

## FOUR.

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**TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE.**  
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The London Advertiser Company,  
Limited.

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

## FIXING THE BLAME.

IT WOULD be a hasty saying after  
all that Kaiser Wilhelm is the one  
maker of his Armageddon. We have to  
reckon with a Chauvinism or swelled  
head, which is rather widespread in  
Germany, being focussed in the Hohenzollern  
House. In England, conceit is  
shown to be a sort of quick  
superstition; in Germany it takes the  
form of bumptiousness, and surly  
violence. The Kaiser is not the only  
one guilty, but only he has greater  
scope and opportunity than the rest.

The military caste of Germany and  
Austria, the Junker (Squires), nobles  
and many of the nouveaux riches, may  
be regarded as one source of distur-  
bance. For example, the ill-feeling be-  
tween Austria and Serbia is due not  
only to racial feuds, but to the eco-  
nomic stress placed by the Austrian  
government upon its little neighbor at  
the instance mainly of Austrian squires.  
Not liking the heavy importation of  
Serbian produce, especially pigs, they  
got a tariff against imports from Serbia,  
discriminating rates on the railways,  
and the exclusion of Serbia from the  
Adriatic—all to keep up rents in Aus-  
tria-Hungary.

Another arrogant set is that of the  
big interests, who manufacture war  
material or build ships, and who roll  
their eyes about the globe for rail-  
road, mining, oil or trade "concessions".  
These are the big developers, natural  
allies of the militarists. The clash be-  
tween the big interests of the Alliance  
and of the Entente is a potent cause  
of war, perhaps the principal cause at  
bottom.

But a peculiar feature of German life  
is the bellicose professor. The Father-  
land is full of teachers and professors  
inculcating a brutal disregard of the  
foreigner's interests, even a disregard  
for any morality but that of utility.  
Great professors, not shallow fellows,  
but real scholars of depth and accu-  
racy, sitting often in the Reichstag as  
well as in their cathedral, delivering  
all manner of public platforms as well  
as academic discourses in studios  
and halls, these men mould opinion in  
Germany. They are the learned historians,  
for example, the learned historians, old  
and new, who foster, as professor of history  
in Berlin University, and member of  
the Reichstag, a relentless imperialism,  
and adoration for Hohenzollern, and  
an open hatred for Great Britain. It  
was the atmosphere created by  
Treitschke, and such, that the present  
Emperor grew up in. He rides on the  
crest of the wave and imitates it.

Full of virility, the German upper  
and middle classes, landed, commercial  
and professional, are resolved to be the  
"supermen" of the earth. They seem  
to have become mad with the sense of  
power. The clerical party of the Roman  
Catholics in the southwest is in tight  
league with these elements, partly  
through fear of the Socialists, the one  
party for peace. We really can't blame  
everything on the Kaiser, though he is  
responsible as leader and arch-repre-  
sentative. Much as we admire and love  
the German people, they need a cure.

## PATRIOTISM AT HOME.

THE enthusiasm with which men of  
all classes and creeds and sec-  
tions of the British Empire are rallying  
to the defence of flag and country, is  
intensely gratifying not only to all who  
love their native land, but to those who  
love the cause of which Britain is the  
champion. The situation is unprece-  
dented. In the old wars of England, her  
colonies were too weak to be of much  
assistance, and her fighting material had  
to be drawn from her own people. And  
in many cases the popular sympathy  
was not fully aroused. Even in the  
Boer wars, there were many of the  
leaders of British opinion who were op-  
posed. But today all classes are united  
with an enthusiasm we believe never  
was equalled.

And the men who so readily offer their  
services, and are prepared to lose their  
lives for their country, deserve grati-  
tude. They are entering on an ardu-  
ous field, and are ready for the best effort,  
and for the sacrifice of comfort, health and  
life itself. All honor to the volunteer  
soldiers of the Empire, and all success  
to them in their struggles for the right.  
That the result of the war will bring  
success to Britain's arms, and glory  
to her flag, and great honor to those  
who have armed in her defence, may be  
assumed. But war brings evil and dis-  
aster even to the victor. No matter  
what the result, there will be men  
wounded and incapacitated for active  
work in the future; there will be sick-  
ness and misery; there will be poverty  
on every hand; there will be loss of em-  
ployment, and loss of the means of liv-  
ing; there will be widowed families des-  
titute, and people starving for food.

We cannot all enlist if we wanted to  
do so. The army of the non-combatants  
will be immeasurably greater than the  
brigades of those who wear a uniform.  
The women are at home; many men are

for various causes prevented rendering  
military service; a host of young people  
of both sexes are left behind when  
fathers and brothers answer the bugle  
call.  
But though only a small percentage  
of our people may be able to enlist for  
service in war, the rest of us cannot be  
idle. There is opportunity for patriotic  
service at home as well as on the tented  
field. It will not be enough for those  
who stay behind to wave the flag and  
cheer for those who go to the front.  
Their duty is not only to give moral sup-  
port to the army, but to endeavor by all  
means to ameliorate the suffering caused  
by war. Let all unite heartily in the  
work of material aid. Not only in sup-  
plying the means of caring for the  
wounded, but in relieving the distress  
that will be widespread.

In this patriotic work women may  
and will take the lead. The charitable  
organizations controlled by them can in-  
crease their efforts, and enlarge their  
field. Societies like the Daughters of  
the Empire will have opportunity for  
patriotic work on the largest scale, and  
will be able to show that their principles  
can be carried into practice. Young and  
old can join with them. Each one can  
do his or her share of the work.  
Let all who remain at home unite  
heartily for this truly patriotic service.  
Let old feuds be forgotten, and all  
jealous rivalry cease. Let one thought  
fill all minds, inspire every heart, and  
actuate every deed. All we can do will  
fall short of what will be required, but  
we must do what we can, and do it not  
only with energy, but cheerfully. It  
will involve not only labor, but sacrifice.  
There may not be in its accomplishment  
the glory that comes to the soldier who  
survives the battle victorious, or goes  
down to death with honor. But there will  
be the glory that comes to the citizen who  
survives the war, and who has borne  
his part—a most important part—in  
Britain's hour of need.

## SENSE.

THE Canadian press, on the whole  
is talking sense. Here is a sample  
from the Toronto World:

Canada will do everything that  
is needed of her in sending men to  
the front. That goes without say-  
ing. But Canada can do a great  
deal more by keeping a level head and  
generating into any vicious panic.  
There is no need to hoard up flour  
in a damp cellar, and there is sugar  
enough to burn. This generation  
has never seen a big emergency be-  
fore, and was loath to believe there  
could be one, but now that it has  
arrived, we have no need to run  
behind a hedge about it. The more  
nearly we can go on doing our ordi-  
nary business and attending to our  
ordinary affairs the better it  
will be for all concerned. The ad-  
vance or the retreat of the oceans.

## THE WAR CORRESPONDENT

THE glory of the war correspondent  
has vanished. It commenced to  
depart as far back as the Franco-  
German conflict. Ten years ago, when  
Russia and Japan clashed, it was still  
further dimmed. War correspondents  
were treated with the greatest courtesy  
by both the Russian and Japanese  
staffs, but were seldom permitted to  
come within striking distance of the  
big "stories". But it remained for the  
Balkan struggle to eclipse the war  
correspondent. Not only was he handi-  
capped by the most rigid of censorships,  
but frequently he was "loaded up" by  
the war office with false information.  
This treatment is in strong contrast  
to that accorded such men as Archibald  
Forbes, Dr. Russell and Bennett Bur-  
leigh. These men became the personal  
friends of commanders, and were not  
infrequently trusted with inside in-  
formation of the most vital nature. Men  
of the Forbes type always tempered  
their zeal with discretion, never violat-  
ing a confidence. In those early days  
of the war correspondent he had to  
rough it. Frequently he took his life  
in his hand. At the front he shared  
the same hardships and perils of the  
soldier, and his races to some point  
from which to give an expectant world  
the news of some great battle, were  
surrounded with dangers many and  
acute. Dr. Russell in the Crimean War,  
and Archibald Forbes in the Russo-  
Turkish campaign of 1877, gave to the  
world pen pictures of battle and siege  
that are marvels of vividness and  
accuracy. Bennett Burleigh, who died  
a few weeks ago, was perhaps the best  
known of war correspondents of the  
present generation, and the last  
of the old school, which included such  
stars as Williams, Villiers and Vize-  
telly. Burleigh was known in army  
and sea circles as the "War Eagle",  
and no campaign of modern times was  
considered quite complete without his  
presence. However, there were few  
of these in which he did not serve,  
and so great was his fame that Kipling  
used him as the model for one of the  
principal characters in "The Light  
That Failed." Burleigh's most effec-  
tive work was done during the first  
and disastrous campaign in the Sudan.  
Later came Stevens, perhaps the most  
brilliant descriptive writer the voca-  
tion has ever produced. Stevens was  
cut off in his prime by enteric, while  
serving during the Boer War. Others  
that have died or passed into retire-  
ment are Stephen Crane, Steppings-  
Wright and Hales, the Australian.

Of the great newspaper  
particularly in America, have brought  
about two distinct changes of the  
profession. Nowadays, when a war  
breaks out, from the offices of news  
association and newspaper are rushed  
an army of trained newspapermen, men  
unknown to fame, but selected because  
of their "nose for news" and resource-  
fulness in getting it through. With  
these go a special corps of fictionists  
or magazine writers, more or less noted  
writers. Generally, they are men who  
have made their mark in the writing  
of fiction. The turning out of a best  
seller, no matter how trivial or ordi-  
nary, has often been sufficient ex-  
cuse to send a man to the front as a  
special war correspondent. On the

other hand the practice has developed  
a number of high class men, such as  
Richard Harding Davis, Jack London  
and Nevinston of the London Times.  
These are men with an exceptional gift  
for the picturesque and vivid phrase.  
This type of war correspondence is  
more for the magazine reading public.  
It is read largely, because of the names  
that are attached to it. But the sun  
has set for the old-time war correspon-  
dent. He had a glorious day of it, but  
the multiplication and universal use of  
telegraph, cable and wireless have made  
him too dangerous. Modern methods  
of transmitting news more than any-  
thing else has brought on the reign  
of the censor, and never again will war  
news be published save as the censor  
desires.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

THE people of Germany are in the  
hands of their emperor; the King  
of England is in the hands of his  
people. Both peoples are loyal to their  
rulers; but in one case it is a loyalty  
enforced by law, and in the other a  
loyalty inspired by love of country and  
appreciation of freedom.  
The contrast between the German  
and the British attitudes is striking.  
The British messages to the soldiers are  
cheering odes to duty. The Kaiser's  
edicts are calculated to stir an un-  
willing patriotism, and to manufacture  
a cause for which to fight. The Ger-  
mans are told they must fight against  
"a world of devils," that there is a  
holy campaign. It sounds hollow.  
Fighting for a just cause needs no such  
invocation as the German military  
rulers have voiced. The Kaiser is is-  
suing hourly proclamations, merely to  
keep up his own and his army's cour-  
age.

When in doubt send an ultimatum.  
Cool heads are what the world needs.

What are the wild waves of the North  
Sea saying?

The German Crown Prince will never  
wear a crown.

The Kaiser may get to Paris all  
right—as a prisoner of war.

Germany's path to Paris is proving  
a road to ruin for Belgium.

The attack on Belgium is another  
instance of the innocent bystander get-  
ting hurt.

One of the British destroyers is  
named Sylvia. We look for terrible  
execution from that quarter.

Thousands of American citizens have  
sent offers of service to Ottawa. Hands  
across the sea extend from all corners  
of the continent.

If the French and German command-  
ers could get on the back platform of  
the street cars these days they would  
learn just how the campaign should  
be waged.

The present situation is not a tri-  
umph for British or Canadian militarism.  
It grew from British determination  
to preserve the peace of a neutral  
land. Britain is the world's policeman  
and peace-preserver, and her entry into  
the fray might be compared to the kind  
of engagements which the domestic  
policeman enters every day. Few men  
believe in fighting on the streets, but  
fewer still will stand by and see a bully  
maltreat a weaker citizen. Great Brit-  
ain is playing the part of bully-  
breaker. We are all with her, because  
we believe religiously in the principles  
of peace.

## EDUCATIONAL.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

President Schuman, of Cornell, puts  
his old story as an old fogey by an-  
nouncing that those who attend the  
summer school must do so for purposes  
of study, and must do very little dan-  
cing. Truly, up-to-date education will  
not expect the students to do anything  
except what entertains them.

## SUMMERTIME.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

Riding is so bumpy.  
Walking is so hot.  
Tennis makes you grumpy.  
Golf is worse a lot.  
Never mind the diet.  
Keep your conscience free.  
Just a keepin' quiet—  
That's enough for me.

## EVERYBODY ACCOMMODATED.

[Kansas City Journal.]

"Yes, sir, we believe in using our  
entertainments for public entertainments.  
dances, citizens' meetings, everything."  
By the way, Hiram," said another  
member of the school committee, "the  
school teacher wants to know if she can  
have it one day next week to hold  
school in."

## AN INVESTOR.

[Washington Star.]

"I should say so," said the man who  
is always cheerful. "My wife bought  
enough marked-down articles to save  
\$50 on the original prices."

## THE EVENING STAR.

[By Richard Garnett.]

First born and final relic of the night.  
I dwell aloof in dim immensity.  
The gray sky sparkles with my fairy  
light.  
I mix among the dancers of the sea  
Yet stoop not from the throne I must  
retain.  
High o'er the silver sources of the rain.  
Vielitude I know not, nor can know.  
Yet much discern strewn everywhere  
around:  
The ever-stirring race of men below  
Much do I watch, and wish I were  
not blind.  
The chainless captive of this lonely spot,  
Where light-winged Mutability is not.

## I SEE GREAT CITIES RISE, WHICH BEING HOAR.

Are slowly rendered into dust again;  
And roaring billows preying on the  
shore,  
And virgin isles ascending from the  
main;  
The passing wave of the perpetual  
river.  
And men depart, and men remaining  
ever.

## THE TURNED EYES OF MANY A MORTAL MAID.

Glass me in gathering tears, soon  
kissed away;  
Then walks she for a space, and then is  
laid  
Swelling the bosom of the quiet clay.  
I muse what this all-kinding Love  
may be.  
And what this Death that never comes  
to me.

## ---and the Worst Is Yet to Come



When in doubt send an ultimatum.  
Cool heads are what the world needs.

## PRESS COMMENT ON THE WAR

MAKES US LOOK FOOLISH.  
[Kingston Standard.]

"Peace on earth, goodwill toward  
man!" What a satire! Christendom at  
war! Millions of men engaged in de-  
stroying each other! No wonder Chris-  
tian missionaries find their efforts al-  
most in vain to convert "the heathen."

## POLITICAL POLEMICS BARRED.

[La Canada.]

For our part we intend to abstain  
from all political polemics during the  
whole period of the war. We believe  
that the supreme duty of every Cana-  
dian at this moment is to present the  
face of danger a calm and reason-  
able front, in a complete union of  
thought, aspirations, resolutions and  
sacrifices.

## FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY.

[La Presse.]

A Peterborough newspaper com-  
plains because French-Canadian news-  
papers delayed in announcing them-  
selves on the duties of Canada towards  
the empire. The loyalty of our people  
is too living and too sincere to have  
been delayed in announcing them-  
selves. It has already translated itself  
on the field of battle and only men of  
bad faith could suspect it.

## CANADA AND THE UNION JACK.

[Victoria Journal.]

No one in Canada wants war. None  
of us but realizes its insanity and  
criminality if avoidable. But there are  
times when the Union Jack is in danger;  
and we in this country would be re-  
luctant to let our British freedom if we  
were not ready to strain every nerve  
in support of our brothers across  
the sea.

## END OF KINGS AND KINGCRAFT.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The time has arrived for kings to  
take stock. As it were, and for king-  
craft to come to a showdown. When  
the battle clouds lift and the earth  
has received the slain we shall be-  
hold another Europe. Let us live  
in hope. But we shall have to wait  
and see.

## THE DREAMS THAT DIE.

[Chicago Herald.]

What is it to an empire that Hans  
and Gretchen's little dream is blaz-  
ed, that John and Joan will never have  
the little cottage in the English  
meadows, that now Jean will never  
take Jeanne and her little dowry of  
spoolless linen to their home nothing  
But in the eyes of Eternal Justice the  
little is equal to the great and Hans  
has as good a right to his happiness  
as the empire to its greatness.

## NO DIVINE INTERVENTION.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Immense cruel scourges have af-  
flicted humanity during the last two  
thousand years without any visible in-  
tervention by the Master in person.  
He has failed to appear in order to stop  
worse evils than the founder of  
Christianity instructed His disciples not  
to fear those who would destroy the  
body, but rather those who would de-  
stroy the soul. And yet, the founder  
used not look for any divine inter-  
vention to save men from being killed  
and maimed in war.

## GOOD FOR BELGIUM.

[Windsor Record.]

Belgium has pleasantly surprised the  
world by her ability in checking the  
advance of the Germans to attack  
France. It was not supposed that Bel-  
gium would put any figure in the big  
war, but the game little army of King  
Albert has withstood the assaults of  
the Kaiser's forces and is thus giving  
France and England more time to get  
in readiness for the big battle that is  
expected to be fought shortly when  
Germany hurls her fan-shaped divi-  
sions against the French defenders,  
backed by the expeditionary redcoats  
from Britain.

## PIPE FIENDS.

[Niagara Gazette.]

There are other pipe fiends besides  
plumbers.

## COULDN'T SLEEP WITH IT.

[The Tattler.]

Vicar—You know, Thomas, you set  
the younger men of the parish a  
example by going into public-houses  
on Sunday. Why don't you take your  
gallon of beer home on Saturday  
nights?  
Thomas—Aye, sir. A' couldn't  
sleep w' a gallon o' beer in the  
house!

## WAR AND PROSPERITY.

[Stratford Beacon.]

There used to be an idea that war  
in one part of the world brought pros-  
perity in another because it brought  
high prices for the time being. The  
"Crimean" brought high prices for  
Canadian farmers, but it brought after  
it the greatest depression that was  
ever known here.

## THE DREAM.

[To an Old Englishman.]

By Nina Randall.  
Home is to him a clinging memory—  
He dreams, while sleeping in his chair,  
That he  
Down flings himself to kiss the blessed  
rod  
That dearer seems to him than aught,  
Save God.  
Forgotten all later loves and vows,  
He plucks a primrose 'neath the green-  
ing boughs,  
Or sits 'mid bluebells on a grassy knoll  
And harkens to the old, old church bell  
toll.  
"Ding-dong." How many a tale from  
days of yore  
Those wonderful enchanted days before  
Adventure led him far by land and sea!  
How strong were then his arms, how  
full his heart of glee!  
And how his youth's dreams waited back  
again.  
From hedges in a Hawthorne-blossomed  
lane;  
And the same roses bloom, and wel-  
come give  
Back to the sheltering walls where he  
did live.  
He thrills with joy at sound of sky-  
lar's song,  
Gazes, until the tiny speck among  
The clouds is lost, and when it disap-  
pears  
He wakes, to find his lashes wet with  
tears.  
—In the Canadian Magazine for August.

## A QUERY.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

A statistical educational authority  
has figured out that any boy who  
"plays hooky" for a day costs some-  
one else on the world at large the  
price of \$10. That is a high assessment,  
and perhaps it does not take into ac-  
count all the factors. What is the loss

HYGIENIC—Pure warm air, properly  
humidified, important to health. Location in

**McClary's**  
**Sunshine**  
Furnace of water-pan above  
feed door ensures it.  
See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.  
Local Agents: J. A. Page, 807 Dundas Street; J. H. Bull,  
Hamilton Road and Rectory Street.

KEEP-AT-IT ADVERTISING.  
[St. Thomas Journal.]

In advertising, like anything else,  
the quitter will not win out. If he  
has not found his sporadic advertising  
successful, let him try the consistent,  
constant kind. Let him always live up  
to his advertisements, and make his  
store the counterpart of his newspaper.

## Hair and Skin Beauty.

Promoted and  
maintained by the  
use of Cuticura,  
Soap and Oint-  
ment. Sample of  
each free with 32-  
page Skin Book. Address "Cutu-  
cura," Dept. 22A, Boston, U.S.A.

## HEADACHY, COSTIVE, BILIOUS,—"CASCARETS"

Liver and bowels are clogged  
—Clean them tonight!  
Feel bully!

Get a 10-cent box.  
Sick headache, biliousness, dizzi-  
ness, coated tongue, foul taste and  
foul breath—always trace them to  
torpid liver; delayed fermenting food  
in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.  
Poisonous matter clogged in the in-  
testines, instead of being cast out  
by the system is re-absorbed into the  
blood. When this poison reaches the  
delicate brain tissue it causes con-  
gestion, and that dull, throbbing,  
sickening headache.  
Cascarets immediately cleanse the  
stomach, remove the sour, undigested  
food and fatty gases, take the excess  
bile from the liver and carry out all  
the constipated waste matter and  
poisons in the bowels.  
A Cascaret tonight will surely  
straighten you out by morning. They  
work while you sleep—a 10-cent box  
from your druggist means your head  
clear, stomach sweet and your liver  
and bowels regular for months.

## CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE.  
FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO MONTREAL  
Aug. 13—ANDANIA. Aug. 23  
Aug. 20—ASCANIA. Sept. 5  
Aug. 27—ALANIA. Sept. 10  
Steamers call Plymouth, eastbound.  
Rates: Cabin (11), \$46.25 up. Third class,  
British, eastbound \$30.25 up. West-  
bound, \$30 up. For particulars apply  
to W. Fulton, 161 Dundas street; F. R.  
Clarke, 418 Richmond street; R. E. Ruse,  
Clock Tower, E. De La Hooke, 422 Park  
avenue, or The Robert Reford Company,  
Limited, General Agents, Montreal,  
Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N.B., and  
Portland, Me.

## First Professional Baseball Player

This is another of the widely dis-  
puted questions. It is an admitted fact,  
however, that professionalism in the  
game has existed from the early times.  
The first player of record to actually  
change his address for a stipulated sum  
was A. J. Reach. He was offered a  
salary to play with the old Athletics of  
Philadelphia in 1864, and moved from  
Brooklyn to the Quaker City in order  
to accept the question of the best, if not the  
first, baseball competition, however,  
there can be no doubt—it is the sum-  
mer Pastime now running in the Summer

## SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 17  
The Grand Trunk Railway will sell  
round-trip tickets at reduced fares  
from all stations in Canada, west of  
Montreal, to Amherst, N.S.; Cacouna,  
Montreal, P.E.I.; Chatham, N.B.; Digby,  
town, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Harbor Grace,  
N.S.; Little Bay, Que.; Port-aux-  
Lacs, N.B.; Rimouski, Que.; St.  
Basques, N.B.; St. John, N.B.;  
Andrews, N.B.; Sydney, N.S., and  
Summerside, P.E.I., for return until  
September 1, 1914.  
Full particulars and berth reser-  
vation at G.T.R. Ticket Office, or  
valued at C. E. Horning, District Pas-  
senger Agent, Union Station, Tor-  
onto.  
Aug. 15.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.  
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION  
BRIDGE AND TORONTO.  
Arrive from the East—  
10:38 a.m., 11:06 a.m., 11:22 a.m., 11:39  
p.m., 7:55 p.m., 10:45 p.m.  
Depart for the West—  
3:43 a.m., 5:40 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 11:55  
a.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.  
Depart for the East—  
5:45 a.m., 7:20 a.m., 9:00 a.m.,  
12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 9:00  
p.m.  
Depart for the West—4:52 a.m., 7:30  
a.m., 11:13 a.m., 11:27 a.m., 1:40 p.m.,  
8:29 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.  
Arrive—10:22 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m.  
11:05 p.m.  
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.  
11:30 p.m.  
Depart—5:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 12:30  
p.m., 3:45 p.m., 4:50 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—  
10:40 a.m., 7:45 p.m., 9:55 p.m., 11:30  
p.m.  
Arrive from the West—  
10:35 p.m., 7:55 p.m., 9:50 p.m., 11:30  
p.m.  
Depart for the East—  
11:30 a.m., 1:40 a.m., 8:00  
a.m., 11:35 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 8:05 p.m.  
Depart for the West—  
3:40 a.m., 5:45 a.m., 8:45 p.m., 11:25  
a.m., 7:55 p.m., 9:30 p.m.  
Trains marked \* run daily. Those not  
marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.  
Arrive—7:00 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 4:30 p.m.,  
9:40 p.m.  
Depart—7:22 a.m., 2:22 p.m., 6:27 p.m.,  
10:30 p.m.