

GERMANS ARE SAYING IN THE PRESS

Russian Disaffection and Promises to the Jews.

Special Wire to the Courier.] DON, Aug. 17—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Keuter Telegram says: Several German newspapers reached here. The Berlin Post for Thursday reproaches the Austrian commander-in-chief for his proclamation to the Poles, upon them to join in the Austro-Hungarian army as Austria brings freedom from Muscovite rule. "Frankfurter Zeitung," says the Russian emperor has issued a circular addressed: "To my beloved in Russian and Yiddish, to the Jews of the benefits they received from Russia and from the use of Romanof in particular, upon them to volunteer in Russian army, as Jewish and Russian are identical. I will return the Jews are promised to live in districts hitherto forbidden them. The newspaper says: "The Jews are somewhat retarded in responding to the invitation."

AL STIMULANT

us and Racial Sentiment a Big Help to the Russians.

Special Wire to the Courier.] DON, Aug. 17, 4:20 a.m.—Petersburg correspondent of Standard says that the authorities are using two mighty tools to stimulate the feeling for a religious fervor and ardor. The marching Russian troops are led by a bearded and robed of the orthodox church carrying a cross. Bands play alternately patriotic and barbaric airs. The march is not merely war," adds the correspondent, "it is a holy crusade to a crusade in accordance with Slavonic idea."

There is not so much in a holy vacation as there is in a single day. Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restores the lost courage. Take Sarsaparilla this summer.

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FRANCE CRUSHED IN THE LAST WAR

Though Napoleon III. has been represented by some writers as a murderer and a fanatic, as well as a degenerate, there is reason to believe that it was his advisers rather than the French Emperor who created the situation that gave Bismarck his opportunity and provoked the Franco-Prussian War. Napoleon was told over and over again that the French army was never so well prepared for war as Marshal Leboeuf said: "Never have we been so ready, never shall we be so ready again; not even a gaiter button is wanting. The war sooner or later is inevitable. Let us accept it." Either the marshal was deceived, or he must be reckoned one of the most monumental asses in history. France was far from ready. She had nothing with which to oppose the Germans, but her valor. She did not win an engagement of any importance in the course of the whole war she was unable to put up such a resistance to the Prussian advance as the Belgians have furnished at Liege.

Hoped Much from Mitrailleuse

It was on July 19, 1870, that France declared war on Germany, and began immediately the mobilization of her army. Four days earlier the order for the German mobilization had been given. There is a tradition that the mobilization was awakened by an officer, who brought the news of the declaration of war, and was asked what he would do. Moltke said that he had nothing to do—all his plans had been made months before. By August 1, Germany had 520,000 men under arms, and was advancing toward France with three armies. Napoleon was in supreme command of the French army, numbering 350,000, but within a fortnight had relinquished the post. Napoleon thought that the mitrailleuse, a sort of revolving cannon, which he is said to have invented, would give the French a tremendous advantage, but this arm was a failure. The first engagement was fought at Saarbrücken, where a force of 1,000 Prussians faced 30,000 French. After three hours the Prussians retired. It was little more than a skirmish, but the retirement of the Prussians was hailed with great delight.

One Failure After Another

The rejoicing was premature. One failure followed another. On August 3th, the French were defeated at Wissembourg with great loss. Part of the force retired upon Worth, but was again set upon and 6,000 French dead were left on the field. Another French army under Bazaine retired toward the great fortress at Metz. On August 16 the Battle of Gravelotte was fought, and Bazaine took refuge with his army in the fortress where he was to remain practically a prisoner for the remainder of the war. In fact the cowardice of Bazaine, who held a great army in retirement, all through the struggle, and finally surrendered, instead of making an effort to fight his way out, is one of the most humiliating pages in the history of warfare. He was subsequently tried for high treason and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but he escaped from St. Marguerite and fled to Spain.

Sedan and Paris

The great battle of the war was fought at Sedan on September 1 and the French army, numbering 124,000 men, under Marshal McMahon was practically annihilated. McMahon and the Emperor of France were both made prisoners. When the news of Sedan reached Paris, a revolution broke out, and the Empress Eugenie fled to England to escape death at the hands of the mob. The Empire had fallen, but Paris chose a new government and prepared to defend itself from the advancing Prussian army. The city was invested on September 19, and for four months it held out, the gallant resistance being the only incident of the war upon which renchmen can now look without shame. On January 28, 1871, Paris surrendered, and instead of the rench dictating terms of peace at Berlin, as they boasted, the Prussian soldiers marched through the streets of their capital.

Under Prussia's Heel

The rench were utterly beaten, and the Germans were able to demand whatever terms they chose. They did not err on the side of moderation. A war indemnity of \$70,000,000 was paid within three years, and the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which were upland the German border, were taken from France. In the course of the war 159 engagements were fought, fifteen being considerable battles. Prussia took to Germany nearly 400,000 prisoners, and held 100,000 more in Paris. Although she had only 520,000 men, by the time peace was declared there were a million German soldiers on French soil, undoubtedly the failure of the French Generals, and the fact that France was utterly unprepared for the war despite the claims of insters, explain the collapse of French arms. The Germans not only outnumbered the French, but they were commanded by great generals, who worked along plans settled long in advance. Individually the French soldiers were as good as the Prussians, but they were a mere mob led by orators against troops fresh from their conquest of Austria, and the story of the war is the story of a steady advance on the part of the Prussians to Paris.

As Things Are In Money World

(Monetary Times.)

All can make guesses, but not one can prophesy with half-marked accuracy. What will we mean to the business world? It is impossible to predict. The files of history have no parallel. Modern finance and business have been practically unchallenged in modern times. Never before have they had to meet the modern war giant, armed to the teeth. They encounter him now on stock exchange floors, in the rooms of bankers, in shipping lanes, and wherever else finance and commerce are known. Never before has the modern war giant struck credit to the ground and temporarily told business to wait until it had got through with its own brand of business. The ancient giant had done such things, but clumsily. Their business was clumsy and disjointed. Since those days, business has acquired extensive international proportions and credit, with a sensitiveness unequalled, has cobwebbed itself around the globe. The war giant has acquired the wireless and the aircraft and trappings which have transformed him completely, putting his ancient brother in history's niche.

Now, for the first time, modern business and modern warfare meet. The former scarcely knows how to turn because the latter has halted it sharply. No records are there to dictate what must be done. The situation is a new one. Having gathered the data in 1914 and after, they will be available for future occasions. But having gathered the data of 1914 and after, business and finance may have to insist that there shall not be any such future occasion. In the meantime the most obvious sign to business and finance is Caution.

LEIPZIG IS THERE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The German Cruiser Leipzig, which stripped for action has been patrolling the coast off this harbor for the last week entered San Francisco Bay early to-day and anchored just inside the Golden Gate. The vessel sent word ashore that it desired to communicate with the German consul.

CAPTURED UHLANS

PARIS, Aug. 17.—3:50 a.m.—A special train, the first cars occupied by captured Uhlans arrived here yesterday. The destination of the prisoners was kept secret. Most of the Frenchmen were only slightly wounded. They laughed and sang and declared they were eager to return to the battle.

SERVIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—3:50 a.m.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company at Nish, Serbia, telegraphing under date of August 15, says: "Our troops at Buyak near Lypta, successfully repelled the enemy. Near Kumachitza, opposite Lohmitza, the enemy has thrown a bridge across the Drina and fortified its position on both banks. The night at Belgrade passed quietly."

Servian Army Doubled By Enlistment of Women

"Serbia's war strength may be given as 240,000, but that figure must be doubled for all Servian women can and will bear arms," declares Princess Lazarovich-Hrebellanovich, the American wife of the late descendant of the old Servian kings.

"Even now I have no doubt they are drilling as the Montenegrin women did during the Balkan campaign, and looking over their underground storehouses, for they have already had charge of the commissary department of the army. For every Servian soldier who falls there will be a wife or a sister to take up his gun."

"They are wonderful creatures, tall and almost over-muscled from the outdoor work they have done for generations. They are often very beautiful. And always they are fired with patriotism."

The Princess drew herself up and her blue eyes brightened with pride in her adopted country women. "It is easy to believe that she was very kindly received when she went to them as a California beauty fifteen years ago."

Water Drinking Race

"Where every man has his own interest in the land of the Zadruga there is no poverty. The boy undergoes the same hardships and in the end receives the same honor from their country."

Status of the Servian Women

"Perhaps it is because these women have fought and died beside the men that there is no need for suffrage in Serbia. Long before Magna Charta was thought of the Queen sat in the Servian Parliament with her husband, and when the King issued a proclamation he began it:

"I, having taken counsel with my dear wife, the Council of State and the National Assembly, do hereby decree:

"To-day if a woman is considered the most able member of one of the great family groups of Zadruga into which Servia is organized she is unhesitatingly business to oversee the work of the fields which belong to the family and its branches in common and the work of the household as well. Then men obey her unreluctantly."

FOOD SUPPLY AND THE WAR

SIZE-UP OF AN EXPERT

Says Britain Will Have to Depend on Russia—Germany Will Also Find Problem a Difficult One.

Ruthledge Rutherford, a food expert who recently toured Europe studying food conditions, says in the New York Herald:

Should the Armageddon come, it will be a war of foods. Already the famine scare has seized parts of Germany and England, and it would not be surprising if it soon developed into a panic. France, too, remembering the days of 1871, when meat sold at \$80 a pound, is feeling trepidation.

To England and Germany the problem is of most momentous concern, for the vast nations are dependent on the outside for most of their sustenance. "Starvation, not invasion, the danger of the country," declared A. J. Balfour several years ago in arguing against the declaration of London. The declaration will prevent America from contributing prominently to the relief of war-ridden nations. England expects to gain by her treaty with Russia more than she will have lost through the restricted relations with the United States, and maybe in England she has shown wisdom. That remains to be determined.

England's Serious Problem

It is the most serious problem England has to consider, the continuance of her food supply. With her it is not a question of quality. Hence little attention is paid there to the purity of foods. The food laws are lax and inadequately enforced. Chemical preservatives are used freely. A report of the local government board of Scotland shows that of three hundred and fifty-two food samples of British origin submitted to chemical analysis, one hundred and fifty-eight were found to contain boron compounds, and twelve preservative sulphites. Any means of obtaining the requisite amount of food and making it keep as long as possible is welcome in England. Should the nation's food supply be shut off by any means starvation would impend immediately.

London's Plight

Think what it would mean to London alone! London within environs has a population of nine millions, which receives its substance through the London markets and produces no food at all. Not in history is there a situation like this—such a vast assemblage of people huddled together in such a small area on an island and all dependent for their food on outside sources.

If London should be besieged as was Paris in 1871 famine would set in

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

THE STORY OF Waitstill Baxter

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN. Copyright, 1913 by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Baxter, after a few days' acquaintance, drove into the dooryard of the house where she was a visitor and, showing her his two curly-headed boys, suddenly asked her to come and be their stepmother. She assented, partly because she had nothing else to do with her existence so far as she could see, and also because she fell in love with the children at first sight and forgot as girls will, that it was their father whom she was marrying.

She was as plucky and clever and spirited as she was handsome, and she made a brave fight of it with Foxy, long enough to name her Waitstill and start her a little way on her life journey—then she too, gave up the struggle and died. Typhoid fever it was, combined with complete loss of illusions and a kind of despairing rage at having made so complete a failure of her existence.

The next year Mr. Baxter, being unusually busy, offered a man a good young helper if he would log about the country a little salary wages, and would if she proved energetic, economical and amiable be eventually raised to the proud position of his wife. If she was young, healthy, smart, tidy, capable and a good manager, able to milk the cows, harness the horse and make good butter he would give a dollar and a half a week. The woman was found, and incredible as it may seem, she said "Yes" when the decision whose ardor was kindled at having paid three months' wages, proposed a speedy marriage. The two boys by this time had reached the age of discretion, and one of them evinced the fact by promptly running away to parts unknown, never to be heard from afterward; while the other, a reckless and unhappy lad, was drowned while running on the logs in the river. Old Foxy showed little outward sign of his loss.

His third wife, the one originally secured for a housekeeper, bore him a girl, very much to his disgust, a girl named Patience, and great was Waitstill's delight at this addition to the dull household. The mother was a timid, colorless, docile creature, but Patience nevertheless was a sparkling, bright-eyed baby, who speedily became the very center of the universe to the older child. So the months and years wore on cheerily enough until when Patience was eight the third Mrs. Baxter succumbed after the manner of her predecessors and slipped away from a life that had grown intolerable. The trouble was diagnosed as "liver complaint," but scarcity of proper food, no new frocks or kind words, hard work and continual bullying may possibly have been contributory causes. Dr. Perry thought so, for he had witnessed three most contented deaths in the Baxter house. The ladies were all members of the church and had presumably made their peace with God, but the good doctor fancied that their pleasure in joining the angels was mild compared with their relief at parting with the deacon.

"I know I hadn't ought to put the care on you, Waitstill, and you only fourteen," poor Mrs. Baxter sighed, as the young girl was watching with her one night when the end seemed drawing near. "I've made out to live till now when Patience is old enough to dress herself and help round, but I'm all beat out and can't try any more."

"Do you mean I'm to take your place, be a mother to Patience and keep house and everything?" asked Waitstill quaveringly.

"I don't see but you'll have to, unless your father marries again. He'll never hire help, you know that!"

"I won't have another mother in this house," dashed the girl. "There's been three here and that's enough! If he brings anybody home I'll take Patience and run away, as Job did, or if he leaves me alone I'll wash and iron and scrub and cook till Patience grows up, and then we'll go off together and hide somewhere. I'm fourteen. Oh, mother, how soon could I be married and take Patience to live with me? Do you think anybody will ever want me?"

"Don't marry for a home, Waitstill! Your own mother did that, and so did I, and we were both punished for it! You've been a great help, and I've had a sight of comfort out of the baby, but I wouldn't go through it again, not even for her! You're real smart and capable for her age, and you've done your full share at the work every day, even when you were at school. You can get along all right."

"I don't know how I'm going to do everything alone," said the girl, forcing back her tears. "You've always made the brown bread, and mine will never suit father. I suppose I can wash, but I don't know how to iron starched clothes, nor make pickles, and oh! I can never kill a rooster, mother, it's no use to ask me to! I'm not big enough to be the head of the family."

Mrs. Baxter turned her pale, tired face away from Waitstill's appealing eyes.

"I know," she said faintly. "I hate to leave you to bear the brunt alone, but I must! . . . Take good care of Patience and don't let her get into trouble. . . . You won't, will you?"

"I'll be careful," promised Waitstill, sobbing quietly. "I'll do my best!"

immediately. This mighty swarm of people consumes each day five million loaves of bread, four thousand tons of potatoes, 350,000 gallons of milk, nearly a million cabbages and in season 30,000 pecks of peas and beans.

And there the world people are busy growing the grain, raising the cattle, looking after the poultry, catching the fish and tending the fruits and vegetables to keep London and England supplied with their foods from day to day. America has been supplying an enormous proportion of it.

Rearrange Food Avenues

But there must be a great rearrangement of the food avenues in case of war. The way to America is long and perilous. This perhaps is the cause of certain articles in the Declaration of London. It helps to explain the cause of England's alliance with Russia so soon after the Russo-Japanese war, when we found her a firm ally of Japan. Britain's main source of supply in case of war will be Russia and the British colonies that are not too far distant.

That is one great disadvantage with most of the British colonies. They are so far away that the route is beset with all manner of perils in case of war. And then it is difficult to keep many routes open and protected. Far simpler it would be to maintain one great route of supply from Russia, patrolled by the most powerful of England's warships. It was for such purpose that they were built. It is for such purpose that they will be used if war is to be. Considering England's position, then we must admit that she has been far-sighted in building her mighty fleet of battleships and forming an alliance with Russia, the greatest food producing nation on earth. The same is true of France.

CAPTURED STANDARD.

Brussels via Paris Aug. 17, 7:05 a.m.—The standard of the famous German regiment the Deaths Head Hussars, which was formerly commanded by Crown Prince Frederick William, was captured by the Belgians in the battle at Haelen and is now at a town hall at Diest. The newspapers are permitted now to appear in the evening only. Crowds eager for news gather at the railway stations watching for travellers.

POPE IS ILL

ROME Aug. 16 9:45 p.m. via Paris Aug. 17, 6:50 a.m.—Dr. Marchisava again visited Pope Pius to-night and found the Pontiff hoarse and still suffering from bronchial catarrh. There had also been a slight rise in temperature. The medicine had induced a marked respiration but this appears to have relieved the patient who however gives evidence of continued weakness.

A FRENCH LINER

Sailed From New York To-day With 600 Reservists and Two Germans.

[By Special Wire to the Courier.] NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The French line steamer Patia started for France Sunday with 600 passengers most of whom were reservists bound for France. Only six women were among the passengers.

Many of the returning reservists had put on French military uniforms when the steamer left.

There were two Germans on board. They refused to say what had led them to take passage on the French steamer or to tell where they were going. The only other sailing for an European port during the day was that of the Cunarder liner Ausonia for Liverpool. No big passenger steamers from Europe arrived during the day.

LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Bring Back Its Color and Lustre with Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. Agent, T. George Bowles.

"Spring is on the way, mother, but it isn't here yet, so don't stand there in the rain," he called. "Look at the nose-eyes I gathered for you as I came through the woods. Here are pussy willows and red maple blossoms and mayflowers, would you believe it?"

Lois Boynton took the handful of budding things and sniffed their fragrance.

"You're late tonight, Ivory," she said. "I had wanted his supper early so that he could go off to singing school, but I kept something warm for you, and I'll make you a fresh cup of tea."

(To be Continued.)

MT. VERNON

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Mr. A. Youmans took in the excursion to Detroit on Saturday last. Misses Alice and Eva Elmes of Etonia have been visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs. Chas. Douglas. Miss Marguerite Boughner of St. George is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Amey.

Miss Mae Sturgis has returned home after visiting relatives at Hagerstown.

Mr. Charles Daniel of Brantford, spent the week end with A. Perrin and sister.

Misses Creighton of Brantford spent Monday and Tuesday with Mrs. Neil Young and family.

The Rev. Mr. Cole announced last Sabbath that there would not be any service next Sabbath afternoon, but Sabbath school would be held at the usual hour.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing in Mt. Vernon.

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