

Rheumatism!

try Sloan's



Nagging pains cease

Remember: most of the pain and inflammation of rheumatism comes from congestion. Start the congested blood flowing freely and even chronic, nagging pains cease. Sloan's does just this—it penetrates without rubbing—straight to the congested spot. It warms up, stimulates the circulation, stops pain, brings quick, comforting relief. Many uses—all in one bottle.

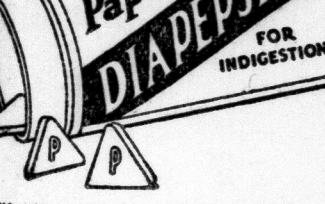
Sloan's Liniment—kills pain!

STOMACH BAD!

MEALS SOUR, INDIGESTION!

Instantly! End Flatulence, Gas

Heartburn, Indigestion



Chew a few! Stomach fine! So pleasant, so inexpensive, so quick to get an upset stomach. The moment "Pape's Diapiesin" reaches the stomach all pain and distress from indigestion or a sour, gassy stomach vanishes.

Millions know its magic. All druggists recommend this harmless stomach corrective.

DYE STOCKINGS

OR SWEATER IN

"DIAMOND DYES"

'Diamond Dyes' add years of wear to worn, faded, skirts, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, hangings, draperies, etc. Every package contains directions so simple any woman can put new, rich, fadeless colors into her worn garments or draperies even if she has never dyed before. Just buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind. Then your material will come out right, because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to streak, spot, fade, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods. —Advt.

ACIDS IN STOMACH

CAUSE INDIGESTION

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain—How To Treat.

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sour, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial diseases are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, a few lozenges of Bismarck Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas, or pain. Bismarck Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion. —Advt.

FEW FOLKS HAVE

GRAY HAIR NOW

Druggist Says Ladies Are

Using Recipe of Sage

Tea and Sulphur.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe. Nowadays we get this famous mixture improved by the addition of other ingredients as any drug store for a bottle of "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that no-body can possibly tell it has been applied. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance. —Advt.

The Kaiser's Memoirs

By WILHELM VON HOHENZOLLERN,
(Former Emperor of Germany)

CHAPTER X. The Outbreak of War.

AFTER the arrival of the news of the assassination of my friend, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, I gave up going to Kiel for the regatta week and went back home, since I intended to go to Vienna for his funeral. But I was asked from there to give up this plan. Later I heard that one of the reasons for this was consideration for my personal safety; to this I naturally would have paid no attention.

Greatly worried on account of the turn which matters might now take, I decided to give up my intended journey to Norway, and remain at home. The Imperial chancellor and the foreign office held a view conference to which I was invited to undertake the journey, as they considered that it would have a quieting effect on all Europe. For a long time I argued against going away from my country at a time when the future was so unsettled, but Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann told me in plain and concise terms, that if I were now to give up my travel plans, which were already widely known, this would make the situation appear more serious than it had been up to that moment and possibly lead to the outbreak of war, which I might be held responsible for. The whole world was merely waiting to be put out of suspense by the news that I, in spite of the situation, had quietly gone on my trip.

Thereupon I consulted the chief of the general staff, when he also proved to be calm and unworried regarding the state of affairs, and himself asked for a summer leave of absence to go to Carlsbad. I decided, though with a heavy heart, upon my departure.

The much-discussed so-called Potsdam crown council of July 5 in reality never took place. It is an invention of malevolent persons. Naturally, before my departure, I received, as was my custom, some of the ministers individually, in order to hear from them reports concerning their department. Neither was there any council of ministers, and there was no talk about war preparations at a single one of the conferences.

My fleet was cruising in the Norwegian fjords, as usual, while I was on my summer vacation trip. During my stay at Balholm I received only meagre news from the foreign office, and was obliged to rely principally on the Norwegian newspapers, from which I got the impression that the situation was growing worse. I graphed repeatedly to the chancellor and the foreign office, which I considered it advisable to return home, but was asked each time not to interrupt my journey.

When I learned that the English fleet had not dispersed after the review at Spithead, but had remained concentrated, I telegraphed again to Berlin that I considered my return necessary. My opinion was not shared there.

But, when, after that, I learned from the Norwegian newspapers—not from Berlin—about the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and, immediately thereafter, about the Serbian note to Austria, I started without further ado upon my return journey and commanded the fleet to repair to Wilhelmshaven. Upon my departure I learned from a Norwegian source that the said that a part of the English fleet had left secretly for Norway in order to capture me (though peace still reigned!). It is significant that Sir Edward Goschen, the English ambassador, was informed on July 26 at the foreign office that my return journey, undertaken on my own initiative, was to be regretted, since agitating rumors might be caused by it.

CLAIMS TAX LEVIES ARE OVERLAPPING

J. R. Shaw Addresses Border Section of Manufacturers' Association at Windsor.

WINDSOR, Oct. 18.—Declaring that there are 5,500 different bodies in Canada at present empowered to levy taxes, John R. Shaw, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking at the annual meeting of the manufacturers' section of the Border Chamber of Commerce in the Prince Edward Hotel last night, urged that the authority of various bodies be more clearly defined to prevent overlapping, which at present often occurs, he claimed.

Mr. Shaw called attention to the fact that the manufacturers were being called on to bear the biggest burden of taxation, because they were the ones who "squeaked the least." He said the government knew the manufacturers could not pay the heavy taxes and stay in business, and so were forced to make the ultimate consumers bear the burden.

"At present," he declared, "the citizens do not realize that part of the price they pay for manufactured articles goes to pay taxes, but some day they will find it out, and they will also find out that they can buy the same goods for lower prices from Great Britain and other countries."

Mr. Shaw also launched an attack against the Drury government for appointing a man with avowed labor principles to the Ontario workmen's compensation board. He said he was told that Premier Drury had admitted the appointment was unsuitable, but had been made necessary through the political exigencies. Mr. Shaw said such an appointment was against the basic principles of the workmen's compensation act, which made it necessary for men of the highest judicial ability to sit on the board.

The very clauses in the act which had proved impractical were the ones to which the Manufacturers' Association had objected, when the bill was first submitted, Mr. Shaw maintained. The chief flaw in the act, he

Says War Was Not Foreseen.

Upon my arrival at Potsdam I found the chancellor and the foreign office in conflict with the chief of the general staff, since General von Moltke was of the opinion that war was sure to break out, whereas the other two stuck firmly to their view that things would not get to such a bad pass, that there would be some way of avoiding war, provided I did not order mobilization. This dispute kept up steadily. Not until General von Moltke announced that the Russians had set fire to their frontier posts, torn up the frontier railway tracks and posted red mobilization notices, did a fight break upon the diplomats in the Wilhelmstrasse and that of their powers of resistance. They had not wished to believe in the war.

This shows plainly how little we had expected—much less, prepared—war in July, 1914. When, in the spring of 1914, Czar Nicholas II. was questioned by his court marshal as to his spring and summer plans, he replied: "The rest of the year will be a quiet one, as we shall have peace." (This fact, it is said, was reported to Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann: I heard nothing about it then and learned about it for the first time in November, 1918.) This was the same czar who gave me, on two separate occasions—at Bjorko and Baltisch-Port—entirely without being pressed by me and in a way that surprised me, his word of honor as a sovereign, to which he added weight by a clasp of the hand and an embrace, that he would never draw his sword against the German emperor—least of all as an ally of England—in case a war should break out in Europe, owing to his gratitude to the German emperor for his attitude in the Russo-Japanese war, in which England alone had involved Russia, adding that he hated England, since he had done him and Russia a great wrong by inciting Japan against them.

At the very time that the czar was announcing his summer war program I was busy at Corfu excavating antiquities; then I went to Wiesbaden, and, finally, to Norway. A monarch who wishes war and prepares it in such a way that he can suddenly fall upon his neighbors—a task requiring long secret mobilization preparations and concentration of troops—does not spend months outside his own country and does not allow his chief of the general staff to go to Carlsbad on leave of absence. My enemies, then, were wrong in their preparations for an attack.

Our entire diplomatic machine failed. The menace of war was not seen because the foreign office was so hypnotized with its idea of "sur-tout pas d'histoires" (above all, no stories!), its belief in peace and any cost, that it had completely eliminated statesmanship from its calculations, and, therefore, did not rightly estimate the importance of the signs of war.

Herein also is proof of Germany's peaceful inclinations. The above-mentioned standpoint of the foreign office brought it to a certain extent into conflict with the general staff and the admiralty staff, who uttered warnings, as was their duty, and wished to make preparations for defence. This conflict in views showed its effect for a long time; the army could not forget that, by the fault of the foreign office, it had been taken by surprise, and the diplomats were piqued because, in spite of their stratagems, war had ensued, after all.

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said, was that those benefitting under it were the ones who were not required to contribute toward the expense of its administration. He also criticized the increase in the proportion of a man's wages which may be paid to him while disabled.

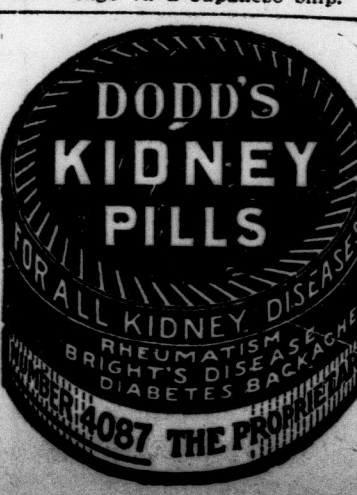
RESIDENTS OF COLONIES ARE EXEMPT FROM TAX

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—According to Wilfrid T. Fry, income tax specialist of London England, all British subjects resident in the colonies or abroad who derive income from which British income tax has been deducted have a claim for repayment of the whole or part of such tax. Mr. Fry stated that he had come to Canada to impress this fact upon the merchants and others here. "By the British finance act," he declared, "all British subjects resident in the colonies or abroad are granted the right of reclaiming British income, although they were a resident in the United Kingdom."

REPORT SOVIETS HAVE TAKEN NIKOLAI EVSK

HONOLULU, Oct. 18.—According to a dispatch to the Nippon Jiji, Japanese language newspaper here, the Soviet army has captured Nikolai Evsk from the White Guards, and is marching on Vladivostok, which is expected to fall at any moment.

Gen. Dieterich, commander of the anti-Soviet forces, is reported to have taken refuge on a Japanese ship.



PLANS TO BRING OUT 10,000,000

Sir John Willison Explains Gigantic National Land Settlement Scheme.

Would Induce Settlers To Take Up Land in Western Canada.

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—(By Canadian Press).—Sir John Willison, president of the Western Canada Colonization Association, unfolded details of the prodigious national land settlement scheme, which the association hopes to inaugurate in the near future, to a large and representative meeting of Toronto businessmen, held here this evening. All classes of the business and professional sections of the community were in attendance, including members of the legal, medical, commercial and clerical fraternity.

The scheme in view, whereby ten million persons would be brought to Canada, settled on land in close proximity to the railways, and under which, within 22 years at the most, they would become proprietary farmers, would be a tremendous asset to the country, for, he stated, it would mean the building up of the province, lightening the provincial and national burdens and the early redemption of Dominion obligations.

All parts of the country had been consulted before the plans were brought to fruition; even the Motherland, he said, had shown its practical interest by a donation to assist the flotation of the organization, while the Dominion government had promised an annual grant of \$100,000. In addition, the various provinces, including Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, had been approached, and had unstintingly promised co-operation. The assistance of the railways had been sought and obtained, he added, and what was now needed was the support of every individual who placed national prosperity before everything else.

After explaining how twenty million acres of land in all parts of Canada and situated within from five to twelve miles of a railroad were owned but unoccupied, the president asserted that it was the intention of this amount the association had in view. To do this the lands would be listed by the association, the immigrant would be directed to a suitable location and within ten years or less, if circumstances permitted, the vendor would receive a fair and reasonable price for his property. Under this plan the purchaser, he was sure, would be satisfied with the transaction, while, above everything else, the great and pressing problem of restoring prosperity and lightening taxation would be in the course of solution.

Sir John Willison announced that

Delorme Unconcerned Over Possible Loss of His Fortune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—Father Adelme Delorme is debonair and utterly unconcerned about the legal battle which hinges his retention or loss of administration of his fortune, according to Dr. Brochu, superintendent of the Beauport Asylum, where the abbe is confined, who was interviewed over the long-distance telephone.

Apparently Delorme's counsel is not considering the expedient suggested to him in Quebec to submit a certificate to the lieutenant-governor from Dr. Brochu to show that Delorme is not insane and thus secure his release. When questioned this morning over the long-distance telephone, Dr. Brochu declared that no request had been made to him by the abbe's counsel to that effect.

Howard Everett, who has had experience in the settlement of one million acres in Western Canada, has been appointed general manager of the association.

AGREE ON SEVERAL POINTS IN EMBARGO

British Minister of Agriculture Holds Discussion With Canadian Representatives.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—(By Canadian Press Cable).—Another meeting to discuss the necessary legislation providing for the removal of the embargo against Canadian store cattle was held in the colonial office today.

The conclusions of the committee of experts appointed to consider a number of technical points involved were laid before the meeting and considered, and in a large measure, it is announced, an agreement was reached.

The British minister of agriculture, Sir A. Griffith Boswell, presided in the absence through illness of the colonial secretary, Winston Churchill. Representatives of the Canadian department of agriculture were present as well as Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Ernest Lapointe and F. C. Larkin.

Representatives of the Scottish board of agriculture were also present. Because of the prevailing fad for bobbed hair, Leominster, an important center of the comb and hairpin industry, has been hard hit. Coal may go in the cellar, but coal prices will not.

Hundreds of Over-Plump Women Flock To Frisco's New Anti-Fat Restaurant

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 18.—At last—an anti-fat restaurant! Hundreds of women troubled with the popular over-plumpness of the age will delight in the opening of the Sanford Special Diet Cafe tomorrow at Lane Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.

There, the buxom debutante with a shade too much avoirdupois for the perfect wearing of the season's long draped lines, may lunch with the calm assurance that she is not adding one ounce to her weight.

And the matron who today eschewed the cosy chats and shaded lights of the luncheon places to content herself with a lettuce leaf munched in solitude, or the sad consumption of an uninviting bran biscuit, may enjoy the social hour of the luncheon table once more.

The successful man whose convex waistline keeps him hopping

about a handball court while his luckier fellows are relaxing in the genial atmosphere of the club tables—may eat and grow thin in a place where only thinning foods will be offered for his delectation.

For the Sanford Special Diet Cafe removes temptation from those less hardy, souls who weaken at the sight of mayonnaise and whipped cream. Mayonnaise and whipped cream are there, it's true, but of a different kind, although quite the same to the taste.

REPORT BRITISH MIXED SQUADRON GOES TO MALTA

LONDON, Oct. 18.—(Canadian Press Cable).—A Reuter dispatch from Malta says that the British battleship Ajax, with the light cruiser Concord, the flotilla leader Stuart, and the destroyers Sikh and

Sirdar, left Chanak yesterday for Malta. The army hospital ship Sun Temple left Malta today for Constantinople.

REPORT CONFERENCE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

EDMONTON, Oct. 18.—Before seeking a final settlement with the Dominion authorities on the natural resources question, Premier Greenfield of Alberta will confer with Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan and Premier Bracken of Manitoba, it was said here today.

It is understood that a conference will be held in Ottawa about the end of this month. The return of Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, who is now in Europe, is being awaited, it is understood, before Premier Mackenzie King takes up the question again, the discussion of financial compensations probably entering into the negotiations at the next stage.

In Hong Kong a bank was robbed of \$200,000. Civilization spreads.

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Bionin
Grippe Tablets

Gives Relief

Changeable fall days—damp, raw, cold—are excellent breeders of Grippe, Influenza, Colds.

There's Grippe in the Air!

are followed, results will be almost magical. Relief will be quickly obtained.

Get a box from your druggist NOW. Have them handy for immediate use. No need to stay home. No danger of getting fresh cold.

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