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NORAH WATSON
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Nov. 10th, 1915.

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WAR PRISONERS ARE TORTURED BY HEAT; REFUSED WATER

Terrible Story of Suffering and Brutality in Hun Prison Camp

STARVING BELGIANS DEVOUR PIGS' FEED

Escaped Britisher Relates How Attempt Was Made to Assassinate Kaiser

Private Patrick Hobin, of the Durham Light Infantry, who is writing for Thomson's Weekly News, the experiences of his imprisonment in Germany and subsequent escape, relates in recent instalments how he and his companion, Pte. Alderson, and the two Canadians, who were captured after their attempt to escape, were taken back to Oberhausen prison and placed in a dark and evil-smelling cellar, over which stood the boilers, which were scorching hot. The four of us were placed in this cellar, the door was banged, and we were left alone in our dark and badly ventilated prison. The heat was almost suffocating and I knew that we could not live a day in such a vile place. First we took our coats off, then our shirts and at last we stood naked. Time and again we hammered at the door, but our frantic appeals for fresh air fell on deaf ears. To be honest, we were being gradually roasted alive.

We made such a noise that at last one of the guards came to us. "What do you want?" he asked. "We want water," we cried. "British swine cannot have water," came the reply, and the guard walked away. The heat seemed to be getting more intense, and we decided to keep hammering at the door as long as our strength lasted. A guard passed, but he took no notice. "Let us have water," we cried, but he merely leered at us and passed on. At last, however, the officer in charge appeared on the scene with a pail of water. He poured through the small trap door and in a leering manner said:—"Which of you English does need water?" "We all want it," we replied. "Then you can wait for it, you swine," he retorted.

He then lifted the pail to the door, and shaking his hand in the water, sent it splashing on the walls and over the floor. He then threw the remainder at the door, and went away. We then commenced to kick at the door with all our might, but it was not until nearly two hours had elapsed that we were given a drink of water. A pail was put before us, and the four of us finished it in a few minutes.

After another hour had elapsed we were delighted to hear a number of guards approaching. They came and stood over the door, and we were hustled out and taken away. A Canadian Attacked. Pte. Hobin tells how the prisoners at first refused to work in the mines at Oberhausen, but did so, to save their skins. Pte. Hobin continues: "Then one of the guards came forth and button-holing one of the Canadians, he told him that if he followed him further down the main gallery he would give him an easy job. The Canadian believed the story told by the guard, and followed him into the darkness. He had no sooner got out of sight than he was attacked by four of the guards. They knocked him down, and whilst three pinioned his arms, the other man beat him with a thick piece of timber. The Canadian, who was a very strong fellow, managed to throw his three assailants off, but the other man with the weapon slashed at him continually. With one arm free he ward off the blows. After they had given him what they thought was sufficient punishment, he was allowed to return to the shaft, where he told us his story. His arm was a mass of bruises, and badly swollen. The poor fellow was in a terrible plight. "On going to the top again, the Canadian called one of the official's attention to his injured arm, and also told him that he would not go down the mine again until his arm was healed. The official, however, told him that he would have to continue working whether his arm was right or not."

A German Amputation. Pte. Hobin had a finger injured while at work in the mine, but was forced to continue. "After spending two months in the mine," declares Pte. Hobin, "during which period my finger was shown no signs of healing, I was sent back to Munster, where I went to hospital. Here an operation was performed upon my finger. As in everything else, the German medical man at this hospital showed no respect for a prisoner of war. Without giving me anything to dull the pain the doctor merely clipped the best part of my finger off with an ordinary pair of scissors."

Pte. Hobin relates the following story: Belgians Devour Pig's Food. One day, while walking in the grounds, I saw a sight which made me quite miserable. On the road I saw about 200 half-starved looking Belgian men who were being forcibly deported into Germany to work. Because they had showed signs of defiance these men had been kept prisoners practically without food for nearly a week. I could see that they were half-starved, but little did I think that their hunger was so intense until a

The Military Service Act, 1917

The attention of Employers is especially called to the following provisions of the Regulations passed under The Military Service Act, 1917, and The War Measures Act, 1914, which directly affects them.

EMPLOYER TAKING UNDUE ADVANTAGE OF EMPLOYEE.

Every employer, and every person acting on behalf of any employer, who stipulates or attempts or offers to stipulate with any employee or other person for any reduction of an employee's salary or wages, or for the alteration of any other term or condition of his employment, in consideration of the employer exercising or refraining from exercising his right to claim exemption from military service on behalf of any employee, or who alters or attempts or offers or proposes to alter, adversely to any employee, any of the conditions of employment affecting such employee by exercising or refraining from exercising or by authorizing or suggesting the exercise or abstention from exercising of his right to claim exemption from military service on behalf of any employee, shall be guilty of an offence, punishable on summary conviction, by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate; the fine to be not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed six months.

EMPLOYING MEN WHO ARE IN DEFAULT.

Every person shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, and of not more than five hundred dollars, and after the expiry of the time within which a man is by proclamation or regulation required to report in accordance with section 4 of the Act or to apply for exemption, employs or engages in his service, or continues in his service for a period of seven days, any man who belongs to any class or sub-class which has been

EMPLOYER TO MAKE ENQUIRIES.

(a) It shall be the duty of every person who is an employer to make inquiries forthwith after the issue of any proclamation calling out men for military service under the Act whether any, and, if any, which of his employees are within the class or sub-class called out by such proclamation; and, forthwith after the expiry of the time limited by the proclamation for reporting for service or claiming exemption, to inquire and ascertain whether there are any, and if any, which of the men in his employ so called out who have failed to report or apply for exemption from service, or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service has not been made.

EMPLOYEES TO ANSWER.

(b) It shall be the duty of every employee to answer any questions that shall be put to him by his employer, and to give any information which his employer may require of him for the purpose of enabling the employer to comply with the duty imposed upon him by this section.

REPORT TO MINISTER.

(c) Every employer shall, forthwith after the expiry of the time so limited by any such proclamation, report to the Minister (of Justice) according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the names and addresses and the whereabouts at the time of all employees in his service called out by any such proclamation who have failed to report or apply for exemption from service.

PENALTY.

And any person who is an employer who refuses, neglects or fails to comply with any of the requirements imposed upon him by this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding, as to each employee in respect of whom he has so refused, neglected or failed to comply, one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the convicting magistrate.

EMPLOYING DESERTERS.

Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted, or who is absent without leave, from the Canadian expeditionary force, shall be guilty of an offence, punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, and of not more than five hundred dollars, unless such person prove that he was not aware, and had no reasonable ground to suspect, that the man so employed or retained in his service was a deserter or absent from the force without leave.

November 10th, 1917

Under the proclamation issued on the 13th of October, 1917, the last day for members of Class One under the Act to report or claim exemption is

November 10th, 1917

I had a bunk to myself and slept on a mattress which was made of paper. To look at the mattress one would have thought it was made of good brown sack, but closer observation showed that it was paper. It, however, served the purpose just as well as a pre-war mattress made from cloth.

"Pte. Hobin, by this time, had become quite conversant with the German language and had also been the ring-leader in a strike against Sunday work. The punishment for this being to stand at attention for two Sundays. Later he was sent to Burgsteinfurt, a camp near the frontier. Pte. Hobin, says that men who are sent to the Burgsteinfurt camp are regarded by the officers there as men who have remained untamed by the discipline of the ordinary camp. So long as the German guard has his prisoner terrorized, then he has no need to be afraid, but when a prisoner, like myself for instance, refuses to be bullied into submission, he is looked upon as a danger in the camp. For this reason, he is sent to a camp near the frontier, which is a great temptation for a man to try and escape. The Germans know this, and they also know that it is a hundred to one chance of a man crossing the frontier a prisoner of war, however, is tempted by the bait of the frontier, and driven to desperation, he tries to gain his freedom. This is what the guards want him to do, for then they have the chance of using their firearms and savage bloodhounds to end his existence."

"I met a Russian there who told me that his chum, whose name was Tavanak, had on six occasions tried to get away, but had been captured every time. He had had to undergo the most brutal and inhuman punishment, but the fellow came on of the cells smiling every time. In the end he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, but whilst awaiting removal to prison he broke away for the seventh time and succeeded in eluding capture."

Private Hobin, narrates how he concealed a map and compass in his clothes, and defied the searchers, also how a desperate Russian whilst attempting to escape was worried to death by a bloodhound which had been set upon him. Undismayed at the terrible sight Private Hobin bolted from the camp, and after three days, marching over rough ground and swimming through streams, reached the frontier and freedom.

BUTCHERS STRIKE. By Courier Leased Wire. New York, Nov. 8.—The strike of meat butchers and cutters in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs now threatens to spread to other parts of the city. The strikers assert that if

an agreement is not reached shortly a sympathetic strike of meat handlers, packers and drivers will be called, which would tie up the markets and cause a meat famine in New York.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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TAXI CABS and Touring Cars
For City and Country
TRY
HUNT & COLTER
155 DALHOUSIE STREET
Bell Phones—45, 42 Machine—45 "We meet all Trains"

The

(From Thursday's)
"I stay close by school master's wife and baby, and he cannot get mad. We are on the Y days. When we get to when he is drinking in run away and hide in the self. It is a hundred miles. I beg a little food from houses. I sleep in the because I am afraid of I come to the town I am all I see."
"So much noise and many people I don't know. I feel bad because any place for me. And look at me the same white man on the York. "Always I am hiding I think there is something with me. Maybe I the nurse say, and I not. "I walk and walk in am much hungry. By a job in a laundry. The red girls working there, I am safe. They will to do. But they act because the boss talk and me and only cause them is like the other men. have to go without say. "I get another job. am strong. I get many man he will not let me have to go. It is near that I am working in the. "There is no use telling it is always the same. am really hard inside. say. I do not care any to myself. What is the like this? It makes me I am only a hunted bird. "And I say I will do more, but take what can not be worse. But always to run when the times something inside me than run."
"At last there was a worse than any of the followed me from place spoke bad against me. ways I lost my job. He could starve me out I him. I would sooner have the river. By and by I any jobs in Prince George away."

"I am much sick of white man's country. I is a curse on me the tur devils when they look at see they do not act so own women as to me. go back to my mother's be there is a place for Maybe I am most red my. "So I make a long, I come to my mother's. It is no good. There is to see me. They are pe and bad. They not like I sold them because they dirty and lazy and foolish."

"They live beside a on the big river. When a girl it was far off, and a white man but the train the steamboat run on the many white men are co are survivors of a massacre and farmers plowing it wheat."

"It is much bad for ple. The young white around the teepees and girls and give whiskey. Our girls and boys want white men and dress like work at all."

"The boys learn to s this is bad. There are houses with stoves to be they get the lung sickness to be like white men are ing."

"My mother's husband man. He beat my mother new wife. He hate me."

As far as the pattern go like tailored waist is seen when it is trimmed with or plaitings it becomes qu fair. No. 8478 has two tu of the front and a box front. The back is plain sailor collar is a new fe waists and in this case it which are formed by re front edges. The long sleeves into rolled cuffs, two style being given.

The lady's waist pattern cut in four sizes—36 to measure. As on the fig size requires 2 yards 3/4 with 4 1/2 yards of plaiting.

"To obtain this pattern cents to The. Any two patterns for