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The finest collection of Dress Materials.—Woollens, Silks, and Velvets in Plain and Fancy. New Fancy Silks and Colored Velvets to give the necessary finishing touches to a smart suit or dress. An entirely new lot of the Newest Laces and Trimmings.

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MANITOBA'S NEW LEADER.

Sir "Jam" Aikins Is a Knight With a Record.

Sir James Albert Manning Aikins, M.A., K.C.M.G., the new leader of the Conservative party in Manitoba, is more familiarly known to the people of the Western Provinces as "Jam" Aikins, because of the sequence of his initials, than he is by his more high sounding title. This is only natural, for he has only been a knight since June of last year, while he has been "Jam" since boyhood. He is expected to do great things by the Manitoba Conservatives.

Like so many others of the West's public men, Sir James was Ontario-born and educated. He first saw daylight in Grahamsville, in the County of Peel, Upper Canada, 64 years ago, and is the son of the late Senator James C. Aikins, who was from 1852 to 1886 Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. He received his education at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto. He was graduated in arts in 1875, and was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1878. One year later he went to Manitoba, being called to the Bar there in that year. He was appointed counsel for the Department of Justice after taking up residence in Winnipeg, and in 1880 was appointed by the Dominion Government as one of the Royal Commission to investigate the administration of justice in the North-West Territories.

In 1884 the honor of Queen's Counsel was conferred upon him. From 1887 to 1912 he was counsel for the C. P. R., which position he relinquished on his decision to retire from public and business life. In the same year, however, he responded to the call from the Conservatives of Brandon to represent them in the Dominion election, and was successful in the contest. At present he represents that constituency in the Dominion House, but will have to resign his seat at Ottawa to lead the Province organization.

Sir James took a great part in the drafting of the Macdonald liquor bill of 1900, which bill will be included in the Conservatives' platform to be brought down at the forthcoming election. He has also taken a high and active interest in education matters, and represented Canada at the International Congress on Moral Education held at The Hague in 1912. He was also a member of the Royal Commission concerning agricultural education in 1902, and chairman of the Royal Commission concerning Manitoba University in 1907.

The new leader has been a member of the Manitoba Law Society since 1880, and has served as its secretary-treasurer and president. Today Sir James is president of the Canadian Bar Association.

Sir James took a deep interest in the militia, and holds the ranks of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 90th Rifles and Honorary Colonel of the 99th Manitoba Rangers. Sir James has figured largely in the public life of the community, being the senior member of the legal firm of Aikins, Fullerton, Foley & Newcombe, and of Aikins, Loftus & Aikins, Winnipeg. He is also president of the General Assets and Liabilities Corporation, and is the proprietor of the following companies: Northern Trusts, Canadian Fire Insurance, and Canadian Indemnity, while he is Canadian director of the Gresham Life Assurance Society.

MONUMENT TO VICTIMS.

Salvationists to Erect Memorial to Those Lost on Empress.

The Salvation Army is to erect a very fine monument in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, to the Army victims in the Empress of Ireland disaster. It is to be cut out of red granite, and will stand 13 feet high. The base of it, which will be embedded in granite rock, will be five feet square. The clay model shows the design clearly and suitably, consisting in the manner in which so many of the followers met their death. On the base of the monument, which will be about three feet in height, will be the names of the officers who were killed in the disaster. It is expected that the unveiling of the monument will take place in October. It will stand in the centre of 22 graves in the plot acquired by the Army just a short time before the disaster occurred. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500. When erected, a picture of it will be taken, showing the graves around it, and copies of the picture will be sent to the friends and relatives of the victims as mementoes.

Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

The annual report of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association for 1914 has been issued. It is packed with useful information regarding the working of the apiary. The "Question Drawer" covers a large variety of topics, the replies being given by practical, expert beekeepers. Among the subjects dealt with at greater length are foul brood, the advantages or otherwise of specializing in beekeeping, putting up a honey exhibit, growing sweet clover for honey production, and methods of introducing queens. The report of the secretary on an apiary inspection and demonstrations in the Province is most complete, and the discussions upon it, and also upon the other topics, show that the beekeepers of Ontario are live men who are well able to think and speak for themselves.

AN INTERMENT CAMP.

How Canada's Aliens Are Cared for in the North.

At a certain point in New Ontario the party of newspapermen and railway officials who made the initial trip on the National Express to Winnipeg passed the most flourishing settlement that crossed their vision since the train pulled out of Cochrane on its first run over Canada's new railway. It is not the usual sort of a settlement one meets in the wilderness. It is not a Hudson Bay trading post now, nor is its chief activity the sale of corner lots to strangers. Its form of municipal government is unusual, being organized on the principle of the absolute monarchy, with a ruling class and compulsory labor and all that goes with it.

It is an interment camp. Its name is spelled Kapuskasing; but it is not usually pronounced. Most people prefer to know it by the name of the station, Macpherson. A football game was in progress when the National drew up. A crowd of Austrians and a scattering of red-headed Turks were the spectators. Interest in the game was replaced by the phenomenon of a train formed solely of passenger and express coaches. But none of them offered to approach the tracks, and the passengers who alighted remained close to the train. One of the train party forgot about war regulations and climbed a pile of brick to "snap" the encampment. Before he had his camera focused a sergeant and several privates in various stages of shocked excitement closed in on him and prevented him from unwittingly committing what is now a serious offense.

The camp consists of a row of tar-papered one-story shacks, set in the middle of a large clearing. Here approximately a thousand Austrians and Turks are gathered. There are only about a hundred and fifty of the latter, but they cause more trouble than all the rest put together. Their pet folly is to refuse to work. When that happens they are made to work. This system of compulsion, we were told, is a deep, dark secret in which not even the officers of the camp share. Suffice it to say that invariably the Turks do work sooner or later.

At one time or another a few of the prisoners have escaped from the camp, but none of them enjoyed more than a few hours of freedom. Without exception they have been rounded up and returned to camp Kapuskasing.

Their labor consists of clearing the land. One of the soldiers on duty at the right-of-way outskirts of the camp informed us that nearly two hundred acres had already been cleared. If the war lasts long enough, Macpherson station will find itself the centre of a farming district, potentially one of the richest in Ontario.

After hours the prisoners are given a wide range of freedom to enjoy themselves. They play football, or watch the soldiers play; improvise sports of their own, or go a boating on the river in large punts which have been provided for their amusement.

Their diet includes a form of sausage popular among Austrians, sometimes beef, bread, jam and the like. Their rations are as good as those served the soldiers, healthful and satisfying. They are living an out-of-door life and are gaining in knowledge of the wild. When the war is over they will be given first chance to return to their native land, they have cleared. Altogether there are worse things than being an alien enemy in a Canadian military interment camp.

Holes in His Overcoat.

Major Byng Hall, D.S.O., First British Columbia Regiment, now a prisoner at Bischofswerda, had an exciting experience in the second battle of Ypres when he and his men were surrounded by the Germans. He forgot to put up his hands with the result that a German only a few yards distant fired two shots at him in quick succession. Fortunately the bullets went through his outer coat. The German was about to see what a third shot would do when Private Hills caught hold of Major Byng Hall and rushed him into a group of men and the major had no more holes made in his overcoat. In a letter in which Major Byng Hall refers to the battle, he says: "All our officers were cool and the men simply splendid; their discipline was the best I ever saw."

Major Byng Hall adds: "This prison here is an infantry barracks, quite new and beautifully clean; we are well treated and have nothing to complain of. The food is naturally not English, but we can buy what we want at a canteen. My knowledge of German is very useful."

Major Hall has seen considerable service. As a young officer he was with the 34th Sikh Pioneers in the China-Boxer campaign. Whilst there he was ordered to raise a body of Chinese police for the district and for eighteen months was engaged in chasing brigands. Whilst doing this he won the D.S.O.

Douglas Hallam Honored.

Lieut. Theodore Douglas Hallam, of Toronto, who has been serving at the Dardanelles with the armored car section, is one of the two officers of this section mentioned in despatches from Sir Ian Hamilton.

Lieut. Hallam is recuperating in London, having been five times wounded and suffering from sickness. He came to England with the first Canadian contingent, and exchanged into the naval service. He is the only Canadian yet serving in the Dardanelles.

Roasts retain their natural flavor—bread, cakes, puddings, etc., baked in a

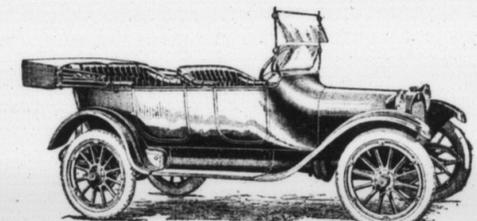
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The Transcript

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

The inventions of man are as nothing compared to the schemes woman devises to raise money for church and patriotic work.

Fears are expressed that when this great war is over Canada will be cursed with a military aristocracy. The country, irrespective of party, has had a fair amount of esteem for Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, but if he goes into the business of making honorary colonels wholesale out of every Tom, Dick and Harry who has a hankering for wearing regimentals and staying around home, which it is intimated he is starting out to do, the tombooleery will soon overbalance his usefulness.

The writs for the last Dominion election were returnable on the seventh of October, 1911. The present House of Commons will, therefore, come to an end by effluxion of time on the seventh of October, 1916. In such case, the constitution does not prescribe the time of holding an election except inferentially by directing that there should be a session of parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between two sessions. If the present House of Commons were to sit in parliament till July next, it would apparently be possible and lawful to defer the elections till June, 1917.

The notion that the possession of wealth entitles a man to toist his weird opinions upon the public appears to be generally accepted by money-loving people, who judge all things by the dollar standard. Thus, when Henry Ford asserts that preparedness for war breeds war, people prick up their ears, but the wise ones lament the auto maker's foolishness. There is much truth in what the Toronto Telegram says when it argues that Ford knows as much about securing peace for the United States as the Lord Chancellor of England knows about securing a market for automobiles, while he knows as much about making peace as Sir Edward Grey knows about making auto mobiles.—St. Thomas Times.

From a pulpit where pretty sound reasoning is usually dispensed we heard the other night a lamentation that parents were not giving their children the benefit of the opportunities for higher education, and

the tendency to give them instead a course at some business college was deprecated. In face of the statement often reiterated that advanced education is making the world materialistic and that "kultur" is in no little degree responsible for the present world-wide military spirit, we fail to grasp the logic of our pulpiter friend.

It, in order to earn a respectable, independent livelihood, a young woman, for instance, on leaving the high school chooses to acquire a business training rather than wrestle with the dead languages and delve into a sea of aesthetic teaching until she is permitted to add a few letters to her name, she should not be discouraged. All useful employment is honorable, whether it be to darn a pair of stockings, write shorthand and operate a typewriter or to teach the misguided heathen the benefits of Christianity and its civilization (not its warfare).

We have known ladies with limited education who could prepare a tasty dish of porridge or cook a beefsteak to a turn and create a happiness in the home with just as good and perhaps better success than the cultured lady who is an adept as hostess of a bridge party or who burns the midnight oil translating Greek and Latin and airing her aesthetic views in the flood of magazines and books that only serve a good purpose in the world when there is a scarcity of furnace fuel.

What the world is looking for today is practical people, and you cannot make people practical by dopping them with higher education. As a prominent Winnipeg editor said (not quoted verbatim) at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association when the matter of a proposed school of journalism in Toronto University was up for discussion:—"I know and you know that the youth fresh from college is not worth the snap of a finger in our line of business. If he is not too self-impressed with his learning we can, however, put him into training and make a good newspaper man of him in time. But give me a young man of common school education, coupled with brains and intuition and a willingness to learn, and the chances are ten to one that he will outstrip the college bred youth in every line of newspaper work."

And what is the experience in one profession is doubtless so in many others.

Heligoland and Diplomacy.

A United States contemporary says the cession of Heligoland to Germany was "a victory of German and a defeat of British diplomacy." This is a doubtful statement. Britain could not have proved her trust and friendship for Germany in a more practical manner than in letting go of this island off the coast of Germany. To have held it would have been useless without fortifying it as the Germans have done. To have fortified it would have been an open affront to Germany, since there could be but one purpose in doing so. History will determine and apportion the responsibility for this war. In the light of events it will be set down for all posterity to read whether Germany deliberately set out upon a war of conquest or fought a fight of defense of the fatherland. And one of the factors in reaching a decision will be Heligoland, the island that Great Britain handed freely to the German people, and out of which these people created an impregnable fortress. British diplomacy, it will be found, has suffered many such defeats as the ceding of Heligoland. It was the same trusting diplomacy that refused to see in Germany's preparations for war a threat against the peace of the world, and that failed to meet preparedness with preparedness. But if British diplomacy has its defeats at the hands of Germany it has also its victories. British diplomacy held the empire together in an unflinching and unvarying bond of union. German diplomacy, supported by a colossal spy system, counted upon dividing among the British nations and was influenced in its decision for war by the belief that the British Government would have its hands filled with domestic troubles. Again, British diplomacy scored with Italy. Germany could not hold her ally, and has had to endure the spectacle of this ally of peace days to-day playing the part of a desperate and powerful enemy. British diplomacy stands before the world with honor unscathed and unquestioned while of Germany the New York World truly says that not for generations will a treaty with Berlin be held of greater value than may be enforced by "blood and iron."

A Warning to Farmers.

Thousands of farmers have lost thousands of dollars this year through smut in wheat, oats and barley. This loss can be prevented in one way only, and that is by treating the seed. Be sure, therefore, that your fall wheat is properly treated before being put in the ground this fall. There are two methods of treating the seed, as follows: 1. Mix one-half pint of formalin with 21 gallons of water. Place the seed to be treated in a coarse sack. This sack is excellent for the purpose. Fill the sack about three parts full and immerse in the formalin solution for twenty minutes. During the treatment raise the sack up and down several times in the solution to insure wetting every grain that it contains. After treating, spread the grain out thinly on a clean floor or canvas where it can be stirred and allowed to dry sufficiently to be sown. The sooner it is sown after treatment the better. Twenty gallons of the solution will treat about 20 bushels of grain. Several treatments may be made with the same solution; each lot will require to be immersed for twenty minutes. 2. Mix one pint of formalin with 10 gallons of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on a clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel the grain over into another pile so as to mix it thoroughly, then sprinkle and shovel again. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution, then cover the pile with sacking and leave 3 or 4 hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry, shovelling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle between thirty and forty bushels of grain, smaller amounts in proportion. For further information apply to Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., or I. B. White, District Representative, London, Ont.

Prepare to show something at the local fair and help make the exhibition a better one from year to year.