

some of the waistless gowns undered all the more waistless a drapery, which seems added to enlarge the figure. A veil has been brought out is supposed to improve the vision in a pronounced degree—white tulle veil, worked with threads, the spots far apart and ar.

the New Century Club of d, Cal., has trained 100 wage girls to cook and sew, and even lessons in carpentry and training to boys.

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Electric Kitchen Ranges, eaters, Disc Stoves, Toast-ers, etc. 30 cents each 3 for \$1.00

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**Sale Starts
Friday
Dec. 18th
at 9 a. m. and will
continue until
January 1st, 1915**

Phone
169

R. T. WHITLOCK & CO'S CHRISTMAS SALE

Clothing, Furnishings and Christmas Novelties

An opportunity came our way and we could not resist the temptation of buying several immense lots of seasonable merchandise for less than actual cost of raw material. This event coming at this season of the year will be the chance of a lifetime to secure seasonable goods at prices unheard of before. This sale will sweep everything before it with the force of a cyclone, an event of price wrecking, words utterly fail to describe the bargains which will be given during this sale.

BOYS' UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Sizes 24 to 32. 16c
Worth up to 35c. Sale price.

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Men's Fleece Lined Undershirts and Drawers, 40 dozen only. Regular 50c and 60c. Sale price, each 33c

MEN'S ODD PANTS—Regular \$1.25 for 89c, \$1.75 for \$1.19, \$2.50 for \$1.49. Sizes 32 to 40.

MEN'S BLUE WORSTED SUITS—Worth \$15.00. Sale price \$7.98

MEN'S TWEED SUITS—Sizes 36 to 44. Worth \$10.00. Sale price \$4.98

MEN'S SOCKS—Heavy Union. Regular 15c. Sale price 10c

Heavy Wool. Regular 20c. Sale price 14c

Heavy Wool. Sale price 19c

BOYS' OVERCOATS—Sizes 25 to 33. Worth \$6.00. Sale price \$3.48

BOYS' OVERCOATS—Sizes 29 to 32. Regular \$8.00. Sale price \$4.98

BOYS' SUITS—Sizes 26 to 33. Worth \$5.50. Sale price \$2.98

BOYS' D. B. SUITS—Sizes 27 to 33. Regular \$7.00. Sale price \$3.98

MEN'S FANCY VESTS—Regular \$1.50 and \$2.00. Sale price 49c AND 69c

Men's \$14.00 Overcoats

Men's Dark Grey Melton, velvet collar, lining guaranteed, Chesterfield style, well tailored; only a limited number. SALE PRICE.....

\$6.48

Men's \$12.00 Overcoats

Stripe Dark Grey, velvet collar, well tailored. While they last SALE PRICE.....

\$5.98

With the above is included all of our regular stock of Men's Overcoats at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22 to be sacrificed at greatly reduced prices.

Also our regular stock of Men's and Boys' Suits will have the Carving Knife used very freely.

TEMPLE
BUILDING

To make this sale interesting to all during this Christmas Season. **TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED** on all Christmas Novelties, including House Coats, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, Fancy Suspender Sets, Umbrellas, Leather Collar Bags, Neck-scarves, etc., etc.

PRICES Compel the Crowds. So follow the Crowd if Only to Investigate—COME!

MEN'S BEAVER OVERCOATS

Fur Collar, Quilted Lining, Regular \$15.00

Sale Price: \$7.98

10 doz. Men's Winter Caps, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. SALE PRICE..... **89c**

10 doz. Men's and Boys' Caps, regular 75c. SALE PRICE..... **55c**

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

During this sale \$25.00 Tweed Suits and Overcoats made to measure for \$19.50; \$28.00 and \$30.00 Tweed Suits and Overcoats for \$22.00; \$33.00 and \$35.00 Tweed Suits and Overcoats, \$27.00.

Sale Opens Friday, Dec. 18th, at 9 a. m.

The most extraordinary sale ever attempted in Brant County. We advise prompt action. Be on hand when the doors open. You should realize what it means to you right in the beginning of the winter season and at Christmas time.

Our Guarantee: We assure each and every purchaser absolute satisfaction. We guarantee every garment, every article, every price and every statement we have made for the take back, exchange or refund your money on any purchase unsatisfactory for any reason whatever during this sale. Conditions of sale: all goods sold for cash.

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Store Open Every Evening

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Two Doors East of New Post Office and Directly Opposite Brant Theatre

STORY OF THE RAID ON THE BRITISH COAST

Unprecedented Event in British History—Much Damage Done—Raid Failed in Its Object to Draw off the Blockading Fleet.

LONDON, (Special cable despatch) Thursday, Dec. 17.—The blow fell with the shocking unexpectedness of an earthquake. In these calm and unapprehensive towns many persons were yet in bed when German shells fell screamingly in their streets, smashing churches, hotels, private houses and railway stations, and tearing great craters in the pavements. Others were up and about at their ordinary tasks or duties.

Within thirty minutes these people realized to the full the suffering and terror that they had been merely reading about as results of the war in Belgium, France or Poland. In those thirty minutes England had her first bitter taste of warfare on her own soil. Only one of the towns attacked was defended by a fort—Hartlepool—where there is a small fort at the mouth of the River Tees. There was an obsolete battery at Scarborough, which was useless against the powerful guns of the German cruisers. Whitby was utterly defenceless. The fort at Hartlepool made a stout fight of it, and there is a hint in the Admiralty communication that the guns of this fort forced the Germans to withdraw.

GREAT DAMAGE CAUSED
In those thirty minutes when England was subjected to a small portion of the fight and horrors that have shaken and devastated Belgium many business and private houses were shattered or set on fire; St. Martin's Church, in Scarborough, crowded with a congregation attending communion service, was hit twice; the gas works at Scarborough were partially destroyed; the historic abbey at Whitby was greatly damaged, and many persons were struck dead before they had time to realize even the significance of the thundering guns.

Hartlepool and Scarborough are 42 miles apart, with Whitby about midway between them. Obviously the Germans had organized the raid perfectly. Their squadron of eight cruisers divided before approaching the coast. The cruisers took station off Hartlepool, two lay off Whitby and four made the attack on Scar-

borough. It was also apparent that the raiders were supplied with most important details, such as the necessary range, the location of railway stations and wireless plants, and the position of public buildings. Having that information, they were able to accomplish a tremendous amount of destruction in a few minutes. No time was wasted. They came out of the night with terrible suddenness, struck with all their power and slipped away like ghosts.

THE MAIN ATTACK.

Their main attack was against Scarborough. At this point they came startlingly close to the coast line, as near as they dared to risk the grounding of their cruisers. They had the range at once and shells fairly rained upon the city of 40,000 inhabitants. Not less than fifty shells went screaming into Scarborough, and it is probable that many more were fired.

It was exactly 7.55 a. m. when the people of Scarborough were aware that the war had come to them. At that minute a shell fell near the railway station. A train was about to leave for Hull. There was a small panic at once. People rushed to the train and implored the engine and guards to leave instantly. The engine never refused to be swayed, and did a very plucky thing. He stepped to the telegraph office in the station and sent a message to his wife: "Shells are falling thick around me, but I'm all right." Then he went back to his engine and waited, watching the coast until 8 a. m. and there he was a haze out at sea. The people who rushed from their homes startled by the first roar of cannon and the explosion of the shell that dropped near the railway station could not yet make out the German ships. They

could see the flashes that stabbed the darkness when the guns were fired. Many persons unaware of the real nature of the firing imagined for the moment that a British squadron was at target practice off the coast. Then the shells came thick and fast, causing loss of life and ruin to property. Roofs were smashed in houses where the people were hardly awake. The Balmoral Hotel was hit and quickly took fire. This was the first intimation that many persons in distant parts of the town had that the Germans were attacking. The hotel is in Westborough, where the destruction was very great.

One of the shells that struck the Balmoral went through the roof. Another dropped without exploding into the cistern. Portions of the promenade railing were carried away. Many co-operative stores along the Victoria Road were shattered, and along the Stalby Road in the direction of the wireless station the damage was especially heavy. Apparently the main purpose of the bombardment was to destroy the wireless plant and railroad station, but the wireless apparatus escaped injury, and the station was only partly damaged.

ROWS OF HOUSES RAZED.

Whole rows of cottages along the Stalby Road were razed to the ground. The savings bank near the Grand Hotel was demolished, and the contents of an adjoining house were scattered in the street. Much damage was done to well-known boarding houses in the St. Nicholas Cliff. Much damage was done on the south cliff, where the best residential property was located. Here the shells demolished and set on fire many fine houses. The people took refuge in the cellars.

The shells made holes in the ground big enough to hold railway coaches. The famous Grand Hotel, perched on the cliff head, was partially demolished. Half a dozen gaping holes showed in the walls of the upper storeys, while the walls of the lower storeys on the seaward front, including the large dining room and restaurants were shattered. A picture palace next door to the Grand Hotel suffered heavy damage. A portion of the cliff tramway was destroyed. The gable end of the town hall, situated on the cliff, was shot to pieces. A corner of the Royal Hotel, a fine building near the centre of the town, was demolished.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"
A surprising fact was the rapidity with which workmen set about the task of repairing damage. A shop which was hit during the bombardment kept its doors open for business nevertheless, and displayed in a broken window a placard which read: "Business is going on as usual."

Four persons were killed outright by a shell which exploded in a house where they were living. One of the first persons killed in Scarborough was a Mrs. Merryweather. She was standing behind the counter of a shop owned by her husband. A shell rip-

ped through the walls and ended her life as she was talking to her husband, who stood only a few yards away. By a miracle he escaped serious injury, but was buried for some time in a mass of debris. Ex-Alderman Hall, a justice of the peace, was killed while he was dressing, and a moment later his grandchild was hit by a piece of shell and instantly killed. A postman delivering letters was struck dead.

The bodies of the dead were taken to the mortuary, while the injured, many of whom were hurt seriously, were hurried to hospitals. This work was carried on in a continuous rain of shells. Special constables at great personal risk conducted the old and infirm to places of safety underground. The hospital itself was struck but no one was injured. The sea bath infirmary attached to the hospital was badly damaged, but the patients, who included a number of Belgian soldiers, escaped injury.

Very fortunately few people were in the streets when the German warships opened fire without notice or warning. Many were still abed and rushed forth in scanty attire to learn the meaning of the crash of guns and the shrieks and screams they heard from the bombardment. For some time there was a very real panic, as the town was utterly helpless, and it was believed that the Germans would continue the attack until all Scarborough was razed to the ground. There the surge of the inhabitants to the interior took place almost at once. Thousands rushed into the country, running breathlessly when they could not find a conveyance. Many went to Hull, spreading the alarm and carrying the news.

After the bombardment ceased and the Germans sped away, hundreds of persons came to Scarborough from interior cities, eager and curious to survey the damage and get the thrilling but alarming details. They made a tour of the health resort. They saw that in nearly every street the damage was great.

Whole rows of houses and cottages were down or were ruined by fire. There was no direction one could look without finding evidence of the savagery of the German attack. In thirty minutes, the length of time the German cruisers lay off Scarborough, damage was done that it will take months to repair.

Later in the day the Mayor issued a proclamation warning the citizens not to touch any unexploded shells, and that information as to the position of these shells could be left at any police station.

pers at St. Martin's Church. These had gone early to the church to participate in a communion service. Two shells ripped through the roof and walls. A few persons were injured, but the clergyman quickly calmed the congregation, and there was not the vestige of a panic. The people left the church in an orderly and quiet fashion, and scattered to their homes.

LEFT ON LINE

Wm. Lamb, a guard on the first train which reached Hull from Scarborough, said that he had been walking along the shore some time before his train was due to depart.

"It was very misty," he said, "and I could not make out any vessels out at sea. So far as I know the first shell fell at 8.05 a. m., and when our train left at 8.25 a. m. the shells were still coming. I saw one strike a chemist's shop near the station, and the shop simply went to pieces and spread out on the ground."

AT HARTLEPOOL.

The bombardment of Hartlepool lasted at least 25 minutes. A Press Association despatch from Middlesbrough says that from two to three warships were engaged in shelling West Hartlepool and the fort. The time given of the attacks at Scarborough and Whitby makes it certain that different ships participated in the three attacks. For the 25 minutes the bombardment lasted at Hartlepool shells fell in all parts of the thriving industrial city, which has a population of 25,000.

Apparently the German ships at this point shelled the fort at the mouth of the Tees and the city itself simultaneously. The firing of the big guns was heard along the coast for a distance of 20 miles, and many persons inland believed that a great naval battle was being fought between the British and German fleets. Shortly after 8 o'clock the people in Redcar, ten miles from Hartlepool, were aroused by the noise of heavy firing, and they saw, far off the coast, three warships in action. These appeared to be throwing shells at the fort on the Tees but the local military authorities drove all civilians from the seaside promenade before it could be ascertained what target the ships were shelling. The first stages of the bombardment were especially severe. Toward the end of half an hour the German fire weakened considerably, and the gunners fired much more

slowly, apparently taking careful aim. It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the squadron appeared off shore, and immediately opened a violent bombardment, the result of which was that portions of the town were considerably damaged and many women and children were killed.

FLEW BRITISH FLAG.

Hartlepool was bombarded on three sides, and it is said that ships came within half a mile of the shore line, and that they flew the British flag. The land forts replied vigorously. Some unexploded 12-inch shells were picked up after the bombardment. One shell struck the gas works which was damaged.

Two ladies named McKay, living on the cliff terrace, sent their servant to safety, but they remained in the house. The shells came so close that the roof of their bedroom and both were killed. In Dean street, a family father, mother and six children, were killed. Only one child in another family escaped. A father, mother and two children were killed by shells which went through the roof of a church. The rector, Canon Armaby, was in bed when the bombardment began. With his household he took refuge in the cellar. His house was unroofed, and most of the rooms were damaged, but no one there was injured.

Among the victims were a number of children on their way to school. A shell fell in the midst of a group of Royal Engineers and Durham Light Infantry, who were watching the bombardment from the coast line, and seven were killed, and fourteen injured. Adjutant Avery, of the Salvation Army lost his life. He leaves a widow and four children. Some timber yards caught fire, and a shell went through the window of Llayds Bank, causing much damage, although no one was killed. Another shell crashed through the glass roof of the composing room of the Northern Daily Mail, smashing everything in the room, but as it happened nobody was in the room. Three people, employees, were injured.

The ships appear to have made a target of the lighthouse, which escaped severe damage. The town was almost in darkness last night, as a result of the shelling of the gas works. The electric light station escaped attack, which was witnessed from several places on the Durham coast.

ENEMY'S SHIPS DAMAGED.

At Blackhall Rocks, five miles from Hartlepool, spectators saw the ships firing broadsides, then wheeling around and firing broadsides from the opposite batteries. Flames could be seen as though some buildings were on fire, but these died down. After the guns of the forts replied, the Germans departed, and were lost in the mist. Some of them are believed to have been hit. At Redcar, the noise of the bombardment was like a continuous thunderstorm. The sudden cannonading drew thousands to the waterfront, but there was too much mist to enable them to see what was going on. Three shells fell near the

railway station at Seaton Carew. Great holes were made in the ground but nobody was hurt.

IMPETUS TO RECRUITING

The general belief in London is that the German attack will give impetus to recruiting, as it will show the country what the war means. Yesterday was one of eager waiting after the Admiralty bulletin was issued shortly before noon, saying: "Our flotillas have at various points been engaged. The situation is developing."

Rumors of various kinds were spread broadcast from month to month. The first was that two German cruisers had been sunk. Many thought that the long-expected general naval engagement between the British and German fleets was progressing and that the shelling of the coast towns was merely incidental to this.

The Admiralty's report, issued at 9.30 o'clock last night, giving the news that the German ships had eluded pursuit and were returning safely to their home waters, caused keen disappointment.

BEALTON

(From Our Own Correspondent)

A few from here attended the missionary meeting at Mrs. Wilfred Anderson's at Wilsonville on Wednesday last.

Don't forget the Christmas entertainment on Tuesday night.

A number from here attended the party at Miss V. Renner's at Hartford on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. McField visited at Vanessa one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith and Miss L. Smith visited at Mr. G. Davis' on Wednesday.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have no cure in its course. Write for free literature. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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