

"ON TO PARIS!"

Will The Teuton Battle Cry Once More Carry German Shell and Fire to the Banks of the Seine, as in 1870?

Thrilling Short Story by the Great French Short Story Writer—Alphonse Daudet.

(Alphonse Daudet has been called by many the master of the modern short story. He wrote with great brevity yet with great force. He was an observer and a note taker, and most of his works of fiction have been based on events he himself witnessed. For this reason, his observations during the Franco-Prussian war and especially at the siege of Paris, most of which are contained in crisp, short stories, are especially timely now when the Germans are once more turning their eyes to the walls of Paris. By special arrangement The London Advertiser will print a series of Daudet's best stories, each separate in itself, describing scenes at the siege of Paris.)

BY ALPHONSE DAUDET.

(Translated from the French for The Advertiser by Nikola Greeley-Smith.)

I had gone up to Mount Valerien that morning to see my friend, the painter, B., a lieutenant in the armies of the Seine. I found the young fellow on duty, so we walked up and down together like sailors on watch before the postern of the fort, talking of Paris, of the war, and of our absent dear ones.

Suddenly the lieutenant, who under his military uniform yet remained an artist, stopped talking, fell behind an instant and then, taking me by the arm, exclaimed:

"Isn't that a fine picture?" His small grey eyes looked like that of a hunting dog which has found the scent as he showed me two venerable figures which had just made their appearance on the plateau of Mont Valerien.

It was a very fine picture indeed. The man wore a long, chestnut-colored overcoat, with a collar of green velvet, which made it look as if it were covered with old moss. He was thin, little, florid, with a depressed forehead, round eyes and a nose like the beak of an owl. Briefly, he had the face of a wrinkled bird—a face solemn and stolid.

Reaching the plateau the man stopped to get his breath and to mop his forehead. It was not very hot, but it was the heavy November fog. But they had walked so fast!

The woman did not pause, not she. Walking straight to the postern she looked about a moment as if wanting to speak to us; but intimidated no doubt by the officer's gold lace, she addressed her inquiry to the sentry. I heard her ask timidly if she could see her son, a soldier of the Sixth Mobile of Paris.

"Stay here, I'll call him for you," answered the sentry. The woman, who, radiant with joy, she heaved a sigh of relief and turned towards her husband. Both seated themselves on the parapet of the fort to wait.

"They waited a long, long time. Mont Valerien is so big, so complicated, so filled with bastions, casemates and barracks, that to find one's way through that inextricable city hung between heaven and earth was a difficult task! And at the hour at which they came the city was filled with drums and trum-



"EXCUSE HER; SHE IS A WOMAN"—WOULD I EXCUSE HER? A BUGLE CALL SMOTE SUDDENLY ON THIS SCENE OF JOY. "THERE'S THE BUGLE CALL. I MUST GO!" EXCLAIMED THE SON.

of drinking cups. The guard is changing, rations are being distributed. A soldier discovered in the outskirts is brought in, soldiers driving him before them with their gunbarrels.

Sailors are dragging a new gun into place to the music of fifes and the sound of "Heave ho." Then comes a shepherd in red breeches, driving the flock of sheep before him, crosses the yard and is engaged under the postern as under the low door of an oriental caravan.

The father, more timid than she, did not budge from his seat, and each time that the mother said again, her heart full, her air dejected, one could see that he scolded her for her impudence, and that he gave her solemn accounts of duties of military service with the stupid gestures of a man who does not know what he is talking about.

I have always taken a great interest in those little silent scenes of domestic life which one divines rather than sees, and I could see that old mother saying

that fine morning before they started changing, rations are being distributed. A soldier discovered in the outskirts is brought in, soldiers driving him before them with their gunbarrels.

Sailors are dragging a new gun into place to the music of fifes and the sound of "Heave ho." Then comes a shepherd in red breeches, driving the flock of sheep before him, crosses the yard and is engaged under the postern as under the low door of an oriental caravan.

The father, more timid than she, did not budge from his seat, and each time that the mother said again, her heart full, her air dejected, one could see that he scolded her for her impudence, and that he gave her solemn accounts of duties of military service with the stupid gestures of a man who does not know what he is talking about.

I have always taken a great interest in those little silent scenes of domestic life which one divines rather than sees, and I could see that old mother saying

that fine morning before they started changing, rations are being distributed. A soldier discovered in the outskirts is brought in, soldiers driving him before them with their gunbarrels.

Sailors are dragging a new gun into place to the music of fifes and the sound of "Heave ho." Then comes a shepherd in red breeches, driving the flock of sheep before him, crosses the yard and is engaged under the postern as under the low door of an oriental caravan.

The father, more timid than she, did not budge from his seat, and each time that the mother said again, her heart full, her air dejected, one could see that he scolded her for her impudence, and that he gave her solemn accounts of duties of military service with the stupid gestures of a man who does not know what he is talking about.

I have always taken a great interest in those little silent scenes of domestic life which one divines rather than sees, and I could see that old mother saying

be at night with only the searchlights to contend with.

If one side had only one aeroplane and the other none, this single craft would be the victor for the side owning it. If Kuro-patkin had had only one aeroplane, at the battle of Mukden, the result would have been different. But the fact that each side is similarly equipped neutralizes the effect.

There is great slaughter in the European war and because of the numbers of men engaged the losses will be greater than ever before. But there is considerable room for doubt whether the percentage of casualties will be greater than in previous battles. In the Napoleonic campaigns and in the American civil war each side engaged often lost a fourth of its total number.

At Waterloo the French had about 124,000 men. They lost about 22,000, in killed, wounded and missing.

At the battle of the Wilderness in the civil war the confederates had 62,000 men and lost about 12,000.

At Gettysburg the federal army numbered 82,000 men. They lost about 24,000 men. The confederates had 73,000 men and lost about 21,000.

At the battle of Shiloh the federal army had 62,000 men and lost 13,000. The confederates had 40,000 and lost 11,000.

At the battle of the Sha River, in the Russo-Japanese war, Kuropatkin lost 60,000 men or exactly one-fourth of his entire army.

Appalling Possibilities. If troops are ever caught in a trap, or through a tactical error, happen to be massed when subjected to the enemy's fire, or if forts and entrenchments are stormed by larger bodies of men under the mistaken idea that their artillery fire has been silenced, as at Ligny, the death rate in those particular engagements will be so appalling as to be almost unbelievable by old soldiers who saw the carnage at Gettysburg.

But the tactics of the present day are so vastly different from those of even a few years ago that these things will happen only through error and cannot be the general rule.

While devices for killing have improved in efficiency, defensive appliances have kept pace and in addition to this, great strides have been made in hospital, sanitary and commissary departments, all of which tend to keep down the death rate.

So, it may appear after all that war is just plain war, as it always has been, without much difference in any part of it except the mode of killing and that the terrible part of it lies not so much in the new scientific appliances for destruction as in the immense numbers of men engaged.

NAPOLEON WAS EUROPE'S TERROR

Present War Recalls the Time When the Corsican Was Master of the Old Continent.

[From Detroit News.]

Cycles of human events and especially of great wars have very uncertain periods. The great wars of the world have long been inwardly rejoicing over the conclusion of 100 years of peace which followed a very stormy period extending from 1775 to 1815. There were peaceful interruptions during that period, but in sentiment the two nations were at war most of the time.

Soon after the American war for independence the storm centre shifted to Europe, where the irrepressible Corsican so occupied the attention of all the powers that Great Britain had neither time nor strength of resources to devote to a reconquest of her lost colonies. As a trouble maker and embroiler of nations, Napoleon has never had an equal. From the time when William of Normandy made his conquest until the close of the eighteenth century, England's isolating strip of channel and the wooden walls of her fighting ships had proved an impassable barrier against which the Dutch at the height of their maritime power and the Spanish, at the height of theirs, dashed themselves in vain.

Napoleon's manifest superiority of generalship, his remarkable psychological power which could instantly put heart into a beaten, ragged and hungry army and make it victorious over larger and better equipped forces; and his audacity of movement, surpassed only by that of the frenzied Charles II. of Sweden, inspired terror in the British Isles which did not entirely subside until the conqueror was safely marooned on St. Helena.

Terror of Napoleon. Napoleon kept all Europe in a seething ferment from the Ural Mountains to the Atlantic.

They offer a fair target for rifle firing. Their best chances for operation seem to be at night with only the searchlights to contend with.

If one side had only one aeroplane and the other none, this single craft would be the victor for the side owning it. If Kuro-patkin had had only one aeroplane, at the battle of Mukden, the result would have been different. But the fact that each side is similarly equipped neutralizes the effect.

There is great slaughter in the European war and because of the numbers of men engaged the losses will be greater than ever before. But there is considerable room for doubt whether the percentage of casualties will be greater than in previous battles. In the Napoleonic campaigns and in the American civil war each side engaged often lost a fourth of its total number.

At Waterloo the French had about 124,000 men. They lost about 22,000, in killed, wounded and missing.

At the battle of the Wilderness in the civil war the confederates had 62,000 men and lost about 12,000.

At Gettysburg the federal army numbered 82,000 men. They lost about 24,000 men. The confederates had 73,000 men and lost about 21,000.

At the battle of Shiloh the federal army had 62,000 men and lost 13,000. The confederates had 40,000 and lost 11,000.

At the battle of the Sha River, in the Russo-Japanese war, Kuropatkin lost 60,000 men or exactly one-fourth of his entire army.

Appalling Possibilities. If troops are ever caught in a trap, or through a tactical error, happen to be massed when subjected to the enemy's fire, or if forts and entrenchments are stormed by larger bodies of men under the mistaken idea that their artillery fire has been silenced, as at Ligny, the death rate in those particular engagements will be so appalling as to be almost unbelievable by old soldiers who saw the carnage at Gettysburg.

But the tactics of the present day are so vastly different from those of even a few years ago that these things will happen only through error and cannot be the general rule.

While devices for killing have improved in efficiency, defensive appliances have kept pace and in addition to this, great strides have been made in hospital, sanitary and commissary departments, all of which tend to keep down the death rate.

So, it may appear after all that war is just plain war, as it always has been, without much difference in any part of it except the mode of killing and that the terrible part of it lies not so much in the new scientific appliances for destruction as in the immense numbers of men engaged.

tains to Gibraltar and from the Levantine coasts to the Hebrides. He inspired that terror and maintained it year after year with armies that would hardly suffice for advance guard for the present international brood.

This delicate, saw-toothed youth of 26 years assumed command of a little army of 42,000 men, ragged, hungry and long unpaid for a conquest of Italy. He had a reputation for unusual skill in the disposal of artillery and a few minor achievements with small commands. His army contained many seasoned veterans who were inclined to snuff at his upstart pretensions and scoff at the political and social machinations of his bride Josephine which had secured his appointment.

Napoleon's Magnetism. But when the new commander assembled his army for parade, took an elevated stand and surveyed them calculating with his great glowing eyes, the leaven of inspiration and confidence went through rank and file like an electric spark. His address was brief and to the point like all his utterances:

"Soldiers, you are half-starved and half-naked; the Government owes you much, but can do nothing for you. I am about to lead you into the most fertile valleys of the world; there you will find flourishing cities and teeming provinces; there you will reap honor, glory and riches. Soldiers of the army of Italy, you will lack courage."

From that moment until the famous Imperial guard broke formation and fell into panic on the field of Waterloo, he was the master military mind of Europe, equally capable of inspiring confidence in his own followers and inspiring fear in his opponents.

With less than 50,000 men he drove the Austrians out of Italy and pushed on toward Vienna so irresistibly that he was met at Loeven by preliminary proposals for peace. He planned an invasion of England with an army of only 160,000 men, and but for the genius of Horatio Nelson, who destroyed the French power on the sea, he might have accomplished his aim.

Then and Now. Napoleon's wars have surpassed all others of history in celebrity, but compared with present military force

facing each other in Europe his army was always puny in numbers. His most famous and decisive victory at the little village of Austerlitz in Moravia was accomplished with 60,000 French troops against 80,000 Russians and Austrians. In his greatest battle and the most stubbornly contested of all his military experience at Borodino, 275,000 men were engaged on both sides, the Russians being much the larger division. The killed and wounded numbered between 75,000 and 80,000. In the battle of Leipzig 200,000 troops of the allied powers were pitted against 130,000 French. As to the forces actually engaged at Waterloo there were much less than 75,000 and portions of both armies were scattered about. During the greater part of the day the allies slightly outnumbered the French, but their reinforcement of fresh troops arrived at the critical moment, and transformed a desperate hand-to-hand struggle into a rout. All the armies of Europe combined, a century ago, would be inferior to the

ROYAL Yeast Cakes

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD. DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED. AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS. E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED. WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

fighting forces of either France, Germany, Austria or Russia today. As for efficiency, their equipment was as inferior to that of present day armies as the old longbow and arrow or the steel coats of mail, two-handed swords and long lances of medieval wars were to the musketry of the revolutionary war.

The American View. Although we are a perfectly neutral people, citizens of the United States and the Government of Washington are intensely interested in the changed conditions that are being brought about by the European war. The enormous tonnage of German shipping that has divided with the British ships, the major part of the carrying trade of this country, has been suddenly withdrawn from the usual routes. French shipping is subject to similar orders, and the precarious position of the British Government compels the temporary withdrawal of all shipping of the better class for possible use in the war.

Although we are a perfectly neutral people, citizens of the United States and the Government of Washington are intensely interested in the changed conditions that are being brought about by the European war. The enormous tonnage of German shipping that has divided with the British ships, the major part of the carrying trade of this country, has been suddenly withdrawn from the usual routes. French shipping is subject to similar orders, and the precarious position of the British Government compels the temporary withdrawal of all shipping of the better class for possible use in the war.

The American View. Although we are a perfectly neutral people, citizens of the United States and the Government of Washington are intensely interested in the changed conditions that are being brought about by the European war. The enormous tonnage of German shipping that has divided with the British ships, the major part of the carrying trade of this country, has been suddenly withdrawn from the usual routes. French shipping is subject to similar orders, and the precarious position of the British Government compels the temporary withdrawal of all shipping of the better class for possible use in the war.

Although we are a perfectly neutral people, citizens of the United States and the Government of Washington are intensely interested in the changed conditions that are being brought about by the European war. The enormous tonnage of German shipping that has divided with the British ships, the major part of the carrying trade of this country, has been suddenly withdrawn from the usual routes. French shipping is subject to similar orders, and the precarious position of the British Government compels the temporary withdrawal of all shipping of the better class for possible use in the war.

Although we are a perfectly neutral people, citizens of the United States and the Government of Washington are intensely interested in the changed conditions that are being brought about by the European war. The enormous tonnage of German shipping that has divided with the British ships, the major part of the carrying trade of this country, has been suddenly withdrawn from the usual routes. French shipping is subject to similar orders, and the precarious position of the British Government compels the temporary withdrawal of all shipping of the better class for possible use in the war.

Although we are a perfectly neutral people, citizens of the United States and the Government of Washington are intensely interested in the changed conditions that are being brought about by the European war. The enormous tonnage of German shipping that has divided with the British ships, the major part of the carrying trade of this country, has been suddenly withdrawn from the usual routes. French shipping is subject to similar orders, and the precarious position of the British Government compels the temporary withdrawal of all shipping of the better class for possible use in the war.

Putting Our Faith Into Practice

As soon as the first shock of the European war was over, manufacturers and merchants in United States began to ask themselves: "Is it a WORLD calamity? Cannot WE get something in the way of benefit to make up in part for the trouble it will cause?"

This is a question the people of Canada might well ask themselves.

The people of United States are awake already to the fact that many of the necessities of life—yea, and luxuries—that were formerly supplied by Continental Europe must now be produced in the factories of United States.

Already there are indications that the war spells almost feverish activity in many lines of business in United States.

This is a time for the manufacturers of Canada to buckle down to work and make and sell right here at home many of the things the people of Canada have formerly imported from Continental Europe.

And the manufacturers of Canada can count upon the people of Canada to respond to their efforts in this direction. Canadian patriotism is on fire; Canadians never realized until now how deeply they believe in themselves—how strong is their faith in England, in the Empire, in Canada.

Now is the time for Canadians to APPLY that abiding faith—to carry it into the BUSINESS of life.

This much is certain: Most of what we eat and wear and use for months to come—perhaps for years—must be produced on this Continent of North America.

Many Canadian manufacturers—already awake to their opportunity—are arranging to get machinery in motion to supply Canadians with those articles they have formerly imported—the dresses and millinery and perfumes from France; the silverware, enamelware and hosiery, and countless other things from Germany; the parasols from Austria; the laces and watches from Switzerland.

Soon Canadian manufacturers will begin to tell the people of Canada that THEY—our own manufacturers—have these things for them; soon the merchants of Canada will announce that they are well stocked with these goods—of home manufacture. These announcements will come to the people of Canada in the form of advertisements in the newspapers. Watch for these advertisements and when they appear read them and respond to them. It is a duty the people of Canada owe to their country, their industries, and themselves.

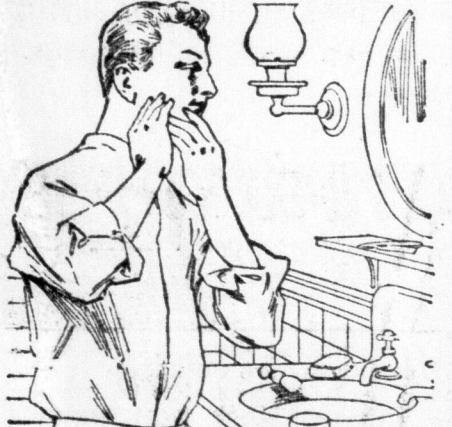
IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

If you are in doubt about how to word your announcement, or if you wish advice of any kind, get in touch with the business manager of The Advertiser.

THE NEW WAY WAR IS FOUGHT; TERRIBLE INSTRUMENTS NEUTRALIZED BY TACTICS, BUT THE GREAT NUMBERS ENGAGED MAY MEAN TERRIBLE TOLL OF DEATH

[BY B. H. CANFIELD.] [Written Especially for The Advertiser.] Europe is trying out its new armament—its new scientific machines for killing people—for the first time. The energy, brains and money of the continent have been used since the Franco-Prussian war in improving these machines, adjusting the engines, taking all the little kinks and knocks out of

TENDER FACED MEN



CUTICURA SOAP

Constantly for all toilet purposes, especially shaving and shampooing, with occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, because so effective in removing slight irritations, redness, roughness, pimples, dandruff, etc., of the skin and scalp and promoting and maintaining skin and hair health.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page Skin Book, sent post-free. Address: Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 5K, Boston, U. S. A.

the motors and getting everything in first-class shape for action. The highest stage of ability and smooth-running, high-powered efficiency had been reached. All that was left was for the engineers to go around with an oil can and a handful of water, admire the mechanism and wonder just what the machines would do when cranked up.

Each engineer had agreed not to start his particular machine unless someone else started his and tried to run into him. But all were anxious for a trial. Someone finally made a motion as though he were going to start and in a second they were all going at once. "What will they do with these new machines? Will the immediate destruction be as great as everyone thought? Or will what it always has been—a long struggle that is not stopped by the horror of it, but ends only with exhaustion?"

Many predictions of the damage that will be caused by the big guns of battleships have been made since the dreadnought style of warship came into general use.

There are two schools among navy experts on the matter of gun-calibre. The one that came into control recently was the big gun faction. Small-calibre guns have been almost eliminated from the big new battleships. The other school, believing in a large armament of smaller guns, subject to quicker action, closer range and a larger percentage of hits, now expects to find vindication in the sea battles of European navies.

The latter claims that it is not a question of the damage produced if a shot from a heavy gun lands—that is conceded—but the claim is made that a larger number of shots fired within a short space of time will produce more damage.

This school points to the battles of the Russo-Japanese war as an illustration, these having been won, largely, with the rapid-firers.

Means Great Slaughter. The same scientific answers will be worked out on human targets by the latest appliances in infantry and artillery. It has been freely predicted that the improvement in small arms and especially in the small, rapid-fire gun of the Gatling type will cause such immense slaughter and their use in war will be so terrible that it will cease.

It is certainly true that never again will there be battle flags and columns charging in close formation. Formerly large bodies of infantry and cavalry frequently were massed for the assault and went into action with little preliminary long-range firing, except that done by skirmishers thrown out on the front and flanks.

The old muzzle-loading muskets were not adapted to accuracy in shooting, and the effect had to be accomplished by volley firing of large numbers of men at close range. Frequently volley firing was done with the muskets held at the hip and little attention was paid to the carefulness of aim that is now characteristic of all infantry practice. As rifles improved the distances between

opponents automatically increased.

The Deadly Artillery. The firing of artillery into massed bodies of men advancing in a charge on the guns has disappeared and it was under this formation that great damage formerly was done.

The infantry of today first faces its enemy at a distance of about two miles instead of banging away at point-blank range.

The attack means first the field guns, generally using shrapnel. These attempt to silence the enemy's artillery fire and sweep his trenches. Also the long range firing by the infantry. Then the advance. Squads of men break from the ranks and throw forward their formation of lines. Singly and in groups they run, dropping for cover whenever an inequality in the ground affords the chance. Meanwhile the field guns send shells over their heads to protect them.

When they have gone as far as possible for the movement involved, they are halted, the lines brought into some sort of order and then the operation is repeated. So, by quick and occasional dashes, they reach a point where the final bayonet charge can be made—provided, of course, the supporting artillery has done its duty.

Dropping Bombs. The only branch of the military that has undergone little change functionally is the cavalry. Every campaign has been followed by the prediction that cavalry, as a large body, had participated for the last time. It is true that the charges of large masses of cavalry belong to the past. There will be no more of the tactics of Murat, Sheridan and Stuart. And Gen. Forrest's favorite order, "Give 'em the saber," is obsolete. But it appears that the cavalry is as useful as ever. Their value is not confined to conveying supplies or scouting; they are used in actual fighting. The Uhans of Germany and the Cossacks of Russia undoubtedly will be as active participants in the present war as in previous ones.

And the ancient, supposedly-obsolete lance is still part of the equipment of immense troops of horsemen.

The greatest speculation exists about the aircraft. Military authorities are divided. One side holds to the belief that while they will play an important part, this part will be limited generally to scouting. Possibilities of bomb-dropping are not as large as was predicted. Battles in the air will be due to one body

of scouting aircraft being sent to repel another.

The big thing in connection with the aircraft will be in determining the value of dirigibles as against aeroplanes. Germany is the leader of the dirigible school. The great advantage of these ships over the aeroplanes lies in the fact that they can hover over towns or troops at night in silence; that each ship will carry 25 men and enough nitro-glycerin to blow up a city.

An aeroplane has the advantage in speed, but it cannot drop bombs with accuracy because of the rapidity of flight. It offers a harder target than a dirigible, but it can be much more easily located because of the noise of its motor. An aeroplane can be heard at a distance of a mile, while a dirigible is as noiseless at an altitude of about 800 feet.

For protection against the dirigibles and aeroplanes there is a new scientific advance in powerful searchlights, and some very effective new-style artillery. Also, either craft will have hard work in approaching a column of the enemy close enough for effective work because they offer a fair target for rifle firing. Their best chances for operation seem to be at night with only the searchlights to contend with.

If one side had only one aeroplane and the other none, this single craft would be the victor for the side owning it. If Kuro-patkin had had only one aeroplane, at the battle of Mukden, the result would have been different. But the fact that each side is similarly equipped neutralizes the effect.

There is great slaughter in the European war and because of the numbers of men engaged the losses will be greater than ever before. But there is considerable room for doubt whether the percentage of casualties will be greater than in previous battles. In the Napoleonic campaigns and in the American civil war each side engaged often lost a fourth of its total number.

At Waterloo the French had about 124,000 men. They lost about 22,000, in killed, wounded and missing.

At the battle of the Wilderness in the civil war the confederates had 62,000 men and lost about 12,000.

At Gettysburg the federal army numbered 82,000 men. They lost about 24,000 men. The confederates had 73,000 men and lost about 21,000.

At the battle of Shiloh the federal army had 62,000 men and lost 13,000. The confederates had 40,000 and lost 11,000.

At the battle of the Sha River, in the Russo-Japanese war, Kuropatkin lost 60,000 men or exactly one-fourth of his entire army.

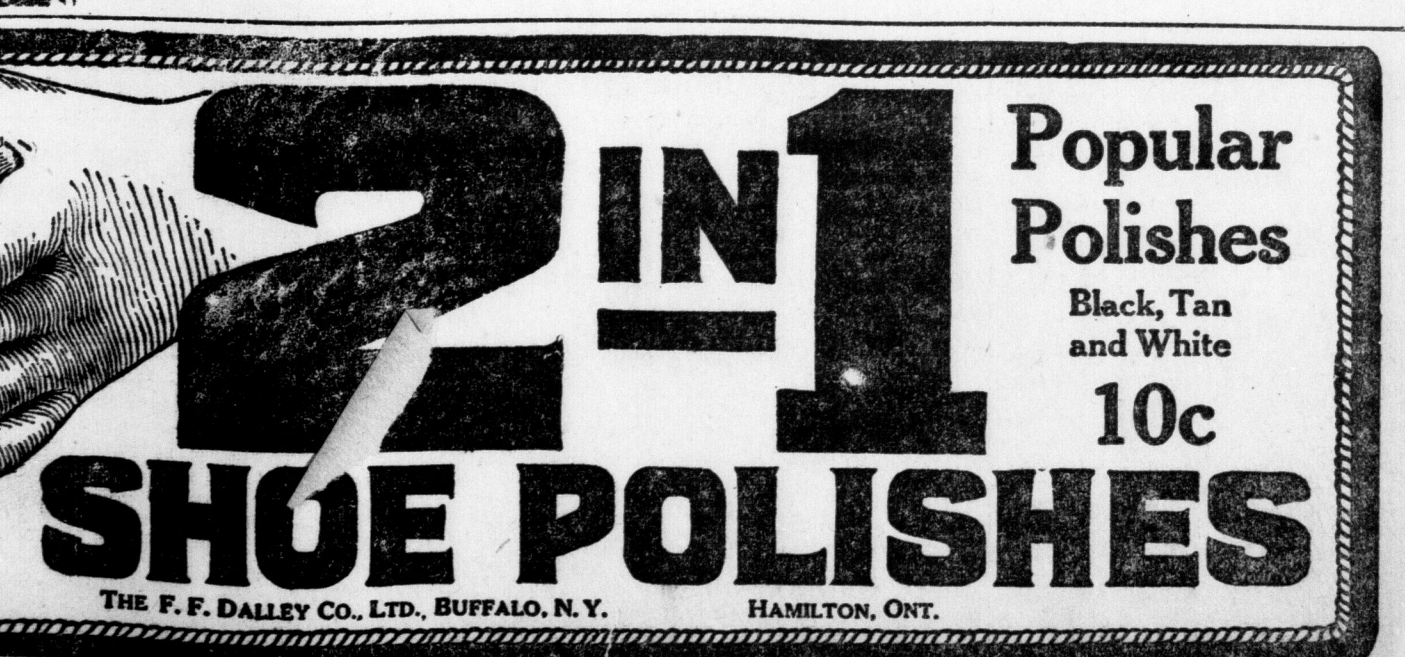
GUARD THE RISING GENERATION BY USING ALWAYS IN THE HOME

EDDY'S SESQUI Non-Poisonous Matches

POSITIVELY HARMLESS TO CHILDREN, EVEN IF ACCIDENTALLY SWALLOWED, BECAUSE THE COMPOSITION WITH WHICH THE HEADS ARE TIPPED CONTAINS NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.



In Our New Patent "Easy-Opening-Box" "Twist the Coin"



2 in 1 Popular Polishes Black, Tan and White 10c

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LTD. BUFFALO, N. Y. HAMILTON, ONT.