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Books Recommended by C. H. E. for This Year's Study, All of Which We Have in Stock Now.

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Literature—Richard of the Lion Heart, Ballads of British History.
History — The Complete History Reader, Book 3; Cambridge History Reader, Book 2.
Hygiene—The Way to Health, Part 1.

PRELIMINARY.

Literature—Richard of the Lion Heart, The Christmas Carol, Ballads of British History, Book 1.
History—Nelson's Highroads, Book 4A.
Hygiene—The Way to Health, Books 1 and 2.
Scripture History—The Gospel According to St. Luke.
Geometry—Hall & Steven's Geometry, Part 1.
Latin—Macmillan's Latin, Part 1.
Book-keeping — Thornton's Primer and Easy Exercise.
School Management—A Primer of School Method, or Practical School Method.
Geology—Macmillan's Primer of Geology, by Geikie.
Domestic Economy — Chamber's Home Management Manuals, 1 and 2.
Algebra—A First Algebra, by Baker and Bourne.

INTERMEDIATE.

Literature — A Book of English Prose, Grey's Elegy.
Geometry—Hall & Steven's, Books 1, 2 and 3.
History—Gardiner's Outlines, 55 to 1910; Hist. Geography of the British Colonies.
Navigation—Macmillan's Primer of Navigation.
Chemistry — Introductory Chemistry, Jones.
Geology—Elementary Geology, by Bird.
Household Science—Home Management Manuals, 1, 2 and 3.
Latin—Macmillan's Latin Course, Part 2; Eutropius, Macmillan's Elementary Classics.
Greek—First Greek Book, by White.
French — Siepmann's Primary French, Part 2.
German — Macmillan's Progressive German, Part 1.
Office Routine — The Beginner's Guide to Office Work.
School Management — Primer of School Method, or Practical School Method.
Scripture History—Old Testament History.

ASSOCIATE.

English—Henry VIII., Julius Caesar, Saul and Rabbi Ben Ezra, Essays and Tales, by Joseph Addison.
Literature — Richard II., Quentin Durward, The Laurate Poetry Books, No. 8.
Navigation—Theory and Practice of Navigation.
Education—Lectures on Teaching, or Manual of Method, by Garlick; or Foster's & Shore's Physiology.
Algebra—Baker & Bourne's Elem. Algebra, or Hall & Knight's Elem. Algebra.
Trigonometry — Hall & Knight's Elem. Trigonometry.
Geometry—Euclid, Books 1-4.
Latin—Caesar, Book 2; Cicero—In Catalinan, Orantio prima.
Greek—Xenophon's Anabasis, Book 1; or Euripides Hecuba.
History—From 1585-1901; Hist. Geography of the British Colonies.
Geology—Geikie's Classbook of Geology.
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Suddenly, on the 8th inst., Florence, beloved daughter of John Kennell, aged 11 years and 9 months, leaving father, one sister and one brother; funeral to-morrow, Sunday, at 2.30 p.m., from No. 52 Alexander Street. Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep.

At Brigus, this morning, Capt. S. W. Bartlett, aged 67 years.

Allan Augustus Sellars, only son of Samuel and Maria Sellars, aged 20 years, leaving mother, father and two sisters to mourn their sad loss, Gali poli veteran. On March 8th entered hospital at Suez suffering from enteric fever, convalescent after enteric, April 19th; removed to Military Hospital, Cairo, June 19th, enterica infectious; died at Citadel Hospital, Cairo, August 19th, tubercle lung.

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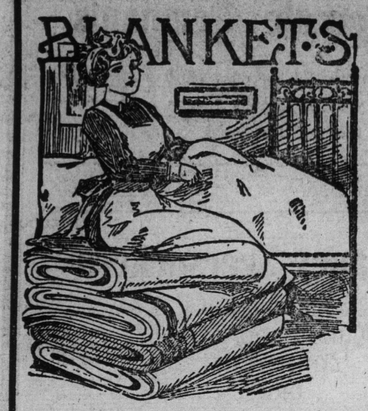

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by Howard L. Rann

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THE SLEEPING PORCH.

The sleeping porch is something which is added to a house in order to provide more room for fresh air and feet. Every night during the heated term thousands of new, expensive sleeping porches are crowded with feet which protrude carelessly from the coverlets, instead of having to be run out of a hall bedroom window in the effort to cool off. All over the middle west, at this time of the year, myriad numbers of faithful feet wearing patent corn pads are led into sleeping porches by their owners and put where the mild evening zephyr and the stray lightning bug can roam over their surface.

Nine times out of ten the sleeping porch is an afterthought. It is one of the most high-priced thoughts a man can have, if he is going to keep up with some neighbor who started his sleeping porch immediately after the cistern was dug. It costs more to tie a 12 by 18 sleeping porch to the second story of an old house than it does to build a bungalow from the ground up, including a hot-air furnace and open-work plumbing. This is because the work is never started until a hot night comes along and parboils the entire family to a delicate pink hue.

Nine times out of ten the sleeping porch is an afterthought.

Most people never use the sleeping porch except when it is necessary to save human life. It is sad to see men put hundreds of har-earned dollars in a capacious, hard pine sleeping porch and allow it to stand idle and collect dust and autumn leaves. It is equally sad to see a large family troop into one of these porous porches on the first hot evening and discover that the beds have not been made up since the 31st of the preceding August. This causes much discontent on the part of husbands who were led to expect different treatment prior to the wedding morn.

Some enthusiasts use the sleeping porch the year around, retiring in the dead of winter with a soapstone, a set of earlaps, a fur boa and four pairs of thick woolen underwear. This gives them plenty of fresh air and also encourages the growth of the unobtrusive chilblain. After a while they get so accustomed to it that they can remove one layer of underwear and substitute a hot-water bag, located in the small of the back. Those who think that all of the heroes and heroines are in the European war should try this next winter for one week, and jot down their impressions after coming out of the hospital.

Kalomite Laundry Marvel, the clothes washing wonder of the century. Try it. Ask your Grocer for it and save labor. GEO. W. GUSHUE, 216 LeMarchant Road.—aug17,tf

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, To-Day.

Winud south west, light, dense fog. The S. S. Eagle passed in at 8.45 am. and unknown Belle Isle steamer also passed in this morning. Bar. 29.44; ther. 64.

Enjoy your meals by taking a teaspoonful of Stafford's Prescription "A" before eating. Price 25c. and 50c. Postage 5 and 10c. extra.—jly22,tf

TO-DAY'S Messages.

10.30 A. M.

LONDON BUDGET.

LONDON, To-day.

Roumania, which entered the European war less than two weeks ago, is now the scene of a great battle between the Russo-Roumanian forces and armies of the Central Powers. The southern part of Dobrudja or eastern Roumania has become the fighting ground where the opposing armies are engaged from the Black Sea to the Danube along a front of about 70 miles. Bulgarian and Turkish troops advancing along the Black Sea coast have occupied Baltjik and two other seaports, Sofia reports, and the fortress of Dobritchor, Bazardjik, fifty miles southeast of Bucharest, has been taken by combined Bulgarian and German forces, but the armies of the Central Powers have not yet crossed the Danube. All reports agree that the Roumanians continue the offensive in eastern Transylvania and have occupied the important town of Orsova on the Danube above the Iron Gate. Advancing from Szededa in Transylvania north of Kronstadt, the Roumanians are driving westward. Vienna admits the withdrawal of Austrian forces before the attacks against Hargitta. The Russians on the northern end of the line near Riga have commenced a new undertaking and have crossed the Dvina north of Dvinsk. Repeated efforts by the Germans to dislodge them, Petrograd declares, have been unsuccessful. In eastern Galicia the Austro-Germans are fighting to hold the Russians advancing on Halicz southeast of Lemberg. Petrograd says the Austro-German forces have fallen back to the western bank of the Gnita-Lipa, while Vienna asserts that the troops of the Central Powers are holding their own in the heavy fighting that is going on. The Russian attacks against German positions on the Zlota-Lipa southeast of Brzezany failed with heavy losses, Berlin reports. On the Somme front in France a violent bombardment continues along almost the entire line. Only infantry engagements have taken place south of the river. The French report a further advance for their troops in the village of Vermandovillers. In the Berny-en-Santerre and Chaulnes sector, where fighting is particularly vicious, both Germans and French record successes for their armies in the repulse of attacks. There has been no infantry action on the front in Greek Macedonia, but artillery duels continued along the Struma and in the region of Lake Doiran.

A BUSINESS-LIKE MEASURE.

LONDON, To-day.

King George to-day signed a proclamation requiring British subjects to make returns with regard to property owned by them in countries at war with Britain, and also claims made by them against the subjects of the Governments of hostile countries.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

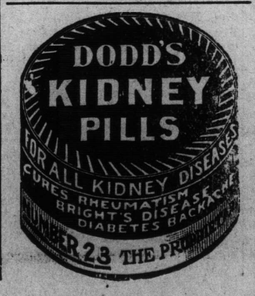
PARIS, To-day.

French troops made further progress in the village of Vermandovillers south of the Somme, according to a French official communication issued to-day.

LORD CECIL EXPLAINS THE BLACK LIST.

LONDON, To-day.

Lord Robert Cecil said: "Any impression that the black list is merely entering a wedge for trade warfare after the war may be dismissed at once. I assure you the black list is purely a war measure. I cannot insist too strongly that the Government is taking every precaution to guarantee its enforcement so as to cause as little hardship as possible to innocent traders. We believe our trade measures are proving efficacious, although it is difficult to give any figures indicating the extent of the harm done to our enemies, but I might point out that the mark is still declining in value." It was then pointed out to Lord Robert Cecil that the belief prevailed that consignments of firms trading with the blacklisted firms might be refused shipment from American to other neutral ports through the fear of not getting coal. Lord Robert replied: "This fear is ungrounded, as we have no desire to interfere, nor does the law contemplate any interference with legitimate trade. We are taking precautions to prevent an unjustified extension of the black list." Questioned in regard to the fate of a ship accepting a consignment from a blacklisted firm to any South American port, the Minister of War Trade said:: "I fear we have to insist on our nation's refusal to supply coal for such a purpose and I am afraid that the refusal of the United States to permit the clearance of a vessel refusing such a consignment would cause friction between the two countries."



GERMAN AVIATOR INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, To-day.

According to the Maestricht les Nouvelles, a German monoplane after being hit in the wings and petrol tank by bullets of Dutch soldiers while flying over Dutch territory, landed in the Dutch village of Roosterin. The aviator, who was injured, and his machine were interned. The newspaper says the aviator probably lost his way while on reconnaissance.

1.00 P.M.

HUNGARY PRESAGES THE END.

AQUI, Italy, Sept. 9.

By Dr. W. J. Dillon: Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's appointment as Chief of the Genman General Staff suggests a desperate endeavor to shatter the Russian and Roumanian forces. The Hungarian press considers the coming struggle in that quarter decisive. For the isolation of the Germans from their Eastern Allies and for a Russian invasion of Hungarian plains, they make it clear that the fullest apprehension prevails, and that all hope has vanished. The Bulgarian village says Germany can face an economic war only so long as she possesses the Berlin-Bagdad railway. If Transylvania is lost and if the Balkans fall into the hands of her enemies, Germany cannot survive the loss.

CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

Headquarters of General Von Gallwitz, Sept. 6.

(By Courier to Copenhagen), Toronto Globe, by William Bayard Hale—"To-day I have been on the firing line south of the Somme. The great battle is over for the present; that is to say the activity is reduced, and wide sections of the line are silent though the roar of the artillery and occasional gunfire and less frequently the machine gun work still fill the air. I was able, therefore, to creep nearer the front position, especially as it was hazy, and I made the acquaintance of acres rendered forever memorable by events of yesterday and the day before. What I saw within the trenches it is unlawful to describe. Perhaps the Censor will permit me to make reference to a battalion which on a 100 yard front received two thousand shells within the time during which they had patience to count and not a man was hurt. For obtaining real information one of the best opportunities is to talk with prisoners. Most of them were Frenchmen with Senegal negroes among them. A few hours before there had been 1300 of them in the sugar shed where I saw them fight. A hundred passed on to the rear of the line. Of the remainder fifty or sixty were boys of 1916, but all looked well fed and comfortably clothed. They had spent 8 days in a resting place and were only returning to a front position when they were gobbled up. They were willing to talk, but from a military standpoint the value of the testimony of these prisoners was the evidence they afforded regarding the number of French and British forces engaged on the south line of the triangle attacking Peronne, that is to say on the line described as south of the Somme. It is certain that ten French divisions participated in the battle of the last three days. On the northern line of the triangle it is believed that 25 French and British divisions are engaged. This means that a total of 70,000 men attacked the German line; as a matter of fact probably near a third of these were held in reserve. It is safe to say that half a million soldiers were gathered within that slice of land which their Generals have cut out of the German piece. How many were the numbers of the defenders I am not sufficiently in the confidence of the German Generals to learn.

THE PENALTY OF SUCCESS.

LONDON, To-day.

Emperor William plans to go to Bulgaria to confer the Order of Pour Le merit on the Bulgarian and German Commanders who captured the Roumanian fort of Turtukai, says Amsterdam despatch.

RUSSIAN GENERAL'S ESCAPE.

PETROGRAD, To-day.

General Korniloff, formerly Commander of the Fortieth Russian division, who was captured by the Austro-Germans in Galicia in May 1915, escaped from the prison camp in which he was held in Austria, and has arrived at Buckarest. The Russian General reached the capital of Roumania after a month of adventures in his trip across Hungary, walking by night and hiding by day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT WHITBOURNE.—A man, name unknown, came in on the local train from Whitbourne which reached the city at 1 p.m. to-day and was taken to the General Hospital in the ambulance, suffering from a broken leg, the result of an injury received while working in the saw mills at Whitbourne. On phoning the hospital for further particulars we were informed that the man was unknown and apparently was without a name.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

King Constantine

A RULER WHO MISSED GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Completely Under Prussian Influence, He Rejected Britain's Offer of Cyprus and Allowed Serbia to Perish, But Crown Prince's Interests Lie With Balkan States.

King Constantine of Greece is a monarch who may be said to have missed one of the greatest opportunities that ever came to the ruler of a small State. He could easily have revived the ancient glories of Greece, but lost the chance through his leaning toward the cause of Prussia and her Teuton, Bulgar and Turkish allies.

Great Britain offered to cede Cyprus to Greece if he would join in repelling the invaders of Serbia, but he refused, and the offer was withdrawn. Ignoring the treaty which bound him to act in defence of Serbia in case she were attacked, he attempted to maintain an impossible neutrality. Leaving the Serbs and Montenegrins to their fate, but not daring to oppose the Allies, he has fallen between two stools, and his kingdom is a prey to warring factions and is threatened with invasion.

Beginning his reign after the assassination of his father, King George I., at Salonika on March 18, 1913, he was very popular and was hailed as the liberator of Macedonia from the thrall of the Turks. Under his reign the territory of the kingdom increased more than fifty per cent as a result of the Balkan wars and the annexation of Crete.

The Greeks had a tradition, cherished for centuries, that when a Constantine sat once more on the throne the Eastern Empire would be revived and the Cross would be raised again on the dome of St. Sophia, which had borne the Crescent for 463 years. In many official documents he was styled Emperor Constantine XIII. The last Byzantine emperor was Constantine XII., who was killed on May 29, 1453, when the last vestige of the great Roman Empire disappeared and Constantinople was taken by the Turks under Mohammed II.

Under Prussian Influence.

But he was educated by Prussian tutors and was completely under the influence of the Potsdam Court. He was married at Athens on October 27, 1889, to the Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Emperor William.

The King always was known as a man with opinions of his own, even to the extent of opposing a ministry which he thought was going contrary to the interests of the country. The Tricoupis Cabinet ran contrary to his wishes and the Tricoupis Cabinet went out of office. The Venizelos Cabinet met the same fate.

With the entrance of Turkey into the European war the question of the intervention of Greece soon began to be seriously considered, but King Constantine insisted upon strict neutrality. The Cabinet, headed by Mr. Venizelos, which was for war on the side of the Allies, finally tendered its resignation. The Greek attitude, at least as far as the war party was concerned, was largely to the effect that if Greece had no hand in the war her interests might suffer when peace was arranged.

In the second month of the war the Greek Premier had intimated to the Entente Powers that Greece would join their cause actively if the necessity should arise, and with the commencement of the operations against the Dardanelles the government believed the time had come for Greece to abandon her neutrality. The King, however, refused to countenance this project. It was argued that sending forces to the Dardanelles would dangerously weaken Greece's defence on the Bulgarian frontier, and since Greece had received no formal invitation from the Triple Entente her entrance into the war would be undertaken without any guarantee from the Powers as to the Greek position on the mainland.

The King's refusal to consent to the war policy is said to have been actuated by a consideration of the military difficulties. Unfortunately, his entourage held strong pro-Prussian sentiments. The principal officers of the General Staff were pupils of the Berlin Kriegsakademie and were firmly convinced that Prussia must ultimately win the war. This, and not the fear of Bulgaria, was said to be the real reason of their opposition to Greece's participation in the operations against Turkey.

Queen and Crown Prince.

The Queen, as a Hohenzollern Princess, was wholly for her brother's course. Hardly a day passed but she received from the German Military Attache the official Berlin war reports. It was reported that on the evening preceding the King's final decision a long telegram from the Emperor was received at the place urging Greece's abstention from the war. It was also said that the Queen openly declared that if Greece took such action she would immediately leave her adopted country.

Crown Prince George, however, is bound by no such ties. His interests lie rather with the Balkan States than with Wstern Europe. Two years ago he was betrothed to Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, who was twenty-one years old last October. Crown Prince George was twenty-six years old last July.

He is described as a man of liberal mind, in true sympathy with the aspirations of the Greek people. It has been assumed that if King Constantine's policy of non-interference in the war should lead to his disappearance from power the Crown Prince would be the man to whom the pro-Entente party would turn.

The Crown Prince has kept in the background during the war. When the Entente troops landed at Salonika last year the King sent the Crown Prince to take charge of the Greek forces there. It was reported several months ago that the Prince had been sent on a mission to the German and Austrian Emperors.

Fashions and Fads.

Little melon-shaped muffs of velvet strapped with skunk fur are already being shown.

Large fichus of black net or chiffon, as well as white, are used to veil bright-colored corsages.

A new style of pocket reaches up under the arms of the blouse and down under the wide girdle.

If you wish to give an old frock a touch of newness, just add one of the new collars and new pockets.

The stiff-backed satin which was promised for the future seems not to be meeting with much favor.

A new French "brassiere corsage" is of night blue velvet, the rest of the evening gown being ivory lace.

The parasol and hat should be in some manner related. For instance, the material which drapes the hat should be the same that covers the parasol.

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