

FOUR

Tuberculosis of the Bone
Successfully Treated

HARRY R. WICKHAM

This young man, son of Fred T. Wickham, proprietor of the Semi-Ready Clothing Store, Windsor, Ontario, developed tuberculosis of the right knee joint, as the result of a fall, and his condition became so serious that no hope whatever was held out for his recovery. He heard about Nature's Creation through a friend, and as a result of the medicine, is enjoying perfect health today. He tells of his recovery in the following statement:

In September, 1910, I injured my right knee by falling in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in Detroit. The injury resulted in white swelling, or what the doctors called the tuberculosis of the bone.

My knees steadily grew worse. The disease spread into the shin bone, where a large area of necrosis developed. My temperature ran from 99 degrees to 101, and I had night sweats very bad. My appetite became very poor, and I lost about twenty-five pounds in weight. (My normal weight was about 145 pounds.)

In July, 1911, two large ulcers appeared, one on the knee and one in the centre of the area of necrosis on the shin, and for about a month these ulcers discharged nearly a teacup full of pus each twenty-four hours. I knew I could not live long in this condition, and on August 16th, having heard of the wonderful results obtained by different persons with Nature's Creation, I decided to try it as my only hope.

Soon I began to notice a wonderful improvement in my condition. Night sweats stopped during the first week, and I began to sleep fine. My appetite returned, and I began to gain rapidly in weight. The discharge from the ulcers kept getting less and less, and now they have been entirely healed for more than two years. I have gained over fifty pounds in weight, have discarded cast and crutches, which I had to use for about a year and a half, and never felt better in my life. I have no evidence whatever of the old trouble, and I am sure that I would have been dead long ago had I not taken Nature's Creation.

33 Church St., Windsor, Ont.

If you are interested, call or write for FREE BOOKLET, containing photos and statements of Michigan and Ontario persons who have secured marvelous results from our treatment for tuberculosis.

Careful consideration and investigation of our cases will convince you that we have the best treatment for tuberculosis yet discovered.

Call on or address Nature's Creation Co. of Canada, Limited, 14 Cosgrave Bldg., 187 Yonge Street, Toronto.

GERMANY SENDING
RUSSIANS HOME AGAIN

Will Probably Allow British, French and Belgians to Go Soon.

[Canadian Press.]
Rotterdam, Sept. 14.—Via London, Sept. 15.—Russians residing in Germany have received permission to go home. Males from 17 to 45 years of age and active or retired officers are excepted in the order. The return will be effected via Stockholm, and special trains have been put at the disposal of those desiring to return. A special bureau has been established for the issuance of the necessary papers. The return of British, French and Belgian civilians in Germany is not yet permitted, but it is thought that this is merely a matter of a few days after the Russians have gone home.

A Good
Time Now

to make trial and find out that there's better health and economy in

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FOOD

"There's a Reason"

Compact in form—easily digestible, crisp, sweet and full of true nourishment for body and brain.

War in Europe has sent food prices soaring, but there's no advance in price of

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Sold by Grocers

—everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

ALLIES TRYING TO
FORCE DISASTER

Pursuit Conducted on Broadest Scale Yet Known in War.

RUSHING THE ADVANTAGE

Might Attempt Another Stand Against His Pursuers.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—10:10 p.m.—Except for the army which has been attacking Verdun, the German forces in France have fallen back all along the line, according to the French official report issued this afternoon.

From Nancy to Vosges they have withdrawn from French territory, while on the extreme right, General Von Kluck and General Von Buelow continue to retreat to the northeast before the French and British, even giving up their defensive position on the River Aisne, between Compiègne and Soissons. Further west the German detachments that held Amiens have moved northeastward to try to rejoin the German army of the right at St. Quentin. It is possible that all the Germans in Northwest France have done likewise; otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off in the centre.

Another defensive position behind Rheims has been given up, and in the Argonne region a general retreat is taking place toward the forest of Bellemeuse and Trison.

Allies Push Advantage.
The allies are pushing their advantage and doing their utmost to turn the retreat into a disaster by a stern pursuit on perhaps the broadest scale yet known in war. On the right they are in a good position to continue the offensive, if the men and horses are not too tired for further efforts. They are based on a strong line, running from the Marne to the fortresses, through a hilly country south of Argonne.

While the allies' left, composed largely of fresh troops, with a heavy force of cavalry, under General Pau, is wheeling around so as to drive Generals Von Kluck and Von Buelow towards Arras and Luxembourg, General Faid's army by a few more marches by La Fere and Laon might cut communications between the retreating Germans and Belgium.

British Cross Aisne.
The British, who yesterday captured nearly all the crossings on the River Aisne and captured many prisoners, are now north of this river and Rheims.

The centre, somewhere between Chelons and Rheims, is making an effort to recapture the latter city, which would be one of the most popular "cities" that could be announced to Frenchmen.

Should these movements be crowned with success and Laon and Rheims again fall into the hands of the Allies, the Germans would have only one line of communication with Germany—through Rethel and even that might be cut.

General Von Kluck, however, is looking for reinforcements from Belgium, if they have not already reached him, and with these he might make another stand against his relentless pursuers.

Thought to Ignore British.

The British war office issued a long dispatch today from Field Marshal Sir John French, covering more completely than the previous summaries, the fighting from September 4 to September 10, inclusive, a period of seven days. According to this report, the German severance of the southeast of Paris is accounted for by General Von Kluck's decision that the British, who had been so heavily engaged in the retreat from the Belgian frontier, could be ignored and that he proceed with his plan of enveloping the main French army.

The new army which came out from Paris, however, upset this calculation and, with his flank threatened, the German general had to withdraw—a movement which has been continued up to the present.

Britain's Flying Corps.
Gen. French paid a high tribute to the latest addition to the British army—the flying corps—and he also quotes a letter from the French commander, Gen. Joffre, who congratulated him on the accuracy of the information supplied by the aviators. These men have done little or no bomb throwing, but have confined themselves to gathering information about the enemy for the general staff.

This is the work that military men have always said would prove of the greatest service in connection with the use of the aeroplane. In what conflicts they have had with German aviators, the British flying men have, according to Gen. French, "established individual ascendancy," and, he adds, "something in the direction of the mastery of the air has already been established."

This is particularly gratifying to Britain, as England was one of the last powers to go seriously into the development of aviation, and the Government has been severely criticized for not giving it more encouragement.

The Belgian Influence.
The Belgians who have received new big guns and reinforcements from somewhere have, by a sortie from Antwerp, prevented the Germans from sending more of their troops out of Belgium to the south.

It is reported that the Germans had another army corps ready to dispatch to the assistance of their right wing, north of Paris, but they stopped its departure when the Belgians showed their strength and ability to cut communications between Brussels and Louvain. Although the Belgians had to retire to the protection of the Antwerp forts, when the Germans discovered them, they proved themselves capable of at least annoying the army of occupation.

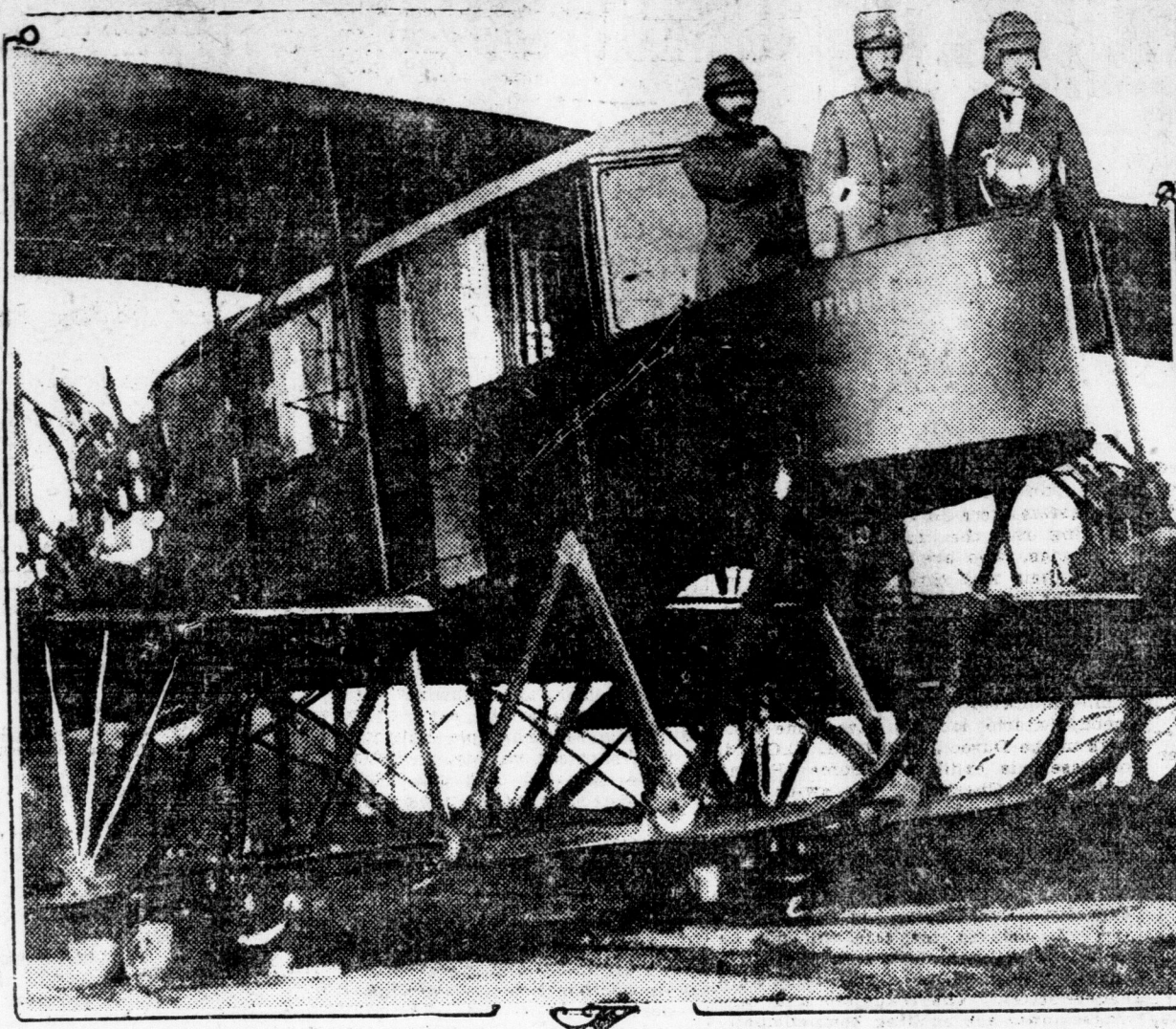
German Support Falls.

All the news coming in today seems to confirm the Russian reports that the Russians have inflicted another crushing defeat on the Austrians, who on the right were supported by some German divisions. By the capture of Tomaszow, the Russians drove a wedge between the Austrian army, which had invaded Poland as far as Opole, Krasnopol and Zamosc, and the army which they defeated at Lemberg and which, although it lost heavily in prisoners and guns, managed to reform to some extent and undertake the offensive.

The Germans, who reinforced the Austrians, according to latest advices, shared in the defeat. They are trying to reach the fortress at Przemyśl, and the rear guard is endeavoring to keep off the Russian cavalry, which are pursuing them.

Enormous Austrian Loss.
Austria had in Poland and Galicia an army estimated at 1,000,000 men, with 2,500 guns. At Lemberg, Austria lost many thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is now stated, although not officially, that the total number of prisoners amounts to 180,000, and that a thousand field guns

Russian Aeroplane Which Carries a War Car



were taken, besides the guns in the captured forts, and an immense amount of war material.

It is also reported tonight from Rome that the Germans have suffered a defeat at Malwa, on the East Prussian frontier. This would be rather surprising, as the Russians only today admitted that they had been compelled to withdraw in East Prussia, before overwhelming forces of Germans, who threatened Gen. Rennenkampf's left wing.

It is possible that the German commander, Gen. Hindenburg, pushed his advantage a little too far, and found that the Russians were stronger on the frontier, where Malwa is situated, than had been expected.

The Servians, after taking Semlin, over which they had great rejoicing, as it relieves Belgrade from a continuation of the offensive against the Austrians, and, like the Montenegrins, are taking advantage of Austria's weakness on that frontier to push into new territory.

Seventeen Days' Battle
A Great Russian Victory

LONDON, Sept. 14.—10:05 p.m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says telegraphic advices received there from Petrograd are to the effect that the seventeen days' battle of the Russians against the Austro-German forces ended with the following result:

Prisoners taken, 150,000.

Field guns captured, 250.

Fortress artillery captured, 1,000 pieces.

Transport wagons taken, 4,000.

Aeroplanes captured, 7.

FRENCH TROOPS RE-ENTER
AMIENS; TROYON RELIEVED

Enemy Appears to Prepare Resistance Along the River Aisne and on Heights North of Rheims.

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, Sept. 14.—11:09 p.m.—The French official statement issued tonight says that French troops have reoccupied Amiens, which was abandoned by the Germans, but that the Germans are making a stand on the River Aisne.

The statement is as follows: "On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guards and even the main body of the enemy."

"Our troops have re-entered Amiens, abandoned by the German forces."

"The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the River Aisne."

"On the centre, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and to the north of Rheims. In the region between Argonne and the Meuse he continues to retire."

"On our right wing, in the Woëvre district, we have succeeded in relieving the fort of Troyon, which has been stubbornly attacked time and time again during the last few days. (Troyon is twelve miles south southeast of Verdun.)"

"In Lorraine our pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere else, in touch with the Germans."

"The morale and sanitary condition of our armies continue excellent."

GERMANS EXPECT
TO ENTER ANTWERP
WITH 1,000 SHOTS

LONDON, Sept. 14.—4:08 p.m.—In a dispatch from Antwerp, the correspondent of the Evening News, says:

"According to the German commanding officer from Aerschot, who is now in prison here, the Germans firmly believe that the Antwerp forts are no match for their 17-inch siege guns, of which he says they have 50. The range of these guns is about six miles, and each piece can be fired only 20 times."

He confesses that the Germans are unable to spare enough men to invest Antwerp, but he believes the siege guns will enable them to take a couple of the forts, thus giving access to the city.

As a bombardment would be destructive to Antwerp, such action is not contemplated because its harbor is too valuable an asset for Germany."

TOURNAI HOSTAGES KEPT
AFTER MONEY WAS PAID

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Le Bien Public, a newspaper published in Ghent, Belgium, under date of August 29, just received at the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Fund here, gives an account of the occupation of Tournai, Belgium, by the German troops. The story follows:

"Immediately upon occupying the city, the military authorities demanded two million francs (\$400,000) and took as hostages the mayor of the city, the bishop and all the members of the city council. Payment was offered in bank

Two-Thirds of the World
to Sign Peace Treaties

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 14.—Peace treaties between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain and China—four countries whose combined population is more than two-thirds of the total of the earth—will be signed here at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

ITALY NEUTRAL IN
APPEARANCE ONLY

Ready for Action With the Allies, With Fleet Coaled, Says Socialist Deputy Prince.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 14.—7:12 p.m.—The Temps quotes Prince Tasca Di Cuto, an Italian Socialist deputy with reference to the attitude of Italy.

"Opinion in Italy," says the deputy, "is unanimous in demanding the realization of the anti-Triplice Alliance program. Everyone today believes that Italy must absolutely separate her policy and destiny from the Triple Alliance."

"United action with the Triple Entente is the inevitable outgrowth of the situation. Italy's neutrality has been a necessary transition; our military measures have been taken as quickly as geographical conditions permitted and the Italian army is ready for all eventualities. Our fleet is mobilized and coaled, thanks to arrangements with England."

"We are now neutral only in appearance. The action of Italy might definitely turn the scale in favor of the Triple Entente."

PROTECT ALBANIA.

Geneva, Sept. 14.—Via Paris, Sept. 15.—Prince William of Wied, who is still at Lugano, according to the newspapers here, has appealed to Italy to protect Albania.

GERMANY ADMITS
AUSTRIAN DEFEAT

Gen. Von Auffenberg's Army Cut Off From the Main Force, and in Danger.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—10:12 p.m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that Berlin messages received in Copenhagen admit that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat, but claim it is retreating in good order.

"Gen. Von Auffenberg's army," the correspondent continues, "is said to be in a dangerous position, being cut off from the main army. The Austrians have had terrible losses."

Say Austrians Are Rallying.

ROME (Via Paris), Sept. 14.—6:05 p.m.—Reports from Petrograd received in official quarters here say that the few German contingents which assisted the Austrians in their last encounter with the Russians were so exhausted that they could scarcely shoot.

News received here from Austria says the Austrian army is everywhere rallying, and will make a strong stand against a further Russian advance.

HOW TORONTO FAIR WENT.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.—The National Exhibition just closed comes out with a surplus of about \$5,000 and a registered attendance of 750,000. This is far behind the \$23,000 surplus of last year and the million attendance, but is better than was expected in view of the financial stringency, the cool and rainy weather and other adverse conditions to give cheap rates of former years.

General and Staff
Become Prisoners
of the French

PARIS, Sept. 14.—7:05 p.m.—A batch of German prisoners, composed of a general with his entire staff and six other officers and three hundred men, arrived today at Noisy le Sec, five miles northeast of Paris, whence they were sent to the south.

RUSSIAN TROOPS
NOT IN BELGIUM

And They Did Not Travel Through Britain, Says War Office.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—11:25 p.m.—The official press bureau issued tonight a denial of the reports that Russian troops have been landed in Belgium.

"There is no truth whatever," says the bureau, "in the rumors that Russian troops have landed or passed through Great Britain on their way to France or Belgium. The statements that Russian troops are on Belgian or French soil should be discredited."

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:35 a.m., 2:15 p.m., 8:05 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:39 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Depart—5:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:45 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 4:40 p.m., 7:55 p.m., 9:33 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m., 7:55 p.m., 9:33 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—10:45 a.m., 7:45 p.m., 11:15 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Depart—1:30 p.m., 7:55 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Depart for the East—4:40 a.m., 8:40 a.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:55 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:10 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 11:30 p.m., 11:55 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:05 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 4:50 p.m., 9:40 p.m.

Depart—7:22 a.m., 2:22 p.m., 5:27 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

(Corrected to September 1, 1914.)

Trains leave for the East—11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 4:30 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 11:30 p.m.

Trains leave for the West—8:45 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:52 p.m.

* Connect at St. Thomas at 8:10 a.m. and 5:10 p.m. for points west to Waukegan, and north to Chatham, Wallburg and Sarnia. No Sunday service.

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On sale Sept. 24 to Oct. 8, inclusive.

Full particulars from agents, or write C. E. HORNING, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

R. E. RUSE, city ticket and passenger agent, London, Ontario.

Steamer State of Ohio

For Cleveland

Full particulars from agents, or write C. E. HORNING, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

R. E. RUSE, city ticket and passenger agent, London, Ontario.

One way, \$2.75; round trip, \$4.75. Sunday excursions on above dates \$2.75 round trip. Last boat leaves Sept. 15, 1914.

William Fulton, C. T. A., co.

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12, 13, 14 and 18. Special

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Royals. For beautifully illustrated booklets, write to 12 King St. East, Toronto, Ontario.

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Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1914.

Steamers Call Plymouth, Eastbourne, Southampton, Antwerp, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, and other ports.

Bound, \$63.75 up; westbound, \$53.75 up. For particulars apply to W. & A. 161 Dundas Street, E. B. C.

116 Richmond Street, E. B. C. Ruse, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, London, Ontario.

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Important Announcement

Canadians: "Be Cheerful" is the slogan for this year's

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Canada's products will be wanted by Britain and her allies and Canada will benefit thereby legitimately.

Gerhard Heintzman, Limited

have decided to make this year's Exhibition noteworthy by offering SPECIAL DISCOUNTS on their famous pianos.

The standard price and high character of

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has been maintained for nearly half a century. The quality of Gerhard Heintzman pianos will remain the same, but the price will be reduced, so that even those who felt a Gerhard Heintzman Piano was beyond their reach in price will now have an opportunity of securing Canada's Best Piano at a price never before offered to the public.

THE OBJECT is to keep the hundreds of employees in our factories at work, without regard to profits for ourselves.

Our exhibit of Gerhard Heintzman Pianos is on the south side in the Main Building, and our exhibit of

Edison Phonographs and
Victor Victrolas

is in the annex. A duplicate exhibit is also at our City Warerooms.

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