BASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Charttilltehr

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. BRIDGE AND TORONTO. Arrive from the East—*4:47 a.m., 56 a.m., *11:06 a.m., *11:22 a.m., *6:30 ., *7:55 p.m., 10:45 p.m. rrive from the West—*12:14 a.m *5:40 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 h. *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m. Depart for the East—*12:13 a.m., *3:48 m., *5:45 a.m., *7:20 a.m., 9:00 a.m., Old oats, per bu..... 49 to 12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53

LONDON AND WINDSOR. Arrive-10:23 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., Beans, per quart....

Depart-6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:05 p.m. STRATFORD BRANCH. Arrive--11:15 a.m., 1:39 p.m., 6:45 p.m., Gherkins, per 100 ... Depart-5:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:30

p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m. LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE. Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Arrive from the East—*11:15 a.m., *10:45 a.m., *7:46 p.m., *9:25 p.m., 11:45 Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., *1:20 p.m., *7:55 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Depart for the East—*4:40 a.m., 8:00 a.m., *1:33 p.m., *5:40 p.m., *8:02 p.m. Depart for the West—8:19 a.m., *11:23 Straw, per load..... 6 00 to a.m., *7:55 p.m., *9:33 p.m. Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY. Arrive-7:05 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 4:50 p.m., Depart-7:22 a.m., 2:22 p.m., 5:27 p.m.,

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY. (Corrected to September 1, 1914.) Trains leave London for St. Thomas and Port Stanley at *5:30 a.m., 9:43 Arrive London 8:45 a.m., 1:40 p.m.,

Connect at St Thomas at 8:10 a.m.

ourg and Sarnia. No Sunday service.

CANADIAN SERVICE.

august 20....ASCANIA...September 5 27....ALAUNIA.. September 10 pt 17.....ANDANIA Steamers call Plymouth eastbound. ates: Cabin (II.), Andania and Alau-a, \$63.75 up; Ascania. \$57.50 up is, \$63.75 up; Ascania, \$57.50 up. hird-class, British, eastbound, \$30.25 p; westbound, \$30.00 up. For particulars apply to W. FULTON 61 Dundas street; F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street; R. E. RUSE, Clock Corner; E. DE LA HOOKE, 422 Park avenue, or The Robert Reford Com-pany, Limited, general agents, Mont-real, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N. H., and Portland, Me.

Week-day service hourly, London to \$1.12%; No. 2 northern, \$1.107%; No. 3 northern, \$1.08%; No. 4, 99%c; No. 5, ear, 10:30 p.m., to St. Thomas only.

From June 22, Limited car will leave

Reduced Fares TORONTO

Aug. 31 to Sept. 11, inclusive, from

stations in Canada, Cornwall, Ottawa

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP FARES
fill be in effect on certain dates. Speial train for Toronto will leave London
0:30 a.m., Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

All tickets valid for return until Tuesay, Sept. 15, 1914.

Full particulars from Grand Trunk
icket agents. R. E. RUSE, city passenicket agents. R. E. RUSE, city passenicket agent corner Dundas and
in the machinery. His leg
was caught in the machinery. His leg
was caught in the machinery. His leg
was caught in the machinery. His leg
broken in the instep and between the
ankle and knee.

With a view to discussing the quesWith a view to discussing the quesicket agents. R. E. RUSE, city passen-er and ticket agent, corner Dundas and ichmond streets; H. M. HAYES, depot

CANADIAN PACIFIC Canadian National Exhibition TORONTO

Fare and One-Third August 31, to SPECIAL LOW FARES Tuesday, September 1 and 8. Thursday, September 3 and 10. om London, Port Burwell, St. Thomas

lyde Park, St. Marys, Goderich, Lis-Wingham, Port McNicoll, sewater, Walkerton, Owen Sound, rry Sound, Bobcaygeon, Ivanhoe, lleville and intermediate stations, also tilin, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler and milton.

Wednesday, September 2 and 9, eswater, Walkerton, Owen Sound, felrose to Detroit, Nobel to Dill, sta-

ons east of Tweed and Shannonville, ngston and Waltham subdivisions and stations and subdivisions on eastern ion east of Russell, Smith's Falls Return Limit-Original starting point must be reached not later than Tuesday. September 15, 1914. Ask any Canadian Pacific ticket agent

Ask any Canadian Facine ticket agent for booklet giving Exhibition program. M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto; E. F. L. Sturdee, Asst. D.P.A., Toronto; W. Fulton, city passenger and ticket agent, orner Dundas and Richmond

For Cleveland Leave Port Stanley 12 midnight, odd dates in August, even dates in September. Arrive Cleve-FARE FROM LONDON and 6:30 a.m. FARE FROM LONDON; One way, \$2.75; round trip, \$4.75. Saturday excursions on above dates, \$2.75 round trip. Lake rides Wednes-day and Saturday afternoons, \$5 o'clock, FARE 25c. Last boat leaves Port Sep-

William Fulton, C. T. A., corner Dungas and Richmond streets 58tf ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF

WHITE FELT HATS just received. Three styles to choose from at

\$1.49 LONDON READY-TO-WEAR 255 Dundas St.-M. Fishbein, Mgr.

this morning. There were only half a dozen loads offered, while there was an exceptionally good demand. New oats were a trifle easier, selling

at \$1.50 per hundredweight, which is 2c cheaper than they were last week. One small lot of old oats sold at \$1.65. Butchers' meats continue to remain firm, with a good demand. The dealers do not look for an advance in the present

Very little wheat is for sale on the SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION market and what does come in comes in small lots.

Wheat, per cwt......\$1 67 to \$1 67 Oats, per cwt.......1 65 to 1 65 New Oats, epr cwt... 1 48 to 1 50 Grain, Per Bushet, Old oats, per bu..... 54 to Onions, per doz Lettuce, per doz Cucumbers, each

Cabbage, each.... Tomatoes, per basket Carrots, 3 bunches.... Corn, per doz. Cauliflower Muskmelons, each.... Pumpkins . Citrons, each..... Squash, each... Peaches, per basket. 1 00

Plums, per basket... Thimbleberries Apples, per bu..... Pears, per basket. Straw, per ton...... 7 00 Straw, per ton...... 7 00 Dairy Products. Butter, rolls, lb..... 26 to Butter, fancy, retail. 30 to Butter, creamery, lb.. 28

Butter, crocks, lb.... Eggs, crate, wholesale 22 Eggs, retail, doz.... 25
Eggs, per basket ... 23
Honey, strained, 10 lbs 1 20 Honey, sections, doz .. 1 75 Live Stock.
Hogs, per cwt...... 9 50 Fat sows, per cwt... 7 00 Small pigs, pair... 8 00 Export cattle, cwt... 6 50 Old fowl, lh Young chickens, lb.. 15

and 5:10 p.m. for points west to Walker-ville, and north to Chatham, Wallace-Ducks, per lb..... 11 to Turkeys, per lb..... 14 to Spring chickens, pair. 1 00 Ducks, per pair..... 1 25
Butchers' Meats. 1 25 to

Winnipeg. Aug. 29 .- Winnipeg, wheat opened %c lower to %c higher; oats and flax unchanged. Trading was fairly active during the first hour of business, and prices strengthened in sympathy with American markets. It was stated that Morgan and Company, New York fening values, being aided by short covering over the week-end. Closing prices were 1/2c to 3/4c higher. The cash lemand was quieter for wheat, and conclave To ELECT prices were steady. narket generally is showing the effect

Cash grains closed: Wheat, %c higher; RACTION COMPANY ed, and flax, 1/2c lower. Inspections Friday totalled 243 cars, against 91 last year. In sight today were

Port Stanley, 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. 91%c.

Last car, 11:30 p.m., to St. Thomas only

No. 3 Canadian western, 50c; extra No. 100:30 No. 2 feed, 49%c. feed, 50c: No. 2 feed, 49½c. Barley—No. 3, 61½c: No. 4, 59½c; rejected, 58½c; feed, 56½c. Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., \$1.34½; No. 2

Canadian western, \$1.311/2.

WHEAT. Chicago. Aug. 31,—The impression that the European war is to be a proonged one was again reflected in the wheat market at the opening today. Speculators, attracted by the recent lecline, bid the price of wheat for de-ivery next May up to \$1 231/2, or 47/8c nigher than the close on Saturday, and only 1½c under the highest price of the crop registered last week. In the scramble at the opening, bids were 2½c apart, but in the next five minutes the

WHEAT RECEIPTS. Montreal, Aug. 31.—Wheat receipts vere 444,674 bushels. Shipments for the

rice declined, to settle between \$1 21

veek were 2,980,337 bushels of wheat. LIVE STOCK.

Hogs-Receipts, 13,000; active and higher; heavy, \$9 65 to \$9 85; mixed, and other conditions brought about by \$9 80 to \$9 85; yorkers, \$9 75 to \$9 85; the war, a meeting will be held in the

pigs, \$9 50 to \$9 75; roughs, \$8 40 to \$8 45; stags, \$6 50 to \$7 75. \$8 45; stags, \$6 50 to \$7 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,400; active, higher; lambs, \$5 to \$8 75; yearlings, \$4 50 to \$7; wethers, \$6 to \$6 25; ewes, \$2 50 to \$5 75; sheep, mixed, lambs forced the prices down 25c this

Sheep and calves remained Hogs were very uncertain, making it difficult to quote a correct price. Receipts, 3,398 cattle, 318 calves, 2,120 hogs and 1,550 sheep. Quotations:
Cattle—Butchers, choice, cwt, \$8 35 to \$9 25; do, medium, \$7 to \$7 75; do, common, \$6 to \$6 75; butcher cows, choice, \$6 25 to \$7 50; do, medium, \$5 75 to

Sheep-Ewes, cwt, \$5 to \$6 50; bucks and culls, \$3 50 to \$4 50; lambs, \$8 25 Hogs-Fed and watered, cwt, \$10 25; o. b., \$9 65 to \$10. Chicago, Aug. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market steady; beeves, \$6 75 to drill and target practice regularly in \$10 60; steers, \$6 35 to \$9 35; steekers and the near future.

and feeders, \$5 50 to \$8 15; cows and heifers, \$3 80 to \$9 25; calves, \$7 10 to \$11 20. Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; market was strong; light, \$9 to \$9 50; mixed, \$8 80 to \$9 50; heavy, \$8 65 to \$9 45; roughs, \$8 65 to \$8 80; pigs, \$5 75 to \$8 70; bulk of sales at \$8 95 to \$9 35. Sheep—Receipts, 33,000; market weak; sheep, \$4 70 to \$5 50; yearlings, \$5 40 to \$6 30; lambs, natives, \$5 80 to \$7 60.

Montreal, Aug. 31 .- West End market: Receipts—Cattle, about 2,000; caives, 800; sheep and lambs, 2,200; hogs, 1,600, Trade good, with firm prices for good cattle and higher prices for hogs.

Prime beeves, 8c to 8%c; medium, 5%c to 8c; common, 4c to 5%c; calves,

Sheep, 41/20 to 51/40; lambs, 71/40 to Hogs, 10% to 10%c.

BAR SILVER.

THE LOCAL MARKET Hay went up \$1 per ton on the market RUSSIA ABLE TO GIVE RESERVISTS **6 WEEKS' HOLIDAY**

While Germany Calls on Her Schoolboys to Join the Colors.

MAKES SITUATION CLEAR

Kaiser's Men Find Serious Shortage of Troops to Oppose Invaders.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 31.-5:29 a.m.-The St Petersburg correspondent of the Post, discussing the military situation in Russia, says: "The relative situations of Germany and Russia after a month of war are shown admirably in contrast by the German action in summoning the schoolboys to the colors, and Russia's decision today to grant six weeks' leave of absence to the reservists of the 1907 term of service.

"These reservists have recently been with the colors at different depots, brushing up their military knowledge preparatory to a call to the front. Today it was found possible to allow them to return home for a nominal term of six weeks. They are to hold themselves in readiness to respond to the next call. Some Wanted To Go On.

"It is reported that some of the men took the permission to return home most grudgingly, as they had counted on quick advance to the front. "Russia can thus in the heat of a hard-fought war afford to let something like half a million men ge home again. "It is significant that in the recent fighting not only the German field forces, but the fortress garrisons from Thorn and Graudenz (in East Prussia, east o the Vistula) took part with a strong force of heavy artillery

"This proves that the Germans are finding a serious shortage as regards men with whom to oppose the invaders. Got Into Koenigsberg.

"The Russian forces are still advancing, and for the past three days there has been fierce fighting around Koenigs berg. The Russian pursuit was pressed so hotly, that some of its cavalry actually entered along with fugitives into the outlying defences of Koenigsberg, which they secured. This, of course, is very far removed from the capture of the fortress.

"On the Austrian front obstinate fight. ing continues. The Russians have taken 3,000 prisoners east of Lemberg and 1,000 near Tomacheff, while east of that centre the Fifteenth Hungarian Division bankers, had agreed to pay exporters was surrounded, and whole regiments for wheat sold to certain European countries, and this was a factor in stif-"The main objective of the Austrians

appears to be Lublin, where desperate fighting is in progress.

POPE IS INAUGURATED

September 2, May Participate.

[Canadian Press. Rome, Aug. 31 .- Via Paris, 11:30 a.m.-The conclave of the cardinals to elect a successor to Pope Pius X., who died Aug. 20, was inaugurated today with imposing ceremony. Mass was celebrated in the Pauline chapel in the presence of 57 cardinals and their conclavists. There were present also members of the diplomatic corps, the Knights of Malta, and the aristocracy of the papal court which, for the first time since Aug. 20, appeared without their mourning dress. The sistine choir sang the middle mass, and Monsignor Massella delivered in Latin an oration concerning the election of a pontiff.

YOUNG FARMER WAS TERRIBLY INJURED

Clothes Caught and Leg Was Drawn Into Thresher.

[Special to The Advertiser.] INGERSOLL, August 30.-Geo. Harris, a young Dereham farmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ranson Harris, of this town, has been in the hospital since Friday night as the result of injuries sustained while threshing operations were in progress on the farm of Wil-

With a view to discussing the question of forming a civilian rifle corps and other conditions brought about by council chamber at 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Much interest is being manifested in the proposed civilian rifle corps. and a large and enthusiastic meeting is anticipated.

The annual decoration ceremony of this afternoon. There was a large turnout of the membership, and between 80 and 90 graves of departed members were decorated in the usual impressive manner. The oration was delivered by Past Grand Master P. T. Coupland, of

WAR WILL HELP HENSALL FARMERS.

[Special to The Advertiser.] HENSALL, Aug. 30 .- Hensall will not be affected adversely by the war closed down. On the contrary the farmers will prosper on account of t benefits the whole community. The Thirty-Third Regiment

TRYING TO SETTLE COTTON CONTRACTS

[Canadian Press.] New York, Aug. 31.-Delegates of the Liverpool, Naw Orleans and New York Cotton exchanges met here today to discuss a settlement of the international inerest in contracts that were left outstanding when the exchange closed at

the end of last month. It is generally believed that foreign perators are short here against purchases in Liverpool. The contracts are supposed to represent the bulk of the remaining old business. Many brokers believe a satisfactory settlement would pave the way for a reopening of the ex

of the cotton crop on August 25 was 78 per cent of normal, the United States department of agriculture announced at All those having are cream tins and tubs belor to C. J. Leach kindly cent on August 25 last year, and 73.4 some way, and greatly her cent, the average for the past ten 1935 and 1959.

BRITISH LOSS OVER 5,000 IN FOUR DAYS' BATTLE; GERMANS SUFFERED HEAVILY

Official Statement by Lord Kitchener Says That Decisive Victory for Allies Would Be Fatal to Enemy-Continued Resistance Can Have Only One Result.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, August 30-4:20 p.m.-After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France is rested, refitted and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement today by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, in a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces. the Secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defence, where they have not been molested since the 27th. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. GERMAN'S ATTACKED CHECKED.

Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared. Lord Kitchener's statement, which was issued through the medium

of the official information bureau, follows: "Although the dispatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not yet been received, it is possible now to state what has been the

British share in the recent operations.

A FOUR DAYS' BATTLE. "There has, in fact, been a four days' battle-on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of August. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defence.

'The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front. Cn Monday, the 24th, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers, to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army, and to drive it into the fortress of Meubeuge

HEAVY LOSS TO ENEMY. This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses and far in excess of any inflicted upon us, were suffered by the enemy, which in dense masses formed in the forest and moved forward again and again to attack the British lines. The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continued fight-

ing, though not on the scale of the previous two days, and on the night of the 25th the army occupied the line of Cambrai, Landrecies and Le-Cateau. Cambrai is a fortified town in the Department of the North, 32 miles southeast of Lille on the river Scheldt. LeCateau is 14 miles east by southeast of Cambrai.) It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon. SEVERE BATTLE ON WEDNESDAY.

"The battle on this day, the 26th, was of a most severe and desperate character. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted, and at length extricated themselves in good order with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy, except those, the horses of which had all been killed, or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

'General French estimates that during the whole of these operations from the 23rd to the 26th inclusive, his losses amounted to 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the other hand the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open and through their dense formation are out of all proportion to those which we have suffered. GERMANS IN PANIC.

"In Landrecies alone, as an instance, on the 26th, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street, which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued and it is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone. Another incident, which may be chosen from many like it, was the charge of the German guard cavalry division, upon the British Twelfth Cavalry Brigade, in which the German cavalry were thrown back with gree

"These are only examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during the three days' engagements and Germany has had to pay the extreme price for every forward march it has made. "Since the 26th, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements amounting to double the losses sustained, already have joined.

READY FOR THE NEXT. "Every gun has been replaced and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits.

"Today the news is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have, for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill, "Sir John French also reports that on the 28th the British Fifth Cavalry Brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in the course of which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy and speared a large number in APPEARS BAD FOR GERMANS.

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations are vast and that we are only one wing on the whole field of battle. The strategic positions occupied by ourselves and our allies are such that whereas a decisive victory for our arms would probably be fatal to the enemy, a continued resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops, can, if prolonged,

BRITISH BRAVERY WILL CAUSE THRILL ROUND WORLD

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, August 30-10:48 p.m.-The Figaro today prints an article eulogizing the resistance offered at Tournal by 700 British troops against 5,000 Germans. Only 300 of the British troops returned to Cambrai, it says, the rest having fallen on the battlefield. The Figaro denounces the Germans for having, as it alleges, mounted cannon on Red Cross wagons. The paper says the simple narrative of the British resistance at Tournai is such that it will cause a thrill in every British heart from New Zealand to Alaska,

MOBILIZING IN SWEDEN

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Swedish army has been ordered reprobates every war undertaken out mobilized, according to the Evening World, which gives as its of revenge for purposes of exploitation, Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., was held authority, "A leading house in New York." This house, according to the paper, received the following message yesterday from its agent in London:

"Grave political movements feared in Sweden. Mobilization

WILL DESTROY ALL HOUSES NEAR FORTS OF FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 30.—12:57 a.m.—It is officially announced of all her neighbors. It made them as it has no factories likely to be that the military governor has instructed all citizens residing ke-p - watchful eye over their armawithin four miles of forts in the military zone to destroy their good prices and when they prosper houses and move within four days.

> FIRST GERMAN EFFORTS SUCCEEDED. LONDON, August 30-5:50 a.m.-A dispatch to the Times from Amiens,

France, says that since Monday morning last the German advance has been one of almost incredible rapidity, the Germans never giving the retreating British a moment's rest. "The first great German efforts has succeeded," says the correspondent. "We have to face the fact that the British expeditionary force requires immediate and immense reinforcements. The investment of Paris cannot be banished from

BOULONGE PEPORTED EVACUATED LONDON, August 29-8:04 p.m.-A Central News dispatch says that Bou-

ogne has been evacuated by the Allied troops.

Historic Buildings in Louvain Are Intact

[Special to The Advertiser.] LONDON, Aug. 30-The Daily Telegraph's special Amsterdam correspondent visited Louvain yesterday and found the city undamaged by shells, though partly destroyed by fire. All the historic buildings are intact.

RELIGIOUS

Britain and Its Allies "Ministers of God," Says Rev. J. A. Walker.

WAGING WAR FOR PEACE

British Enter Contest To Suppress Forever "Mailed Fist" of Europe.

"When we think of the unholy passions war arouse, of the breaking and desolating of countless homes and hearts, the frightful sacrifice of life, and the enormous loss of property, the horrible suffering and anguish of the innocent, the life embitterments that will be engendered between men and between nations, we feign would exclaim, with Sherman, 'War is hell!'

With these words Rev. J. A. K. Walk er, M.A., preaching in Wortley Road Baptist Church Sunday morning, depictclose on the heels of the war of giant nations in Europe. Death-Knell to Justice.

"I hate it with an ever-increasing intensity of hatred. Had the destroying angel the blue above for his scroll and dip his pen in seas incarnadine with human blood he could record but a part of the wretchedness and misery entailed

As Christian men and women, then, think that I sympathize with this position. If, even in a righteous cause, all much that we are accustomed to think of as right and proper must go by the board. Much of the discipline in our homes and schools must go. Our police system for the preservation of law and order, our jails, our penitentiaries, and, in fact, our whole system of justice would follow. For be it remembered that although the laws passed by our parliaments depend largely on the popular will they are, in the last analysis, dependent for their enforcement on the military strength with which the nation is able to gird itself.

Every Appeal Military One. "From this we see that every appeal re make to the police, to our magistrates and to our law courts in the interests of life and property or in defence of our rights is virtually and ultimately

an appeal to military force. Would you invoke the help of the law if a man broke into your house? Would you seek protection at the hands of the law if your neighbor failed to deal properly with a deadly, infectious pestilence in his house that threatened the health and life of your family? Would the citizens of our town be justified in appeal ing to the police to disable, disarm and arrest a man who runs amuck, slaying all he meets with knife or gun? To ask such questions is to answer them. "The Apostle Paul vindicates the place and power of the magistrate when he declares that the ruler is 'a minister of peoples hereafter impossible." God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he FLAG DAY WAS

beareth not the sword in vain: for he is a minister of God, an avenger for wrath him that doeth evil.' "We see, therefore, that an appeal to force is not necessarily wrong or unhave, and generally has, the sanction

of sense and of religion. Ministers of God. "I have said that citizens would appeal to our police to smite down, if necessary, the assassin who runs amuck, dealing death to all and sundry who comes in his path. Now transfer the illustration to that larger body of citizens called the state or nation. What is a neighboring nation to do when another nation, or king or Kaiser, or military despotism, runs amuck? When such a despotism becomes an actual menace to a free people, when it sneers at sacred obliga tions and drags national and international honor in the dust: when it rises in its strength to crush the weak; when in its unholy lust for national and mili tary glory, it despises counsel and wil have none of the friendly offices of moral suasion, but lights the torch of war and unsheaths the sword against unoffending neighbors; when it threatens free institutions and would blight and crush such that is best in our Christian civilization-when it goes to such lengths as this and casts its shadow of destruction over us voice of conscience and religion blend in the cry, 'Where is the minister of God, as avenger for wrath to him that doeth evil?" May it not be that Great Britain, and every other nation that has gone into the war with Britain's aims, is that 'minister of God,' or the

policeman who must overpower and arrest the destroyer. Waging War For Peace. "The conscience of mankind now for territorial extension, or for national and military glory. But such is not the kind of war Great Britain is waging. She went into it for the police purpose I have tried to describe, and

only after every honorable means of averting war had failed. "Paradoxical as it may appear, it nevertheless true that our beloved Em pire is waging a war for peace. For there was no guarantee of peace so long as the military despotism of central Europe assiduously cultivated and perfected her machinery of war and ments, and so all disarmament became

impossible. "In time of peace prepare for war" has been a maxim of some of the nations of Europe, and none has followed more faithfully than Germany. This fallacy has been exploded by the present war. It was thought that a close observance of the maxim would make war remote or impossible. The contrary has proved to be true. We now see that the nation that piles up gunpowder attracts thes park that explodes it. When once this war is over and the nenace to the peace of Erope has fallen she may enter on a period of deeper and more enduring peace. 'In time of peace prepare for peace is a more attractive maxim, and its application in a general disarmament may prove it

Old Warfare and New. "And while we deplore the present war let us not be blind to certain con-

siderations in connection with it, such as do most truly exhibit the Christian spirit. Britain's strenuous efforts to avert war, her entrance into it only as a last resort, the love of truth and honor as exhibited in her defence of international treaties, her espousal of the cause of freedom, her desire and determination to protect all that is best in Christian civilization, her defence of the weak against the strongall these are the exhibition of an essentially Christian temper. The shock which the conscience of humanity feels

at inhuman and barbarous methods to and the town was well canvassed, and warfare, such as the use of dum-dum bullets and barbed bayonets, the dropping of bombs on communities where many non-combatants live and upon helpless age and defenceless women and children, and the shooting of hospital nurses in the midst of their ministrations to the wounded and dying (if newspaper reports are true) is something the world has not always felt. Time was when even our own

Britain might have plunged into war to organize a company here to be ready on comparatively slight provocation, and when it was considered right to win out by fair means or foul, when three times a week. The volunteers, the conscience of mankind would not be so shocked by unnecessarily cruel and vengeful methods of war. A great chance for the better has set in, and I for one sincerely believe it to be the result of a deeper insight into and a keener appreciation of the teachings of our most holy faith.

Cannot But Wish For Success. "In view of the foregoing considerations we as Christian people cannot but wish for the success of Britain's armies in the field, that it may be accomplished with a minimum of suffering and bloodshed, and to this end let us pray."

EUROPEAN WAR MA HAVE COMPENSATION

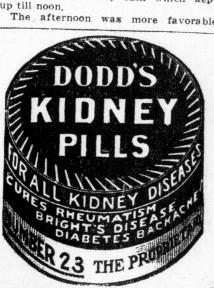
ed the gruesome results that will follow Present Conflict May Further Sentiment for Peace, Says President Braithwaite.

Dr. E. E. Braithwaite, president of the Western University of London, preached yesterday in New St. James' Presbyterian Church. Dr. Braithwaite's evening subject was "Illusion," or the in what light are we to regard the share process by which men are gradually led taken in the present war by the great to better achievement in life than Empire of which we form a part? Some they anticipate of motives that would people oppose all war on the one ground not have been sufficient if the real that it is an appeal to force. I do not results had been foreseen. The businessman sets out to accumulate money, but in addition to this he establishes resort to force is wrong and unchristian, a character. The man in public life hopes to earn honor and titles. Whether he succeeds or not, it is most important that in the meantime he shall live a life of helpful service to his fellow-men. Crusades an Example.

Often the immediate results of a certain course are disastrous and yet the final outcome of the most beneficial nature. The crusades of the eleventh and following centuries arose in part out of a desire to do penance and in part from a hatred of Mohammedanism, leading to the attempt to wrest the holy city from the Saracens. The sacrifice of life was enormous, running in millions, but the net gain to humanity is inestimable. This is seen not only in the overthrow of feudalism, but in the barrier erected to the Mohammedan conquest of Europe. If the fall of Constantinople had taken place a couple of centuries earlier than it did, it might have meant the downfall of Christianity

in Europe. "We are appalled," said Dr. Braithwaite," at the spertacle of the European nations now at war with one another, a war into which we are also drawn. May we hope that there will at least be some compensation in the direction of disarmament and the growth of the sentiment, which will make a great war between civilized

A GREAT SUCCESS [Special to The Advertiser.] FOREST, Aug. 30.—Yesterday was flag day in Forest, and a score of women christian. On the contrary, it may and girls were selling Union Jacks and Canadian flags to everybody. The campaign opened early, when two energetic girls met the 6:40 train, and was continued in the heavy rain which kept



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Enthusiastic preparations are being made for a great patriotic concert to be held in the armories next Friday evening. Steps were taken last night for the front if needed. Drilling will commence at once and be continued include many of the finest young men

some of the summer resorts visited.

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in town and vicinity.

Up to 6 o'clock last evening about

\$200 was realized. The town hall flag

is at top mast to remain till peace is

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