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AILURE.
Dr. Cassell's Tablets,
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ld go about on good, sound limbs
, cured absolutely. I have been
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been back at work."

ONOUNCED INCURABLE.
e Girl's Remarkable Recovery.

s. H. Cooper, of Fenn Lanes, Fenny
ton, Nuneaton, England, says:—
shall never cease to praise Dr.
ll's Tablets for the wonderful cure
ve effected in my little girl Hilda.
was completely helpless for no less
three years, and now, after a course

Hilda Cooper.

se Tablets, she can go about by
f. The cause of the trouble was
ing knocked down by a bicycle
she was three years old. She was
uch bruised, but seemed to get over
well. Some years later, however,
mplained of pains all over her body,
gan to lose the power of her limbs,
soon she was quite helpless. We
he best advice, but the case was
ered incurable. She became a
ss cripple, unable to move hand or
nd it was thought that she could
e many months.
wever, finding that everything we
ied, I thought I would just try
r Cassell's Tablets would do. The
amazed me. The first sign of
was that Hilda improved in
health. She began to eat better.
lowly, but quite surely, power re-
to her limbs, and she was able to
for a little. It is only six months
first got the Tablets, and now she
d and is in the best of health."

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Popularity Now World-Wide.

ary medicines could never have
t about cures like the above.
is an irresistible healing force
in Dr. Cassell's Tablets which, act-
all the nerve centres and bodily
ns, literally compels health and
for the whole system. Where Dr.
's Tablets are persevered with
mus results. Take them for
s Breakdown, Nerve Failure,
le Weakness, Neurasthenia, Sleep-
s, Anæmia, Kidney Trouble,
sia, Stomach Disorder, Wasting,
tion; and they are specially valu-
or nursing mothers and girls
ching womanhood. All druggists
rekeepers throughout the Dominion
r. Cassell's Tablets at 50 cents.
in outlying districts should keep
sell's Tablets by them in case of
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eipt of 5 cents, for mailing and
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VANT ADS.

Submarine Dreadnought on Which Experts Are at Work.

This submarine will have large guns intended for long range fighting. As the submarine has no fighting masts, the range finders will be in aeroplanes at a considerable height, connected with the submarine by wireless. Americans are already at work on this idea. The big guns will not be in the interior of the ship, but will be on the superstructure and will be in self-bailing structures, with light armored gun shields over them. Smaller guns for defence against aeroplanes will be carried. The submarines will be much larger and heavier than the present type. The recent discovery both in the United States and in Europe of steel that will not corrode in water has made it possible to submerge the guns with the bomb without rusting the guns. This does away with the heavy, complicated disappearing gun carriages and strengthens the ship. At present one of the greatest difficulties the navy has to contend with is the periscope, but when the telescope makers really tackle this proposition, as they are beginning to, the periscope will arrive. Engines are at hand, and the rest is easy, at least comparatively so.

GREECE HESITATES, AWED BY MIGHT OF TEUTONS.

Correspondent Writes That to the Greek the Allies Seem Far Off.

TEUTONIC ALLIES ARE NEAR AND IMPOSING

Great Majority of Greeks, However, Sympathize with England and France.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH).

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Greece's view of the war and her disposition to take part in the great conflict is the subject of a letter from an Athens correspondent, who writes that the people of Greece are by no means entirely convinced of the certainty of a victory of the Allies over the Central Powers and Turkey.

"The military achievements of the Austro-German armies," he says, "look rather formidable when viewed from this central distance, and the possibility of a march through Serbia or Roumania, thus creating an unbroken line from Berlin through Vienna and Budapest to Constantinople, is one which must necessarily give the gravest misgivings in the minds of patriotic Greeks.

"In some circles, therefore, it is argued that Greece would be running very great risks in taking sides against the Germanic Powers and Turkey, who, after their successes in other directions and after establishing their supremacy over the remainder of the Balkan Peninsula, would probably turn and crush the Hellenic kingdom. At such moments, when the timorous Greek regards the prospect of German, Austrian, Hungarian and Turkish hordes sweeping through the neighboring States, England and France and Russia seem very far away indeed, and the persistent efforts made in Greece to magnify German successes add to the reluctance to intervene in the struggle of giants.

"If this feeling in Greece, which can also be found in other small neutral countries, were fully understood by the Allies and not ignored as one of the unpleasant factors of the general situation, and if a clearer perception of this frame of mind had existed at the beginning of the year, the mistakes made in connection with the initiation of the Dardanelles operations might well have been avoided.

"The doubts which exist regarding the outcome of the war are very largely due to the organized German propaganda carried on so thoroughly since the beginning of the conflict, to influence Greek public opinion. This propaganda is similar to that conducted in America, in Holland, in the Scandinavian countries and elsewhere. There are some features of it especially adapted to Greek conditions. Contemplating the effort put forth to inspire the Greek press and to impress Greek public opinion, it is wonderful that Mr. Venezelos, standing for a policy that is almost openly anti-Turkish and anti-German, should have been able at the recent elections to obtain such a huge majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The German propaganda has been more secret in these climes, and the blatant blunders perpetrated in America and Holland seem to have been avoided here.

"The great sympathy for England has been almost important factor in counteracting German machinations. Every Greek is taught as a child to respect the part played by English sympathizers in the struggle which Greece threw off the Turkish yoke. But the bonds of friendship created by the century-old sympathy have been strengthened in some degree by certain events which occurred in 1897. In the early part of that year, when Greece was on the eve of declaring war against Turkey in connection with the Cretan troubles, there was a remarkable demonstration of sympathy with Greece on the part of a number of British public men. A message of sympathy and support, signed by members of parliament and other prominent men, was sent from London to Athens, and a very great impression was thereby created. If Greece went to war with Turkey she would have the actual as well as the moral support of Great Britain.

"But expectation, created by the well-timed but unhappy protestations of philo-Hellenic English radicals, was disappointed, and in many circles in Greece England came to be regarded as perfidious Albion. The memory of that period is near enough to be fresh in the minds of many Greeks who lived through the bitterness of the crushing defeat inflicted on their country by Turkey in 1897. Even very cleverly exploited by German propagandists in recent months, unfortunately, of course, since England cannot be held responsible for the errors of sentimentalists, but none the less effectively, it has been suggested that England is unreliable and that the firm declarations made by Mr. Asquith and other British statesmen that there will be no peace until Germany is utterly crushed do not necessarily mean that they will be fulfilled. It has been argued that England, after luring Greece into a campaign against Turkey, the Germanic Powers, may be expected to let events shape themselves unfavorably, and leave her Greek allies in the lurch. All this cleverly circulated talk has had a certain effect. The great majority of the Greek nation sympathize with the Allies and anticipate a substantial gain to the cause of pan-Hellenism from their ultimate success over the Germanic Powers and Turkey.

"But even with this prevailing sympathy, which has defied all German attempts to undermine it, and with this expectation of material gain to Greece, the uppermost feeling at the present moment is rather one of cautious reserve. There is no desire anywhere for rash adventures. Greece, if she moves at all, will not do anything until the uncertainties of the Balkan situation have been removed. Above everything, Greece will not stir until the attitude of Bulgaria has been definitely ascertained. These negotiations seem to drag slowly and ominously. Greece must be sure of gain or loss and equally sure of reasonable substantial rewards before her armies will take the field against Turkey."

BULGARIAN GENERAL SAYS TURKS SAFE

Thinks British and French Are Unprepared for Attack on Dardanelles.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH).

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

Under a Sofia date the Prager Tagblatt prints an interview with General Kowatschew, commander of the Fourth Bulgarian army, who, during the Balkan war distinguished himself at the battle of Bulair. He gives his views of the Russian retreat.

"The Russian army is at present so situated," said General Kowatschew, "that there is little chance of it taking the offensive again for some time. To my mind the principal reason for the Russian defeat was lack of strategy on the part of the commanders, the scarcity of officers and ammunition, and the incompetence of the average Russian soldier. Another important factor is the lack of harmony among Russian commanders and their failure to co-operate with their English, French and Italian allies. They went ahead with the campaign without any proper consultation with their allies. I am convinced that if the Teutonic allies begin an offensive campaign against Servia with the object of establishing a connection with Constantinople there will be no chance of the Balkan States entering the war against them.

"The Dardanelles are now the chief theatre of war, and events have shown clearly that the British and French there are entirely unprepared to combat successfully their Turkish adversaries. The operations thus far have been a failure. The British and French will have to effect a landing at the point which was our objective during the Balkan war. The Dardanelles constitute the key to the whole situation, which the Allies must obtain at any sacrifice, no matter how great. However, it appears to be almost too late now, as the Turks are so strongly intrenched as to make success against them almost impossible."

AN OAK TAUBE FOR HAIL-DRIVING USE

(SPECIAL DISPATCH).

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

All kinds of statues and monuments have been erected in the cities and towns of Germany in commemoration of the great war, among them Hindenburg statues without number, big iron crosses and knights and soldiers in wood, in which nails can be driven at so much a nail. Not to be outdone, the city of Gotha will now erect a monument to the German monoplane, or Taube, as it is called. A mass meeting was recently held for the collection of the necessary money, and this having been obtained, the statue is now being constructed. As the Taube really originated in Gotha the statue is regarded as particularly appropriate. It will be placed in the big square in front of the town hall, and will rest on a granite foundation six feet high.

The monoplane will be built of oak, and on each side will be the figure of a knight holding a bronze tablet, on which suitable inscriptions will appear in relief. Professor Lehnert, of Leipzig, has been placed in charge of the whole affair. For the benefit of the war fund a certain sum will be charged for the privilege of driving a nail into the big structure, and it is believed that quite a sum will thus be realized. Thousands have already made application for this privilege, and in order to accommodate them systematically tickets will be issued entitling the holder to appear in line on certain days at fixed hours in the morning and evening.

ROUMANIA, 'GENDARME OF BALKANS,' NOT LIKELY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Stopped the Last Balkan War in 1912 by Show of Force and Got the Dobrudja Province, Promised Her in 1878, and Has No Love for Teutons or Bulgaria.

[By a Student of the Balkans.]

Diplomatists of all countries, neutral as well as belligerent, are watching anxiously the third struggle between Latin and Teuton that has begun since Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. This third struggle is between Roumania and Bulgaria; the earlier two were, of course, that between Mr. Cambon and Prince Lichnowsky in London and that between Prince von Buelow and Baron Sonnino in Rome. In both the earlier tussles the German protagonist failed in his endeavor. What will result from the present encounter?

Such lack of affection as exists between Roumania and her neighbor, Bulgaria, is no mere difference caused by propinquity. To be sure, the Bulgarians chant dismally about the fruits of victory being snatched from them by the treaty of Bucharest in August, 1913; but it is an odd fact that Roumania asks nothing from Bulgaria and covets no possession of her neighbor. All that she wants is a square deal. And if a Roumanian talks rather cynically about his country's hopes of ever getting a square deal from Bulgaria one must remember that his cynicism is not without some reason.

A fruitful, generous country sustains an easily governed population as a rule, and to this axiom Roumania is no exception. Her last participation in actual warfare was in 1878, when her troops, defeating Osman Pacha at Plevna, saved Russia from the Turk to a far greater degree than even Belgium saved France and England at Liege last year. It is no exaggeration to say that the people have trusted their rulers and their governments, and that her statesmen, for the most part, subordinating personal ambitions to the desire for the country's industrial development, have deserved well of that confidence. Bulgaria, on the other hand, has had new programmes forced on her by a rapid procession of Prime Ministers, each of them having the ear in turn of a weak, vacillating monarch.

Roumania held only one international policy for thirty-three years and changed it almost overnight, having discovered that being an appendage of Austria was unprofitable and reactionary. Thirty-three years of pipe dreaming came to an end. Thereafter, since 1911, Roumania has leaned toward her natural relative and educator, France.

Now, above all nations, it was Bulgaria which was responsible for that change. At the conference of Berlin, in 1878, which settled peace between Russia and Turkey Roumania was forced to give up her rich productive vineyards of Bessarabia—because that province was strategically necessary to Russia, and rights for the Little States, in the eyes of Bismarck, who presided at that conference, were about as real as dreams of Elysium—and to accept in exchange the small Dobrudja province, marshy, sandy and utterly infertile, which was to be handed over by the newly created State of Bulgaria, envassalled to Turkey by the treaty of the conference.

No Bulgarian statesman has ever explained why Bulgaria did not hand over the Dobrudja, as the treaty stipulated. For Roumania the plain fact remained that the conference had done its work, signed its treaty and gone away and that Bulgaria's dishonored acceptance was never met; it was the Balkan prologue to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's "scrap of paper."

It may well be imagined that staring hard for thirty years at a broken promise imbued Roumania with no kindlier feelings toward Bulgaria as time went on. And yet the desolate Dobrudja was not worth a war. Nor was the Concert of Europe vastly concerned by Roumania's grievance. To the Concert, indeed, it was as academic as somebody else's toothache. Roumania was incensed against Russia, which had snatched away Bessarabia, and turned to Austria. It paid Austria to act the part of the big brother; for one thing, such attitude kept the awkward question of Transylvania quiet. Public opinion in Roumania began to waver, then to alter. And then came the Balkan War of 1912.

At this point a bit of secret diplomatic history is worth recording. The present writer was in Bucharest in September, 1912, when the war between Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia on the one side and Turkey on the other was begun by the withdrawal of the Montenegrin Minister from Constantinople. Three months previously it was known to a few, but never chronicled, that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria had privately met King Carol at Sinaia to obtain Roumania's promise of neutrality in the forthcoming war. King Carol, consulting with his Ministers, agreed, subject to King Ferdinand's assurance, readily enough given, that the war was to involve no territorial acquisition for any of the Balkan League. But was to be a war for the amelioration of the Christians in Macedonia suffering tortures under the Moslem heel.

When the Turks fell back at Lule Burgas and Kirl Kilisse as the result of German army contractors' plundering in ammunition and their own Young Turks' backsheesh, the Bulgarians decided that they would like to keep the land they had won in the fighting. I make no doubt that King Ferdinand was quite sincere in June, 1912, but six months later Dr. Daneff had his ear and Gueshoff, with his English commercial training and his notions of playing fair, had been deposed. Viewing the change of mind, seeing themselves being hoodwinked again by another Power, the third time in thirty-five years, Roumania's army was mobilized and strolled casually, like a lot of gamekeepers, into Bulgaria while that unhappy land was engaged in fighting Greece and Serbia.

Not without some irony, in reply to King Ferdinand's protests, King Carol refused to regard the march of his own army as a military manoeuvre; his attitude earned him the sobriquet of the "Gendarme of the Balkans." The Roumanian army fired not a shot, but King Carol made the warring States compose their differences, and the treaty of Bucharest was signed and sealed in a fortnight. Incidentally, the Roumanians got the Dobrudja, a little State, after all this waiting, and King Ferdinand got another Prime Minister. In less healthy countries Dr. Daneff would have had a fatal accident for making a fool of his royal master.

It will be seen from this chronicle that the conflict is between two opposing schools of thought, alike different in diplomacy and strategy. Like the Germans, the Bulgarians believe in shock tactics, in using all the strength at the beginning, and keeping up the effort until somebody is winded; like his German relatives, King Ferdinand is apt to allow principle to wait on expediency. Like the French, from whose ancestors, the Latins, they also spring, the Roumanians have long memories and they believe in using a reserve force quite swiftly at the right moment. In common, too, with the French, they have the intuition which tells them when that moment has arrived.

As a prophecy regarding what Roumania's course will be in this war, it would seem to one accustomed to their methods of thought that (even if they are not attacked by their gentle Teuton friends with the object of seeing that ammunition shall go through their neutral land to the Sick Man of Europe) Roumania probably will remember that in the Balkans fruitfully has for been a policy that has paid. It certainly did not pay Roumania in 1913.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GENERAL

Views Expressed by Colonel Barone, the Well Known Italian Military Critic.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH).

PARIS, Sept. 25

Great confidence in the military situation on the western front and in the ability of General Joffre and the high French command is expressed by Colonel Barone, the Italian military critic, in an article which has just appeared in the Preparazione.

After having paid a visit to the French lines and having examined the trenches and the positions where the most furious fighting has taken place, Colonel Barone is convinced that the supreme French command will adopt the offensive directly the opportune moment arrives, and that then, "despite the great difficulties to be overcome, the action will be continuous, with the probabilities of victory all in favor of France."

Colonel Barone considers that both in the first line trenches and in the secondary lines of defence the French troops are admirably trained; that an excellent understanding exists between them and their officers, and that both the newly joined recruits and the seasoned campaigners are full of confidence and ardor. In France both the army and the people, convinced of final victory, are prepared to make any sacrifice.

Colonel Barone has reason to believe that a very different spirit prevails among the German troops. The Germans have been obliged to reduce their garrisons in Belgium and on the western front, and their troops are convinced that very few of them will ever return to Germany. The number of desertions is increasing daily, a fact which he regards as peculiarly significant. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that the Germans are wasting their forces in Russia, he feels assured that the German Titan will soon be at his last gasp.

In conclusion Coloned Barone considers that the French, British and Italian forces ought to spare no effort to be ready for the day when the Germans discover their error in wasting so much energy on the eastern theatre. He urges the public, however, to be content to leave the choice of the right time to strike this decisive blow to those in authority, for he is persuaded that the French commander in chief is worthy of the fullest confidence.

Unassuming and phlegmatic, General Joffre, when it comes to questions of military technique, is a soldier of the first order and a born strategist. "Those who are impatiently waiting for some great action," says Colonel Barone, "will do much better to leave the conduct of affairs to him."

BOTTLE WITH MESSAGE FROM THE BLUECHER

(SPECIAL DISPATCH).

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

The Danziger Zeitung reports that a bottle was cast up on the beach at Stolpmuende in which was enclosed a paper with the following message, evidently written in haste:—

"A last word from S. M. S. Bluecher. Lieutenant von Gersdorf. My parents live 26 Bahnhofstrasse, Hamburg. Kindly send this to them."

As the Bluecher was sunk by the British in the North Sea last January this bottle had travelled hundreds of miles. It followed the North Sea current eastward; then made a voyage around Denmark and into the Baltic, finally being cast up at Stolpmuende. The wish expressed by Lieutenant Gersdorf in his last message was carried out by the fishermen who found the bottle.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Marked Change Will Come After War, in Opinion of American Observer.

LEAGUES TO BOYCOTT GERMAN PRODUCTIONS

The France We Have Known as Amiable and Refined Will Hereafter Also Be Powerful.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH).

LONDON, September 25.—"An American Observer on the Rhone," writing to the Morning Post on "The Recuperation of France," says:—

"In times of peace prepare for war, is an adage the tremendous force of which has been brought home to the Entente nations by the experiences of the last thirteen months. The French, whose neglect of this preparation was the least flagrant, have been the most successful in quickly repairing their deficiencies. Not satisfied with that, they are the first to apply themselves systematically to the equally important business of preparing for peace in time of war. If the French people, as I have noted before, are talking less about the war than formerly, it is largely because they are talking a great deal about meeting the conditions which will confront them when peace shall be declared. The civil members of the population are leaving the conduct of the war to the government and General Joffre. They have reaffirmed their confidence in the former, and their confidence in the latter needs no reaffirmation—a profound religious faith would better than anything else describe their feelings toward him. But the business of preparing for peace is strictly theirs, and they are going at it with a zeal and thoroughness that it is exhilarating to witness. There is no prematureness about this.

"They are not speculating about the terms of peace, but they know that they will restore the regions now in the temporary occupation of the enemy and will give them back their severed provinces. They see in the future an unmutilated France relieved from the Prussian nightmare which has haunted them so long, and they realize that that means the dawning of a marvellous new era, which, under the freedom of the republic, will afford to this people, in many respects the elite of the human race, a scope for its talents and its initiative unique in its history. France intends to take full advantage of this opportunity, and she rightly judges that she cannot begin preparing to do so too soon.

"No such drastic measure as the total abolition of spirituous liquors is contemplated, but the prohibition of absinthe, the suppression of the privileges of the 'bouilleurs de cru,' which have permitted nearly a million people to engage in private distillation practically exempt from governmental control, a heavy increase in the tax on spirits and other measures proposed will unquestionably result in greatly reducing alcoholic excess. The exceedingly reasonable attitude of the liquor trade in all its branches and its apparently sincere desire to co-operate in securing real temperance reform in aiding the efforts of the government.

"The war has made it possible to measure accurately the extend to which the Germans had succeeded in their commercial penetration of France and the degree in which the latter has depended upon goods of German origin, and the French people are determined to remove this commercial menace as thoroughly as the intend to eliminate the German military danger. They intend to keep German products out of France for the future, and will endeavor not only to replace them by articles produced at home but to supersede the Germans in the markets of the world. The list of the measures already taken or under contemplatation is much too long to cite in detail, but the following may be mentioned:—

"Revocation of naturalizations and more stringent naturalization laws for the future.

"Formation of leagues and societies for the perpetual and efficient boycotting of all business concerns in which Germans are interested in the slightest degree, and of all merchandise of German origin.

"The development of those line of production in which Germany has been preeminent or successful, especially all branches of what may be termed scientific industry.

"Increase in the facilities for education in industrial science and assistance and encouragement in the training of industrial scientists.

"Increase and development of the utilization of the mineral resources of the country.

"Development and extension of the utilization of electricity in industrial production, especially in industrial chemistry and metallurgy.

"Intense utilization of the enormous water power so plentiful in many parts of France for the production of electrical energy for industrial uses.

Industrial Development.

"The last two of the above, constituting the elements of what is here termed hydroelectricité, have already undergone a rapid and remarkable development during the last few years, and it is no secret that during the war they are being utilized with the greatest success in the manufacture of munitions and in making up for the loss of the coal supply and the furnaces and forges of those departments of northeastern France which are occupied by the enemy. The effort which is to be made for greater development along these lines is of an importance which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. There are almost no limits to the possible achievements of a synthetical industry which is based upon an unlimited supply of the electric current. In this direction French science is perhaps without peer, and the available water power of the mountainous regions of France is inexhaustible. The combination of the two bids fair to put France in the front rank of what is unquestionably the coming great industrial advance of the century.

"The France which we have known and loved has been an amiable France, a gifted and refined France; the France which we are soon to know will be all that and more. She will be an unshackled France, a powerful France, a France which will carry the fruits of a tremendous industrial production to the four corners of the earth, as she has hitherto carried the gems of her fantasy, the charm of her thought and the illumination of her liberty."