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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

IT IS commonly stated that the Russian army is an unknown quantity as to its offensive abilities. However, these abilities are becoming somewhat known to the Austrians, and history is, after all, not so silent on the question.

Frederick the Great found the Russ undoubtedly his most dangerous foe, as did the Terrible Turk in the days of Catherine the Great. The Cossack was and is a peril to any one. Suvarov, of whom Byron has much to say, e.g., that he loved fighting as an alderman does mallow, this last word making a Byronic rhyme to the heroic syllables of the general's name, was an offensive leader of renown. He was a hammer to the Turks, stubborn resister, and while Napoleon was away in Egypt, Suvarov led a great Russian army, which drove the French, then at the height of fighting force, from Italy.

The fact is, the Slavic temperament is hot and the Tartar infusion in Russian blood is hotter for attack. In Russia is a blend of Norman, Slav and Tartar which has produced a peculiarly formidable and fanatical character, capable of high developments. In the war with Japan, Russian armoured were on the defensive, because outnumbered. If the "little brother," the Bulgarian or Serb, shows such marked capacity in attack, it is no wonder that the Russians, with echoes of Zenghis Khan or Tamerlane in their souls, should show offensive power of high order.

A WEAK APOLOGY.

THERE is just a trace of German bias in a foreword in The Outlook of this week, when it introduces an article by G. W. Nasmyth on "The Case for Germany" with the remark that "it seems to us to be the strongest and most persuasive statement of Germany's case that we have seen." When such a Journal as The Outlook characterizes an article with such an implied endorsement, one is likely to read the article with a good deal of trepidation, expecting to find some new angle of the situation that had not been mentioned or perhaps discovered by our own or the British press. Another point of recommendation is that Mr. Nasmyth was a delegate to the Church Peace Congress, which was to have commenced in Germany on August 2, and is a director of the World's peace foundation.

Expecting so much it is almost a disappointment to find that all Mr. Nasmyth has to say in approval of the German attitude is that it is born of the fear of Russian domination. He says it is the struggle of Western civilization against Russian barbarism, and that the conflict between enlightened Europe and the half-Oriental Slavic powers of darkness was inevitable. It was because of this Slavic menace that Germany, according to Mr. Nasmyth, entered into its tremendous program of armament, and he declares that today it is fighting the battle of freedom for civilization.

It is a most peculiar thing, then, that though Russia was the great menace of Germany, when war broke out, almost the entire German army made a break to plunge through neutral country into France, leaving its Russian borders almost unprotected. If these "Slavic hordes" were the things to be feared, why did not Emperor William turn his army toward Petrograd, and strike the awful monster a mortal blow before it could unfold itself? He could not injure Russia by attacking Belgium or France; he gave the Czar time to bring his slow-staring machine into action and left his whole country open to the certain invasion of an army by far numerically greater than his own. Does this look like fear of the Russians? And is not a man's greatest enemy the first to whom he turns?

The facts would seem to disprove Mr. Nasmyth's defence of Germany, and to prove the theory recently advanced by Sir Edward Goschen, when he told the secret arrangement entered into by the German government and the chief financial men of the country to Germanize the world's commerce. By keeping out of Belgium the Kaiser could have assured himself of British neutrality. He would not have called the scorn of the world upon him by declaring war on Russia alone, but his whole course of conduct has established beyond question that he had no great fear of Russian dominance, but that he struck blindly for the throne of all Europe was his obsession.

RUSSIANS AND BELGIUM.

ALTHOUGH the reported landing of a powerful force of Russians has not been officially confirmed, such a thing is not as impossible as many imagine. From Archangel to Aberdeen is 1,300 miles, and as the route is open until late in October, England with her immense numbers of ships could easily transport a large force to the Continent by way of the British Isles. The embarkation of 70,000 men is said to have

A Text For the Kaiser

"He hath put forth his hands against such as be at peace with him; he hath broken his covenant."
"The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet they were drawn swords."
O God, shalt thou bring him down into the pit of destruction? A blood-thirsty and deceitful man shall not live out his days."
Psalm lv., 20-23.

commenced on August 24, and if this is correct the first of this army might have been landed in Scotland a few days ago as reported. In a day of telegraphs, cables, long distance telephones and wireless, it seems incredible that such a large body of troops could be moved without the entire world being aware of it. On the other hand, this campaign has demonstrated with what complete effectiveness the censorship can be applied to news, and it should be remembered that England controls all the cables.

It is interesting to conjecture in what way this body of Russians will be used. If they are being landed at Ostend, as reported, it indicates a movement against the German rear, and while it is hardly strong enough in itself to be very effective, in conjunction with the Belgians, it might harass the Kaiser's army with excellent results for the main lines of the Allies.

Germany has the qualities of the nouveau riche.

The Germans are finding Nancy as lively as its name.

The Russians should be able to lead the Germans a dance.

The Kaiser to the Sultan—"Come on in, the fighting's fine."

These full moon nights are not good for bomb droppers over Paris and Antwerp.

"Beatty dared greatly and scored."—"In-Exchange. Sounds like Ty Cobb."

The N. Y. Exchange may be closed, but German ships can be bought at war prices.

Any day now, in the intervals of rolling cigarettes, the Sultan may declare war.

Mexicans sit under their vine and fig tree, and murmur Spanish for "Pie, tut-tut, shocking."

Last year the United States sold Germany goods to the amount of \$30,000,000. Today that trade isn't worth 30 cents.

If the Czar's troops are being landed in Scotland, "The Russians are Coming," will be popular with bagpipe performers.

If Christabel Pankhurst campaigns for recruits as enthusiastically as she did for the vote, Kitchener will have no trouble filling up the ranks.

Richard Harding Davis says that there is no longer anything in war for the war correspondents. On the other hand, it is proving a gold mine for the poets.

The Allies have been suffering reverses for two weeks, but in the American Civil War the Federals met with reverse after reverse for two years, and they won.

HE MAY LEARN.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Wonder if the Kaiser ever heard of the retreat from Moscow?

HUERTA OUTCLASSED.

(Simcoe Reformer.)

And Huerta reads the stories of the midnight bombs dropped on women and children. Can he be blamed if he asks: "Who is the butcher now?"

WORSE LUCK.

(Montreal Evening News.)

The war will serve to cut down importations of foreign sheet music. No relief then the worst ragtime is not made in Germany.

THE VIGIL.

England, where the sacred flame burns before the most shrine. Where the lips that love thy name Consecrate their hopes and thine. Where the banners of thy dead Wave their shadows overhead, Watch beside thine arms tonight, Pray that God defend the Right.

Think that when tomorrow comes War shall claim command of all, Thou must hear the roll of drums, Thou must hear the trumpet's call, Now before thy silence truth, Commune with the voice of truth; England! on thy knees tonight Pray that God defend the Right.

Single-hearted, unafraid, Hither all thy heroes came, On this altar's steps were laid Gordon's life and Outram's fame, England! if thy will be yet Thy great example set, Here beside thine arms tonight Pray that God defend the Right.

So shalt thou, when morning comes Rise to conquer or to fall, Joyful hear the rolling drums, Joyful hear the trumpet's call, Then let eternity tell thy hear: "England! what thou wert, thou art! Gird thee with thy ancient might, Forth! and God defend the Right!" —Henry Webbolt.

LEARN TO SHOOT.

(Guelph Mercury.)

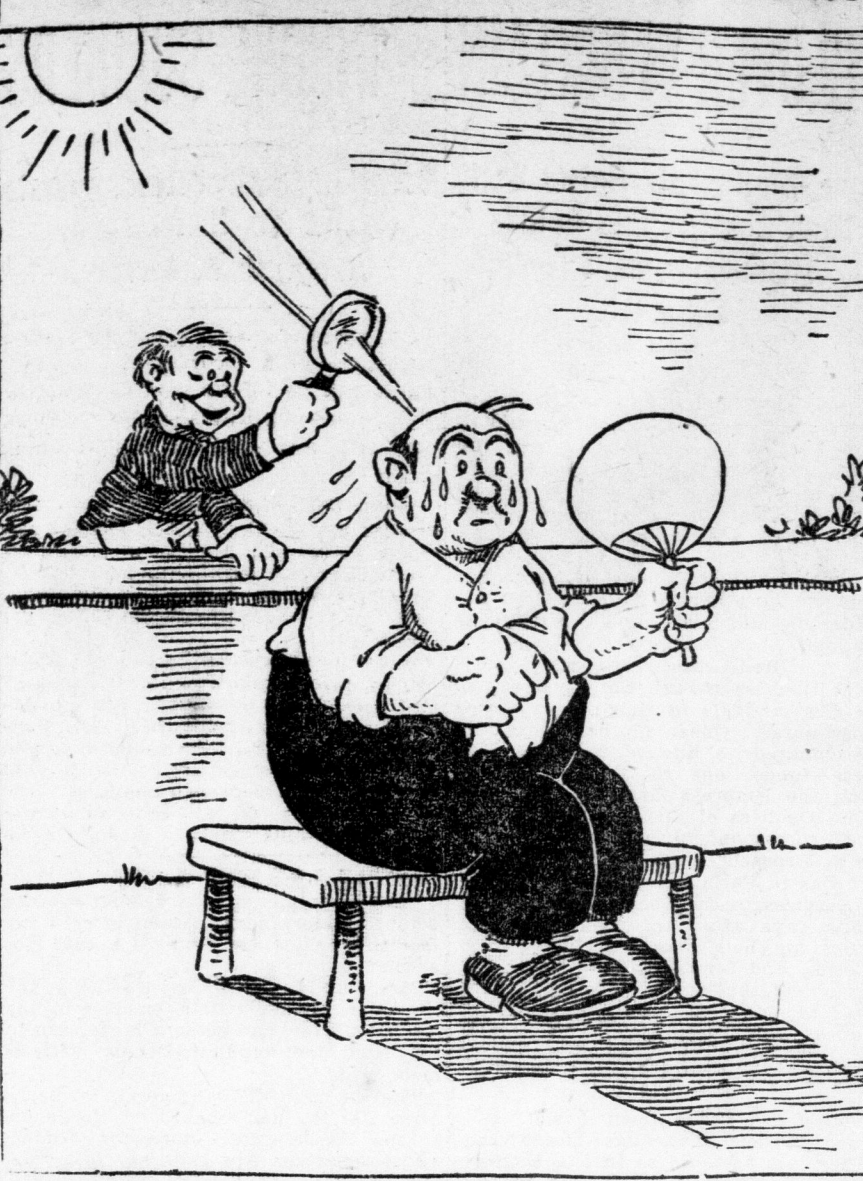
Earl Kitchener is great on directions. His word to volunteers was "Teach them to shoot." It does not matter if they do not know their right foot from their left. Guess he's right, too. It would be much more dangerous to face a man who knew how to get a sight at 500 yards than some chap who was a dandy at the bay foot, straw foot game.

WAKE UP, CANADIANS!

(La Soleil.)

We say then to our compatriots of the province of Quebec that it is necessary for them to understand that a grave hour has sounded, the Hour of Duty, and that it will be bad for the reputation of the race, as well as for the future of the race, which is at present at stake, if they unhappily fail to comprehend the present situation and respond to it immediately like true sons of old Gaul. Let it never be said that they hesitated.

---and the Worst Is Yet to Come



"Trapped in the Baltic"

or

Germany's Greatest Mistake

(Scientific American, New York.)

Thus far, the most important lesson taught by the great European war is the supreme importance of the command of the sea. A few days ago, the German fleet, most formidable in numbers and second to none in its fighting qualities, was free to steam where it would upon the high seas, and the flag of its merchant marine was flown on every ocean and in every great port of the world. Today, the German battle fleet is shut up in the Baltic, its cruisers, harried by the more powerfully armed ships of the allies to establish the supreme command of the sea, for want of coal, and the ships of its truly magnificent merchant marine are either sheltering in neutral ports, or are being taken as prizes to the home ports of the enemy.

Furthermore, so swift have been the moves of the allies to establish the supreme command of the sea, that within two weeks of the declaration of war, Great Britain has been able to notify her merchant fleet that the customary routes of travel have been cleared of the enemy, and she holds the North Sea so completely in her hand that already she has landed over 100,000 troops upon the German coast in Belgium.

To our minds the most convincing proof of the cataclysmic nature of the present upheaval in Europe is to be found in the fact that the opening of the war found both the German navy and its vast merchant marine totally unprepared for the emergency. If it does not prove that at least, it is a proof that Germany had not the slightest expectation that the British navy would be brought into the conflict. Had there been the slightest suspicion, at Berlin,

that the violation of the neutrality of Belgium would have brought the whole British Empire to the relief of that little kingdom, it is certain that some provision would have been made for the recall of German cruisers on distant stations, and for the withdrawal of the richer prizes of the German merchant marine to the home ports of the empire.

For many a long decade to come, and indeed, until the secrets and inner history of the war shall have been disclosed, it will be a profound mystery that Germany should have so ruthlessly sacrificed the far-flung fleet of her great merchant marine. For among the many great things that Germany has done in the last forty years, there is nothing finer than the zeal, ability and brilliant success with which she has built up her merchant fleet and strung out her world-engirdling lines of foreign commerce. Hence it is a wonder that all that rather than sacrifice a pre-arranged strategic line of attack upon the enemy, Germany should have submitted to the absolute wiping out of the wonderful system of ships and commerce which she had so patiently built up through the past fifty years of her existence.

For the United States, this tragedy (for it is nothing less) carries an obvious lesson. There is every probability that the conclusion of this war will find us in the possession of a numerous and well-equipped merchant marine; and if we are wise to pay heed to a warning which is so plainly written that "he who runs may read," we shall see to it that our naval strength is increased in such proportions, that such a disaster as has swept away the great German merchant marine can never overtake our own.

That Queer British Empire

(From Chicago Herald.)

"A wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty is passing over India," said the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, in Parliament Friday.

"Native Indian troops will be employed in the war in Europe," is, in substance, the declaration made by Earl Kitchener, war minister.

India troops anxious to fight in the war for Great Britain? Irishmen, Ulsterites and Nationalists, ready to help the Empire!

Canada preparing to send a strong contingent! The same story in England, Scotland, Ireland, and all the dominions and colonies!

In time of war how suddenly things look up in that queer, queer British Empire!

The Case of Russia and the War

(London Daily News.)

To say that the present war is a war against militarism is to be guilty of a platitude. For days past every leader-writer in the country has been saying so. Yet the attitude on this subject of a great number of people is extremely curious. They seem to be oppressed by the thought that they may have to cry, when the war is over, "Le roi est mort, vive le roi!"

England cannot crush Germany militarily alone. All of us who have followed the lead of Germany for forty years must strike together. Belgium has struck her blow. France and Russia will strike harder; perhaps the heaviest blow will come from Russia. And there is the rub. For what if Russia, having helped to crush Germany, develops a psychology analogous to that of Germany after 1870, and after tasting power, decides to become the greatest of all-fosters the spirit of militarism which we are now arrayed against?

Let us picture Russia victorious. Then, so argues Mr. Bernard Shaw (and in the given case he represents not only himself but a number of other people), the Russian Government will triumph. . . . Germany will be crushed. . . . the balance of power will incline in favor of Russia. After that the situation becomes too horrible to contemplate.

Mr. Shaw might be reminded that there is another Russia—the Russia of Tolstoy, Berdichev and Gorki. But for the time that is forgotten; or people refuse to realize the extremely important fact that if Russia is instrumental in defeating Germany, it will be largely owing to the intelligence of that other Russia.

Against German Militarism.

Russians have sunk their differences; they are showing a united front. A month ago there were barricades in St. Petersburg; the day the war was declared the barricades disappeared, and the

men who had held them were the first to join the army. They were willing to lay aside their personal grievances in the desire to strike a blow at Germany; and it is military Germany at which they are aiming the blow. For those men and women owe an enormous debt to the culture of Germany. They know more about it, too, than do men and women of many other countries, having studied it more closely, eager to assimilate what was best in it. At the same time they realize perfectly that the first culture to drop and wither in the stifling atmosphere of German militarism is German culture. From supplying the world with the best music and literature and philosophy, Germany has become an authority on uniform and decorative dinnerware. The Germans may have fashioned a great empire, but they have become a small people.

Now, at last, they may become a great people. If Europe succeeds in bursting the bonds of militarism, it must be to benefit by the change will be Germany. How much remains to be seen; but it is interesting to remember Liebel's words: "Behind every war of the future there lurks a revolution." Many, on the other hand, expect a revolution in Russia, just as in every other country in Europe, there will be a rapid evolution of the present forms of government.

Russia's Intentions.

Since the declaration of the war in Russia there has been the most extraordinary spontaneous truth between all parties. In the Duma, Monks, Poushkevitch, most rabid of reactionaries, has openly pretended, and has recanted his anti-semitic views, announcing his belief that all should have equal rights as Russian citizens. What is more important is that the Conservative paper, the Novoye Vremya, has proclaimed the beginning of a new era, the new era being, of course, the development and

strengthening of a constitutional regime.

As one of the meagre proofs of Russia's nefarious intentions, it was inevitable that the bogy of a Russian invasion of India should be resuscitated. But that poor bogy is fast losing its savour.

The greatest Russian politicians and military authorities, notably General Kuropatkin, have repeatedly affirmed that the conquest of India would be the beginning of the end of the Russian empire. Owing to the almost insurmountable difficulties and the campaign alone would entail, such an undertaking is altogether outside the range of possibilities. The world has changed since the day when General Skobelev declared that "the road to Constantinople lies through India."

Certainly Russia will not allow Constantinople to be taken by anyone—that is why she did not allow Bulgaria to advance beyond Thessalonika. But Constantinople will lose its importance in the eyes of Russia as soon as the question of the opening of the Dardanelles is settled favorably. When that has been arranged, Russia's ambitions no longer concern Balkan states.

Progress or Reaction.

Mr. Shaw talks glibly of the necessity of conserving Germany's eastern frontier. Why? To whom and what? It is not Germany's eastern frontier that has mattered one jot in the European balance of civilization; it is that Russia lay beyond that frontier and served as the bulwark not only of Germany but of Europe, against the Tartars who overran her, and put back her civilization by a couple of centuries. This applies not only to Russia proper, but to Finland, Poland and the Caucasus, which, so far, are standing by Russia. A government financially weakened as is inevitable after any war, becomes more dependant on its people—and more tractable.

It is obvious that if progressive Russia is joined in common with reactionary Russia for the moment it is because she feels herself strong enough to postpone her own demands. And in that case she is hardly likely to allow herself to be yoked with a home-grown militarism after she has laid aside her own grievances while helping to strike a blow at the militarism which has been so disastrous to other nations, has weighed most heavily on its own people.

BERLIN'S CHIEF EXPORTS.

(St. Thomas Journal.)

The principal exports from Berlin just now are the residents who have been stampeded by Russia's succession of victories in East Prussia.

POWER OF THE NAVY.

(La Patrie.)

The British fleet blocks all the ports and prevents the German ships from carrying out their commerce of war. This will doubtless contribute to shorten the duration of the war.

WHAT WILL THE AIRSHIPS DO?

(La Presse.)

The siege of Paris will let us watch aerial battles full of interest. If the investment of the city is practically impossible, as the military experts claim, the Germans will be obliged to attack at the point which they consider the weakest, and in order to discover this weakness, the Germans will have to make reconnaissances by means of their military balloons. The future will tell us whether Count Zeppelin's famous machines are more efficient than the French airships.

MAY TEACH A LESSON.

(Montreal Herald-Telegraph.)

There is, of course, very little fear of a real scarcity of food in Canada. We, however, already know something of lack of employment and enhanced cost of provisions. Most of us have developed extravagant habits during a long term of abounding prosperity. If, like the people of Great Britain, we learn to subject ourselves to the discipline of reasonable economy during this period of stress and strain, we will not only be able to help those in extreme need but will do our part toward a bracing and deepening of national and individual life which has for some time past been badly needed in our young nation.

OUR WISE COURSE.

(Philadelphia Record.)

In Canada married men who seek to enlist for acceptance in the British army before acceptance are required to obtain the written consent of their wives. This is a very proper regulation. Married men are under sacred contract for the support of the women they marry. They should not be allowed to break a binding bargain without the consent of the parties to the other part. The Canadian Government has taken a long step forward in acknowledgment of the equal rights of the sexes. In case of war, it often happens that the wives of soldiers who are left at home to shift for themselves and their children as best they may are by far the greater sufferers. The sacrifices and sorrows of abandoned households are harder to bear than the fatigues and sufferings of the camp.

GLENCOE.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

GLENCOE, Sept. 7. — Mrs. Martha Fleming, who spent a few weeks at her old home near Wyoming, returned last night.

Dan McAlpine, who was so critically ill with typhoid pneumonia, is somewhat better today.

The canning factory has started this week canning tomatoes, which promise to be a good crop, although somewhat late in ripening than usual.

Mrs. Nell McGill, of Bridgeburg, and Miss Hazel Anderson, of Port Huron, are the guests of Miss Kate McDonald, Symes street.

John McAlpine has returned to his home at Lindsay, after spending a portion of the week with his brother, Dan.

Russell Parish has gone to spend a few days with friends at Petrolia.

Miss Maggie Waterworth, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hiram Lumley.

A. J. Copeland started work in his evaporator today. The price for apples will be low this year, starting at fifteen cents per hundred lbs.

Rev. J. E. Ford, of Godrich, is visiting his brother, W. J., on Concession street.

In the absence of Rev. Mr. Howan, Charles McElie, of Ayr, preached last night. The Methodist church, of Port Huron, Miss Lida Laidlaw, the latter's mother, Crockett street, Thameville.

Mrs. Stirling, mother of Mrs. J. A. McLaughlin, has returned from visiting friends in California. Misses Edith Percious and Ada Rej, of London Normal, spent the week-end at their respective homes. Misses Norma and Lillian Harris, of Misses Norma and Lillian Harris, of Rodney, are visiting at their grand- father's, Mrs. Harris, Concession street. A farewell was tendered to Mr. Brit-

CHAPMAN'S

Railway Fares Refunded Fair Week

Visitors coming to the city fair week to do their fall shopping should bear in mind that we refund railway fares on purchases of \$25.00 and over. Our fall stocks are most attractive; they represent the latest styles of the day, and, as usual, our prices bear the closest comparison. Visit our ready-to-wear department on the second floor, and see the new Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Raincoats and Waists.

Sewing Week

THIS IS SEWING WEEK—Prominence is given to Dress Goods, Coatings, Trimmings, Patterns, Notions, Dress Accessories—in fact to every sewing need. September is the great sewing month of the fall season, and we think sewing week should be a great help to the women who are busy planning their fall season. During the week a New Idea Pattern will be given free with every purchase of dress goods.

A New Idea Pattern

Free With Every Purchase of Dress-Goods This Week

Diagonal Dressgoods

In navy, copenhagen, brown and black; fall weight Diagonal Dress Goods, suitable for misses' and girls' suits and school dresses. Special value. Per yard 50c

New Coatings

Among the new Coatings which have just been received are:

HEAVY TWEED COATINGS, in brown, tan and green novelty mixtures, also blue and black Chinchilla Coatings, 56 inches wide, at, per yard . . . \$1.50

Novelty Check and Stripe Coatings, also heavy Grey Chinchilla Coatings, 56 inches wide, per yard . . . \$2.00

DUVETINE COATING, in black and white check with touches of green and tan, also extremely small checks, in blue and black and brown and black. Per yard \$2.00

Flannelette Specials

FOR SEWING WEEK.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNELETTE — Beautiful soft finish and extra heavy, 35 inches wide. Sewing Week Special 7 yards for \$1.00
30-inch White Saxony Flannelette, 9 yards for \$1.00
35-inch Striped Flannelette, in pink, blue and grey stripes. Sewing Week special 11 yards for \$1.00

Sheeting, Pillow Cotton

Plain Bleached Sheetting, even round thread, free from dressing, 8-4 and 9-4 width. Sewing Week Special. Per yard 33c
CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON, 40, 42 and 44 inches wide. An extra good quality, full bleached and free from dressing, at, per yard 23c

Notions and Other Dressmaking Supplies

15c White Besting Spools, 1,000 yards on each spool. Sewing Week, each . . . 10c
Good Quality Brass Pins, 250 to sheet, at 3 for 5c
Best Quality Crown Pins, each . . . 4c
Coates' Thread, best make, all numbers, black or white, at, per dozen . . . 50c
Skirt Braid, per yard 3c
A book of three dozen Safety Pins, 10c

White Tape, all widths, in bunches, 4 for 5c
Best Quality Imported Needles, 2 for 5c
New Idea Patterns 10c each, none higher
Dome Fasteners. Sewing Week Special 2 dozen 5c
Monarch Hooks and Eyes, with loop. Per card 5c
Clinton Hooks and Eyes . . . 2 cards 5c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 239, 241, 243 Dundas

When the War Is Over

WHEN the WAR is over what motor car or piano, for example, will stand highest in public favor? What cereal? What range or furnace? What brand of soap, paint, stock food, and so on? The answer is: The make or brand that has kept itself constantly in the public eye DURING THE WAR by means of advertisements in the public press.

Selling courage expresses itself in publicity. The withdrawal or suspension of advertising is a form of economy with a "back kick" in it.

Veterans and Heroes are the men who fight and keep on fighting.

Carnegie said:

"If I were reduced to poverty to-morrow and given ten dollars to start all over again—in the light of my life experience—I'd put half in a savings bank."

You can start an account with us by depositing one dollar. Week by week you will find your balance grow. We add 3½% compound interest to your money at stated periods. Step in this week and make a beginning.

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.

A. M. SMART, Manager

Cor. Dundas Street and Market Lane, London, Canada

absolutely unimpeachable information what means for her a question of life Germany has in consequence to disrepute—the French advance through Belgium neutrality to prevent Belgium.