bombardment ever since the commencement of the war. This success, it is thought, may enable Servia, which is also advancing into Bosnia, to put an end to the guns which have been so long firing on her capital.

Turkey has taken advantage of Europe's occupation to abrogate capitulations which she so long had objected to. Her diplomats deny that this means or implies any bellicose attitude on her part, and say Turkey believes the time has arrived when she should enjoy the same status as other independent countries, particularly as Great Britain and Austria have just agreed to the abrogations of capitulations in the territory which Greece recently acquired from the Turkish Empire.

GERMAN CENTRE IN RETREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Official despatches received here today from the French War Office say the German centre line again was in retreat today. It is said the Kaiser's army is in disorder, and that the Germans have been driven back from 37 to 48 miles. The war office is authority for the statement that thousands of the enemy have surrendered, and that the Kaiser's men have not advanced in five days.

While the allies have been signally successful in the French theatre of war, despatches from Berlin via Amsterdam declare that the Germans have gained another notable success over the Russians in East Prussia. It was stated at the war office in Berlin that the German army after a sharp encounter completely crushed the left flank of the Russian army in East Prussia. The Russians are said to be in full retreat.

AUSTRIANS ON OFFENSIVE?

As a result of the victory, Berlin reports, the way has now been opened for an attack on the Russian main army in Russian Poland, along the line to Warsaw. It may also be possible for the Germans to flank the Russians, whose forces, the war office adds, have been reduced from sending additional reinforcements to Galicia, where the Austrians have assumed the offensive.

After their successful repulse of the fierce onslaught made by the German armies commanded by Crown Prince Frederick William, Gen. Von Kluk, and Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, to pierce the French lines, victory of vast importance rests with the allies today. The invaders are now in retreat along the greater part of the 120-mile battle line.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The British official press bureau gave out the following announcement:

"The general retirement of the enemy continues. The British forces yesterday captured 1500 prisoners, including wounded, and several guns, maxims, and large quantities of transports. The enemy is retreating rapidly east of Soissons in some disorder. (Soissons is 57 miles from the outer works of Paris, north of Meaux, where the German advance was last reported, and shows the German retreat has been nearly 45 miles.)

OFFICIAL FRENCH STATEMENT.

The official statement of the French War Office, telegraphed here from Bordeaux, where it was issued at 3.15 this afternoon, reports that the French offensive movement continues to success. It is related that the Germans have now been pushed back for 60 to 75 kilometres, or from 37 to 46 miles. The official statement says: "In four days of continuous fighting the Germans have been pushed back from 60 to 75 kilometres.

"The first phase of the battle of the Marne River is very favorable to the allies. The Germans are retreating on the right and centre. The armies led by the Crown Prince William and the Prince of Wurtemberg, who have been attacking the French forces from the Ourain River, which enters the Marne near Vitry, have been unable to advance.

SITUATION IS CHANGED.

"The general situation is now completely changed. Since Sept. 6 the enemy has been unable to advance at any point on our lines. The armies of General Von Kluk and General Von Buelow have battled furiously but vainly in an attempt to break the French centre on a plateau north of Sezanne and Vitry. (This latter statement indicates a change in the German positions, as heretofore it was believed that General Von Kluk was in command of the German right.)

"The Franco-English advance continues with dogged persistence. The offensive operations are of the most effective character. The British marksmanship is deadly, and is proving effective."

"The fighting in the east of Paris is apparently developing into an abandonment by the Germans of their advanced position. The

Kaiser's forces are announced to be retiring along the greater part of the line. The French and British evidently have made a strong successful offensive movement, causing the German hosts to fall back at some points as much as 45 miles.

THREE ARMIES REPULSED.

"The most furious onslaughts, sometimes from the French and sometimes from the German side, occupied about the centre of an extensive line in the vicinity of Vitry-le-Francois. The three armies, commanded, respectively, by General Von Kluk, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wurtemberg, formed a junction and repeatedly hurled their heavy masses of troops forward to assault the French positions with the greatest vigor, but they were unable to achieve their object of beating the allies' centre and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies.

"Together the British and French forces offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the Germans to retreat. The fighting lasted through last night, and the allies' positions, it is understood, are greatly improved today.

"A rainstorm is becoming a deluge, but it has not interfered with operations. However, it has caused great discomfort to the troops."

LONDON BANKERS TO MEET.

Following the introduction of a new bill of exchange act over night, which protects bill holders from loss thru days because of the war in presenting bills for payment, bankers will favorably resume weekly meetings at the Royal Exchange next week. They purpose to fix foreign rates.

The banking community is evidently grateful for the new act. Private business in stocks was moderate today. There was a good advance in the street, notwithstanding the weather. Consols were 68 1/4. The government may peg consols by establishing a minimum quotation for future demand for future redemption purposes without fixing a minimum dealing price.

EARLY OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement given out this afternoon says: "The general retreat of the enemy continued yesterday. In several guns, Maxims, and a large quantity of transports. The enemy is retreating very rapidly east of Soissons, in some disorder."

"From telegrams received late today it is learned that the number of Germans captured yesterday was higher than reported. Several bodies of infantry were found hiding in the woods, having been left behind on account of the rapid retirement of their forces. They surrendered at sight."

"This and the rifling of villages and evidences of drunkenness point to the demoralization of a routed enemy."

THE SAILOR'S PRAYER.

Every seaman in the British fleet has been presented with a card on which is printed a "sailor's prayer," and a request that he put it in his cap. The prayer is as follows:

"Oh, Heavenly Father, forgive me my sins and strengthen me in all that is right. Grant me help to carry out my duties faithfully and bravely. Bless and protect the officers and men on this ship, and shelter all I love from harm in my absence, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen."

ATTACKING VERDUN FORTS.

A correspondent in Copenhagen of a news agency cables that despatches received there from Berlin announce that the general headquarters of Crown Prince Frederick William have been established west of Verdun, in France. Parts of his army, the message declares, have attacked forts south of Verdun, which since yesterday has been bombarded by German heavy artillery.

Despatches from Ghent say that the Belgian troops are pursuing a German army corps which is marching toward France.

It is said that the battle in the vicinity of Chateau Sezanne and Vitry-le-Francois was most deadly. The heaviest losses were to the armies of General Von Buelow and Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg. The Germans were forced to fall back, completely beaten, after they had tried time and again in a vain effort to break the French lines. Artillery was used to great effect, and thousands of Germans were mowed down. The French then assumed the offensive and rolled the enemy back on the marshes of St. Gond. The battle continues, and on the French right heavy fighting was in progress.

RUSSIANS TAKE TOMASZOW.

A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says the Russians have captured Tomaszow, Russian Poland, after a sanguinary conflict.

NEWS AGENCY CORRECTS MISTAKE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—The Vas Dias Agency which circulated the official communication from Berlin, in which Gen. Von Stein admitted German reverses, now announces that in "consequence of a blunder at the German end of the wire," this official message wrongly set forth the issues. The following correction should be made, the agency says: "To the eastward of Paris and in the vicinity and across the Marne, parts of the German forces were attacked by hostile forces from Paris. After fierce fighting between Meaux and Montmirail they repulsed the enemy, and even themselves advanced, but on the receipt of news of the arrival of a strong hostile force on the left the Germans had to retire, but were not pursued by the enemy. Our troops captured some thousands of prisoners and fifty guns."

KAISER AT LUXEMBURG.

The Kaiser is now at the City of Luxemburg with his general staff, according to The Nieuwe Van Den Tag. He is reported to be occupying the German legation building there. A strong detachment of Uhlans is camped there, and watch is kept at night by a corps of aviators to prevent an attack by air on the emperor.

POINCARE DENOUNCES CALUMNY.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 11.—(Midnight)—President Poincare today cabled President Wilson as follows:

"Mr. President—I am informed that the German Government has sought to surprise your excellency's good faith by alleging that dum-dum balls are manufactured in the French state factory and used by our soldiers. This calumny is but an audacious attempt to reverse roles."

"Germany has since the beginning of the war used dum-dum bullets and violated the law of nations. On Aug. 18 and several times since we have had occasion to bring these acts to the notice of your excellency and the powers signatories of The Hague convention."

MAY REOCCUPY MÜHLHAUSEN.

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—The French army seems to be operating in Upper Alsace continuously, its latest move being to occupy Muhlhausen again.

GERMANS LEAVE MARNE VALLEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The French embassy received a despatch from the French foreign office at Bordeaux, declaring that the allies have gained decided advantages in the fighting against the German right wing. The message says the first German army corps was forced to cross the River Marne, and that German troops have left portions of that river valley.

Despite reports from Berlin to the contrary, the foreign office declares that the fall of Maubeuge had not been confirmed, and that part of the German advance in the Champagne forest had been lost.

INVITED TO LEAVE EGYPT.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 11.—(Via London, 10 p.m.)—By invitation of the British military authorities, the German charge d'affaires and the Austrian diplomatic agent departed from Egypt today.

HAMILTON LIBERAL IN PATRIOTIC CAUSE

National Fund Swelled by Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars.

MORE STILL EXPECTED

Hamilton Regiments Active in Recruiting—Baker's Bread Confiscated.

By a Staff Reporter.
Hamilton, Saturday Morning, Sept. 12.—The grand total realized by the three-day patriotic campaign for the national fund which closed last night, reached \$180,602. The headquarters of the association on East King street will be kept open a week to receive further donations. This total does not include all subscriptions promised, and it is expected that it will reach \$200,000. The \$600 subscription from the Canadian Club has not yet been handed in, while it is expected that the employees of several firms will give a day's pay. Chinese citizens gave \$41,500.

The announcement of the result of the campaign was made at a luncheon of the district Church of the Centenary Methodist Church, the chairman, Col. J. S. Hendrie, stated that this was the largest subscription ever taken up in Hamilton.

It was suggested by some of the workers that all the money taken in over the \$150,000 originally set for the fund, should be devoted to the relief fund, but this suggestion did not meet with the approval of the majority, who claimed that this could be best used for the Thirteenth Parade.

Over 550 men turned out at the weekly parade of the Royal 13th Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ross, last night. A recruiting class of 85 men all handed in \$1.00 to the C.M.C. They are now again up to full strength. The 2nd Dragoons recruited some new men and marched to Victoria Park, where they were drilled.

Confiscated Bread.
The police confiscated fifty loaves of bread from the store of Ascenzo and Castillo, 15 Imperial street, on the charge that it was under the regulation weight last night. A police court case will follow.

Rev. Mr. Drummond Preached.
Rev. Mr. Drummond, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, preached at the service of intercession for victory in St. John's Presbyterian Church.

COMPLETE ALTERATION

(Continued From Page 1.)

Gond and Sommesous district and fell back in the region west of Vitry-le-Francois.

No Change Here.
"On the Marne river as between the Argonne forest and the River Meuse, where the armies of the Prince of Wurtemberg and the crown prince of Austria were engaged, the fighting was still going on with alternate advances and retreats but without any great change in the situation."

"The general situation has thus been completely transformed during the last two days both from strategic and tactical points of view. Not only have our troops stopped the German march which they thought was a victorious one, but the enemy has fallen back before us at nearly every point."

The following statement was issued later in the day:
"First—On the left wing our success increases. Our progress has continued. North of the River Marne and in the direction of Soissons and Compiègne the Germans have abandoned to us great quantities of ammunition stores, some wounded and some prisoners. We have taken another flag. The British army has captured 11 guns and some important stores, and has taken from 1200 to 1500 prisoners."

"Second—In the centre the army has given in right flank on its front between Sezanne and Revinny. The Germans have not yet fallen back from L'Argonne. Notwithstanding the strain to which our troops had been subjected during the last five days of battle, they still find energy to pursue the enemy on its left wing."

"In Lorraine and the Vosges—There is no change in this territory."
"Austria-Russian centre of operations—The Austrian centre of operations at Lemberg, has not been able to assume the offensive, and in spite of heavy reinforcements it is being repulsed. On the front between Lorraine and Rawa, and the River Dniester the Russians are besieging the fortified town of Grodeck. The second Austrian army has been attacked near Tomaszow and has been compelled to retreat."

"Austria-Servian centre of operation—The Servian troops have crossed the River Sava at Shabatz and Obrovatz. In Bosnia they have assumed the offensive in the direction of Visegrad."

HEARST AND THE KAISER.

You got to quit klohn' my dawg aroun'!

It doesn't matter if he is a houn'!

BIG ATTENDANCE LIKELY

The meeting of the Board of Trade to be held in the rotunda of the board, Monday at 4.30 p.m., to consider the formation of a rifle club, promises to be largely attended. Already a number of the members have declared themselves in favor of the movement.

KNITTING FACTORY REOPENS.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 11.—The Oxford Knitting Company, which closed down its plant here shortly after the beginning of the war, resumed operations on Monday with its full staff of 150 hands.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Sir: Yesterday we had a heart-to-heart talk in print with the president of the Bankers' Association—you, doubtless, are more in contact with him than are we—and to the end that we might get from him some explanation of the course of that body in refusing to recognize bank notes in clearing-house settlements as legal tender, and thereby, as we were able to show, to more or less block the operation of the generous provisions of parliament to tide over the prevailing widespread money stringency. The act containing these relief measures was carried thru the house in rapid style by yourself and is now entered up on the law books as "an Act to Conserve the Commercial and Financial Interests of Canada" in time of war or when a financial crisis impends.

We do not know that our written conversation has yet reached him or that he will pay attention to it, men busy with banking these days have little time for public concern, unless indeed a banker thinks he owes something to the people who have, by way of parliament, made him and his co-bankers, and given them great privileges also; for not only to issue one hundred millions in bank notes, but, in case of war, or even "apprehended financial crisis," to have these promises-to-pay made current everywhere and, legal tender in settlement of every obligation; this as a usual thing, the holder is entitled to demand gold.

And yet somehow we think that a bank manager and a railway president are public officials, subject to question, bound to make answer as public representatives. But not everyone agrees with us in this proposition. But the right honorable gentleman who occupies in Finance a similar position to the one you do in Canada, thinks so, too; he threatened the other day "to name" in parliament some bankers that have not a fourth of the privileges and much less pedestalatory prominence than have our bankers. And so we still think that a newspaper is entitled to put a banker a question. Few of our newspapers are thus affected—the some of them hasten to answer for the banker! They even beat "the poor relatives of the banker, known as the financial press."

But let us come to the point of this special letter to you, namely: Have you found out, as we have found out, that a very pronounced money stringency still prevails all over Canada, and while the public are beginning to feel the benefit of your legislation, there is no great relief yet in sight unless in some way the measures you passed are stimulated into activity? For instance, your well-considered measure for "excess issue" by the banks seems to be dead; and the reason that we get for it is that some of the banks, especially those who dominate the Bankers' Association, are able, as long as they can prevent legal-tender settlements in the clearing house, to prevent other banks from putting out the excess issue that they are authorized to do. For if banks have to settle in the clearing house every day for notes of this character it will keep them busy providing gold to meet them, as in the present practice. But if they can put out their excess issue now and the public take them, and we know they will gladly take them, and if they will go thru the clearing house as legal tender—they are entitled to do this by law today—then such issue will remain in circulation and be more or less a standing stimulus to business.

If, therefore, you can see your way, following the example of Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer of England, and "name" the Bankers' Association into an appreciation of duty, they would have to come off their perch and accept bank notes as legal clearings between banks. For instance, of the \$114,000,000 of paid-up bank capital, it has come to our knowledge within the last three or four days, that banks in the group representing \$40,000,000 of this paid-up capital are anxious to see bank clearings effected with bank notes in order that these banks may be of service to the public; and there must be still others; and yet, as far as we can make out, about five of the banks who profess to be very "strong" and who wish to make no more commitments, and who wish to take no more risks, notwithstanding the duties to the public that are supposed to go with their franchise, are taking what we call an unpatriotic stand in blocking the useful employment of the excess issue. Why do you not deal with these big bank managers as Lloyd George has dealt with them, and tell them that because of the increased privileges they lately got from parliament, they, too, must take risks as the government has taken risks and "do something to finance business?"

If these gentlemen stand out against using excess circulation you can still insist on other bank notes passing in the clearing house. But there is another and greater thing that you will do, and that is to name the banks who would like to see you do, via, announcing that you will convert the excess bank-note issue of banks into Dominion notes under the recent law passed by you; and that, inasmuch as these Dominion notes are as good as gold, the banks, once they are in possession of them, will have no trouble with them in the clearing house. They need never go into the clearing house, they will remain in circulation and be a source of strength to the business of the country! That's something worth doing.

And allow us to remind you that there is another gentleman on this continent, occupant of a position similar to yours, and that is the secretary of the treasury at Washington, McAdoo, by name, a worthy member of the Wilson cabinet. This gentleman has been empowered by congress to issue \$600,000,000 of national notes of the United States and to lend them to any of the banks of the country wishing the use of this money in order to move the crops! Now, we are about to move the crops in this country, and if you take the excess issue of our banks—and the excess issue of the public; and there must be still others; and yet, as far as we can make out, was mainly created in the first place to move the crops—and turn it into Dominion notes, it will be the most efficacious currency that ever came into use in this country; and once it came into use it would never go out of use. Have you the courage to do this, Mr. Minister?

But if you do this, you will have to print your Dominion notes in all denominations, like the banks do, and once you have this issue-out anybody receiving money at the banks will be entitled to get it in Dominion notes; and gradually bank notes will give place to national notes; and the banks will have to make some reasonable arrangement with the government to get a supply of national notes. We said the other day that as a start-off we would give Dominion notes to the banks up to the amount of their paid-up capital at 10 per cent. per year. Here is your opportunity. You can follow Mr. McAdoo, and you can follow Mr. Lloyd George, and you may become a great factor in the life of this country. Be a George, be a McAdoo, be a White.

In fact, we are so confident that you will do this, that we propose to send you a message by wire tomorrow, especially in view of the fact that you will not have received this letter; but a wire will reach you, and our wire to you will reach you something like the following:
"Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, Ottawa: Would you, under the new legislation, convert the excess note issue of the banks into Dominion notes, say, at the 5 per cent. rate provided by law in the clause authorizing the issue of an amount of Dominion notes, as against approved securities? The banks pay 5 per cent. on excess issue, so it comes out even."
"Toronto World."

We have heard a man who suggested a thing like this, called by an important personage at Ottawa a John Baptist, as you may know. But it is a good thing, sometimes to be a John Baptist and take the consequences that attend on that great precursor and pioneer in good work. No one need ever be ashamed of John the Baptist, or Lloyd George, or McAdoo. If you delay your action, or if you do not act, or if you do not act, or if you do not act, you will have lost a success of the allies improves conditions, or if it does not, you will have lost a great opportunity, and one of the few things that come to the high or the low is a great opportunity. When it comes you should meet it on the doorstep with a well-welcome.

Extending to you our very best appreciation and respect.
The Toronto World.

LONDON GIVES FREELY TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 11.—London's three days' war relief fund campaign came to a close tonight. One hundred thousand dollars was the sum, aimed at, and \$140,000 was secured by the business men who canvassed the city. The Boy Scouts are to be on the street corners tomorrow to receive further donations to the fund.

BODY CAST UP BY LAKE.

THELDFORD, Ont., Sept. 11.—Awaiting identification here is the body of a sailor, another victim of the great lakes storm of last November, which was today thrown up on the shore of Lake Huron at a point about 10 miles from here. The body is that of a man about 45 years of age, and weighing about 200 pounds.

ENLARGING FORT HENRY.

KINGSTON, Sept. 11.—Fort Henry is undergoing extensive alterations so as to accommodate the prisoners coming daily. The 14th Regiment has opened a hospital at the fort.

MICHIGAN MILLIONAIRE TO JOIN BRITISH STAFF

Canadian Press Despatch.

SARNIA, Sept. 11.—In response to a cablegram, George Moore, a millionaire racing man of St. Clair, Mich., formerly of London, Eng., leaves here in a day or so for France to act as de camp to Sir John French during the European war. Sir John and Mr. Moore have long been intimate friends.

HAMILTON HOTELS

NOTICE—AUTO TOURISTS
To accommodate automobilists, we are serving Table d'Hôte dinner daily from 12.30 to 3 o'clock. Highest standard of cuisine and service.

HOTEL ROYAL, Hamilton

E. PULLAN

BUYS ALL GRADES OF WASTE PAPER

ADELAIDE 750. Office: 400 Adelaide St.

GERMAN LOCAL

Written Express

Special Direct Copy

LONDON, Sept. 11.—After the experience years that it is impossible and militant civilians by side in the same.

Does it follow the most necessarily of any the other? Are the conditions unavailing may not antagonism without its own character?

By militant civilian social system possessing all or most of organized primarily warfare. By pacifism mean one which must of education and apply the great major who have no relation tant minimum of military necessities.

The Problem of To

The type of the form Germany; of the late United States of Am. Its peculiar virtues.

The general experience been that the mill overruns or destroys an alternative, forces a condition of capitalism. That has an effect of the man state upon Jugation and ignominy Manches inflicted upon in the east, such as would happen States if Canada succeeded maments and univers seem to be the alternate pacific state.

The problem of the present time is whether state, or peacefully be so organized as to out disarm and be harmless the state.

Will It Rise Again?

A hundred years ago to do this with France was stamped out in Prussia in Berlin. If it London or Paris or Prussia? Or can the Pacific take arms and them aside? The virages of militarism manifest. Compared it is like a clenched fist hand. It marches.

Patience do not desert itself it can be by a hand. It is a constant participation, you vote, the shine does the rest.

Peace is Harder

This is a thing that very rarely understand man makes his choice when he decides to resist, he does not expect, exacting things. Simple and easy thing. He aban- nular, yet instinctively takes up something, al, elaborate and d.

The ways of peace intricate paths. A more perplexing to weary and united, more liable to attack also to a morbid elopment within. Live in it, it makes a

THE

The World has advantage of the regular price for news vendors. The Daily News, more than the price report the name of policeman.

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