

WHAT'S NEW IN FALL DRESS GOODS AND SILKS NOW ON DISPLAY

And we're sure our selections will please you, both for style and price.

The one way best to satisfy yourself fully is to look at the different displays, examine quality, look into what's new and compare closely the values. Our staff is at your service to show, to explain and to serve. We want you to be satisfied with our goods, value and service. When your shopping is made easy, pleasant and satisfactory you will come again, bringing others with you, increasing our volume of business each year.

The Largest Stocks This Store Has Ever Carried

Silks That Will Interest You

Rich, Glossy Duchesse Silks—black, nigger, myrtle, navy and burgundy—at \$1.50 and 1.75, 38 in. wide.
Black Duchesse Mousseline Silk, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.
Black and Colored Satin-de-chine Silks, \$1.25 and 1.50.
Very Fine French Crepe-de-chine, \$1.50 and 1.75.
A special 36-in. Silk Faile in black and colors, \$1.50 and 1.75.
A real French make of Paillette in black and colors, \$1.25 and 1.50.
Black and colors in Fine Habutai Silk, 36 inches, \$1.00.
Novelty Large Plaid and Wide Stripe Silks, \$1.50 yard.
Real French Georgette Crepes, all colors, \$1.50 and 1.65.
Everyone wants to LEAD, not FOLLOW. Make your selections right now when stocks are at their best, and avoid the rush in getting garments made.

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Rheumatism, Neuritis, Chronic and Nervous Diseases a specialty.
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Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh T. McLachlan, Late of the Township of Mosa, in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Hugh T. McLachlan, who died on or about the 30th day of May, 1917, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver in person to the undersigned, a statement of their claims, with particulars in writing of their claims and statement of their accounts.

And take notice that after the 1st day of October, 1917, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Sarnia this twenty-ninth day of August, 1917.

HUGH A. McALPINE, Administrator of Hugh T. McLachlan Estate, R. R. No. 3, Walkers, Ontario.

Hanna, LeSueur & McKinley,
Sarnia, Ontario,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

There will be offered for sale by the administrator of the estate of Hugh T. McLachlan, deceased, by Public Auction on

West Half North Half Lot 5, Con. 7,
Township of Mosa, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917
at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, by L. L. McTaggart, Auctioneer, the above mentioned lands and the goods and chattels of the late deceased, as follows:

1 aged mare, 1 three-year-old horse, 1 yearling colt, 2 milch cows, 1 two-year-old heifer, 3 yearling calves, 3 geese, 1 deerling hindler, 1 mowing machine, 1 hay rake, 1 plow, 1 buggy, 1 cutter, 1 pair bobolinks, 1 wagon, 1 set harness, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 farming mill, and other farm and household goods.

At the same time and same place the lands of the said deceased will be offered for sale, being the westerly half of the northerly half of lot number five in the seventh concession of the township of Mosa in the county of Middlesex, subject to a reserve bid and subject to an existing oil lease.

TERMS: For Land—10 per cent cash, balance in 30 days. Chattels—Under \$10, strictly cash; over \$10, six months credit.

Hanna, LeSueur & McKinley,
Sarnia, Ontario,
Solicitors for Hugh A. McAlpine, Administrator of Hugh T. McLachlan Estate.

Sarnia, August 29, 1917.

British Manufactured Serges, Gabardines, Poplins and Venetian Cloths for Suits or Dresses

Absolutely fast dye, and prices much below present values. You will see this by comparison. In all desirable new colors, including black, navy, nigger brown, hunter's green, burgundy and taupe. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 for wide widths.

School Opening Demands Suits for Boys

Our stock is very large and well bought before prices got unreasonably high. We save our customers dollars besides giving a better variety of styles and qualities. The garments are made up in that fifty smart way the boys like. A wide range, at prices from \$3.75 to \$10.00.

Early Autumn Air Suggests Heavier Underwear

We're showing exceptional values at 50c and 75c, with heavier still for colder days at \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Boys' School Caps, 50c and 75c.
Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Guaranteed Hosiery values for school for boys and girls, 25c and 35c.

Be sure and see our extra values in Fall Goods. We're keeping the quality up to high mark and prices as reasonable as can be sold from any source.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917

BRITISH MAKE MUNITIONS.

Production Increases Steadily as the War Goes On.

English munition factories are now turning out every 48 hours more heavy gun ammunition than they manufactured in the entire first year of the war, and the production is still increasing week by week in preparation for the great offensive on the western front which British military critics believe will come next spring.

Although figures of the actual production of guns and munitions are jealously guarded, and there is no avowal on the part of the Ministry of Munitions of any intention to discontinue the importation from America, there is an evident feeling of optimism among the officials in the big munitions headquarters just off Whitehall, as well as a willingness to give out "comparative figures" to justify that optimism.

"The improvement in our position may be illustrated in this way," remarked an official of the Ministry. "We are now manufacturing every week three times as many 155 millimetre shells, five times as many 200 millimetre shells, and three times as many 230 millimetre shells as we manufactured during the whole first year of the war."

"Of smaller shells, we are turning out in about a week the same quantity as was produced the first year. Finally, the number of shells of all kinds completed during the past week exceeded by about thirty per cent. the entire stock of munitions held in reserve at the outbreak of hostilities."

Dealing with guns in the same way it is found that, representing the number of guns manufactured during the first year of war by 100, the number for the second year would be 841, and for the third year will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,350. The manufacture of lighter pieces has had to be slackened recently, owing to the fact that the equipment of the British army in light field pieces is approximately complete, and it is only necessary to provide for replacements and renewals.

The improvement in the manufacture of machine guns, rifles, grenades and explosives has been equally satisfactory.

Representing the total number of machine guns delivered to the army during the first year as 100, the total for the second year was 1,350, and for the third year will exceed 6,000. The production of trench mortar ammunition and grenades has been

so much developed that any further increase scarcely seems necessary. The increase in the manufacture of explosives has been tremendous. For every ton of explosive employed in September, 1914, 350 tons were employed in July, 1915, and 12,000 tons in July, 1916.

Our Immigration.

A total of 75,395 immigrants were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17. Dr. Roche told Dr. Paquet, of L'Islet, in the Commons recently. Of the number 61,389 came from the United States, 8,282 from Great Britain, and 2,935 from Continental Europe. During the same period 17,988 persons proposing to settle in the Dominion were denied admission at the international boundary line between this country and the United States, 172 were rejected at seaports, and 605 immigrants were deported. In the fiscal year 1914-15, and 17,638 in 1915-16.

A War Romance.

One of the most pathetic romances of the war culminated in St. Alban's church at Ottawa, when Lieut. A. G. Viets, late of the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion, married Miss Mary Moody, a bride he has never seen. Lieut. Viets hails from Digby, N.S., and was one of the first to enlist when war broke out. He received the wound which blinded him during the early stages of the war, and was sent to London to recover. While convalescing there he met Miss Mary Moody, daughter of the late Thomas Moody, of Yarmouth, N.S., who was doing volunteer work in the Old Country. Together they went to theatres and concerts and their friendship gradually ripened.

Regarding the Sabbath.

To the Editor of The Transcript:

Dear Sir,—The short but pointed editorial in your issue of Aug. 30th was worth its weight in gold. It should be read, re-read, read again, then posted up where it could be always under the eye. I refer to your reference to the proper preparation for the observance of the Sabbath day.

I read somewhere not long ago a statement to the effect that we cannot find a case in the history of Christian countries of any nation that decayed whose decay didn't first begin by Sabbath breaking. A census taken in Berlin, Germany, one beautiful Sabbath morning in the spring before the war revealed the startling fact that only two per cent. of the people of that city attended any place of worship. Where and how did the other 98 per cent. spend God's Holy Day?

Do we wonder then at Germany's lapse into low morals and brutalities? Every man who absents himself from the public worship of God contributes his quota to the deterioration of society and of the nation as truly as the faulty brick contributes to the general weakness of the building.

My main object in writing this letter is to point out the prevalent evil of late Saturday night shopping. Making full allowance for the rush of work in the country all through the hours of daylight, we are not far from the

mark in saying that all shopping could be done and stores closed by ten o'clock on Saturday night. I always feel like apologizing to the employees and have done so, when I am ever compelled to enter a store after this hour.

Do late shoppers consider how inhuman it is to keep the men and women on their feet from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve at night? And many of those hard-worked employees attend the morning Sunday schools and teach classes, while the shoppers who kept them up so late are selfishly taking their prolonged Sunday morning nap. For as far as I am aware we have in the Methodist church only two families from the country that are officially connected with the Sunday school, and possibly the same ratio holds good with the other Sunday schools in town.

I am convinced that the rigs and autos that drive out of the church sheds at twelve o'clock on Saturday night are not the ones that drive into them on Sunday morning. So much do the people in town feel the injustice of this that some men speaking to me on the subject wished if it were within the province of our council that a by-law might be passed obligating all business places in town to close at a certain hour on Saturday nights. By so doing no customer except the extremely selfish ones would be inconvenienced, and no daily receipts of the merchants would be cut down.

We are commanded not only to keep the Sabbath Day (we might do that just as an ordinary holiday) but to keep it holy. This means a great deal more. Let Port Stanley and the Eau speak out and record the names of those guilty in this very thing in and around our town, and some who take to themselves the name of Christ will take on such a blush that no cosmetics or face powders will be needed when they remember the kind of crowd among whom they kept the Sabbath Day holy.

Yours truly,
R. FULTON IRWIN.
Glencoe, Sept. 11, 1917.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.
Arithmetic.

Senior Fourth Class—
R. D. McDonald 100
Sarah Mitchell 98
Hazel McAlpine 90
Lloyd Farrell 90
Marion Copeland 90
Jean McEachren 90
Frances Sutherland 58
Jessie Currie 40

Junior Fourth Class—
Cecil McAlpine 100
Sadie Young 90
Albert Anderson 70
Clifford Ewing 72

Senior Third Class—
Gladys George 90
Nuala Stuart 50
John Simpson 40
Willie Stinson 40
Gladys Eddie 40
Archie Parrott 40
Margaret McDonald 40
Leslie Reeves 40
Clarence Leitch 40

Junior Third Class—
Sherman McAlpine 100
Joe Grant 100
Edna Reycraft 90
Mary Quick 90
Mariner McCracken 80
Wilhelmina Wehlann 80
Pat Curry 80
Willie Diamond 80
John Holman 80
Alexander Sutherland 80
May McIntosh 40
Jessie Wilson 40
Winifred Hullett 40
Charlie Strachan 40

Senior Second Class—
Vada Wehlann 100
Evelyn Allen 80
Ivan Donaldson 80
Charlie Davenport 80
Daisy Dorman 80
Glen Allen 80
Martin Abbott 80
Clifford Stinson 80
Grey Donli 80
Thelma McCaffrey 40
Isabel McCracken 40
Willie Anderson 40
Winifred Hullett 40
Scott Irwin 40

Junior Second Class—
Garnet Ewing 100
Delbert Hicks 100
Ida Irwin 90
Irene McDonald 90
Gordon McDonald 90
Irene McCaffrey 80
Fred McRae 80
Florence McCracken 80
Miriam Oxley 70
Mildred Anderson 70
Alfred Sutton 70
Glen Abbott 60
Margaret Smith 60
Margaret Strachan 60
Dorothy Dean 60

First Class—
Alma Cushman 95
Frances Sillit 95
Vera McCaffrey 80
Laura Reycraft 80
Katie McCracken 75
Charles George 65
Fred George 60
Bessie McKellar 50
Tom Hillman 50
Albert Diamond 25

Primary Room—Spelling.

First Class—
Stanley Abbott 94
Albert Young 92
Kathleen Wilson 88
Eliza McDonald 88
Margaret McLachlan 84
Ethel McAlpine 82
George McEachren 80
Harold Wilson 70

A Class—
Tom Sutton 90
Willie Diamond 88
Iillian Dorman 88
Sidney Ewing 88
Nelson Reycraft 80
Angus Ramsay 70

B Class—
Merna Stewart 90
Irene Squire 88
Florence Hills 88
Jean Corbett 84
Norma Scott 80
Reta Cushman 70

Don't keep your hand in your pocket when sympathizing with a man in hard luck.

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst and take what comes.

German Aims in Russia

Are Candidly Discussed

In Both of the Countries

GERMANY'S dream of world domination is beginning to fade and her diplomats and publicists are slowly realizing that, unaided, she can never achieve the desired goal. So the talk is turning to new alliances, now or later, and further efforts are clearly foreshadowed to entrap the Russian Republic into that close alliance with Germany which was almost achieved under the regime of the Czar and Boris Sturmer. The Kolnische Zeitung paints a charming picture of the delights that would follow for Germany could the aim of the kaiser's diplomats be accomplished and Russia and Japan be detached from the Grand Alliance. The Rhenish organ, however, realizes that if this pretty scheme fails Weltmacht must remain a thing that this generation of Germans will never see.

"If the Russian chooses the Englishman as his friend, the world-power of Germany is relegated to a misty distance; it is, indeed, doubtful whether, in that event, our object can ever be achieved. Moreover, in addition to this loss, we shall have for a long time to come to reckon with continental struggles which will cost blood, money, and strength, and the result of which—with Germany standing at the side of Austria-Hungary against Russia, France, and England—can not be calculated. It is impossible to call attention too insistently to the importance of this decisive moment."

The wicked English and the naughty Americans have just got to be crushed, and this oracle on foreign affairs perceives that a German-Russian-Japanese Alliance is the only way to do it. This is how it works out:

"If there is a way to effect from without, in favor of the rising world powers, the comparatively rapid dissolution of the British Empire, it is only by means of a German-Russian-Japanese world-coalition. Of course, such a coalition is, at bottom, another syndicate for the division of the world. But the object of the political map of the earth is not to remain unaltered; the utmost German devotion to peace would not dispose of the aggressive imperialism of the others, but would merely permit Germany's development to decay. We have the choice between being full partners in the future syndicate for the division of the world or being despised outsiders."

"If we succeed, by means of Russian and Japanese advances, with German and German-Turkish protection of their flanks, in destroying the English positions in the Middle and Far East, the ultimate reconciliation of Russian and North-American imperialism will be facilitated, because North America will then be unable to co-operate with Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean. Perhaps, in a later future—to mention only one of the numerous possibilities—the North-American-European line of separation will run straight across the Australian Continent, which, as is well known, is eagerly coveted by the Japanese."

"If we are able to overthrow the British, and thus to render Russia and Japan decisive service in Asia against England, we ought to be able to obtain permanent recognition of our Turkish and Near-Eastern policy, and to make the western edge of the Persian mountains the frontier between the Quadruple Alliance's sphere of interest and Russia's sphere of interest."

Our Russian friends, however, do not appear to be quite such fools as our enemy thinks, and the Petrograd Ryetch certainly seems to have its eyes wide open. Discussing the meaning of a separate peace, it remarks:

"Peace, particularly a separate, 'treacherous' peace, is, of course, possible. Such a peace, however, will be with the Germany of William and Hindenburg, the real Germany who has devastated Belgium and Poland, who has destroyed Louvain and Rheims, who treats our prisoners of war like slaves and cattle. That peace will, of course, be peace with out annexations for us, a peace by which our ties with brotherly Poland will be severed forever, a Lithuanian-German buffer state created, and the Germans of the Baltic provinces will rejoin Germany, enslaving the Estonians and Letts. And let us not forget that this peace will bring along with the rest the sure and final destruction of all Armenians with whom Turkey has old scores. Such a peace is possible and thinkable, but this peace will be a disgrace and ruin to Russia, the same as if concluded by Protopopoff and Sturmer."

"What will such a peace give to Russia? Let us even grant that Germany will restore to Russia all she has seized. In such case we shall have as our immediate neighbor poor, Germanized Poland, all her hopes for national rehabilitation shattered forever, the Ukraine torn between Russia and Austria, locked gates to the Mediterranean, necessary not only to the manufacturers, landowners, and capitalists, but to the peasant agricultural Russia, which must henceforth be the granary of Europe, and in the Caucasus bleeding and suffering Armenia with a portion of her population condemned to rapid, violent extermination."

"Lastly, and most important of all, we are menaced by the inevitable return of the cultural and economic German semi-slavery under which we lived for so many years."

Shark Meat.

The trade in dried shark meat and fins at Aden, Arabia, has decreased since the beginning of the war.

Pandora Conveniences

The "Pandora" Range has triple grate bars that turn easily because each bar is shaken separately. The firebox is made smooth to prevent clogging of ashes and the ash-pan is large enough to hold more than one day's ashes. Write for booklet.

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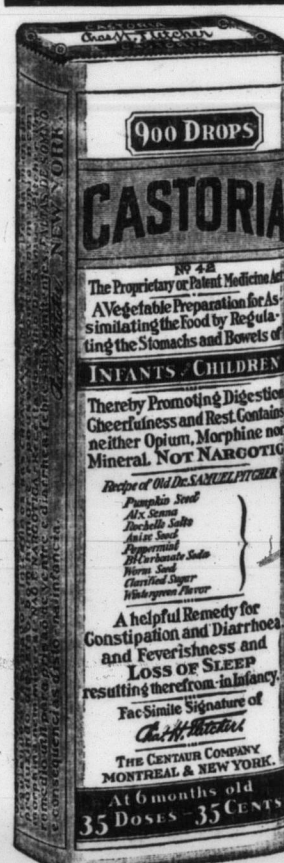
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