POPE FORWARDS HIS PROPOSALS BY KING GEORGE

British Monarch Asked To Submit Them To France, Italy, U. S.

PLEA AN ELOQUENT ONE

Vatican Appeals For End To Horrors, and Suggests a Peace Basis.

London, Aug. 15.—By the Associated Press.—The foreign office tonight issued the French text of the letter from the pope to the King inclosing a copy of his appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples:

"Your majesty, the holy father, anxious to do everything he can in order to put an end to the conflict which for the last three years has ravaged the civilized world, has decided to submit to the leaders of the belligerent peoples concrete peace proposals exposed in a document which I have the honor to attach to this letter. May God grant that the words of his holiness will this time produce the desired effect for the good of the whole of humanity.

Copies For All Nations.

"The holy see, not having diplomatic relations with the French Government or with the Government of Italy or the United States, I very respectfully beg your majesty to be good enough to have handed a copy of his holiness' appeal to the president of the French Republic, to his majesty the King of Italy, and to the President of the United States. I also beg to add twelve other copies which I request your majesty to be good enough to hand to the leaders of the nations friendly to the Allies with the exception, however, of Russia, Belgium and Brazil to whom the document has been sent direct.

"In expressing to your majesty my sincere thanks for this extreme kindness I am happy to take the opportunity to offer you the homage of sentiment, a very profound respect with which I have the honor to sign myself your majesty's very humble and devoted servant.

"(Signed) GASPARRI."

The Pope's Appeal.

The appeal follows:

"To the Leaders of the Belligerent Peoples:

"Since the beginning of our pontificate the horrors of a terrible war let loose on Europe we had in view above everything three things to preserve: Perfect impartiality towards all belligerents as is suitable for Him, who is the common Father and who loves all his children with equal affection. Continually to attempt to do all the good possible and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the supreme spiritual charge has confided to us with Christ. Finally as our pacific mission also requires to omit nothing as long as it was in our power with might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity by trying to lead people and their leaders to more moderate resolution to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable.

Has Pleaded For Peace.

"Whoever has followed our work during those three painful years which have just passed has been able easily to recognize that if we had always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence we have not ceased to exhort the peoples and belligerent brothers again to become brethren, although publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim.

A Sanguinary Three Years.

"Towards the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the nations in conflict most lively exhortations, and more, we indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all. Unfortunately, our appeal was not heard, and the war continued desperately for another two years with all its horrors. It became even more cruel and extended over the earth, over the sea and in the air, and one saw desolation and death descend upon the cities without defence, upon peaceful villages and on their innocent population, and now one can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and aggravated if other months, or, worse still, other years, are about to be added to this sanguinary triennium.

"A Field of Death."

"Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? and Europe, so glorious and so flourishing, is it going on as if stricken by a universal madness to run to the abyss and to lend its hand to its own suicide?

"In such a terrible situation and in the presence of a menace so serious, we, who have no particular political aim, who do not listen to suggestions or to the interests of any of the belligerent parties, but are solely compelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitation of our children, who implore our intervention and our pacifying word.

A Cry For Peace.

"Through the voice even of humanity and of reason we once more emit the cry of peace, and we renew a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations. But in order no longer to speak in general terms as the circumstances had counselled us in the past, we now wish to make more concrete and practical proposals and to invite the governments of the belligerent peoples to an agreement upon the following points which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them.

The Conditions.

"First of all the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments, according to the rules and guarantees to be established, in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each state. Then in the substitution for armies the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a state which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

Supremacy of Right.

"Once the supremacy of right has thus been established, all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas which would contribute to the numerous causes of conflict, and would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

"As to the damages to be repaired, and as to the war expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle the complete and reciprocal co-ordination which would be justified moreover by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament so much so that no one will undertake the continuation of a similar carnage solely for reasons of an economic order.

"If for certain causes there exist particular reasons they will be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacific agreements with the immense advantages to be derived from them are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

"Consequently on the part of Germany, the complete evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence towards it.

Evacuation and Restitution.

"The evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties similar restitution of the German colonies.

"As regards the territorial questions as, for example, those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration as we have said formerly the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and of the general welfare of the great human society.

Equity and Justice.

"The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan states, and territories making a part of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings which it has endured especially during the present war ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

"Such are the principal bases whereon we believe the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nath to render impossible the return of similar conflicts, and to prepare a solution of the economic question so important for the future and for the material well being of all belligerent states.

"Therefore, in presenting to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted, and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle which more and more appears a useless massacre.

Nations' Responsibility.

"The whole world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears therefore to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer the Prince of Peace. Reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

"On your decision depend the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people, in a word, the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

"May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to his very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the applause of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations a splendid name of pacificators.

"As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace, we implore for you the light and counsel of the Divine Spirit.

"(Signed) BENEDICT.

"Vatican, August 1."

SAYS JAIL SENTENCE WILL CAUSE HER DEATH

CHATHAM, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Rose Wray was sentenced in police court this morning to serve six months on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame at 33 Princess street. The place was raided by the police after complaints had been made from residents respecting frequent disturbances. When the police arrived they learned that Mrs. Wray was out riding with two colored men. Upon her return she was arrested. During the trial this morning she told the court that she was a sufferer from tuberculosis and that confinement in jail would result in her death.

Slight damage was caused to an automobile owned by J. Appleyard by fire at midnight last night. A short circuit is believed to have caused the blaze, which was extinguished by the fire department.

In honor of their golden wedding Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baxter last night were presented with a purse of $50 in gold by the Kent Children's Aid Society, of which body the former is executive officer. Scores of citizens wished the respected couple many more years of health and happiness. They have been residents of Chatham many years.

MET INSTANT DEATH.

SARNIA, Aug. 15.—The remains of Harry Dallyn, who was electrocuted while engaged in the construction of a switchboard at the local hydro station Tuesday, were forwarded to his home in St. Thomas today.

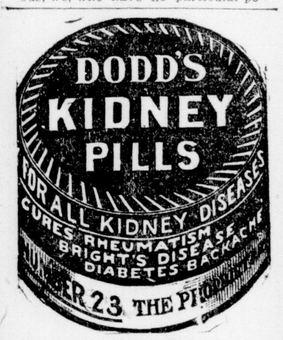
Engineer Dallyn was known as a thorough workman and was very popular with his assistants, and since his arrival in this city several months ago became well acquainted. At the time of the accident he was fitting a transformer into place and had remarked to a fellow-workman to send for some larger ones. While endeavoring to find the number on the one he was using, he came in contact with the high voltage wires, causing almost instant death.

DEAD IN GARAGE.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—Frederick W. Gross, head of the Dominion Umbrella Company, was missing all Tuesday night. Late yesterday he was found dead in his garage at 539 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, having died of heart failure beside his car. He was 48 years of age, and had two stores here. He was prominent in club life, being a member of the M. A. A. A., the Caledonia, St. George's, and Canada Clubs.

FIRE CHIEF'S HOME BURNED.

Vaudreuil, Que., Aug. 16.—The residence of District Chief Briere of the Montreal fire department was struck by lightning and burned to the ground in the storm here yesterday. The family escaped uninjured.



The Folly of Taking Digestive Pills

A Warning to Dyspeptics.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspeptics of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessively acid condition of the stomach contents which is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The after-dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerves and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain. If those who are subject to indigestion, gas, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, etc., after eating would get about an ounce of pure bisurated magnesia from their druggist and take a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no further necessity for drugs or medicines because bisurated magnesia instantly neutralizes stomach acidity, stops food fermentation and thus insures normal, painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance.—Advt.

To Quickly Remove Ugly Hairs From Face

(Beauty Notes.)

Beauty-destroying hairs are soon banished from the skin with the aid of a delatone paste, made by mixing some water with a little plain powdered delatone. This is spread upon the hairy surface for 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed to remove the remaining delatone. This simple treatment banishes every trace of hair and leaves the skin without a blemish. Caution should be used to be certain that it is delatone you buy.—Advt.

THE POTSDAM SPHINX FOUND OUT

Advertiser Illustrations

The German People—"O, majesty! Your riddle of victories on every front has remained unsolved for three years, but now we know the answer—the utter defeat of Germany and the doom of the Hohenzollern!"—Passing Show.

O'CONNOR DECLARES FOOD ACCUMULATION IS ON THE INCREASE

Excesses Compared With August 1 Last Year Are: Butter, 40 Per Cent; Eggs, 31 Per Cent; Cheese, 29 Per Cent; Beef, 50 Per Cent—Said To Be Held for Export Trade.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—"There is evidence of accumulation of butter, eggs, cheese and beef," says W. F. O'Connor, K. C., cost of living commissioner, in his monthly report. The quantities now in storage exceed quantities reported as held on August 1, 1916, as follows: Butter, by 40 per cent; eggs, by 31 per cent; cheese, by 29 per cent, and beef, by 50 per cent.

In view of orders by the food controller made effective today and the general situation regarding the price of food commodities, this new report by Mr. O'Connor has caused a profound sensation.

The cost of living commissioner goes on to say:

"The returns for 1917 cover a few more firms than those of 1916, but this fact merely detracts from the proportion of the increase in accumulation. It is stated that the accumulation is to respond to orders for export trade.

Pork Normal, Bacon Less.

The quantity of pork held is normal as compared with August 1, 1916, figures. There is a 40 per cent decrease in the holdings of bacon as compared with August, 1916."

In the preface to his statement as to the quantities of food held in cold storage on August 1, 1917, Mr. O'Connor says that the term "cold storage" is not used in a technical sense. The statement includes chilled as well as frozen meats, fish and dairy products. He declares the quantities on hand as at the first of the month are: Eggs, 13,001,751 dozen; butter, 12,250,124 pounds; cheese, 19,919,693 pounds; pork, 13,567,331 pounds; bacon, 6,062,983 pounds; ham, 3,501,799 pounds; smoked meats, 218,963 pounds; beef, 6,735,772 pounds; mutton and lamb, 604,101 pounds; pickled beef, 1,396,913 pounds; pickled pork, 19,549,533 pounds; fowl all kinds, 3,468,854 pounds; fish all kinds, 13,992,170 pounds.

Returns Fairly Complete.

"The returns are from 96 per cent of all cold storage companies in Canada," continues Mr. O'Connor. "To estimate the total quantity of any commodity in Canada about 10 per cent should be added to represent the quantities held by the firms whose reports have been delayed and to cover goods in transit within Canada.

"About 5,500,000 pounds of butter," he says, "are held in the province of Quebec, and 3,000,000 in Ontario.

"Six million pounds of pork are held in Manitoba and 4,000,000 pounds in Alberta.

"About 3,000,000 pounds of bacon are held in Quebec, and the same amount in Ontario.

"More than half of all the ham is held in Ontario.

"Three million pounds of beef are held in Ontario, 1,000,000 pounds in Quebec, 1,500,000 pounds in Manitoba and 1,000,000 pounds in Alberta.

"Six million pounds of pickled pork are held in Alberta, 11,000,000 pounds in Ontario, 1,000,000 pounds in Manitoba, and 1,500,000 pounds in British Columbia, and the Yukon territory.

"Of the total 3,000,000 pounds of fowl, over 1,000,000 pounds are in Manitoba and nearly 1,000,000 pounds in Alberta. Ontario and Quebec hold about 400,000 pounds each.

"Of fish, Quebec province holds 3,000,000 pounds; British Columbia and the Yukon, 9,000,000 pounds; Alberta, 1,000,000 pounds; the Maritime Provinces over 1,000,000 pounds."

GOVERNMENT TRACTORS BEING DEMONSTRATED IN BRUCE COUNTY, TOO

Four Power Plows Being Worked On Northern Farms.

WALKERTON, Aug. 15.—The Government traction engine is being introduced in Bruce County, four of the machines having already arrived in different parts. District Agricultural Representative B. C. McKay is giving demonstrations of their work in connection with ploughing. Coal oil is being used as fuel, but the engines of the type in use here are so constructed that gasoline can be used. At present prices the coal oil is the more economical.

The department charges $4.50 per day, which includes the engineer. On an average it will cost 75 to 90 cents per acre. The advantage to the farmer is not so much the price, which is a conservative one, but it saves help and the land can be ploughed so much shorter time. Under present conditions time means money.

Mr. McKay is demonstrating the machine today on the farm of W. J. McNally.

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

SHEDDEN, Aug. 15.—The farmers are busy with their wheat harvest, which is far better than was expected. The wheat that has been threshed has turned out about 25 bushels per acre, and a few fields have run as high as 35, which is an average yield.

Oats and barley are exceptionally good, and will be a bumper crop through this district. The straw is very heavy.

The hoe crop is doing well. Corn is not as good as it should be owing to the dry weather, as there has not been a good rain in this vicinity for some weeks. Potatoes are good, but are in need of rain.

WELL-KNOWN STRATHROY MAN.

STRATHROY, Aug. 15.—George Hope, one of the best-known residents of the town, died at his residence on High street this afternoon in his 72nd year. He is survived by his widow, and two sons, George and Charles, of Sarnia, and one daughter, Mrs. Stapleford, of Yale, Mich.

The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon.

35 MILLS RATE.

DURHAM, Aug. 15.—The town council has struck the rate for 1917 at 35 mills on the dollar, which is two mills less than last year.

PROHIBITION NOT ISSUE IN COMING ELECTIONS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—D. B. Harkness leaves this week for Toronto, where he will confer with members of the business committee of the Dominion prohibition committee with regard to the program for the immediate future, attitude to be taken by public men of all parties in respect to the conservation of food supplies, Mr. Harkness said: "The possibilities of an early federal election make it essential that the Dominion committee should have a well-defined policy. The consensus of opinion is that it is neither wise nor necessary to make prohibition an issue in the election."

FAKE ASSASSINS IS NEW RUSS BUSINESS, PRODUCT OF REVOLT

Men and Women Swindle, Posing as Slayers of Tyrants.

PETTED BY THE PUBLIC

Terrorists, Back From Siberian Exile, Are Made Heroes Of.

Petrograd, June 20—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Among the novelties which Russia's revolution has presented to the world is the profession of fake assassin. In other countries only persons suffering from hallucinations claim to have committed murders of which they are innocent. Here, as a result of Nicholas' overthrow, posing as an assassin is a highly profitable if transitory branch of business.

Fine for Terrorists.

Terrorists released from Siberian convict jails and exile villages are naturally made heroes of. They are given free train accommodation, free dinners, free clothes and gifts of money. When they reach their native towns they are acclaimed as martyrs of liberty, and they receive proposals of marriage from attractive and wealthy young women! As a result of this novel condition, many enterprising citizens whose hands are innocent of anything grimmer than mud or ink, are posing as murderers of despotic officials. Women as well as men are entering the profession.

Catherine Exposed.

In Minsk has been arrested Catherine Smirnoff, who announced that she had murdered M. Ivanoff, governor of Odessa, and described with pathos her sufferings in the Arctic wastes of Yakutsk. Smirnoff levied tribute and was presented with bouquets. An unkindly inquirer discovered that Odessa never had a governor named Ivanoff, and further that Catherine Smirnoff had posed in Odessa as a sister of mercy, and after swindling charitable citizens had been expelled by the military authorities.

In the same city, a healthy young man, who described himself as a soldier volunteer, arrested in the street the invalid ex-governor, Gen. Pilliu. Before a sympathizing crowd he denounced the general. "I am the innocent and unhappy man whom you seized," he exclaimed, "the peaceful citizen whom you sent to a convict prison without trial. Our committee has ordered you to be sent to the front; but in view of your bad health we shall show some mercy." In vain Gen. Pilliu explained that he had never seized any innocent man. He was hauled by the mob to the militia office. The Odessa Dreyfus meantime collected money and fled. The militia at once released the general. From Siberia, which a Russian proverb described as the "land of credulity," similar cases are reported.

BRITISH AND GERMANS ARE AT CLOSE GRIPS FOR LENS MASTERY

Victory for Canadians Will Be Far-Reaching in Effects.

DASH WAS IRRESISTIBLE

Offensive Pushed Home in Superb Fashion by Dominion Troops.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 15.—By the Associated Press.—After the brilliant advance this morning in which the Canadians captured Hill 70 and then swept on northwest of Lens, the attackers were in close grips with the Germans in the western part of Lens late today.

The attack began at 4:25 o'clock just as the first grey streaks of dawn were appearing. All night the British big guns had been pouring a steady stream of high explosive shells into the German positions, great detonations overlapping one another like the rapid crackling of machine gun fire and swelling into a mighty volume of thunder that shook the earth and stunned the senses.

Then, a short time before the hour of offensive arrived, the batteries abruptly ceased and a strange, almost oppressive, stillness, fraught with the portending cataclysm which must follow, crept over the country which until then had been an inferno of death. It had been raining and grey clouds still hung low over the trenches were crouched the Canadian infantrymen, waiting eagerly for the arrival of the moment which would summon them to the attack.

Solid Lines of Lightning.

Suddenly, ten minutes before the time set for the attack, every British gun within range broke out with a hurricane of shelling and solid lines of crimson lightning belched from the German trenches as the explosives broke about them. To this lurid picture was added the unforgettable spectacle of the burning oil which the British threw upon the enemy lines. Great clouds of pinkish colored smoke rolled across country from the flaming liquid and the murky sky threw back myriad colors from the conflagration below.

The moment of attack arrived, and, as the British guns dropped their protecting barrage in front of the Canadian trenches, the clouds parted and the yellow crescent moon appeared. Under the light of this beacon the Canadians leaped over the parapets and began their methodical advance behind their barrage fire.

Hill 70 Mounted.

The British barrage was without a flaw. Behind it the Canadians mounted Hill 70, and swept along the rest of the line. On the crest of the hill, where so much blood had been spilled before, heavy fighting might have been expected, for the position was well manned with machine guns. The resistance here, however, was not strong, and it was not until the dwellings in the outskirts of the suburbs were reached that vigorous fighting occurred. The ground over which the infantry advanced was honeycombed with British shell holes, and the barbed wire defences had been levelled so that they gave little trouble.

The first serious resistance from the Germans was met at a point where the enemy was entrenched grimly in concreted cellars, and here sanguinary fighting occurred.

The place is a sample of other suburbs about Lens. The city is surrounded with colliery communities, which are so close together and so near the city proper that they really form one large metropolis. Lens before the war had a population of 30,000, but it is now a mass of ruins.

Whole City Undermined.

Following their usual tactics, the Germans had carried out systematic destructions of the houses, and had constructed strong underground defences. The whole city is undermined with tunnels and dugouts which have been reinforced with concrete, and most of the ruined buildings have been turned into machine gun emplacements.

It was in such difficult surroundings as this that the Canadians were battling today.

The effect of the British preliminary bombardment was most demoralizing to the enemy. Prisoners already taken were in a dazed condition as the result of the terrific bombardment they had undergone, and it is not strange, perhaps, that when the British began their barrage fire this morning many Germans were seen to desert their posts and flee to the rear.

Triumph for Organization.

The capture of Hill 70 is another triumph for the British fighting organization. Wounded Canadians returning from the heart of the battle today were loud in their praise of the perfection achieved in preparation and the efficient protection by the artillery.

The extreme depth reached in the first stage was 1,500 yards, and this was achieved in 93 minutes. This new front, taken in conjunction with the positions secured in the last few days in the southwestern outskirts of Lens, established an angular line like a pair of shears, whose points reached out to the north and south of the city.

As the Canadians pushed in on the northwest this morning a simultaneous advance was started by the troops on the lower blade of the shears, and close fighting began, with the Germans entrenched in their concrete cellars, which are linked up with barbed wire and filled with hundreds of machine guns.

A considerable number of German prisoners are beginning to arrive at the British camp, and it is remarked that many are mere lads. Some of them apparently are not more than 17 years of age.

FAR-REACHING VICTORY FOR TROOPS OF CANADA.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, Aug. 15.—(By Stuart Lyon, Special Correspondent, Canadian Press)—In the final phase of the battle of Lens, which was begun this morning at dawn, the Canadian troops from every part of the Dominion stormed Hill 70, the historic ground east of Loos, and also Cite St. Laurent, a mining village which forms the northerly suburb of Lens. A second successful assault, which had been arranged to take place after the capture of Hill 70 and St. Laurent, was launched at 8:30 a.m. on that part of the front to the west of Lens.

Save in the hard struggle to the east of Hill 70 our losses have been relatively small when the far-reaching effect of the victory gained is taken into account. A very large proportion of those hit have shrapnel wounds that are not serious.

With Irresistible Dash.

The centre attack was pushed home with irresistible dash over ground that had been plowed with heavy shell by the Canadian gunners working to the limit of their endurance for over three weeks. The advance took place on a front of 4,300 yards from the chalk pits midway between Hulloch and Loos, southerly to Lens.

Loos lay within our lines about half a mile west of the jumping-off trench. The objective of the assaulting waves was Hill 70, northeast of Loos, and regarded as the key to Lens from the artillerists point of view, and Cite St. Laurent, the suburb of Lens. To secure these positions it was necessary to penetrate the enemy's lines in crescent form, the greatest depth of advance easterly being about fifteen hundred yards to a point between Hill 70 and the crescent where machine guns were known to have been installed behind recently constructed wire entanglements, woven in and around the debris of rows of miners' houses.

Wonderfully Fortified.

The enemy, since the battle of Loos, in September, 1915, had held his positions with practically no change, except at the southerly end, back about a mile, where he went after the battle of Vimy, to conform with his new front south of Lens. On Hill 70, before the devastating fire from our batteries was turned upon it, these positions were amazingly strong. Opposite Loos there were four wide belts of wire. Most of it had been placed in position immediately before, or after the battle of Loos, the first great British attempt to break through the German entrenched position. In that sanguinary struggle lessons learned at Neuve Chappelle were applied, but the success was not so great as hoped for. Loos itself was taken. So was a huge artificial hill composed of refuse from adjacent mines. These results were not obtained without fierce fighting. The historic British regiments whose task it was to assail Hill 70 reached their goal, but failed to hold the hill because of the terrific gunfire of the enemy. The hill remained within the German lines, and from that time to this no effort had been spared to make its defence impregnable.

Great Display of Courage.

Hill 70, as seen from our trenches, was not really a hill, but a long upward slope from a depression in which the village of Loos lies. In the battle of Loos the attacking troops on this upward slope, which is as bare of shelter as the glacis of a fort, were met by tremendous machine gun and artillery fire, and could not make further progress. Their splendid courage in the face of obstacles now recognized as insurmountable without long and careful artillery preparation, laid the foundation for today's victory. They carried forward the British front line to a position within five hundred yards of the top of the hill. It was from this foothold on the upward slope that today's attack was launched. During the intervening two years houses of Loos which had not been destroyed by the British bombardment had been ground into dust by the German guns. The tower bridge, so-called because of its resemblance to that famous London landmark, but which was part of the overhead machinery used in the screening of coal, had been hammered into a grotesque mass of twisted girders and galvanized iron sheeting, which still, in its state of ruin, dominated the landscape. Even the dead had not been spared.

Had Devastated Cemetery.

The French cemetery at Loos contained many fine memorial stones and a number of family vaults, grouped among the only bit of wood land in the vicinity. To prevent the trees from becoming a possible shelter for our troops, the enemy recently subjected the cemetery to a bombardment which smashed tombstones, penetrated the vaults and scattered the bones of the dead far and near. The British military cemetery, with the graves of men of many famous English, Irish and other regiments that have held the front, was also plowed up by shells. It was through this that our troops passed to the assembly points. The communication trenches by which they came bore such names af "Cameron Alley, "English Alley," and "Black Watch Alley," indicating who had passed that way to the great assault of 1915.

The trenches were in bad condition, as a result of heavy rains during the last two weeks, and the chalk was wet and slippery, but the men were so eager to get on with their job that small discomforts counted little. Tense as runners at the tape they waited the starter's signal. It came at 4:25, in a great burst of gunfire that throbbed like a mighty drum for a minute, then deepened into a roar as of a prairie thunderstorm, while from the roof of heavy artillery, far back of the line, became audible. The flash of guns soon was dimmed by a tremendous glare made by the discharge of burning oil and liquid fire thrown upon the railway embankment on that part of the front to the south of St. Laurent.

Follow Wave of Burning Oil.

As the burning oil descended into the enemy trenches, our men went over, and within six minutes his front lines were in their hands. When the barrage lifted assaulting waves again went forward without a halt, leaving the mopping up of the dugouts and isolated parties of the enemy to be done by supports as they came up. The Germans fought well in their machine gun shelters, but in the open they surrendered readily. From the region of St. Laurent by 6:30 prisoners began to pass through our lines to the cage. They had had enough of war. Some of them came walking, wounded, others were so seriously hit that their comrades had to carry them. The bulk were unwounded, and all keenly desirous of getting beyond range of their own artillery, heavily shelling the roads by which they had to pass to the rear. They were beaten men, and they knew it. The first officer who came in said that the attack had been expected at 4 o'clock, and the support line had been manned to meet it. He shrugged his shoulders and glanced around at his fagged and wounded men to indicate what had been the result of their resistance. Another officer who spoke English said frankly that he was glad to be out of the war, and there were many others like him.

Completed in 93 Minutes.

While the prisoners were coming through, word arrived that in the St. Laurent sector, the point of greatest depth aimed at in the attack, had been reached 93 minutes after the attack began. The grey of early dawn was lit by the first gleams of sunshine, and the new moon that hung in the sky, like a silver lamp, faded out of view as our own walking wounded began to reach the dressing station, their wounds almost forgotten in the joy of victory. Some of them had stories to tell of heroic deeds that will stand beside the finest achievements of our men at Ypres or Vimy Ridge. A young lieutenant of an Ontario battalion, after his company had reached its objective, found that his men were suffering losses from an enemy machine gun out in "No Man's Land." He took a supply of bombs, and went out alone to silence it. He returned in a few minutes with the gun on his shoulder, having killed the entire gun crew.

Another young officer, of a practical turn of mind, discovered that the enemy trench, intended to be used as our new first line, had been almost obliterated, organized a working party which cleaned out and rebuilt the trench before the enemy could bring up machine guns to sweep the field. Had the men been left shelterless the casualties must have been very heavy. These are but two examples of daring and resource among many. Once more, without qualification, it can be said that the Canadians are fine soldiers, finely led.

An Easy Way To Get Fat and Increase Weight

The trouble with most thin folks who wish to gain weight is that they insist on drugging their stomach or stuffing it with greasy foods; rubbing on useless "flesh creams," or following some foolish physical culture stunt, while the real cause of thinness goes untouched. You cannot get fat until your digestive tract fully assimilates the flesh-making material in the food you eat.

Thanks to a remarkable new discovery in scientific nutrition, it is now possible to combine into simple and highly concentrated form the exact food elements needed by the digestive organs and to convert them into rich, fat-laden blood. This master stroke of modern food chemistry is called Saltogyn and has been termed the greatest of flesh builders. Saltogyn not only feeds the stomach with a tremendous amount of fat-making food material in highly concentrated form, but in addition enables the stomach to actually soak up the fattening elements of your daily food and pass them into the blood, where they are carried to every starved and broken-down tissue of your body. You can readily picture the results when this amazing transformation has taken place and you notice how your cheeks fill out, hollows about your neck, shoulders and bust disappear and you take on from 10 to 20 pounds of solid, healthy flesh. Saltogyn is a food and contains no drugs of any kind, is absolutely harmless, inexpensive and efficient. Leading druggists everywhere have it and will refund your money if you are not satisfied with the results it gives as per the guarantee found in every package.

CAUTION—While Saltogyn has given excellent results in the treatment of nervous indigestion, it should not be taken longer than five days at a time by those who are not willing to gain at least ten pounds in weight.

Standard Drug Company can supply you.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts," "run down," "got the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic weakness, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, write for FREE cloth bound medical book on these diseases and wonderful cures effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, THERAPION. Try the remedy for your own ailment. Absolutely FREE. No "follow-up" circulars. No obligations. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co, Haverstock Rd, Hampstead, London, Eng. We want to prove Therapion will cure you yourself if it is your remedy for FREE and decide for

The Western Fair

September 7th to 15th, 1917

LONDON'S POPULAR EXHIBITION

1867—A Half Century of Success—1917.

The Prize List has been added to very liberally this year. Write for one, and tell us which entry form you require, and it will be sent at once. Wonderful Program of Attractions Twice Daily.

OSCAR V. BABCOCK

In his Looping-the-Trap Loop, and many others. For particulars see program. Two speed events daily.

FIREWORKS EACH NIGHT

The Rutherford Carnival Company Will Fill the Midway. If you require space or concession privilege you should apply at once.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

LIEUT.-COL W. M. GARTSHORE, President. A. M. HUNT, Secretary. 45c-wyw

MOONSTONE GRANITEWARE

The most durable and attractive kitchenware made—it is pure white inside, dark blue shaded to light blue outside, full assorted stock Preserving Kettles, Tea Kettles, Dishpans, Double Boilers, etc.

WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM WARE.

The best and cheapest cooking utensils, as they last a lifetime; easiest to clean, nicest to work; with full assortment.

HAMMOCKS.

Balance of stock to clear at special prices.

LAWN HOSE.

Three-ply, plain....11c ft. up
Corrugated .....15c ft. up
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Nozzles, etc.

ELECTRIC GOODS.

Canadian Beauty Irons $4.50
Toasters $4.50
Hot Plates $4.50

POLAR CLUB.

The small fan with the big breeze $7.50

READY HEAT GRILL.

Boils, bakes, roasts and toasts $3.75

See us for your AUTO SUPPLIES.

Westman's Hardware, Limited

PHONES 360 and 2420. 121 DUNDAS STREET.

Quality Goods at Lowest Prices.

MAYBE BUYING MATCHES never struck you as being an important job. But it is. It is important that you buy none but EDDY'S

CHEMICALLY SELF-EXTINGUISHING "SILENT 500"

The matches with "no after-glow." EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been dipped in a chemical solution which positively insures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out. Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box. ywt

P. M. DEPOT SERVICES OF STREET RAILWAY HAS BEEN ABANDONED

Sarnia Company Makes Good Its Threat.

AMATEURS NOT IN DEMAND

Volunteer Farm Help Little Sought After in Lambton County.

SARNIA, Aug. 14.—The 35-day ultimatum given the Pere Marquette Railway Company by the Sarnia Street Railway Company expired today, and service to the depot terminated on Tuesday evening. Notice was given prior to the 31st of July that the service would cease on the end of that month, but upon receipt of a letter from the officials of the railway company stating that a site had been purchased, and that work would commence at an early date, an additional 15-day's service was given, and as yet the excavations for the depot have not commenced. Service to the industries in the south end will continue, and it is understood that arrangements will be made to stop the trains at Clifford street to take on and discharge passengers, and that a temporary structure will be erected for their convenience, pending the erection of the new depot.

READY TO SUPPLY HELP.

SARNIA, Aug. 15.—Rev. R. Weaver, secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission has temporarily removed his office from the armories to the board of trade rooms on Front street, where in conjunction with the soldiers' aid work, he will assist in the procuring of farm help for this county.

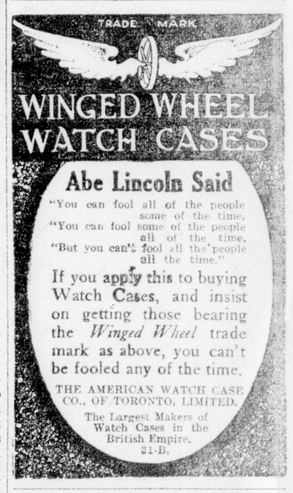
Farmers in the immediate vicinity have been notified that they may secure help by communicating with Mr. Weaver, and men will be sent on a day's notice for from one day to three weeks' service. Cards are being distributed among the farmers, which they are requested to fill in, with the number of men required, when needed and wages offered. These when forwarded to the local committee will receive prompt attention.

Lists of over one hundred men who will be available, supplied by the local manufacturing plants, are in the hands of the board of trade, but up to the present few inquiries for this "vacation help" have been received, the farmers apparently preferring to struggle along with experienced help rather than resort to the amateur assistants. A call for one man to assist on a farm was received from the vicinity of Brigden this morning, and a man will be forwarded in response to this appeal tomorrow morning.

TWO LAMBTON SCHOOL FAIRS.

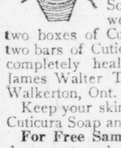
SARNIA, Aug. 15.—Two school fairs for the district of West Lambton are scheduled to take place in September, but the exact dates of these interesting events have not yet been determined. One of these fairs will be held in Jericho, Bosanquet, and the other in the Sarnia Township hall. W. P. McDonald, district agricultural representative, is in charge of these events, and a large list of entries is expected.

Despite the greater production campaign, entailing the use of all available help, the fairs will be held as usual, and urban pupils are exhibiting a great deal of interest in this work. Farm produce, root crops, potatoes, poultry, livestock and the usual entries of penmanship, essays, drawings and domestic science will be judged, and prizes awarded. All exhibits must be the personal work of the exhibitor, and products must be grown from the seeds supplied by the agricultural department. Programs of sport are also arranged for each fair, and are the subject of much interest.



Had Eczema When Five Years Old

On Hands, Arms, Chest and Limbs. Could Not Sleep Because of Pain. Cuticura Completely Healed.



"My little boy had eczema when he was five years old. It started with an itching rash on his hands, arms and chest, and afterward it got on his limbs. He could not sleep all night with the pain, and it itched and burned.

"We used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and we had not used quite two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two bars of Cuticura Soap till he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. James Walter Trussler, Durham St., Walkerton, Ont.

Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: **"Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A."** Sold everywhere.

ASTHMA

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER PROMPT RELIEF IS OBTAINED BY SIMPLY INHALING THE FUMES FROM THE POWDER EITHER THROUGH A CLAY PIPE OR OTHER VESSEL. NOT ACRID OR UNPLEASANT. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR Dr. J