

Don't use unknown materials



Don't simply get a roof for that new building. Get one that is guaranteed to last and will not be affected by gases, vapors, acids or smoke. And when it comes to partitioning, use a Wall Board that has strength, durability, good appearance and resistance to moisture. Ask your local dealer about

Certain-teed

Roofing

—made in three thicknesses, guaranteed 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply and 15 years for 3-ply, backed by the responsibility of the largest roofing and building paper industry in the world.

It can be laid in strips, painted in attractive colors and will give the best service in any climate. Used the world over.

Board

—for use instead of lath and plaster in small residences, cottages, bungalows, offices, booths, etc. It cannot crack or dust, and when properly painted and paneled, many artistic effects can be produced.

Two great features about Certain-teed Board are its great strength and its resistance to moisture.

Sold by dealers everywhere at reasonable prices

General Roofing Manufacturing Company

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh
Detroit San Francisco Cincinnati Minneapolis Kansas City
Seattle Atlanta Houston London Hamburg Sydney

These Children Have No Summer Vacation.

THEY PREFER TO GO TO SCHOOL.

In the large and energetic city of Newark, in the state of New Jersey, the educational authorities are permitting several thousand boys and girls to go to school all the year round. These children have no "summer vacation." From the time when they enter grade one to the time when they leave grade eight, they may go to school through all four seasons of the year, without any of the "long loaf" which is brought to boyhood and girlhood at large by the good old summertime—a time which has been regarded as good and old principally because of its do-nothing days.

It is a violent experiment; but it is highly commended by many educators, and it is likely to be initiated in many other cities. Its history, therefore, and its results are important to the whole country.

It began in 1912. Two schools were selected in the spring of that year for all-summer work. One of these schools was in a district populated largely by Italians. The other was in a district populated largely by Jews. In each case the families concerned were likely to want their children to get as much schooling as possible before having to do real work in shop and factory and office.

The school year in these schools was divided up in a new way. It was made to contain four vacations of one week each and four working-periods of twelve weeks each. This gave a total of forty-eight working weeks in the year. The regular schools had only forty. It will be seen accordingly that the "long loaf" was totally destroyed and that eight weeks were added to the children's annual toll at their desks.

And what were the results? In the first place, the new scheme seems to be liked by the children themselves. Attendance is not compulsory. Yet last summer there were some 3,000 children enrolled in the summer sessions of the two all-year schools.

But were the children being injured, without knowing it, in their health? On this point the testimony of their school physician seems to be very encouraging. He says:

"The general health of the pupils has actually been better than if they had not attended school. They have been kept much cleaner, and the school buildings have been considerably cooler than the streets. I think, that, from the standpoint of health attendance at school has been a distinct advantage to them."

In these findings the school physician agrees with the general conclusions which Dr. C. L. Dana of New York has been advancing. Dr. Dana is a nerve specialist. Maintaining that moderate regular mental work is beneficial, he deprecates "the growth of the very harmful superstition common among parents, and by them fostered among agreeable physicians, that children's brains are of such a nature as to call for the paring of long periods of idleness."

Passing from the question of health to the question of mental development, do these all-year pupils do good work when they get to high school? They get there sooner than the pupils from the other grammar schools. Do they acquire themselves as well? It seems that they do. An inquiry has been made about it; and the official report says that in high school the graduates of the all-year schools, though younger than the graduates of other schools, have no trouble in keeping up with them in their studies.

This is in harmony with the report of President Lowell of Harvard, in which he stated that the younger students at Harvard are just as successful in their college work as the older ones.

Which brings us to one of the biggest and one of the most dismal facts in ordinary American education. Our regular grammar schools do not do for our children what the regular grammar schools of certain other countries seem to be able to do for theirs. Of late our educators have been saying openly and emphatically that "our children at fourteen are two full years behind children of the same age in England and in France and in Germany in knowledge and in understanding and in power of application."

Being behind at fourteen, they continue to remain behind to the end of their education; and we see young men still at their books, in our professional schools, at the age of 24 and 25. It is a great life-loss and a great money loss.

The two years that can be saved are in the grammar grades. The all-year schools in Newark save them. The all-year schools in Newark do in six years what the regular schools do in eight.

And it is rather curious that they should be able to do this. The total number of working-weeks in their six years is only 288. The total number of working-weeks in the eight years of the regular schools is 320. That is a difference of 32. The boy who goes to the all-year school does 32 weeks less of studying during his grammar-school life than the boy who goes to the regular school. Yet the two boys accomplish the same amount of work.

The explanation is found in the fact that the work in the all-year school is so continuous that much less time has to be given to "reviews" and to "reorganizations" and to putting back into children's minds the things they have forgotten during vacations.

And what does this plan mean to the taxpayer? Does it add to his burdens? Quite to the contrary. The school-plant is there. The faster you put the children through it, the more room will you have in it for more children. The day of enlarging your plant is postponed. And there are other savings, too, all based on the business proposition that if you work your plant continuously you can turn out your product at a lower cost per unit than if you work it only part-time.

In the three years of 1912, 1913 and 1914 the savings to the taxpayers of Newark through the new method at

their two all-year schools was \$17,000.

We have reported the facts. We are not educational experts, and we have no professional opinion about them. We note, however, that the all-year school idea has the support of the United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. Philander P. Claxton. And we note the fact that this summer Newark has opened two additional all-year schools and that it now has a total of 4,615 children submitting voluntarily to this crime against the good old summer time.—Everybody's Magazine for September.

Because of Our Navy.

The Navy.—Why has Germany's blockade so lamentably failed? The answer is, "Because of Our Navy." The Navy, and again the Navy. And by the Navy here is meant not only His Majesty's premier service, but also our magnificent Mercantile Marine, who face "various kinds of death" with typical unconcern. All the evils that Germany prophesied would fall upon us have been averted, not because a specially organized Service met the new needs, but simply because Britain held and has maintained the command of the Sea. After this War, one would imagine, Little Navies would cease to exist. And yet such a strange mentality has a certain well-defined section of Englishmen, that probably the cry of "Economy" will again be heard when Naval Estimates are voted. Be this as it may, the lesson of the value of sea-power has been written in letters of fire for our children and children's children to read. Never again, whatever happens, must the Navy be allowed to decay, for it is by her Sea Power alone that Britain has been enabled to face the deadly peril that environs her.

How the Russian Army Was Betrayed by Traitor.

A sensational espionage affair in Russia is described by the special correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle in Paris.

Hitherto all that has been announced is the hanging for high treason of Lieutenant Colonel Miassaleff and a large number of his accomplices and the sentencing to hard labor of Baron Grothuss and von Frientat.

The chief conspirator (says the Chronicle correspondent) was Lieutenant Colonel Miassaleff. For a long period he had had a high position in the gendarmerie, and as such was an important personage. He was a man of exceptional brilliancy; he spoke English, French and German as if they were his native languages.

Up to the outbreak of the war it had been his special duty to watch over the personal safety of the Czar. He then asked to be attached to the general military headquarters, urging that a constant surveillance was necessary for the protection of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Czar granted the request and transferred this high police official, ordinarily attached to his own person, to the Commander-in-Chief.

Making War "a Mere Game."

A dramatic story is told of the discovery of the treason. After the fighting on the Yser certain memoranda were found on the body of a Bavarian officer.

There were phrases that indicated the presence of a spy in the very heart of the Allied General Staffs, such as "We have been victorious, thanks to our wonderful system of information," or "Our marvelous informant has greatly facilitated our task. With him the war becomes a mere game."

These notes were sent to French Headquarters. General Pau at that time was just setting out on his visit to Russia. He was told to acquaint the Grand Duke with his discovery.

"You tell me nothing that I did not know before," said the Russian Commander-in-Chief. "I am fully aware that we were being betrayed; but by whom? That is what we have to find out."

Thereupon a "fake" military order was drawn up. Care was taken that it should be communicated only to a small group of people who were already suspected. The expected result happened. Germany at once showed a knowledge of the order and took military action in consequence.

The spies had fallen into the trap. It only remained to put the suspects under rigorous cross-examination. Lieutenant Colonel Miassaleff was among them. His only thought was for his own skin, and he volunteered to make certain revelations if only the Grand Duke would spare his life.

No promise was made; but, under pressure, he admitted his guilt and betrayed the names of his accomplices.

In the Pay of Germany.

For ten years he had been in the pay of Germany. He had kept Berlin informed of everything that was happening or about to happen in Russia. The traitor's pay corresponded to the value of his treason, and amounted over the whole period to some millions

of roubles, of which a very small fraction went to his subordinate agents.

It is said (though this does not appear in his confession) that Miassaleff held back an order that should have reached General Rennenkampf for twenty-four hours; and by so doing saved the German armies from what seemed like inevitable disaster.

The brothers Frieberg and the brothers Salzmann, who were hanged with Miassaleff, were occupied in the emigration traffic to Germany and America. Some time ago their behaviour brought them under suspicion of the police, but Miassaleff exerted his influence and saved them from prosecution.

Baron Grothuss and von Frientat were high officials in the notorious Political Police.

Fat Without Fear of Indigestion or Sour, Acid Stomach

Instant relief! "Pape's Diapepsin" ends your stomach trouble forever.

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; head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapepsin and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women to-day know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps this delicate organ 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 really astonishing. Please, for your sake, don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

EVERYDAY ETIQUETTE

"I am invited to a home wedding in another city. It is impossible for me to attend and I am not going to send a gift. Is it necessary to reply and if so should be sent, how many, to whom and when?" asked Jack.

You should send two of your cards to the bride's parents so they will receive them the day of the wedding," replied his cultured aunt.

T. J. EDENS.

By S.S. "FLORIZEL"

October 1st, '15.

100 brs. GRAVESTON APPLES—Nos. 1, 2 & 3.
50 brs. EMPERORS—Nos. 1, 2 & 3.
10 brs. PEARS.
30 half brs. PEARS.
5 brs. GREEN TOMATOES.
10 bunches BANANAS.
10 cases CAL. ORANGES.
CAULIFLOWERS.
CUCUMBERS.

Green Tomatoes, 3c. lb.

N. Y. TURKEYS.
N. Y. CHICKEN.
N. Y. CORNED BEEF.
FRESH SAUSAGES.

10 boxes PURITY BUTTER, 2 lb. prints.

100 baskets PRESERVING PLUMS.

DUTCH BUTTER, 1 lb. prints, 25 cents.

MOORE'S CAKES—Fresh to-day.

T. J. EDENS,
Duckworth St. and
Military Road.

All the Girls are Wearing Them.

TAMS! TAMS!! TAMS!!!

White is the Leading Shade.

Other Shades in Stock.



25 cents each.

GIRLS! Those Tams are cheap, but the most popular Headgear for you in the city to-day.

S. MILLEY.

ROOFING PASTE

STOP

the continual dripping on a rainy day with

ROOFING PASTE.

It works most satisfactory. People who have used it here in the city say it is the right thing to stop leaks in a roof. You can do more work in ten minutes with it than a carpenter can do in a day without it. Put up in

90c. pails.

AYRE & SONS, Ltd.

ROOFING PASTE

CORSETS CORSETS

CORSETS

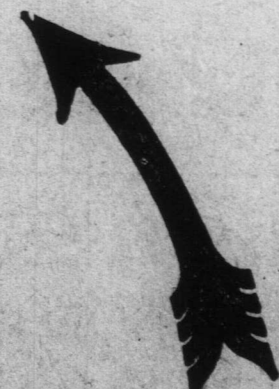
Prices:

40c., 45c., 65c.,

75c., \$1.10 AND

\$1.60 PER PAIR, THIS WEEK AT

A. & S. RODGER'S



Pains Quit! Back-Soreness Gons Torturous Lumbago Cured by "Nerviline"

This Wonderful Curative Laxative Has "Most Magical Powers."

You can compare a congestive pain to a little fire. When congestion smolders, pain comes and goes. Congestion grows into inflammation, but pain, now intense, grows excruciating and stays, too. There is an absolute antidote of pain—it is Nerviline.

New, to you, perhaps is Nerviline, but known well in many lands as the most penetrating and pain-subduing remedy ever discovered. Not only or ill-smelling, but pleasant—it rubs on. Not temporary action, but permanent in the control of pain.

Not an ache or a pain anywhere that it cannot reach. No soreness or strain that it has not the power to relieve.

Nerviline is the only remedy in the world old under guarantees—if it does not relieve you, you get your money back. Proof enough that Nerviline is a remedy that will fulfill absolutely every requirement of a pain-reliever, both for internal and external use.

Backache it cures like magic. For rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, stiffness, sprains or strains, it is the only thing. Large bottle, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents; at druggists.