

ANDERSONS

Headquarters for Style and Quality.

BOYS' SWEATERS

Keep the boy warm

Get him one of these attractive and comfortable Sweaters.

80c. to \$1.00

Red with Belt same colour—Two rows of Brass Buttons—Buttons on shoulder.



75c. to 80c.

Red and Grey, Button up front—Buttons the same colour—Military Collar.

\$1.00

Navy—Button up front, faced with Red and Red Military Collar—Extra double cuffs.

\$1.00 to \$1.70

Navy special knit, Collar, Cuffs, and Belt of Red—Button on shoulder—Two rows of Brass Buttons up front—Extra high Collar for Fall.

\$1.60 to \$2.00

Red—Button up front—Military Collar—Buttons same colour—Double cuffs—Pockets.

BARGAINS IN BOYS' SHIRTS

For every day wear your Boy needs a Regatta or Flannelette Shirt.

These bargain lots will certainly suit you and him too.

Of soft fronts, single soft cuffs—soft collar band.

Some of light grounds—some darker—**all both cheap and serviceable. 22c. to 40c.**

For all size Boys.

JUMP FOR THESE BARGAINS

At last **A Muffler Comfort**

And correct style—real cold weather protection—especially for the throat and chest. The Muffler that fits close to the throat and is held by a patient fastener. Made of Pure Wool. All sizes. In Cream and White—colors that can be easily washed—won't shrink—always look new.



Special 19c.

DOILEY'S

Of Real Irish Linen and Hemstitched with drawn work in center and corners and an Embroidered floral design.

10c.

TABLE NAPKINS

By the pound—in Floral designs—no dressing—come out at **5c. each**

Do you need a stock?

Hankerechiefs in Plenty

Of Fine Lawn—Ladies' size—hemmed. By the dozen, **30c.**

Get a dozen, you'll need them. **3c. each**

CUSHION TOPS

Of Khaki Linen in all different designs stamped ready for working. Size 18 x 18 inches.

Of Cloth with lovely scenery—land and sea views printed in them. 14 x 14 inches.

Your Choice 10c.

OUR CLOTHES BREATHE STYLE



Our Special Fall showing is in the latest approved American cut.

The Fabrics are carefully selected Standard Woolens in the season's best mixtures—as well as Plain and Fancy, Browns, Greys, Greens and Purples.

We not only give you style in Fabric and cutting but add those essentials to clothing satisfaction—quality and wear.

The Coats are padded and stitched on shoulders—the one essential to give a Coat the right hang, lined with fine Sateen.

The Vests are in the stylish single-breasts, extra strong linen.

The Pants are cut so that they have the right drop that's always needed—extra strong pocketing.

\$7.50 to \$22.00

BOYS' COLLARS 8c.

Embroidered Sailor Collars—Fine Lawn.

Ladies' and Misses' FALL FELTS



The models appearing in this exhibit are for immediate wear and embrace a charming array of Hats in small effects.

The chief note and change in the New Hats is found in the brightness of the colorings—Cerise, Red, Saxe, Navy, Brown, Tan, Purple, Green, Black.

PRICES:

Misses' \$1.10, \$1.60.
Ladies' \$1.40, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.20, \$2.50.

Step into our Showroom and see these—the newest—latest Hats.

Also Black Velvet Hats in Ladies' size—just in.

SPORTS' COATS!

We are now showing a limited number of Pure Wool fine knitted

in White only.

A color that will always look new—a Coat that can be easily washed—a Wool that won't shrink. We are clearing the whole at these greatly reduced prices:

\$1.45 Coat for \$1.15.

\$1.80 " " \$1.45.

\$2.50 " " \$1.95.

Two neck styles—one button right up to neck—other low. State your style when sending.

Germans have Inoculated British and French Prisoners With Tuberculosis

Horrible Crime is Done for the Purpose of Having These Men, When They Are Sent Home to Die, Spread the Disease Among Others.

Perhaps the most horrible of the other prisoners? It is no new departure. Many crimes laid to Germany's door are of their campaign since the beginning of deliberately spreading infectious and deadly diseases among the prisoners of the Allies who have fallen into her hands. That German doctors have inoculated thousands of British and French prisoners with the germs of tuberculosis is the charge made by Mlle. Karen Bramson, a Danish authoress, in a communication handed out to the press of the United States. It is said that the French censor would not permit the facts to be known in France because of the infuriating effect it would have upon the French population, but that he consented to the dissemination of the news in the United States. Mlle. Bramson's statement was published in the New York Times on Sunday, and was followed by Gertrude Atherton, who has visited the Western battle front, and who asserts that the matter was common talk among French military and medical authorities months ago.

A Policy of Extermination

Horrible and unprecedented as is the crime, there is no particular reason for doubting that Germany committed it. Her soldiers have murdered, ravished women and butchered children in Belgium and in Northern France. They have poisoned wells in South Africa, the crowing act of horror to the soldier's mind; they have slaughtered neutrals on the high seas; they executed Irish soldiers because they refused to follow Casement. Why should they not poison and inoculate

Fifty Thousand Victims

She says that there are now 13,000 French conscripts and 1,000 British conscripts in Switzerland. Others are at Lyons, where the French Government has transformed a convent into a special hospital. It is from these victims that the facts were learned, and from information supplied by them Mlle. Bramson calculates that the total number infected in German camps, thousands of whom have died, is in the neighbourhood of 50,000, most of them being married men with families. Many of the French prisoners were doctors, and those who survived to return to France were able to give accurate and scientific accounts of the methods employed by the Germans. Though they well knew what was afoot, as medical men, they were unable to protect themselves in any way. Many of the details are too horrible to read, but the testimony of three French doctors interviewed by Mlle. Bramson will suffice.

Forty Per Cent. of Deaths

The first reads: "The Russian prisoners brought typhus contagion with them. The disease spread with the lice, from which the prisoners could not free themselves, as the necessary remedies were not given to them. All demands that the infected Russians be separated from the well French were refused by the camp commandant, who said 'I am running the war as I think fit.'"

More Men Needed

It is calculated by some statisticians that since February Germany and her allies have lost 1,500,000 men, of whom 500,000 are prisoners. More over, Roumania's entrance to the war has made an extra demand for at least 250,000 more men on the part of the Central Powers. Nobody appears to believe that it is possible for Germany to find these men either in her own

The Allies are Gradually Closing the Noose on the Western Front

Each Day the Path Which a Retreating German Army Must Follow is Becoming Narrower.

An increasing frankness in the German official communiques with regard to the situation upon the Western front has not passed without notice by neutral observers. It is interpreted to mean that the German War Office is gently breaking the news to the German people, and preparing them for the announcement of a withdrawal from the present front, perhaps, indeed, the evacuation of the most of France and Belgium. Most military commentators agree that it is absolutely essential that Germany shorten her lines unless she is prepared to face disaster. The recent advances upon the Western front have had a double advantage for the Allies. They have driven the Germans from long-prepared positions, and have regained soil for France, and they have had the effect of actually lengthening the German lines. At the beginning of the drive these lines were, generally speaking, straight lines; they are being forced into curved lines, and curved lines being longer, require a greater number of men to defend. Where is Germany to get the men?

Must Stick in Balkans.

She might retire from the Balkans, leaving Bulgaria and Turkey to their fate, and thus practically announcing that the war is over; but this would mean the loss of communication with the Turk, the eventual forcing of the Dardanelles; and it would mean that Bulgaria would promptly change her allegiance, make the best terms possible with the Entente Allies and fall upon Turkey, if not upon Austria. There remains, then, only the Western front, and here, as pointed out by the daily operations of the French and British are having the effect of lengthening the German lines, already worn dangerously thin.

Possible New Lines.

The question is if this shortening would be sufficient, and if the Allies would not then be able to repeat the tactics they have been following along the Somme, and once more push into the lines, lengthening them as they advance. Should the German General

Staff decide upon a more drastic operation it is calculated that the armies may be withdrawn as far as Lille on the north, running thence south-east to Charleville, thence tending further to the south to the present position near Verdun. A still more heroic move would involve the abandonment of French and Belgian territory almost as far as Brussels, but still passing through Charleville. This last line would present the shortest front, and could be better defended, it would appear from the map, than any of the others. Of course, it would involve a confession of defeat that could not be explained away.

Chance of a Disaster.

It is said to be the view of the French General Staff that, while a German retreat has become necessary, it became necessary long ago, and that now it cannot be effected except at the risk of losing huge forces. One correspondent, said by Mr. Simonds to be exceptionally well informed, estimates that a German withdrawal now would cost them 100,000 men in prisoners and immense supplies of war material. But it is well not to be too sanguine on this score. Hindenburg thought he had the Russian armies in a trap a year ago, but they got away, and it is possible that the Germans may be able to withdraw in good order from the Noyon salient, for the advance of the Allies is necessarily slow, though gaining momentum. They are gradually closing the noose, and each day the path which a retreating German army must follow is becoming narrower. That there will be a great change upon the Western front in the course of the next few weeks seems as certain as anything in the present war situation.

A Good Beginning.

The town Corporation has resolved to lay out a new park. "We have not only resolved to do it," said a leading alderman; "the preparations are already under way."

Perhaps you have noticed that one can't always jump at conclusions without taking a tumble.

"What have we done?" asked an unenlightened colleague. "Done?" exclaimed the alderman. "We've got the 'Keep Off the Grass' signs all ready."

This is the time of the year when the May straw hat begins to crack under the strain.

"Come on, Guillot, let us go and fetch them," said Gouteaubier. The two men started back, but Guillot fell with a bullet in his breast and the corporal had to abandon his enterprise.

A Frenchman's Gallant Deed

Corporal Gouteaubier, of the French Light Infantry, has been decorated with a military cross by President Poincare for capturing 100 Germans, including two officers, aided only by a single companion. The curt references to Corporal Gouteaubier's exploit in army orders reads: "For bravery and contempt of danger which struck terror into the trenches and shelter of the enemy. With a single comrade he has made 100 prisoners, including two officers, whom he took to the rear and then rejoined his post."

When Corporal Gouteaubier was paraded before President Poincare on the recent visit of the latter to the Somme front, he told the story of his feat at the request of the President.

It was on July 20 before Hem Wood. The French troops had just dashed forward at the German positions. The first half had swept over the enemy's trenches and the second had followed to complete the operation. However, from a hollow toward the right a well-sustained fusillade was being poured on the flank of the attackers.

Gouteaubier, who was at the right wing of the second wave, called out to one man: "Guillot, come with me." The two men approached the spot whence the firing came. They glided from tree to tree until they were close to the shelter where a German company was holding out. Guillot threw bombs as fast as he could into their midst and the fire ceased. "Surrender!" shouted the corporal in a stentorian voice from behind a tree. In response to his demand 100 Germans, shepherded by the corporal and Guillot, arrived at the French lines.

The prisoners admitted that some of their comrades remained in shelter.