

LAST
EDITION

The London Advertiser

LAST
EDITION

51st YEAR. No. 22129

Fine and Warm.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Sun rises 5:45; Sets 6:48

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Stand of Allies At Paris Will Be War's Climax

ENEMY'S TOTAL LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 200,000

BRITAIN DOUBT STORIES
OF TROOP WITHDRAWALS

Believes That Germans Must Keep Forces Intact as Possible For Advance On Paris—Recruiting Stimulated by Impressions Inspired by the War Office.

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—10:15 a.m.—The English public, hazy for news of the operations of the allied armies in the western theatre of the war, has today to content itself with the brief official communication issued from Paris. These only whet the appetite. Military experts believe that the Germans are preparing for a grand assault upon Paris in the hope of battering down the defences of the capital. This is because the investment of Paris, while the huge mobile army of the allies is outside the city, would not appear to be a logical part of the swift German campaign.

News of the withdrawal of German troops toward the Prussian frontier is not generally credited here, for the reason that, with their supreme effort in the west as a primary object, the Germans are hardly likely to weaken their forces.

Paris Must Be Goal. In some quarters the belief prevails that the German plans of campaign may be radically changed by the Austrian disasters, but in spite of this most observers are of the opinion that Germany must try to continue her advance.

France in the west without considering the misfortunes of her ally. If Paris falls the effect already has been more or less discounted in London, as the war office has managed to convey the impression to the public that the capture of the French capital means only the prolongation of the war.

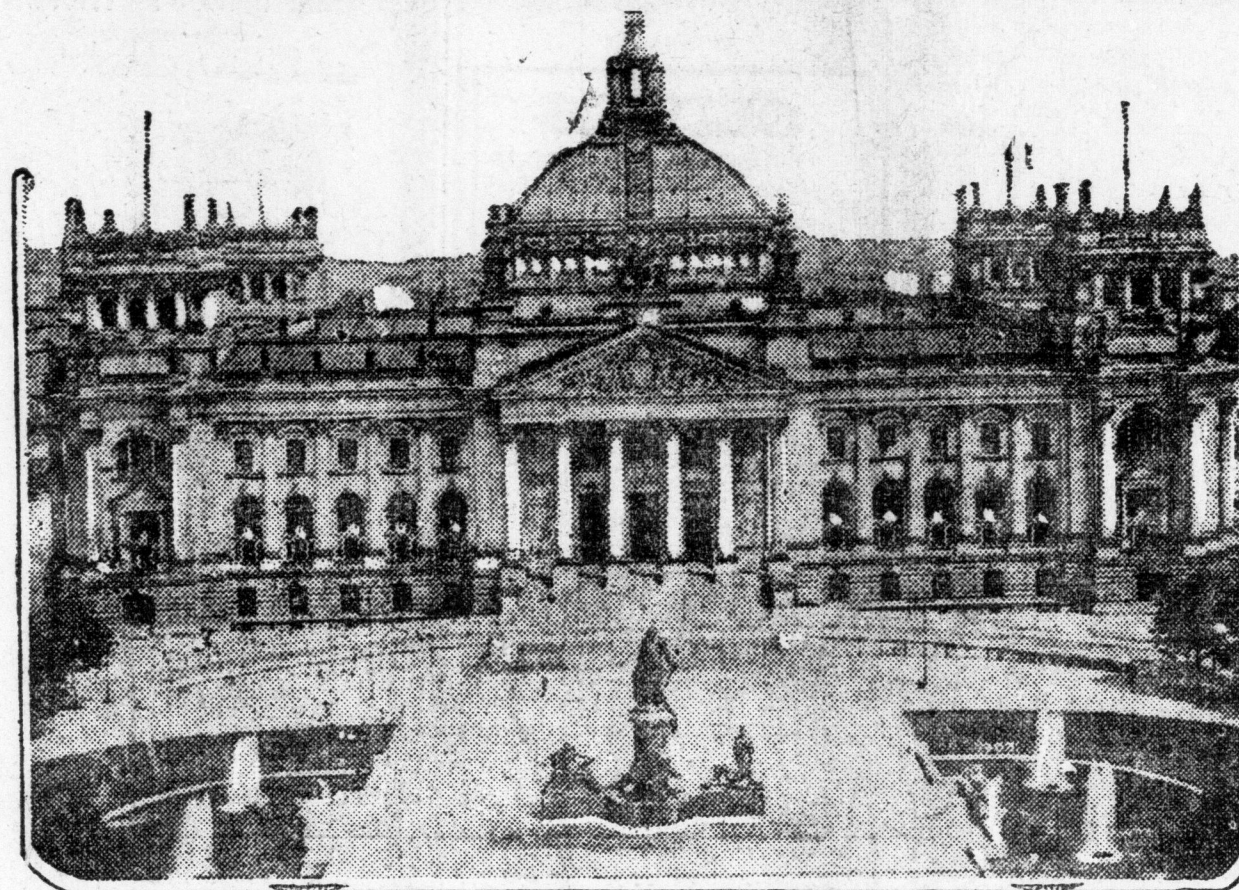
Stimulates Recruiting. This phase of the situation brought home to the British public has unquestionably stimulated recruiting. There is no indication that the allies in the west intend to assume the aggressive. On the other hand, the indications are that if the Germans capture Paris every effort will be made to render it a barren triumph by leading the Germans from position to position in a series of rearguard actions until the invaders are exhausted.

The first official communication from the new capital of France at Bordeaux indicates the failure of a German flanking movement, evidently intended to cut the left wing of the allies.

GOING FROM ALSACE. London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Copenhagen dated Friday says: "Berlin dispatches indicate that the Germans are throwing troops back eastward to meet Russia's advance."

"The president of the German military staff, controlling the railways. Continued on Page Three.

Berlin--Which May Swarm With Slav Hordes



Hall of the Imperial Diet, or Reichstags-Gebäude, showing colossal bronze statue of Bismarck in front of west facade.

General's Daughters to Fight
In the Front Ranks

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times telegraphs a story to the effect that two daughters of General Tomilovsky, one of the Russian commanders, have volunteered for the war. In compliance with their persistent request, they have been permitted to dress themselves in soldiers' uniforms, and they will be sent to advance positions.

CAMPAIGN CLIMAX
EXPECTED SOON

London Believes Allies Have Been Driven Back Across the River Marne.

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—1:30 p.m.—The first great climax of the campaign of the allies against Germany, waged so relentlessly for weeks past in Northern France, will not be long delayed, according to opinion in London. But with which side will rest the real advantage is still entirely a matter of speculation.

The first official communication from Bordeaux, the new seat of the French Government, speaks of the German movement on Paris as having been diverted to the eastward, in which direction the invaders have reached La Ferté-Sous-Jourais, some thirty miles from Paris. This would seem to confirm the German announcement that the allied forces have been driven back in some cases across the River Marne.

According to other sources of information the German troops are much nearer Paris than has been indicated officially; they are said to be within a few miles of Chantilly, 20 miles north of the capital. The German general staff has been moved from Brussels to Mons, Belgium, nearer the scene of the operations.

Leaving Paris District. Paris, Sept. 5.—3:45 p.m.—An official announcement says: "The enemy is pursuing his wide movement. He continues to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on his right and to march in a southeast direction."

Onesword, the omission of which from the French official statement is indicated by asterisk. "The enemy is confused in transmission. It appears most likely to have been meant for 'converging.'"—The Associated Press.

KING OF BELGIUM
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—3:45 p.m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that King Albert of Belgium was slightly injured by a shrapnel shell splinter, while he was heading the retreat of Belgian troops to Antwerp.

BRITISH SOLDIERS CANNOT UNDERSTAND
NECESSITY FOR CONTINUAL RETREATING

Amazed at Apparently Unlimited Numbers of Enemy—Want To Get Them in Open, Then "Good Night"—Country Terribly Devastated.

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—2:50 a.m.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Ferrières, a town near Paris, sends the following: "Our men, though cheerful, are angry at the continued retreat. They don't understand the necessity for it. They are all amazed at the unending numbers of the Germans. They say: 'The more you kill of them the more there are of them, but if we ever get them in the open it's good night.'"

The fighting along the line of the German advance has been incessant and desperate. I sold a horse the other day to an officer of Dragoons. I showed him the only horse I had for sale with the warning that the animal was not in the best condition.

"Hang it," said the officer. "He will last four days, and that's about my average since the war began." He had already had four horses shot under him. Continued on Page Seven.

NO PEACE UNLESS
ALL THREE AGREE

Russia, France and Great Britain Sign a Covenant That Consent of Each Must Be Given Before War Is Ended.

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—3:45 p.m.—Russia, France and Great Britain today signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations.

Following is the text of the protocol signed today by representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia:

"The undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective governments hereby declare as follows: The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies.

"In faith whereof the undersigned have signed declaration and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done at London in triplicate this fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) "E. Grey, British secretary for foreign affairs.

"Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain.

"Benckendorff, Russian ambassador to Great Britain.

SERVIANS KILLED 30,000
AUSTRIANS SAYS GENERAL

At Battle of Jadarko, Tremendous Amounts of Spoils Were Taken, Including One Hundred Cannon and Ammunition.

[Canadian Press.] Nish, Serbia, Sept. 4.—Via London, Sept. 5.—8:50 a.m.—According to the official organ Novine, the following spoils were captured by the Servians in the battle of Jadarko: A hundred cannon, of which 92 were field guns, 8 siege guns, 2,500 horses, 3 hospitals of 3,000 beds, 37 mitrailleuses, 37,000 Mauser rifles, 114 full caissons containing 500 shells for each cannon, ammunition and 4,600 prisoners, including a large number of officers, and one military band with its conductor. Three regimental cash boxes full of money, and one aeroplane, were also taken.

The Austrian dead are estimated to number 30,000 to 32,000. Gen. Yovanovitch reports that he alone had 10,000 of the enemy's bodies buried. Other Serbian generals' reports of their successes have not yet been received.

Germans Needed Cat-o'-Nine Tails

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 5.—A considerable sensation was caused here by the discovery aboard the German cruiser Magdeburg, which was recently blown up, of a number of cat-o'-nine-tails, which were found in every officer's cabin, all bearing signs of long and hard usage.

AUSTRIANS ARRESTED
HAD LATEST RIFLES

Four Caught in Windsor in Khaki Uniform On Way Home.

[Canadian Press.] Windsor, Sept. 5.—Four Austrian army rifles and dressed in khaki uniforms, were arrested here this morning while attempting to reach New York, where they were to embark for Austria. The men were attempting to travel by the Michigan Central through Canada. They were taken to the Windsor Armories underground.

Col. Wigle will conduct an investigation, and it is likely they will be sent to Kingston military prison.

ITALIAN MOBILIZATION
ORDER EXPECTED TODAY

General Command Not Yet Signed and Individual Summonses Fewer.

[Canadian Press.] Paris, Sept. 5.—12:15 p.m.—A dispatch to the Midi from Rome under today's date says: "The order for a general mobilization of Italian forces was still unsigned at the moment of telegraphing, but it is expected today. Mobilization by individual summons is less active."

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT
WORSE THAN EVER

Near Lemberg Left 25,000 On Field, 200 Cannon and Thousands of Horses.

[Canadian Press.] Rome, Sept. 5.—12:35 a.m.—Via Paris, Sept. 5.—8:20 a.m.—Sergius Sazonov, the Russian foreign minister, has telegraphed the Russian embassy here that the Austrian defeat near Lemberg was much greater than at first appeared. The Austrians in escaping left on the battlefield, besides 25,000 men, nearly 200 cannon, flags, ammunition carriages and thousands of horses.

The Russian Foreign Minister adds that the Russians have also invaded Austria from Tomsoo.

As a whole the Austrian division was practically annihilated. Among the killed were the general in charge and his staff. A large number of prisoners were taken, including several officers.

GERMANS FAIL TO
ATTACK BELFORT

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—3:55 p.m.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Basle, Switzerland, declares that the German troops which crossed the Rhine to attack Belfort, have not carried out this intention, owing to the urgent demand for effectives in East Prussia. Only a covering force has been left before Belfort.

German 200,000 and
Allies 40,000 Loss

Correspondent's Estimate of Total Up To Present--British Soldiers Getting Splendid Food Supply.

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—3:09 a.m.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Gisors, a French town near Beauvais, estimates the total losses of the allies at 40,000 and the losses of the Germans at 200,000. He says a moderate estimate of the German losses places them at 20 per cent at least.

Sheer weight of numbers has pushed the Germans forward at the amazing rate of 25 miles a day, the correspondent adds. The Germans have shown no superiority in artillery or transport. The rapidity of their advance has been due largely to their use of the automobile for transportation.

The British commissariat has perfected the following menu for each man on the front line: Daily, a pound of bread, with cheese and jam, a pound and a quarter of bacon, a pound and a quarter of beef, with bread and rum; two ounces of tobacco weekly.

FREE EUROPE FROM CURSE
OF PRUSSIAN MILITARISM

Sir Edward Grey Says This Will Bring Dawn of a Brighter Day--A Terrible, Immortal State.

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—In a letter which was read at a meeting of his constituents in Berwick last night, Sir Edward Grey, minister of foreign affairs, made the following report on the war situation: "When our sincere and strenuous efforts to prevent a European war failed, we would gladly have stood aside had it been possible, but we were bound to make the observation of Belgium a neutrality one of the conditions of our own neutrality. The German Government asked us to waive that condition and condone the violation of a solemn treaty. There could be but one honorable answer to such a request. Had we not still and ignored Belgium's appeal, we should indeed have been despised by our friends and despised by our enemies."

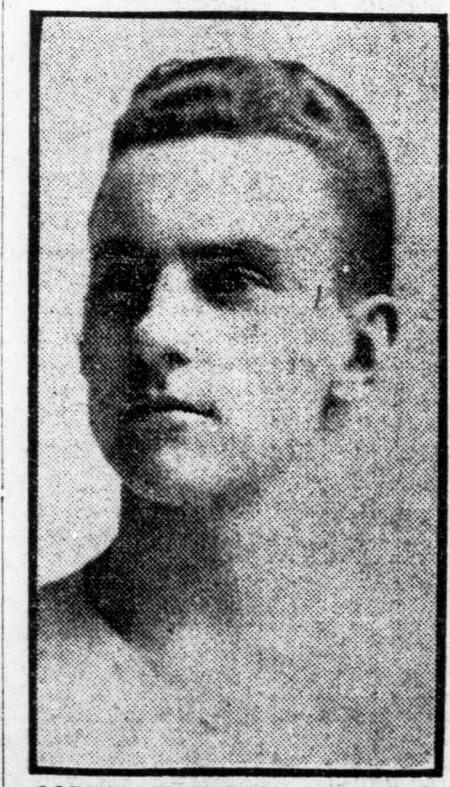
THE WEATHER
THE LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 62; lowest, 50. The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 58; lowest, 40.

TOMORROW--SHOWERS. Toronto, Sept. 5.—8 a.m. Forecasts. Today--West to south winds; fine today. Sunday--Fresh to strong southerly winds, shifting to westerly; showers and local thunderstorms.

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	62	48	Clear
Calgary	72	42	Cloudy
Winnipeg	72	42	Cloudy
Port Arthur	68	42	Cloudy
Parry Sound	64	42	Clear
Toronto	64	46	Clear
Ottawa	66	44	Clear
Montreal	70	52	Clear
Quebec	68	44	Clear
Father Point	68	44	Clear

Weather Notes. Another depression is crossing the continent from the westward, attended by showery conditions. Scattered showers are reported from Alberta to Manitoba.

WILL ASSIST IN
MOTOR TRANSPORT
OF CANADIAN ARMY

GORDON THOMPSON, son of Dr. Ainley Thompson, Elmwood avenue and Marley Place, who went to Toronto to join mechanical transport section of the Army Service Corps.

London Advertiser
MORNING EDITION.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Morning Edition.
City. 10c per week.
Outside City. 12c per week.
By mail.
\$2.00 per year.
Evening Edition.
City. 10c per week.
Outside City. 12c per week.
By mail.
\$2.00 per year.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
3670—Private Branch Exchange.
3671—Connecting all Departments.
3672—Night Calls.
3673—Job Printing.
To call night numbers use the word "NIGHT" after giving the number.

[Entered at London Postoffice for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.]

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE:
F. W. Thompson, 56 Mail Building.
The London Advertiser Company, Limited.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

WAR AND HOME.

THE terrible nature of war is most felt where human life is most sacred—the home. One of the dispatches to the New York Herald describes the mourning in Berlin. Half the city is draped in black. Among the mourners is the former imperial chancellor, whose brother, Count Von Bulow, was killed at Liege.

"The shadow of the calamitous losses is over the entire city," wrote the correspondent. "Princess Von Lippe, at the Hotel Cumberland, received a telegram at Durne one evening informing her that her two sons had fallen at Liege. Forgetting that she was a princess in a public dining room, she sobbed aloud. Only one word passed her lips—Dead! Later the princess was informed that her two brothers had been killed at Charleroi."

"In Dorotheen Strasse the general staff has opened an information bureau. Piteous scenes are of hourly occurrence, so much so that Dorotheen Strasse is called the Valley of Tears."

"Despair has seized the city. Unless the general staff can soon announce a great victory and give convincing proof that the news is true, there will emerge from the horrid-stricken depths a revolt such as few nations have known."

Consider how many homes in all the countries of the civilized world are "horror-stricken." Consider Belgium, as innocent of causing the war as Canada, with thousands of homes destroyed by the German soldiers. Consider England—"the stately homes of England"—Scotland, "loved at home, revered abroad"—and Ireland, with hearts as kind as any in the world. They all share a grief as deep as any Berlin will have to bear. France, Russia, Serbia—more than half the civilized world is compelled to join the ranks of the "horror-stricken." The destroying angel is no respecter of nations or homes. "Pale death knocks with equal step at the palace of the rich and the cottage of the poor." In our ordinary life and when its step is hastened by the grim monster war, it strikes out right and left regardless of rich and poor, titled and untitled, guilty or innocent—all share the same fate.

Nowhere has it been suggested that the German people are to blame. It is the system of their Government or the Kaiser that is pointed out as the cause. When the war is over Germany will likely be a republic. The price the world has paid to change Germany's form of Government will be a colossal one, so colossal that the "horror-stricken" world that remains will be compelled to work for years to pay.

CURB THE TONGUE.

THE Minister of Militia has issued a rather lengthy circular defining the regular volunteer force of Canada from charges of cowardice. It seems that some people have been criticizing officers in the force, who they say have been strutting around in time of peace with furs and feathers, but who now that there is a demand for their services at war, are not responding to the call. That criticism of this kind has been uttered is possible, though we have not heard it. And that there may be a few cases in which it is justified is also possible. Very probably there are a few officers in the regular army who are very valiant in peace time, and who would be only too glad to do home duty when they are called to active service.

But we doubt if the number in any case is more than a bare fraction. We have no reason to suppose that there are any of these carpet soldiers around this neighborhood. It is easy for some thoughtless critic, when he sees a volunteer officer in his own locality, to get off a little cheap shot at his expense. But usually he does not know what he is talking about. There may be special reasons why the party criticized did not go to the front. We know of cases where volunteer officers have offered their services, but have been refused, because they have not been up to the mark physically. The medical test for active service is far more rigid than for the ordinary volunteer force in peace time, more rigid than any one knows who has not submitted to it. And there may be other reasons in individual cases—domestic and business—which prevent a man offering for service though he may be exceedingly anxious to do so. It will become those who are not doing anything themselves attempting to criticize others, or casting reflections which, or all they know, may be quite undeserved.

But while we advise all home critics to curb their tongues, there are other people who might take the same advice. The Minister of Militia himself is inclined to talk more than is necessary. We are all political opponents as well as friends, ready to give him

credit for his energy in these dangerous days. He has worked and worked effectively in mobilizing the Canadian troops, and we give him all due praise for it. Lord Kitchener also works well, but he does not talk quite so much. Col. Hughes' defense of our volunteers is all right, though perhaps hardly necessary. Their critics are few and obscure, and do not deserve notice. Thousands of people throughout the country would never have known that anybody was finding fault if the Colonel had not told us.

Further, his advice to anybody criticized to answer his critic by personal assault is not very discreet. That, approximately too nearly to the German military policy—authorizing a soldier to answer an offensive word with a blow. We do not want that sort of thing here. In this special case to which the Colonel refers we do not know the particulars. The criticism offered may have been quite unjust. We will assume that it was. And the assault, being provoked, may have been the natural response of a man justly indignant. Admitting all that, the assault was still an offense against the civil law. And while the Minister of Militia might think it justifiable he is unwise when he condones it in a public utterance, giving the offender his blessing and recommends others to follow his example.

In times like these, it is well for people, both high and low, to curb their tongues, to do their duty faithfully, whether on the field or at home, and say as little about it as possible.

ART TREASURES ARE IMPERILED.

LOVERS of the beautiful tremble when they think of what may happen to the art treasures of Europe through the war. Are palaces, cathedrals, picture galleries to go down before torch and shell as the tide of war sweeps through the ancient cities and towns of Belgium, France and Prussia? Already the historic cathedral and chimneys at Malines have been destroyed, and reports from Louvain, a large part of which was burned by the Prussians, say that buildings, noble of architecture and rich in historic interest, have been razed. The damage to Liege by the German siege guns must have been great and in the art museum are paintings of Rubens, Corot, Daubigny and Manet. In architecture, sculpture and painting there are priceless treasures at Aix, Namur, Chalons and Verdun. Chalons especially is likely to suffer heavily, as it is directly in the road of the German advance and the fiercest. One of the most beautiful Gothic cathedrals of Europe is in Chalons, and the chances of its escaping injury, if not destruction, are very small. Rheims, Amiens and Troyes are also famed for castles, palaces and cathedrals that have figured in song and story, and all are within the fighting zone. The aesthetic as well as the industrial will be dealt a severe blow by the war.

Remember Liege, Paris, and do as well!

"On to Paris" is synonymous with "On to death."

Asquith's call to arms is heard by a united empire.

If the Czar drops the "berg" from Lemberg it will be a cold deal.

With Christmas looming up, the tatting brigade will soon begin to mobilize.

Yes, Alphonse, Hamilton "has 'em" too. We mean airships, of course.

The battlefield has yet to yield a tale of the twentieth century man's cowardice.

A home guard, with every citizen understanding how to use a rifle, is the right idea.

At pessimistic m.m.n.s. remember that Jellicoe, Beatty & Co. are still doing business at the old stand.

New Brunswick has donated potatoes for the British armies. "German tried" should be popular at the front.

Parisian sharpshooters brought down two German aeroplanes. That's a pretty fair bag for so early in the season.

It's up to Pottersburg to show its appreciation of Russia's aid in the war by spelling it "Pottersgrad" hereafter.

Always remember this: The worse defeats suffered by English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh the more terrible becomes their determination.

The Germans are living off the land as they go, and they are doing it so thoroughly that there will be nothing left for the return trip.

The deposed Sultan Hamid of Turkey used to be known as the "Devil's Deputy." Since going into exile his mantle appears to have fallen on another monarch's shoulders.

Dispatches tell of a Boy Scout of Liege who captured eleven German spies, killed one Uhlan and captured another, all the time suffering from a broken arm. Sounds like a Henty book.

Irvin Cobb, the noted American humorist, who is acting as a war correspondent, has been arrested by the Germans. No doubt he sees the fun in the situation, but he should be careful, as many a man has laughed himself to death, and we can't afford to lose Cobb.

King Albert of Belgium once worked as a reporter in Brussels. Perhaps he is Tolstoy's "Man of the North," who will prove the man of destiny in the war, according to the Russian Philosopher, he will be a journalist. Anyway, Albert shows a fancy for a fast fight, and with 200,000 men at his back may turn the tide against the Germans.

--and the Worst Is Yet to Come



St. Wellington

American Reporters Describe Scenes in Germany and France

Women, College Students and Children Gathering Harvest in Germany.

A Night Trip Through the Villages of France—Everyone On the Alert.

BY W. H. NEVISON.

[Special Correspondence, via Switzerland.]

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Up and down the pavements and the central garden avenue the Berlin people now pace all day and some of the night. They are far from the favorites, but sometimes one makes a speech.

Every now and then a band of young students and girls go singing down the street waving flags and pushing through the crowd.

They sing Germany's great national songs, "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles." One of the most beautiful of the Old Field Marshal and other echoes of the "War of Liberation" just a century ago.

For a while the crowd runs after them cheering. But another excitement carries them away. A taxi or stand in it flinging out single sheets, printed in large type, with the latest rumor or fact. These are the "Extra-Blätter" of the various newspapers. They are thrown out gratis.

And then a squadron of Uhlans comes, their white pennons wrapped closely round the top of their lances, not showing the black skull that stands for "Death or Glory."

Like all the army, they wear the new uniforms of dull grey, said to be invisible at a short distance, though I doubt if it is so good as greenish khaki. They have grey covers, fully drawn over their helmets to prevent them shining.

The infantry wear them, too, and on their backs both horse and foot wear the brown overcoat tied in a circle round the knapsack of brown hide.

Behind each infantry regiment on the march follow the machine guns, and then the "train" pontoons, field kitchens, baggage wagons, ammunition wagons, ambulances and, finally, the rear guard, which is charged with the task of bringing up the rear.

You folks in America talk about suffering—suffering from high prices. In Berlin they suffer more. It is not merely that in nearly every family some man has gone out to serve, and when the full levy of all between 20 and 60 is complete they estimate about nine million will have gone.

Prices are rushing up fast. The Government has tried to fix the price of wheat and flour, of meat and salt, but still the cost of living is doubled.

The families of the reservists have to live somehow. The Government has issued forms under which a poverty-stricken wife can apply for an allowance, with something extra for every child under fifteen. But it is a hard pinch.

Before mobilization began on August 2 all trains were crowded to bursting. Every well-to-do family was away on holidays, and came hurrying back. All registered baggage was lost. At every station trunks and satchels stood piled up in enormous heaps. The main Friedrich-strasse station is still so crammed that the baggage has overflowed into the square and lies exposed to man and rain.

Germany believes she is fighting for existence, and probably she is right. As I travel through the country and see the well-built houses, the well-cultivated fields, the churches and the woods, I cannot but remember all that Germany had done for the world—her orderly life, her thoughtful literature, her patient scholarship and adventurous science. I see the children of so many generations so neatly dressed, so clean, so well-behaved, so carefully trained in mind and body.

WHAT IS KITCHENER DOING? (Detroit Journal.)

What is Great Britain doing? What is Lord Kitchener, the greatest of living soldiers, doing in Great Britain?

If we had to reckon only with the French and German armies we could conclude at once that the French are losing.

If Kitchener really strikes as he struck at Omdurman and in South Africa to save desperate situations, this desperate French situation may be saved.

Kitchener is a man not of words, but of action. A few weeks ago he said vaguely that 2,000,000 men were needed. Since then he has not said a word.

And the London press, who shares Kitchener's secrecy, have said nothing

Wild Scenes in Streets of St. Petersburg When Germany Declared War on Russia

[From London Daily News.]

[By Denis Garstin.]
[Mr. Garstin, who went to Nijni Novgorod to describe the septennial fair for the Daily News, is the first English correspondent to return with news of the Russian preparations and of the early incidents that were associated with the declaration of war in the land of the Czar. He reached London last night, after an exciting thirteen days' journey through Finland, South Lapland, Sweden and Denmark, and he is writing for the Daily News of the stirring scenes that followed the mobilization of the Russian forces.]

We were sitting in the correspondent's flat in Petersburg, waiting, as ever, for news. But instead of news we heard only rumors—rumors that the Germans had landed at Libau and were concentrating on Petersburg, that Poland was in the enemy's hands, that England had declared war, and had sunk the German fleet, and that England had backed out of her promises, and that we would have to bear the brunt of our country's secession.

Rafferty, the Petersburg correspondent, has a way of jerking out his sentences like news paragraphs; his wife screams out the big-type headlines; and as Rafferty is one of the most reliable sources of information in Russia, his conversation almost reads like an "inspired" announcement.

"Cost of living increases daily," said his wife.

"Although war has only been declared three days," said Rafferty, "the price of food has gone up 25 per cent. The sale of vodka is entirely prohibited, while it is difficult to obtain any form of intoxicant."

"There's the telephone," said his wife, running to it.

"Mob Attacks Embassy," his wife burst in with the news. In a minute or two we had jumped into droshkies and were jolting over the rough, cobbled streets towards St. Isaac's Square.

When we arrived we found the entire square facing the cathedral filled with an immense crowd, all so intently staring at the German embassy that "even a blind man would know which way they're looking," someone said. We arrived during a silence, but soon, as a breaker boomed down an oblique shore, a huge roar rose in the distance and thundered through the crowd.

It was the only definite thing we had heard for days, and, coming from such a crowd of Slavs, who can give their homes, their peace, their lives, and joyfully, for a cause, we were caught in the swirl of excitement and roared too.

Then we looked to see what had occasioned the outburst. Facing us, in emboldened contrast to the crowd, stood the embassy, a huge building, after the new Buckingham Palace style, but simpler and more severe, crested with a group of enormous statues, representing two horses, with two men standing by them—massive, imposing, and exceedingly ugly.

"These figures represent the strength of our Fatherland," someone said. "The year is 1812. The Russians, roaring their applause, were all straining a tip-toe towards that statue, howling, mocking, yelling, 'like wolves,' said a disapprover. Slavs, Jews, Poles, Finns, all united and jubilant because some students had climbed up to the roof, and, mere pignions in comparison, were hacking at these bronze emblems of Germany's strength.

Wreck the Embassy.

A huge Russian, with the voice of a

What Germany and Austria Have Lost in Canada

[From the Canadian Gazette.]

The boasted export trade of Germany is dead. German or Austrian merchant ships on the high seas have either been captured by British warships or are sheltering where they can. Hence the sale of German and Austrian goods to Canada is cut off, while England's merchant ships are still ploughing the high seas. Here, then, is the chance of the British manufacturer and merchant. Assisted by the British preference in trade, we give the details:

What German No Longer Sells to Canada.

The Canadian imports from Germany amounted in 1912-13 to \$14,500,000, and included:

Cotton manufactures, \$1,040,000 (including socks and stockings, \$442,000; lace, white or cream colored, \$227,000).
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc., \$750,000 (including aniline and coal-tar dyes, etc., \$225,000).

Earthenware, etc., \$343,000 (including tableware, \$301,000).
Electric apparatus, \$112,000.
Fancy goods, \$1,128,000 (including lace, lace collars, etc., \$198,000; toys, \$334,000).

Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed, \$377,000.
Fur skins, not dressed, \$1,204,000.
Glass and manufactures of, \$256,000.
Gloves and mittens, \$330,000.
Jewellery, \$175,000.
Iron and steel and manufactures of, \$1,224,000 (including cutlery, \$400,000; machinery, \$282,000; locomotive and

car wheel tyres, \$326,000; tubing, \$340,000).
Zinc and manufactures of, \$340,000.
Lamps, side-lights, head-lights, etc., \$178,000.
Musical instruments, \$193,000.
Paints and colors, \$231,000.
Paper and manufactures of, \$283,000.
Silk and manufactures of, \$275,000.
Sugar, \$310,000.
Tobacco and manufactures, \$186,000.
Woolen manufactures, \$1,080,000 (knitted goods, including knitted underwear, \$104,000; outside garments for women and children, \$148,000; clothing, \$330,000; fabrics, \$285,000).

What Austrian No Longer Sells to Canada.

The Canadian imports from Austria-Hungary amounted in 1912-13 to \$1,700,000, and included:

Breadstuffs, \$295,000.
Butter, 76,000.
Cotton manufactures, 56,000.
Dresses, 74,000.
Electric apparatus, 25,000.
Fancy goods, 36,000.
Glass and manufactures of, 90,000.
Hosiery, 53,000.
Gloves and mittens, 45,000.
Jewellery, 45,000.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, 23,000.
Lamps, side-lights, head-lights, etc., 145,000.
Silk fabrics, 174,000.
Tobacco, pipes, pipe mounts, etc., 153,000.
Furniture, 23,000.
Woolen manufactures, 83,000.

BOGUS PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of the Advertiser.—It is to be hoped that Canadian manufacturers and their friends will not be so selfish or so unwise as to seek to take advantage of the present crisis to create a boycott against all foreign goods. It is a kind of patriotism that too clearly bears the mark of the beast. It would seem fairly reasonable and not unjust to boycott German and Austrian goods, at least in so far as so doing we were not doing ourselves the greater injury. But to boycott goods made in Britain, or France, or Belgium, countries which are fighting in our cause and against our enemies, or goods made in the United States, a country in active sympathy with us, this surely would be the height of ingratitude and selfishness. What a fine opinion, to be sure, the British and French, the Belgians and the Americans, would have of us if we adopted these selfish or foolish suggestions! Let us have no more of such talk.

Yours,
CANADIAN.

Stephens' Ink
is just as good
for fountain
pens as for
ordinary nibs.

Sold by all Stationers
W. G. M. SHEPHERD,
Drummond Building, Montreal,
Sole Agent for Canada.

QUESTION KAISER IS WILSON'S DUTY

The Spectator Says President Should Ask Statement of Attitude Towards Agreements.

[Canadian Press.]
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Spectator, discussing the German operations at Louvain, says:
"We venture to take this opportunity of again suggesting that President Wilson should approach the German Emperor and ask him for a plain declaration of what his intentions are with regard to all the treaties signed in his behalf at the Hague. Those agreements have been shamelessly disregarded so that no earnest man can now place any trust in German promises."
The newspaper says that Englishmen, no matter what Emperor William's answer might be, would have no thought of renouncing the principle that there must be no policy of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."
Wilson's Opportunity.
"Here is Mr. Wilson's opportunity," the Spectator continues. "The United States is strictly neutral—as honestly neutral toward Germany as we are, as toward ourselves. But she is the only neutral great power except Italy, left outside the orbit of war. We earnestly hope that Mr. Wilson, finding himself in this position—particularly since he represents a nation deeply committed to the principles of the Hague—will boldly ask the German Emperor to declare his intentions."
Admit No Evasion.
"Mr. Wilson can act where no one else could, as the spokesman of civilization and of human rights. He should be put to the test of the Emperor of Germany could be asked in a manner that would admit of no misunderstanding or evasion."
Does the German Emperor repudiate the Geneva Convention, and—perhaps ever more binding—the common understanding of Europe that has grown up in the last two years? Or will he repudiate all the Hague conventions? We ought to know. In our opinion the United States owes it to civilization to find out for the rest of the world."

PRINCE TAKES PART IN HARD MARCHING

Future King, at Head of the Grenadiers, Shows the Effect of the Heat.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The crowds in Green Park today had a chance to show their feelings when the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, took part in a hard march with the Grenadier Guards. The Prince of Wales, dressed in a blue uniform, was at the head of the column, followed by the Queen, the King, and the Princess of Wales. The march was held in the heat of the day, and the Prince of Wales was seen to be somewhat fatigued. The Grenadier Guards, in their traditional red tunics and bearskin hats, marched in perfect formation. The King and Queen were seen to be in excellent spirits, and the Prince of Wales was seen to be in good health. The march was a most successful one, and the Prince of Wales was seen to be in good health.

SHARPSHOOTERS CORPS MAY BE ORGANIZED

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—Rifle clubs and home guards are being formed all over Ontario. The latest is the civil service corps of Ontario, started by several ex-service men in the employ of the Government. Today also a meeting of experts in the suits and uniforms of the corps of sharpshooters was held. The corps of sharpshooters is a new organization, and it is hoped that it will be of great use to the Government. The corps is to be organized in the future, and it is hoped that it will be of great use to the Government.

SEE IF THE CHILD'S TONGUE IS COATED

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.
When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the food, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.
You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.
Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grownups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

TURKEY TO CARRY WAR FAR AFIELD?

Diplomats Advised She May Extend Operations to Asia and Africa.

JAPAN MAY BRANCH OUT Will Likely Send Troops To Protect British Interests in Asia.

[Canadian Press.]
WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 4.—Intimations have come to many European diplomats in Washington that hostilities may be extended not only to Italy and the Balkans, should Turkey enter the field, but to the Caucasus, Persia, Egypt and India as well. In such event the presence of Japanese troops and fleets in Western Asia, particularly to assist England in either India or Persia would not be surprising, according to diplomats representing the allied powers. While Japan has confined her present operations against Germany to Kiao Chow and the China Seas, the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it was said, might lead her, after consultation with Great Britain, to extend a helping hand to her ally elsewhere in Asia.
Claims Turkey Will Be Neutral.
A Russian Bey, the Turkish ambassador here, made public a cablegram from his Government, which he interpreted as "conclusive evidence" of the Porte's intentions to remain neutral, but his views were not shared by diplomats representing the Allies. The latter are confident that Turkey is merely delaying an announcement of her intentions while completing military preparations. The ambassador admitted that if Turkey enters the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria she would make her operations as extensive as possible in British and Russian possessions. He thought it not unlikely in such event that Egypt might be invaded. He felt certain Bulgaria would stand by Turkey, but referred to Roumania as an unknown quantity. Greece, it is known, has her army mobilized, ready to strike at Turkey on land and sea.

AYE, 'Twas Grand

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A corporal and two privates of the Black Watch, the famous Scottish regiment, all wounded in the front, were surrounded by a crowd and cheered in the West End today.
The corporal, in telling how his regiment fought, said:
"In the thick of it we were singing Harry Lauder's latest, 'Aye, 'Twas Grand.' All around us were dead and dying. Everywhere German shells burst, and as we peeped away at 'em we sang 'Roamin' in the Gloamin' and 'The Lass o' Killiecrankie.'"
Somebody in the crowd asked what the Jews were doing. The Highlander replied: "Their duty. We had three with us, and bonnie or brave lads I don't wish to see. They fought just splendid."

NOTORIOUS BRIGAND OF MOROCCO DEAD

Raisuli's Operations Once Brought U. S. Fleet to Tangier.
[Canadian Press.]
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Tetuan, Morocco correspondent says that Raisuli, the noted Moorish brigand and pretender to the throne of Morocco, has died in the country between Tetuan and Tangier.
Raisuli gained fame in 1904 when he captured Mr. Perdicaris, an American, near Tangier, and demanded a ransom of \$50,000. Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, demanded of the Sultan of Morocco "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." Perdicaris was released after a ransom of \$15,000 was paid. Raisuli has been the means of no end of trouble in Morocco. He was described as the most picturesque bandit of modern times.

"Ted" Has Left For The Front

Seventh's Mascot on Way to Valcartier.
"Ted," the Seventh's new mascot, is on his way to join his companions-in-arms at Valcartier and will arrive at the camp probably some time tomorrow. He was sent on by the C. P. C. train leaving London at 4:30. He walked to the station with a corporal for escort and there was consigned to the care of the conductor.
Master Ted attracted a good deal of attention as he passed along Dundas and down Richmond streets yesterday. He had been provided with a very fine coat in the form of a Union Jack, and obviously was quite proud of his appearance. Tomorrow a suitably inscribed collar will be purchased for his further adornment and will be shipped separately.

BODY OF "THE SEA WOLF" FOUND IN FALSE CREEK

Believed Jack London's Hero Fell In While Intoxicated.
VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 4.—Captain Alex McLean, hero of Jack London's story of "The Sea Wolf," was found dead today on False Creek. There were no marks of violence on the body and the police believe he fell in while intoxicated.

LADY STRATHCONA'S GIFT

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—A cablegram from London to the Government, announces the donation of \$50,000 by Lady Strathcona, daughter of the late High Commissioner for Canada in London, to be devoted to the maintenance of Strathcona House, which is going as a unit with the Canadian expeditionary force.

OVER 100,000 MEN GERMANY'S LOSSES

Correspondent Says Country Has Changed From Optimism to Mourning.

[Canadian Press.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Tribune's Copenhagen correspondent, Count Rudolf Ehrenberg, cables as follows:
"I have just returned from a trip through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg, and other large German cities. In spite of the difficulties of transportation and the suspicious reception of foreigners, I was able closely to observe the condition of the country and the state of the people.
"At the outset, during the period of general mobilization, the whole country resembled an armed camp. Soldiers were everywhere, and ordinary railway traffic was suspended to allow their trains to pass. There was much bustle and activity and unbounded optimism for the front. No thought but of speedy victory entered the minds of the great mass of the German middle classes.
"A Land of Mourning.
"Now Germany is a land of universal mourning. Black is the predominant color. The train which conveyed me from the capital to Hamburg was full of weeping women in black. Women in Germany are either desolate or racked by the torture of suspense. Each knock at the front door causes a panic in every household, for it may be the dreadful official message announcing the death or mutilation of a husband, or son, or brother.
"Germany has called in her last line of reserves, and every household is directly concerned in the war. In some families, all the male members are at the front. The losses have been colossal, and the suppression of public life by the authorities has not concealed the extent of the toll in human lives which Germany is forced to pay for the Kaiser's policy. For local lists are still published, and had news travels fast so that a fairly accurate, though probably still incomplete idea of the number of casualties exists.
"More Than 100,000 Killed.
"I believe I will be within the mark in stating that more than 100,000 German soldiers already have been killed in various battles on the eastern frontier, the western frontier and in Belgium and in France. Heavily in the continuous fighting between the Mons and Charleroi lines and in the present forces moving on Paris."

PLANS COMPLETED FOR LOCAL DAY OF PRAYER

Ministerial Alliance Decides To Conduct Two Special Meetings in Auditorium.

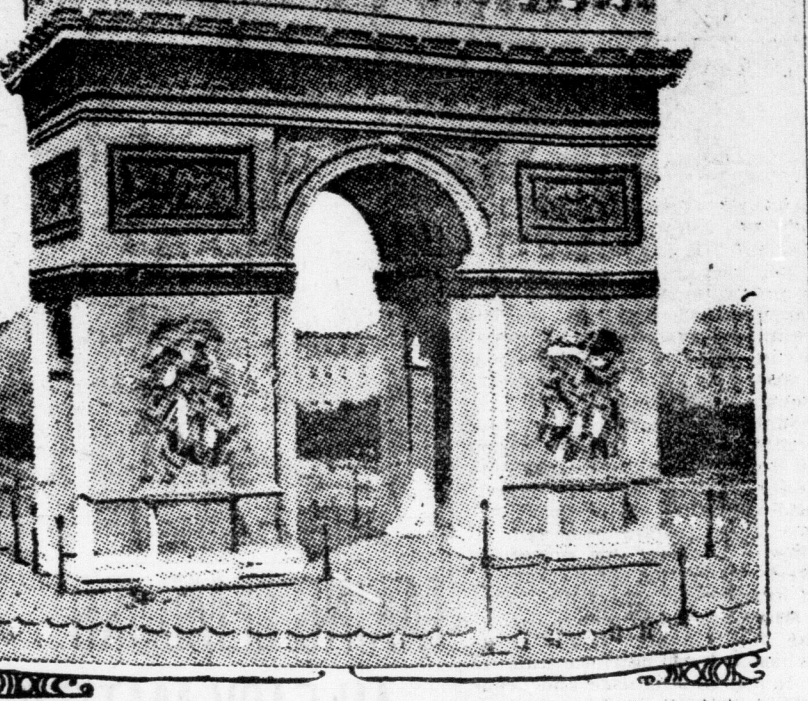
At a special meeting of the London Ministerial Alliance held in the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday afternoon it was decided, in accordance with the request of the various heads of the Protestant churches in Canada, to set apart Wednesday, Sept. 9, as a day of contrition and prayer in London.
Two Special Services.
The Alliance will conduct two special services next Wednesday in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, to which the public is cordially invited. The meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock will be under the supervision of Rev. J. H. Boyd, of the Adelaide Street Baptist Church. The meeting from 4:30 to 5:30 will be under the direction of Rev. G. N. Hazen, of Wellington Street Methodist Church.
Each minister will earnestly request tomorrow that every member of his congregation will have recourse to special private prayer next Wednesday, as well as holding family worship.

INDORSED PATRIOTIC FUND

The Ministerial Alliance also heartily indorsed the Patriotic Fund campaign and will do all in its power to further the success of the fund. Some of the ministers thought that the fund should embrace other needy families, as well as those of the soldiers, but that those dependent on the soldiers should receive the preference.

Rev. W. R. McIntosh, president of the Alliance, occupied the chair.

Famous Paris Structures Which May Feel the Scorch of the Enemy's Shells.



THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH, the great monument to Napoleon's conquests. It stands in the center of the Place de l'Etoile, from which twelve magnificent avenues radiate. The arch stands over 150 feet high, and is ornamented with scenes from Napoleon's victories, and engraved with the names of 172 battles in which he triumphed.



The dome beneath which rests the great tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte. It is part of the HOTEL DES INVALIDES, which was started by Louis XIV, as a home for old soldiers, and is considered one of the most imposing structures in Paris.

TWO FRENCH AVIATORS BRING GERMAN DOWN

Sent Charge of Grapeshot Into Aeroplane's Wings, Smashing It to Pieces.

BORDEAUX, via London, Sept. 4.—The Petit Girondin states that when a German Taube aeroplane tried to approach Paris today it was attacked near Vincennes by two French aviators. The French aviators sent a charge of grape shot into the wings of the Taube, smashing it to pieces.
None Over Paris.
PARIS, Sept. 4.—6:30 p.m.—Crowds again today gathered in all the open places in the city watching for the customary appearance of a German aeroplane, but none appeared.
A French aviator went up and delighted the crowds by manoeuvring over the Place de l'Opera several times. He finally disappeared in a southwesterly direction amid the cheering of the spectators.

GERMAN ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—1:55 a.m.—The War Office at Bordeaux late last night sent the following communication to the Press Bureau here:
"On our left the enemy appears to neglect Paris to pursue its turning movement. It has reached Laferte-sous-Courbe (Department of Seine-et-Marne, 11 miles east of Meaux), passed Rheims and descended on the west bank of the river in Argonne. This manoeuvre has not succeeded today more than on preceding days."
"On our right in Lorraine and in Vosges the fighting proceeds with alternative fortunes. Maubeuge, which is being violently bombarded, resists vigorously."

GERMANS SUSTAIN CHECKS.

Earlier in the day this communication was issued by the military government of Paris:
"The movements of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without contact taking place. In the district of Verdun the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops won fresh partial successes. The general situation is little changed."

CAVALRY ADVANCE REPULSED.

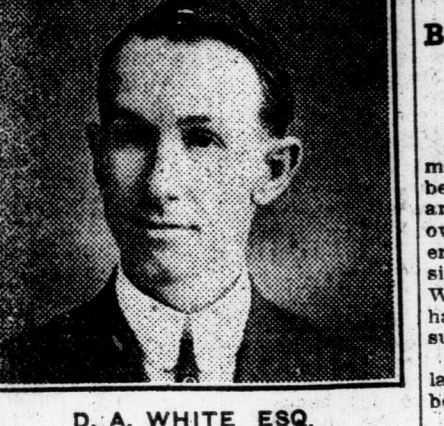
A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Antwerp, reaching here by way of Ostend, says that it seems that the attempt of the Germans to envelope the left wing of the allies has been frustrated.
A big force of German cavalry advancing on Compeigne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery.
The correspondent says: "It is learned on good authority that the advance movement of the German right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin. A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compeigne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allies' left wing was frustrated."

CARDINAL FARRATA SECRETARY OF STATE

ROME, Sept. 4.—It is officially announced that Cardinal Dominic Ferrata has been appointed papal secretary of state.
Cardinal Dominic Ferrata, the newly-appointed papal secretary of state was born in 1847 at Montefascone, Italy. His work as papal nuncio at Paris and as prefect of the congregation of bishops in Rome stamped him as a finished diplomat. He presided over the Extraordinary Congress held last year at Malta. In 1901, when the late Cardinal Damiani resigned as papal secretary of state, Cardinal Ferrata was mentioned as a likely candidate for the office.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF ASTHMA

Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He Tried "Fruit-a-tives."



D. A. WHITE, ESQ., 21 Wallace Avenue, Toronto.

"Having been a great sufferer from Asthma for a period of fifteen years (sometimes having to sit up at night for weeks at a time), I began the use of 'Fruit-a-tives.' These wonderful tablets relieved me of Indigestion, and through the continued use of same, I am no longer distressed with that terrible disease, Asthma, thanks to 'Fruit-a-tives' which are worth their weight in gold to any one suffering as I did. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers from Asthma, which I believe is caused or aggravated by indigestion."

D. A. WHITE, For Asthma, for Hay Fever, for any trouble caused by excessive nervousness, due to Impure Blood, Faulty Digestion or Constipation, take "Fruit-a-tives." 50c a box, 8 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. Sent at once from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

UTILITIES COMMISSION MAKES \$5,000 DONATION

Officially Appropriated That Sum From Hydro-Electric Department Surplus.

The public utilities commission officially appropriated \$5,000 yesterday afternoon out of the funds of the hydro-electric department for the patriotic fund. This amount was announced as the commission's donation by Sir Adam Beck at the mass meeting on Monday night. Sir Adam had prevailed upon the provincial commission to allow the local commission to give this sum, although in law such donations are illegal. Outside of routine matters this was the only business the commission transacted yesterday.

BELGIAN CARDINAL ASKED TO RETRACT

Comments on Destruction of Louvain Rouses Austrian Ambassador.

[Canadian Press.]
PARIS, Sept. 5.—3:05 a.m.—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Rome says that the Austrian Ambassador there asked Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, who was in Rome attending the conclave, to retract a declaration which the Cardinal had made concerning the destruction of Louvain by the Germans.
The Cardinal refused and the ambassador declared that the former need not count upon safe conduct for his return trip to Malines.
Cardinal Mercier started for France immediately, in company with Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN NEAR PRESTON

Ties and Telegraph Poles Were Placed on Tracks.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
PRESTON, Sept. 4.—A big telegraph pole and half a dozen ties were found on the tracks of the Galt, Preston and Hepple line early today. The first tie was discovered by Motorman Roth across the rails near Freeport. The electric train was not travelling fast, and the motorman easily stopped in time to avoid trouble.
At three other points he found ties, and near Preston a big pole was discovered across the rails.
The police are working on the case. Dr. Ratz, who is an officer in the Twenty-Ninth Regiment, has been notified to hold himself in readiness to go to the front as a member of the medical corps.

KINTORE IS AFTER CUP

[Special to The Advertiser.]
KINTORE, Sept. 4.—The Kintore ball team trimmed the nine from the eleventh line of East Nissouri yesterday by a score of 12 to 2. Sam Lee, of London, umpired. If Kintore beats Hickson they win the Reebitt cup.
Miss Minnie Henderson, of Brantford, is home to spend Labor Day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson.
Miss Nora Armstrong entertained the Mission Band of the Presbyterian Church to a social tea tonight.
Miss T. Holmes, teacher of S. S. No. 2, East Nissouri, is spending the weekend with her parents near Ingersoll.
While driving to Thorndale today Mr. Walter Armstrong's horses got frightened at something on the side of the road and began to run away. While running they got tangled in the line. Mr. Armstrong tried to free them, but they ran into a barbed wire fence and one horse was badly cut.

German Aeroplane Picked Up at Sea Off English Coast

[Canadian Press.]
HARWICH, Eng., Sept. 4.—A submarine has brought in a German airman and his mechanical equipment, rescued today from their fallen aeroplane 80 miles off the coast. After rescuing the men, the submarine sank the aeroplane.

ASSEMBLY MODERATOR CITES CANADA'S DUTY

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 4.—Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in an address last night, said there was only one course for Canada to pursue at the present time, and that was shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the Empire. He condemned newspapers which sought to make partisan capital out of the crisis which faces the Empire. Rev. Dr. Herridge said the fight was one of right against might and a supreme opportunity for the church was presented in the situation.

BEANS SPOILED BY TOO HEAVY RAINS

[Special to The Advertiser.]
BRUCEFIELD, Sept. 4.—Several farmers of this locality who commenced bean cutting operations a few days ago are now suffering a considerable loss owing to the recent heavy rains. Several in this vicinity have from four to six acres lying upon the ground, while the wheat sowing operations have been somewhat delayed.
Such fruits as pears and plums are in abundance in this locality this season. So large a quantity has not been known in years past.
Several from town and surrounding district are attending the Toronto exhibition this week.

THE CHIEF DESIGNER'S NEW FALL MODELS

What Gentlemen Will Wear This Season—The New Suitings and Overcoatings as Shown in the Semi-Ready Tailoring and Imported British Wools—the Finest Fabrics.

All the new style models for fall and winter have arrived at the Semi-Ready store. The chief designer, in writing to a friend in town, proudly proclaimed his productions as the best he had ever evolved in his long experience.
The English note is predominant in the fall fashions for men and the new fabrics are of beauty and harmony. The pure English models are best depicted in the three-button soft roll coat, with peaked lapel, and noticeably form-fitting, yet destined to give the effect of a comfortable lounge suit. The younger set have always found the new attractions worth while in the Semi-Ready line, but for those who prefer the more conventional business and professional suits, the Semi-Ready designs are ever attractive.
The colors for fall, usually with a dominant brown effect, will this season give place to a noticeable green, which will add a touch of brightness and warmth to the more sombre brown. There are some charming examples of the weaver's art in green-blue effects, and some very beautiful broken plaids in dark grey, tastefully woven with green.
Norfolk jackets are appreciably gaining in vogue, and like the Canadian ulster, they are essentially suited to the rigorous outdoor climate of Canada.
Fall and winter overcoatings are shown in a profusion of patterns and fabrics, with a choice which will meet every fancy.
The shawl collar, at first shown only in the Canadian ulster, has taken a place with the less weighty fall-overcoat, and a neat garment of the Chesterfield type, with patch pockets, will prove an attractive creation.
The Balmacaan, a revival of the old-time Raglan, has a touch of the army swagger, and for a time the military touch in clothes will find favor with the younger set.
Without much departure from the regular lines, the full dress suits and tuxedos are and will be in the Semi-Ready style showing have some delicate and dainty touches.
It has always been the purpose of the Semi-Ready designers to adhere closely to the immaculate and chaste creations in both fabric and fashion. The leaders in any line must ever consider the true note in art, avoiding that which is faddy and fast fading by its lack.
With the price in the pocket, and the trade label, which gives to each customer an aiding faith in each purchase, the vogue of Semi-Ready tailoring has made its way into the homes of Tailors and manufacturers from England and from the United States have journeyed to Canada to study the "secrets" of its success, and yet have sensed the fact that its fuller success lies not in secrecy, but rather in excessive candor.
T. L. Haygarth invites every man who likes art and who desires comfort and good value in clothes to call and see the new Semi-Ready creations—not necessarily to buy, but simply to study and to know.
The home of Semi-Ready in London is at 182 Dundas street, and this is the only store in the city where the genuine Semi-Ready tailoring can be seen in the new autumn and winter models.

Sturdy boys are built on KRUMBLES



Off to school well fed and happy! KRUMBLES does not overtax digestion—its crispness is a delight—its nourishment makes for many development.

Try KRUMBLES on your boys entirely at our risk. If they don't like it your grocer will give you back your money—cheerfully, too.

KRUMBLES in a WAXTITE package, 13c., 2 for 25c., is a genuine economy.

W. K. Kellogg

This signature on every package is your guarantee that KRUMBLES is packed and backed by the manufacturer of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, the largest selling ready-cooked cereal food in the world.
Canadian Office W. K. KELLOGG CEREAL CO. 59 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

THE DOMINION BANK

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED

It is more convenient to have the Dominion Bank collect your sale notes than to try to do so yourself.

When you have a sale, have the notes made payable at the Dominion Bank, and deposit them here for collection.

Such collections are made on most favorable terms.

LONDON BRANCH: Richmond and Dundas Sts. E. C. BOWKER, Manager.

EAST END BRANCH: Dundas and Rectory Sts. E. C. BOWKER, Manager.

FIRE, accidental Liability, Plate Glass, AUTO.

MOBILE, Boilers, Marine, WIND STORM, Merchandise, Floater, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

Bonds, Contractors' Bonds, Burglar, and Occupancy.

THE LOCAL MARKET

The local market this morning was the largest Saturday market for some time. Vegetables being especially abundant. There was a good demand, however, which kept the prices up. Apples were plentiful, and sold from 40c to 75c a bushel. Corn and potatoes were in great demand.

The dairy hall was crowded to capacity. Eggs were firm at 25c a dozen, though a few of the farmers' wives were selling at 25c a dozen. Butter was in demand and sold at 35c per lb.

Live hogs took a drop of 25c a cwt. and are now selling at \$9.75 per cwt. This is due to the slump on the Toronto market.

Butchers' meats were firm, with a large supply and a demand for some. The number of fine hams for sale at 10c a dozen.

Two loads of hay went at \$15 per ton. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. New oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Old oats, per cwt., \$1.35 to \$1.35.

Grain, per bushel. Wheat, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05. New oats, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05. Old oats, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05.

Vegetables. Potatoes, new, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05. Potatoes, old, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05. Potatoes, new, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05.

Peaches, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05. Apples, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05. Apples, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.05.

Hay, per ton, \$13.00 to \$13.00. Straw, per ton, \$7.00 to \$7.00. Straw, per ton, \$7.00 to \$7.00.

Butter, per cwt., \$27.00 to \$27.00. Butter, per cwt., \$27.00 to \$27.00. Butter, per cwt., \$27.00 to \$27.00.

Eggs, per cwt., \$2.00 to \$2.00. Eggs, per cwt., \$2.00 to \$2.00. Eggs, per cwt., \$2.00 to \$2.00.

Live Stock. Hogs, per cwt., \$9.75 to \$9.75. Hogs, per cwt., \$9.75 to \$9.75. Hogs, per cwt., \$9.75 to \$9.75.

Sheep, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$10.00. Sheep, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$10.00. Sheep, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$10.00.

Cattle, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$10.00. Cattle, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$10.00. Cattle, per cwt., \$10.00 to \$10.00.

Poultry. Chickens, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00. Chickens, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00. Chickens, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00.

Dressed birds, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00. Dressed birds, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00. Dressed birds, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00.

Butcher's meats, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00. Butcher's meats, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00. Butcher's meats, per lb., \$1.00 to \$1.00.

Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83.

Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83.

Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83.

Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83.

Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83. Wheat, per cwt., \$1.83 to \$1.83.

Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Oats, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Barley, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48. Flax, per cwt., \$1.48 to \$1.48.

TIMES KEEPS ON DEMANDING NEWS

Points to German Use of the Press—Asquith's Speech Immediately Has an Effect.

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—5:02 a.m.—The Times, speaking editorially of the use of the press in the war, said that the Government had been making arrangements to make use of the press in the war.

The country has now been at war for a month, and during that period the public has been furnished with only one adequate official statement regarding the land operations of the most powerful army Great Britain ever sent to the continent. During the remainder of this week no further information is expected.

Mission of the Press. "In time of an unprecedented crisis the press has a great patriotic duty to perform. It has to stimulate and deepen the public interest in the struggle which is bound to last a very long time, and on which the fate of the Empire depends."

Germany is well aware of the influence of the press and uses it to the utmost.

Asquith Effective. The speech of Mr. Asquith, who has started a campaign in which all political leaders are taking part, the recruiting was the most stirring effect has been almost immediate, as the recruiting stations have been crowded all evening.

Besides the Prince of Wales fund for the relief of dependents of soldiers, who have been raised for those who have been in the war, the day appealed for money to provide work for women and today she received \$100,000 from the subscribers.

Still Less News. [Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 5.—5:32 a.m.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Paris said that the Russian advance on Lemberg was being reported.

Apparently there are still Germans in Paris, as a notice has been displayed informing Germans and Austrians that they must present themselves at the St. Louis railway station by 10 o'clock, in order that they may be transported elsewhere.

Lying Dispatches. "We continue to receive the facsimile we publish today of a communication purporting to emanate from a member of the Times staff, a person who has been in the habit of sending us communications has been published in hundreds of newspapers in Western America."

Germany has even approached the Times and other English newspapers, offering for publication the release of their general staff upon the military operations.

Our Government has done nothing to counter these activities. In a month we have received from Petrograd infinitely more information than from our own war office."

British Soldiers. (Continued from Page One.) "The war is very hard on the horses, and the condition of some of the poor beasts which are passing southward toward Paris would better not be described. Nevertheless, the army is still fit in every sense of the word, and its transport is intact and fills the road with a column of motor vans nearly six miles long."

Country Devastated. "Our soldiers are all right, but the people whom we pity are the thousands of fugitives who have been swept up and down the roads by the marching armies like wind-blown leaves. The country through which the armies have passed is devastated. Dynamited bridges and tunnels mark the retreat of the army. The villages are marked by the ruins of the German war machine. The army is now almost in the French would do well to destroy the crops themselves rather than leave them to the enemy."

The weather has been splendid, blazing hot days and perfect moonlight nights—ideal holiday weather. These nights of the moon have not been wasted by the German war machine. The army is now almost in the French would do well to destroy the crops themselves rather than leave them to the enemy."

Germany in a Hurry. "That the Germans are in a great hurry is evident. They advance regardless of risks and sacrifices, crushing down resistance by the weight of numbers and carried forward by the hope of striking a mortal blow at the western foe before the eastern enemy is able to open the gates of Berlin. The speed with which they advance is the cause of constant wonder to people who know the country and the distances."

At a village where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea.

Take Strong Course. The march of the Germans right on Paris is notable for its straight course as well as its celerity and force. Leaving Lille, Arras, Amiens and Compiègne, they have made no detour to the right or left. The official military map of military operations shows the area of German operations moving southward in a line from Lille to Compiègne, a line which is almost mathematically straight. West of that line the Germans practically have not been seen.

Peace in Beauvais. "At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in infinite peace. A few days ago no tramp would have dared to halt there. The allies' troops felt back, and save for rear guard actions the Germans seem to have been marching from La Fere to the sea."

GERMANS CLAIM PARIS OUTPOSTS

Say Only Two Forts Remain Untaken and They Threatened.

LONDON IS DISAPPOINTED

Had Hoped That the Enemy's Advance Had at Least Been Checked.

[Canadian Press.] London, Sept. 4.—11:15 p.m.—What has been described as the arrowhead of the German army, which has been slowly forcing its way through the Anglo-French armies toward Paris, has made further progress, according to the German official report issued today, and has now driven the allies back behind Compiègne.

La Fere has been captured without resistance, says the German statement, and the exception of Compiègne, which is now being attacked, and Maubeuge, the outposts are now in the hands of the invaders. The German army, too, are being made in the direction of the Paris fortifications, which will, if the German accounts are correct, be the next step of the allied armies.

News a Disappointment. This news was a great disappointment here, where earlier reports from Paris to the effect that the Germans had suffered a check near Verdun, led to the hope that the advance had at last been stopped.

In Lorraine and the Vosges region, where the German forces were weakened to strengthen their right flank, the French contain a message from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), in which a high Russian military official is quoted as follows: "When the war began, Austria was our most serious enemy, because, except for four army corps sent against Serbia, her entire army was directed against us."

Now that Serbia has annihilated four Austrian corps at Shabatz, and we have decisively defeated 200,000 men between the Vistula and the Dniester, ten Russian army corps are sufficient to hold the Austrians in check, leaving us twenty corps (400,000 men) free to launch against Germany."

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Light, and which escaped in a damaged condition when three of our destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly injured that they went down before reaching that port.

Circle Antwerp. Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of the war, is again the scene of fighting. German advances indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Light, and which escaped in a damaged condition when three of our destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly injured that they went down before reaching that port.

Circle Antwerp. Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of the war, is again the scene of fighting. German advances indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Light, and which escaped in a damaged condition when three of our destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly injured that they went down before reaching that port.

Circle Antwerp. Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of the war, is again the scene of fighting. German advances indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Light, and which escaped in a damaged condition when three of our destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly injured that they went down before reaching that port.

Circle Antwerp. Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of the war, is again the scene of fighting. German advances indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Light, and which escaped in a damaged condition when three of our destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly injured that they went down before reaching that port.

Circle Antwerp. Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of the war, is again the scene of fighting. German advances indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Light, and which escaped in a damaged condition when three of our destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly injured that they went down before reaching that port.

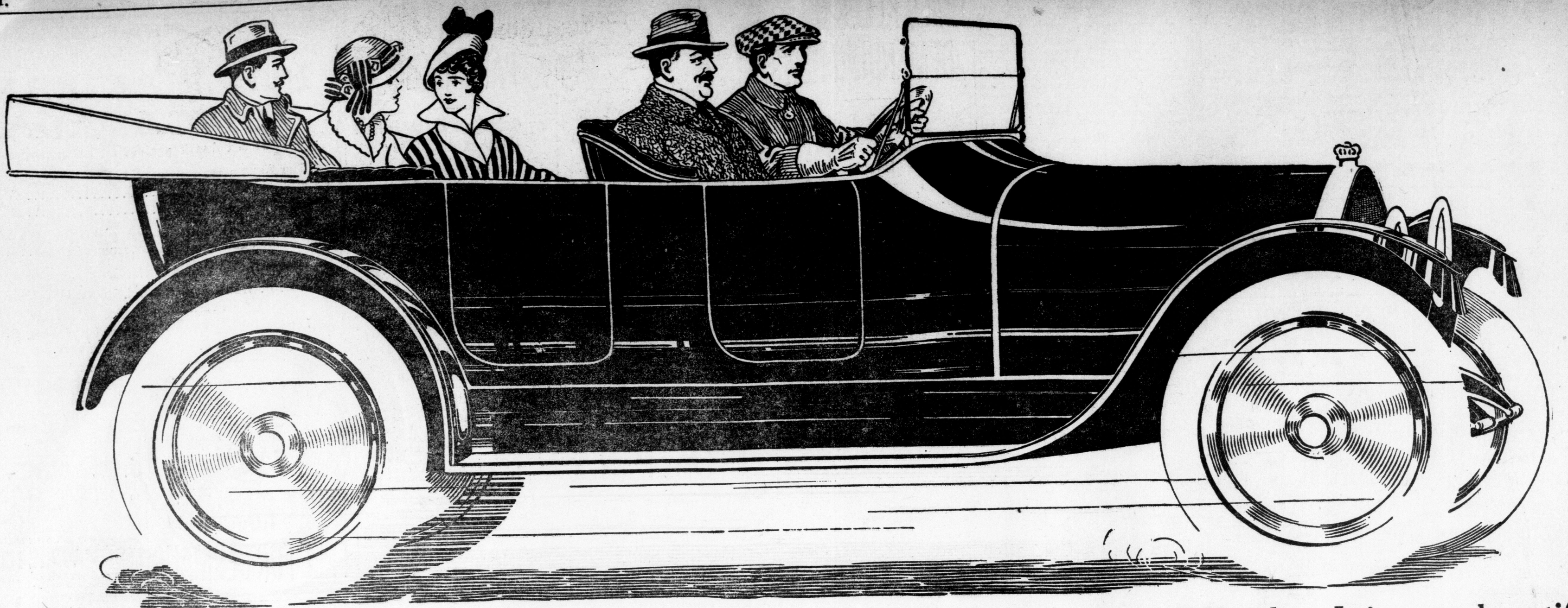
Circle Antwerp. Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of the war, is again the scene of fighting. German advances indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Light, and which escaped in a damaged condition when three of our destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly injured that they went down before reaching that port.

Circle Antwerp. Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of the war, is again the scene of fighting. German advances indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Light, and which escaped in a damaged condition when three of our destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly injured that they went down before reaching that port.

Circle Antwerp. Belgium, which saw so many



The New 1915 Russell-Knight

"Six-48" - Gives More
\$4500

"Four-32" - Worth More
\$2650 - Costs Less

A birds-eye view of the Russell Works and Offices at West Toronto. 19 buildings--8 acres of floor-space--up-to-date machinery--1500 skilled men--devoted to the production of Russell cars.

Three years refining has improved the Russell-Knight. It is more beautiful. More comfortable. More convenient. More powerful. More economical.

Better by three years service to hundreds of owners. More efficient at every point.

New beauty in its European stream line body. In its new domed fenders. Its smooth sides. Its wide free doors with concealed hinges.

Convenience in every detail. In the Bijur two-unit electric starting and lighting system. The engine-driven tire pump. Left drive. Centre control. New instrument board. Pressure fuel-feed, with sight gauge and tank at rear.

More efficient Knight motor with new dual ignition. 15% more power--same size and weight. Saves gasoline and oil.

New economy in chassis construction. Improved full-floating rear axle with silent worm-bevel gears saves power. Light weight saves tires. Staunchness saves repairs.

Surplus strength in every part. Deep channel frame. One-piece, drop-forged I-beam front axle. Pressed steel rear-axle housing. Special imported grey iron cylinders.

Silico-manganese steel springs. Chrome-nickel-steel crankshafts, driving shafts and gears. They last for years.

New comfort built into the Russell-Knight. Long wheel base. Large wheels. Long springs. 12 inch deep upholstery. Special cushion springs. You really ride in the Russell--not on top. Tonneau heater gives limousine comfort in touring car.

Superior design--high-grade materials--accurate workmanship--lasting finish--and complete equipment--make this a perfectly balanced car.

There is none better built.

\$1,000 duty cannot add one cent of worth.

The new Russell-Knight gives you the maximum of Service, Satisfaction and Safety.

Ride in any other car--then

Ride in the new Russell-Knight.

Important Russell-Knight Improvements

New European Stream-Line Body.
New two-unit, Electric Starting and Lighting System.
Electric Double-bulb Searchlights.
New Dual Ignition.
Improved Full-Floating Rear Axle with Worm-Bevel Gears.
15% More Efficient Motor.
Improved Oiling System.
New Instrument Board.
Improved Engine-Driven Tire Pump.
Improved Tonneau Heater.
Finest quality Top.
Collins Side Curtains opening with doors.
Built-in Ventilating, Rain Vision Windshield.
Warner Speedometer and Clock.
Electric (Klaxon) Horn.
Improved Rear Tire Carrier.
Spare Demountable Rim.
Gasoline Sight-Gauge.



Works and Executives Offices
WEST TORONTO

RUSSELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY LIMITED

Russell Cars on display at the
Canadian National Exhibition

LONDON HAS CHANCE TO WIN PENNANT

Victory Places Tecumsehs a
Half Game Behind Ottawa.

LINNEBORN AND SNYDER

Brought Locals Victory in the
Tenth Inning, Which
May Mean Flag.

CANADIAN LEAGUE.

IF	Win	Loss	Tie
Ottawa	23	12	5
London	23	12	5
St. Catharines	19	13	4
Toronto	19	13	4

[BY SCOTTY.]

Hats off to Jack Snyder and London's speedy second-sacker, Eddie Linneborn! Thanks to these two players, London now has a chance to cop the Canadian League championship as they are now half a game behind Ottawa. It all happened in the Indians' half of the tenth inning, when, after Jack Snyder had batted out a two-bagger to George Ort, Eddie Linneborn sent a sacrifice fly to Left-Fielder Trout, scoring the London backstop, which incidentally sent George Ort's 8 to 2, and once more placed the Tecumsehs back in the league race. Ort's Rowdy Aggregation. George Ort and his hirlings gave one of the best exhibitions of rowdy baseball that has been witnessed in Tecumseh Park for many a day, and all because Umpire Bedford called Snyder catcher sent a long fly out towards centre. Ort tore after it and fell as he touched the sphere, apparently "trapping" the ball, to use baseball slang. The Beaver manager promptly lifted his left hand, which contained the pill, in the air. "Safe," announced Umpire Bedford. Ort, with his employees, made a race for Bedford. The umpire was surrounded at the plate as Bedford meted a fine to each offending player. Tecumsehs Scored First. Eddie Lamy's single to Ort in the second was the beginning of trouble for Kiley. Munn sacrificed, and the skater advanced. Neale batted one for three

Notes of the Game

'Twas a bad day for Umps. Bedford.

It was ladies' day, but George Ort and his rowdies used language that was disgusting to many an ear. More than one lady was seen to leave the stands after some of the Beavers gave vent to their feelings. Bedford taxed Ort \$10, Harkins \$10, Auld \$5 and Moseley \$5, when he chased them out of the game in London's half of the tenth inning for disputing his decision on Snyder's double.

Toronto players who participated in the rowdy tenth-inning scene will be hailed into court.

Three former Toronto Internationals were on the Beavers' line-up, namely: Hunt, Isaacs and Sullivan.

It was the smallest crowd of the season, owing to the bad weather.

The Tecumsehs now have a chance for the pennant.

Schaeffer, in the third round, passed Lamy to Munn. His judgment was good; the Wobly Leaguer ranned, ending the inning.

Two games today--a bumper crowd should be on hand.

Eddie Linneborn's sacrifice fly turned the trick, sending Snyder across the plate with the winning run.

Perhaps Ort became peeved when the London batters made him chase a couple of long hits in the early innings.

When Eddie Steiger passed Kiley in the second round, he started trouble that resulted in Toronto tying the score.

The Butts boys, Jackie and Jimmie, were on hand.

TORONTO, 3; PROVIDENCE, 2.

TORONTO, Sept. 4.--Rogge beat Providence in the opening game of the series today, 3 to 2. The hits and in pitching allowed only three hits and in addition Rogge drove in the winning run in the ninth with a timely single.

By innings: R.H.E.
Toronto..... 000 020 000--2 3 1
Providence..... 000 000 000--0 0 0
Batteries--Rogge and Kitchell; Mays and Onslow.

Stolen bases--Herbauer, Neale. Two-bagger--Snyder. Hits--Ort Kiley 4 in 2, off Schaeffer 5 in 8 2-3. First on base--off Steiger 4, off Schaeffer 1. Struck out--by Kiley 1, by Schaeffer 5, by Steiger 3. Left on bases--Toronto 7, London 4. First on errors--Toronto 2, London 1. Hit by pitcher--By Steiger 1, Ort 1. Time--1:32. Umpire--Bedford.

GIANTS MAINTAIN THEIR LEAD IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE

Marty O'Toole, Recently Purchased From Pittsburg, Made
His Initial Appearance in a New York Uniform
and Pitched His Mates to a Victory.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

IF	Win	Loss	Tie
New York	368	359	354
Boston	368	359	354
Chicago	332	324	328
St. Louis	318	324	312
Pittsburg	475	467	471
Philadelphia	462	454	458
Brooklyn	458	450	454
Cincinnati	459	451	454

BRONX, Sept. 4.--New York made it three out of four so far in the series with Brooklyn, winning today's game by a score of 4 to 3. Marty O'Toole, recently acquired by the Giants from Pittsburg, made his initial appearance for New York, and was on the winning side. Larry Doyle's four hits figured largely in the victory. Manager Robinson, Captain Daubert and Shortstop Egan, of Brooklyn, were put out of the game for disputing decisions. Score: R.H.E.
New York..... 000 011 020--4 11 1
Brooklyn..... 010 000 020--3 10 1
O'Toole and McLean; Meyers, Reulbach, Allen and McCarty.

CUBS LOST FINAL. CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.--Chicago dropped their final game of the season on the local grounds to Cincinnati today by a score of 4 to 2. Cheney's wildness was mainly responsible for the defeat of O'Day's team. Score: R.H.E.
Chicago..... 100 001 000--2 7 2
Cincinnati..... 000 010 30X--4 5 0
Cheney and Archer; Douglass and Gonales.

PETES BEAT CARDS. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.--Pittsburg won

another game from St. Louis today. It was a pitchers' battle, Harmon excelling Sallee by holding St. Louis to four hits. Konetsky had 23 chances at first and accepted 22 of them. Score: R.H.E.
Pittsburg..... 000 000 200--2 5 1
St. Louis..... 000 100 000--1 4 2
Batteries--Harmon and Gibson; Sallee and Wingo.

BRVES WON OVERTIME CONTEST. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.--It required twelve innings for Boston to defeat Philadelphia today by a score of 4 to 3. James was hit hard, but he was given grand support, a wonderful one-hand catch by Cameron off Cravath's bat to the centre field wall saving the game in the tenth inning. Manager Doolin and Parkert were sent off the field for kicking, when the latter was called out on strikes in the fourth inning. Score: R.H.E.
Boston..... 400 000 000 011--5 8 4
Philadelphia..... 001 030 000 010--5 13 5
Batteries--James and Gowdy; Mayer, Tincup, Alexander and Killifer.

PENDRIE'S SINGLE SCORED RUN THAT DEFEATED PETES. HAMS, Had Game Clinched Until Biptont. men Got to Shears in Ninth Round.

HAMILTON, Sept. 4.--Pendrie's single in the tenth inning sent Baldwin single with the winning run in today's game with Peterboro. Hamilton had the game clinched in the early stages, but in the ninth the Petes got to Shears and tied the score. Score: R.H.E.
Hamilton..... 110 000 004 0--4 12 4
Peterboro..... 022 100 010 1--7 12 0
Batteries--Pendrie and Kelly; Miller, Shears, Dougherty and Fisher.

THE BEST THERE IS--ARAB CIGARS AT ALL STORES.

HOP--- By a Smoker

Variety being the spice of life, the Shaamen drop a game ever and anon to break the monotony of existence.

One horrible example of wasted endeavor is the case of the young man who forged a check in order to see Petes in the act of playing ball.

Hank O'Day has concluded that even an umpire's job is an improvement over managing a ball team for one C. Webb Murphy.

Midge Craven avers that he is getting ready to win the Canadian League championship, demonstrating that some persons like to kid themselves.

Baseball scribes in Brantford labor under the impression that a baseball manager need not necessarily be a collector of antiques.

If it is true that the worm thinks, said worm has it on some Canadian league ballplayers.

Why is it that 2 out four or five days prior to the Canadian league closing every pitcher in the game begins to warm up to the situation and pitch the greatest ball of the year?

Monday is special day over in Tecumseh park. Nothing doing but two ball games.

THEY BROKE EVEN. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.--St. Louis and Kansas City entered the ninth inning tied, the visitors taking the first, 1 to 0, and St. Louis the second 2 to 1. Score: R.H.E.
St. Louis..... 010 000 000--1 8 0
Kansas City..... 000 000 000--0 2 2
Batteries--Johnson and Easterly; Willett, Keupner and Hartley.

Second Game: R.H.E.
Kansas City..... 100 000 000--1 7 0
St. Louis..... 002 000 000--2 4 2
Batteries--Stone and Enzenroth; Watson and Simon.

WON IN THE NINTH. BROOKLYN, N.Y., Sept. 4.--The Brooklyn Federals entered the ninth inning, four runs behind today, scored five runs and won the first game of the series with Pittsburg by 7 to 6. Score: R.H.E.
Pittsburg..... 230 010 000--6 12 2
Brooklyn..... 000 001 010--7 10 0
Batteries--Cannitz, Dickson and Berry; Finmer, Bluejacket, Somers and Owens.

CHAMPS LOST THIRD STRAIGHT TO BOSTON

Red Sox Mixed Hits With Athletics' Errors.

TIGERS BEAT BROWNS

Shaw, in Defeating Yankees, Set Season's Strike-out Record.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.--Boston made it three straight games from Philadelphia, by winning today 4 to 2. Boston mixed hits with Philadelphia's errors. Score: R.H.E.
Boston..... 022 000 00X--10 2
Philadelphia..... 000 010 010--3 8 4
Batteries--Culins and Carrigan; Bush, Wyckoff and McAvoy.

DETROIT, 4; ST. LOUIS, 1.

PETITOT, Sept. 4.--Coveleskie's superb pitching and heavy cannoning by Crawford gave Detroit a 4 to 1 victory over St. Louis here today. Score: R.H.E.
St. Louis..... 000 001 000--1 5 3
Detroit..... 100 120 000--4 9 0
Batteries--Baichley and Agnew; Coveleskie and Stange.

SENATORS BLANKED YANKEES. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.--Washington defeated New York today 1 to 0, in a pitchers' battle between Shaw and Fisher. Shaw set the season's strike-out record, fanning fourteen of the local batters. Batteries--Baichley and Agnew; Coveleskie and Stange.

By innings: R.H.E.
Washington..... 000 000 001--1 4 1
New York..... 000 000 000--0 2 0
Batteries--Shaw and Henry; Fisher and Nunnaker.

LONDON AND HANOVER WILL PLAY TODAY

The London lacrosse team and the Hanover team will clash at Queen's Park this afternoon for the district championship. Play will commence at 2:30 sharp.

London players will line-up as follows: Goal, Reuter; point, C. Harkins; cover-point, Simmons; first defence, Holly; second defence, Archibald; centre, Felt; left, second home, Aitchison; first home, E. Hawkins; outside home, Scott; inside home, Whitley.

BARROW'S HOMER DID IT. BUFFALO, Sept. 4.--Barrow's home run, scoring Murray from first, won second game of the series for Baltimore from the Bisons today in the eighth inning, by a score of 3 to 1. Score: R.H.E.
Buffalo..... 001 000 000--1 8 0
Baltimore..... 100 000 020--3 8 4
Batteries--Fullenwider, Brandt and LaJone; Jamieson and Erwin.

Proverbs

"Great gaps may be filled with small stones."
Little face wounds from razor are cured by Seal After-Shave. 25 and 50 cts. your druggists.

Here Why?

PRESIDENT Suspenders

NONE SO EASY

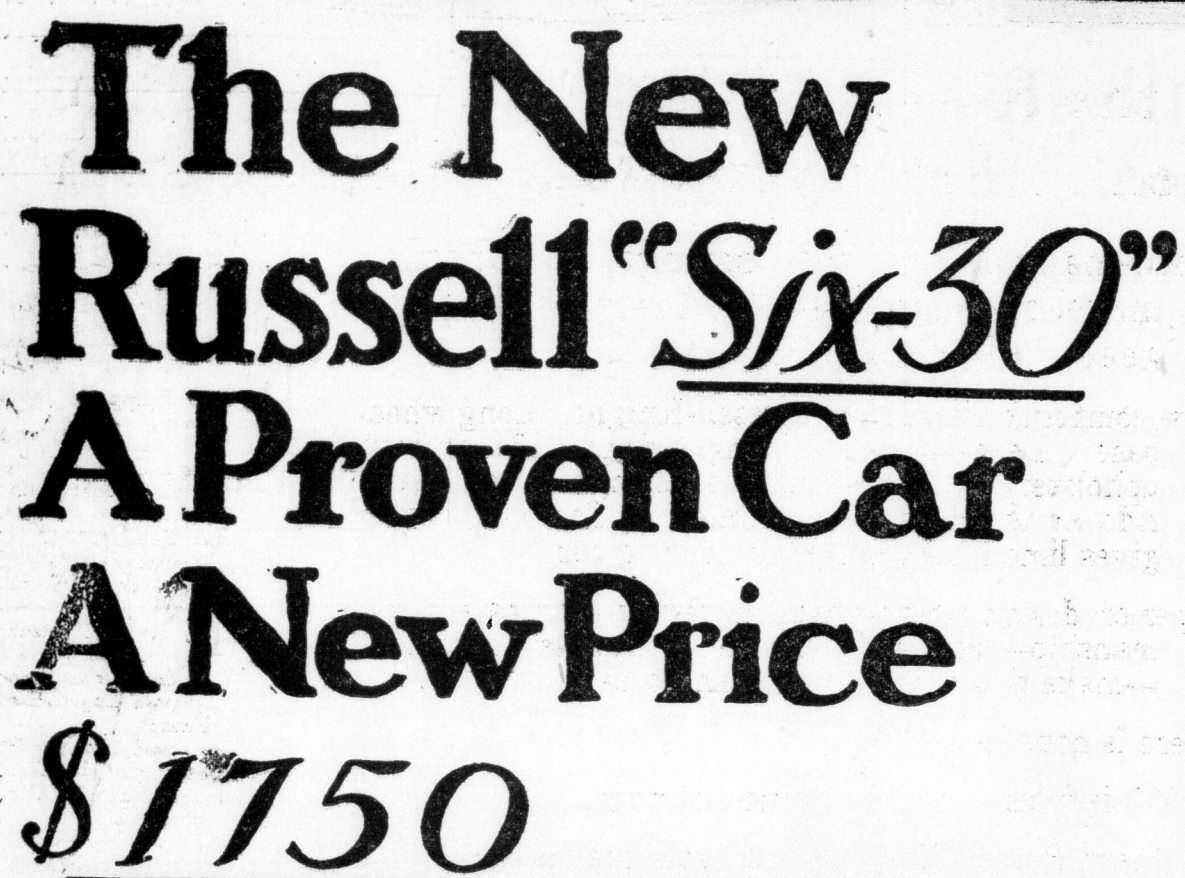
Each pair Unconditionally Guaranteed. Don't merely say suspenders. Say, President Suspenders.

Home Defence During the War

Rifles from \$3.50 up

BROCK'S

The Sporting Goods Store of London.



Russell Cars on display at Canadian National Exhibition

**Russell "Six-
High-priced
Features**

Continental Stream-lined with concealed Hinge
New Dome Fenders.
Unit Power Plant.
Powerful, Long-Stroke
Bore, High-Efficiency
Positive Lubrication.
Two-Unit Electric Start
Full Electric Lamp
ment.
Electric Double-Bulb
lights.
Long Underslung Throat
-Elliptic Rear Spring
New Type Clutch.
Full-Floating Rear Axle
Vacuum Fuel-Fed
Fuel Tank at Rear.
Durable Dust-proof Brake
Demountable Rims.
Left Side Drive.
Centre Control.
One-Man Top.
Collins Side Curtains.
Luxurious Upholstery.

It Costs You As Much To Send Letters To Ten People As It Does To Reach 125,000 By a Want Ad. Figure It Out.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

THE WESTERN FAIR

September 11 to 19, 1914.

THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITION
WILL SURPASS THEM ALL

The increased Prize List is bringing a large entry of Live Stock. All the buildings will be filled with

Magnificent Exhibits.

Buttermaking Competition daily. Two speed events every afternoon. Dog Show commences Tuesday, September 15.

Great Programme of Attractions.

The Haywagon Act; Di Carlo, the Pole wonder; the Marriott Troupe; Apollis Zoo; the Melvin Bros.; the Pichiani Troupe; the Marriott Troupe; and various others. Music by excellent Bands. A change of Fireworks program every night.

The great Con. T. Kennedy shows on the Midway.
General entries close September 10. Dog Show entries September 8.

Special Railway Rates.

W. J. REID, President. 250 at 250. A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

Baseball

TECUMSEH PARK.
Today, Double Header 2:30

TORONTO VS. LONDON

LABOR DAY.
TWO GAMES, 10:30 and 3:30.

LACROSSE

HANOVER VS. LONDON.

SATURDAY

Sept. 5, at 2:30 p.m., sharp.

FAIR GROUNDS OVAL.

25u

RUSSIA

The Russian-American steamship

Char sails from New York to Russia

Friday, Thursday, Sept. 10. For particu-

lars apply

F. B. CLARKE

416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of

Commerce, London, Ont.

ywt

Entries Close

—FOR—

THE WESTERN FAIR

Thursday, Sept. 10

—FOR—

THE DOG SHOW

Tuesday, Sept. 8

The offices will be open on

LABOR DAY

for taking entries.

Do not delay—attend to

your entry at once.

A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

27u-wt

LAST EXCURSION TO CLEVELAND

In Str. of Ohio, 12 p.m., next

Friday or Sunday. Return leave

Cleveland 11 a.m. Sat. or Mon. Return

\$2.50. Port Stanley \$2.25. Your last

chance to visit Cleveland this year.

Season closes Sept. 8. For particu-

lars apply to Mr. J. H. McPhail, 757

Delphi (two games). 27c

DANCING - NEW SEASON OPENS

All the latest New York society

dances—One-Step, Heilstein, Maxine,

Tango, High Links, Castle Walk,

Phone: Dayton & McCormick.

FLOYD McPHAIL, SINGING COME-

LYAN, character impersonator, 9

Grafton street, London. Phone 4467.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES

balls, banquets. Phone 1255. Tony

Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's

avenue.

DETROIT

\$2.80—Every Saturday and Sunday,

London to Detroit and return. Low

rates daily, via boat. The ideal route.

F. B. CLARKE.

416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of

Commerce, No. 2

SWIMMING PLUNGE AND MINERAL

baths, open every day (Sunday

excepted). Dundas street west. Phone

2195. George Haylock, proprietor.

LONDON LADY HARPERS - EN-

GAGEMENTS accepted for concert

and social events. Address Miss Ella

Topping, Tambling's Corners. Phone

91, Ring 3, Byron. 521c

AGENTS WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

AGENTS FOR HIGH-GRADE SPECIAL-

ITY—Demonstration invariably re-

CONDENSED ADS.

No advertisement Accepted Less Than
Fifteen Words.

Amusements—Fifteen cents per line
each insertion, or two cents per word if
set solid.

Meetings—When no admission is
charged, one cent per word each inser-

tion.

Articles For Sale, To Let, Help Want-

ed, Situations Wanted, Board and
Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to
let, and all similar condensed adver-

tisements—First insertion one cent per
word; each subsequent insertion, one-
half cent a word. No advertisement
less than fifteen words.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL
housework, small family, no washing.
Apply 81 Byron avenue. 27c

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO LEARN
tea-packing, neat, neat, neat, neat, neat,
Limited, York street. 27c

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND
salesman, one who is able to type-
write. Singer Sewing Machine Com-
pany, 132 Dundas street. 27c

VAUDEVILLE—YOUNG LADY
wanted for Canadian circuit, to take
part as a Baby Doll School Girl with
gentleman. Must be able to sing;
blonde preferred; short age 18 to 25;
one who can play piano a little given
preference. Send photo if possible.
Wanted by Mrs. J. C. Elliott, 750 Rich-
mond street, near her daughter, Maude Helena,
was united in marriage to Mr. Wilbur
C. Westlake, of Arva, Ont. 27c

BORN, MARRIED, DIED.

MARRIED.—COOK—On Wednesday,
September 3, 1914, by Rev. Mr. Lloyd,
of Methuen Avenue Methodist Church,
Mullen Cook to Oliver Bourcier.

WESTLAKE—ELIOTT—In this city,
on Wednesday, September 2, 1914, at
the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. J. C. Elliott, 750 Richmond
street, their daughter, Maude Helena,
was united in marriage to Mr. Wilbur
C. Westlake, of Arva, Ont. 27c

DIED.—MUNNOCH—Suddenly, at his late resi-

dence, 18 The Ridgeway, on Monday
evening, 14, 1914, John Munnoch, in his
60th year.

Funeral private, from above resi-

dence, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 3
o'clock, service at 230. Interment at
Mount Pleasant Cemetery. 27c

WELLS—At Victoria Hospital, on Sep-

tember 5, 1914, Joseph Wells, aged 55
years.

Funeral private, from his late resi-

dence, 18 The Ridgeway, on Monday
afternoon, September 7. Please omit
flowers. 27c

MALE HELP WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO
live on farm, and garden and take
charge. Apply by phone 263. 26c-wt

DRIVER WANTED—MUST BE CARE-

FUL with delivery and capable of tak-

ing good care of horses; incline refer-

ences as to ability and experience. Box
262, Advertiser. 27c

MAN TO WORK ON FARM. APPLY

W. J. Walker, Wilton, Ont. 27c

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER WANTED—

Apply Somerville Paper Box 290,
Oshawa, Ontario. 27c

PARCEL AND CASH BOYS WANTED

at once. Apply Kingsmill's Dry Goods
Store. 27c

WANTED—SIGNALERS AND

telephone men to assist in the Cana-

dian Signal Company for second con-

tingent, with or without previous
training. Apply to Lieut. M. J. Mal-

land, on Tuesday and Thursday
nights, at Armouries. 27c

TWO MEN WANTED TO TRAVEL

and appoint agents; salary and
expenses; position good for \$200
monthly to hunters. Lastic Air Pro-

ducts Company, Niagara Falls, Ont. 27c

WE WILL TRAIN YOU AT HOME

for a Government position. Civil ser-

vices examinations are easy with our
assistance; all departments; experi-

enced instructor; information and
terms on request. Petrolia Corre-

spondence Schools, Petrolia, Ont. 471c

BOY WANTED AT ONCE—STAN-

DARD Drug, 252 Dundas street. 27c

WANTED—THREE MEN TO TRAVEL

Salary, \$20 weekly and ex-

penses; will pay most salary later;
experience unnecessary. Alexander,
McIntyre, Niagara Falls, Ont. 24c

SAT and Sun, Chicago; Mon, Phila-

delphia (two games). 27c

TRY THE NEW BARBERS FOR NEAT

hair cuts, smooth shaves. Merrill
Bro. McKenna's cigar store, next
Majestic. 27c

CANVASSERS WANTED—SALARY

commission. Apply Alfred Tyler, 353
Clarence street. 27c

WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

WANTED—140 QUARTS OF FIRST

quality quick-cook milk, to be de-

livered daily, 30 Marmion street. 27c

PLEASANT ROOM AND GOOD BOARD

wanted in refined private home near
downtown district, by young man
temporarily in London; will pay well.
Write immediately to Box 254, Ad-

vertiser. 27c

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UN-

PURNISHED rooms for light house-

keeping. Apply 275 Piccadilly street. 27c

PLEASANT ROOM AND GOOD BOARD

in refined private home near the
downtown district, wanted by young
man temporarily in London. Will pay
well. Write immediately to Box 254,
Advertiser. 27c

Live Poultry Wanted

We are in the market for any quan-

tity of good live poultry. We cannot
handle dressed poultry during the hot
weather. MANN, LAURIE & CO.,
Phone 1577. ywt London, Ont.

DR. MAHAN'S COMPASS OIL RE-

MOVES inflammation from ulcerated
teeth. Rub it into that sore tumor
and find quick relief. 27c

WANTED—STABLE FOR SINGLE

horse, in vicinity of High School. Box
251, Advertiser. 27c

WANTED TO RENT—A COMFORT-

ABLE cottage, with barn, by October
1, good tenants. Apply Box 252, Ad-

vertiser. 27c

WANTED TO PURCHASE—INTEREST

in manufacturing business, by prac-

tical man of experience. Apply Box
250, Advertiser. 27c

RAPID MESSENGER—NIGHT AND

day services. Day for hire. Phone
2845. R. Griffith, 244 Horton street.

WANTED—DEAD HORSES AND
cattle; phone 638, will go twelve miles;
no animal removed without his hide
on. London Fertilizer Company. 27c

WANTED—PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT

Hunt's Diamond Flour makes a per-

fect bread.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

C. S. TAILIN, V.S.—OFFICE AND

hospital, 153 Talbot. Phone 865, resi-

dence 758.

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY

surgeon, 137 King street. Residence,

121 Bathurst. Phone 682.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, VETERINARY

surgeon, horse and dog hospital, 43 King

street. Phone 788.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

POSITION OF SECRETARY-TREAS-

URER open to bright businessman

who can invest \$1,500 to \$2,000; good

salary; references required. Apply

Box 245, Advertiser. 26u

HELP WANTED.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP WANT-

ED—Early week. Apply Labor Day

Tuesday at No. 3 Dining Hall, Fair

grounds, between 2 and 4 o'clock. 28u

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO

sell household specialties. For free

particulars, apply to the Mills Spe-

cialty Company, Campbellford, Ont. 28c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

STEADY YOUNG MAN REQUIRES

situation of any kind. Apply Box 257.

28c

LADY DESIRES POSITION AS

housekeeper for young man or bache-

lor; capable of taking full charge. Box

298, Advertiser. 28c

WANTED BY YOUNG MAN—WORK

of any kind; sober. C. Bowman,
London Junction. 27c

BUSINESS CARDS.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

SODDING, SEEDING AND GRADING

done by experienced man. Apply to

315 Thames street. E. N. Bugler. 27c

Let Me Save You Money on Your

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. GATECLIFFE.

Phone 4206. 28c

ROBERT MOWAT, PRACTICAL

horseman. Special attention given

to shoeing, harnessing, and all dis-

eases of leg and foot. 339 Talbot.

CONTRACTOR WILL BUILD SIX-

ROOMED cottage for one thousand

dollars. Box 24, Advertiser.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SEC-

ond-hand furniture, carpets, and house-

hold goods. 233 Richmond street.

HECLA FURNACES, TINSMITHING,

pumbing. George E. Gilmour, 332

Simcoe street. Phone 2281.

IF YOU HAVE ANY

OLD PAPER

all kinds, books or magazines, phone

2792.

W. LEFF & CO.

AND HE WILL CALL FOR IT.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS, STEPS, ETC.

built right. A. J. Clark, 65 Walnut

street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

THOS. C. KNOTT

380 Richmond Street, Over the London and Western Trust Company Office. Phone 650.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, VALUATOR, ARBITRATOR, OPTIONS OBTAINED. MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. I AM REARRANGING MY LIST, AND WANT MORE PROPERTIES TO SELL. REMEMBER THAT THERE IS NO CHARGE UNLESS THE PROPERTY IS SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME. I HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED MY SALES SINCE JANUARY 1, TO JULY 1 THIS YEAR.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT I HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE ME.

WOODSIDE SURVEY, SITUATED ON WREATH STREET, WEST OF CATHART. STILL HAVE SOME LOTS LEFT WHICH YOU CAN BUY BY PAYING \$5.00 DOWN AND \$5.00 PER MONTH. THESE LOTS ARE SELLING FAST. PRICES WILL BE RAISED AGAIN SOON. BUY NOW OR THE LOTS WILL COST YOU MORE MONEY. PRICES FROM \$200.00 TO \$300.00 FOR LOTS 60x180 FEET.

I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF VACANT LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR SALE. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

NORTH LONDON—2-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern, e.l. and gas, laundry tubs, oak floor downstairs, mantel and grate, lot 22x150 feet. Price \$4,850.

CENTRAL—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern, gas, lot 31 feet, 6 inches by 126 feet. Price \$4,000.

CENTRAL—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, lot 24x107 feet. Price \$3,000, on easy terms. This can be easily turned into a store.

SOUTH LONDON—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, lot 40x132 feet. Price \$3,500.

62 ACRES, 6 miles from the market, 8 miles from the city, close to school, house, stone cellar, two barns with stone foundations, soil sandy and gravelly, good apple orchard, plenty of water. A bargain at \$4,500.

CORNER GROCERY, four and feed store, in first-class local turnover \$22,000; price \$2,500, including all stock and fixtures. This is a splendid chance to get into a good business cheap. Will exchange for residence in good locality in this city.

FOR FURTHER LISTS OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, SEND FOR COUNTRY CATALOGUES.

What Have You to Exchange For These Splendid Ontario Farms?

\$3,000.00. No. 6942, 40 acres Middlesex County, sandy loam, good brick house, 12 rooms, stone cellar, good barn and other buildings, convenient to school, church and market.

\$4,500.00. No. 6931, 6-2-3 acres Middlesex County, tile drained, good house, 10 rooms, good barn, convenient to school, church and market.

\$9,000.00. No. 6922, 100 acres Oxford County, tile drained, orchard, good house, 9 rooms, splendid barn, close to school, church and market.

\$11,500.00. No. 6948, 130 acres Middlesex County, sandy loam, 9 rooms frame house, new barns, on Electric Railway, close to London.

For further lists of properties for sale or exchange, send for country catalogues.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited

78 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 696.
James Burrows, Manager. E. Harlie Tennent, Sec.-Treasurer. C. A. Foulger, Field Manager.

J. F. SANGSTER & CO. ANDERSON & CO

Real Estate Valuers, Insurance, Rents Collected, Etc.
2 Royal Bank Building (Old City Hall, Upstairs) Entrance Off Arcade.

WANTED PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR RENT.
CENTRAL LOCALITY, 2½ story brick residence; complete bathroom; hot water heating; slate roof; stone foundation. Price reduced. Call for particulars.

TO LET—Store, formerly occupied by Gray's Limited. Call for full particulars.

TO LET—2½-story red brick residence, very central and high-class locality, \$45 per month.

TO LET—2-story modern residence, central, \$40 per month.

TO LET—2-story red brick, modern houses, central, \$50 per month.

SOUTH—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, large lot, \$1,600.

SOUTH—Central, 2-story solid brick, bedrooms, all modern, slate roof, good lot, Price \$2,800.

SOUTH LONDON—Close in 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, den, complete bathroom, electric heating, furnace, electric light and gas. Price \$4,000.

RODGERS AVENUE—Good building lot at a snap.

We have clients who will purchase small houses renting from \$12 to \$15 per month.

J. F. SANGSTER & CO.

THE SELLOGRAMS
\$2,400—Talbot street, central, nice 1½-story frame, good repair, 3 bedrooms, living rooms, bath complete, gas and electric light, \$200 per month, good yardland, \$300 down.

\$2,600—West End, splendid new 1½-story, 8-roomed, strictly modern home, corner lot, \$200 per month, good yardland, \$300 down.

\$2,000—Nice brick cottage, 6 rooms, full-sized basement, toilet, gas, electric light, good lot, terms.

\$1,900—South London, good 1½-story, all modern conveniences, 8 rooms, dandy lot, \$300 down.

\$2,400—South London, central, nice 1½-story brick, fully modern, 8 rooms, \$500 down.

\$2,200—Southeast, nearly new, 1½-story, red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, full modern, good lot, \$500 down.

\$3,700—Princess Avenue, 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, 4 living rooms, all modern, \$1,000 down.

\$4,000—Colborne street, best block, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, fully modern, good lot, barn; \$1,000 down.

\$3,500—William street, central, 1½-story brick, 3 rooms, modern, \$1,000 down.

\$3,500—Wortley road, real nice 2-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern, good lot, fruit trees, \$1,000 down.

FOCOCK BROS.

Suite No. 2, London Loan Building, Corner of Dundas and Park Avenue. Phones 747 and 4097.

285 WOLFE STREET—HANDSOME residence, perfect repair. Apply 218 Wolfe street. Phone 304.

SMALL FARMS
from 5 to 25 acres, for sale. Also a number of 50 and 100 acre farms close to city.

E. G. FITZGERALD & CO.
165½ Dundas street. Phone 2827.

FARM BARGAIN.
50 acres, excellent soil, supply dwelling, frame outbuildings, close to Melbourne, stores, mill, high school, etc. Price \$4,000.

CAMPBELL'S LAND OFFICE.
428 Richmond Street, London, Ont. Alex. Stewart, Valuator. 28c-tyw

FIVE OR SIX NEW TWO-STORY red pressed brick residences on the old McCormick property. Grand avenue, all modern, slate roof. Apply early and have your choice. Apply to Wm. Copp, on premises, or phone 1747.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

Those beautiful lots on Wellington street, near St. James street. We have lots all over.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—A new 2-story red pressed brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price \$4,500.

We want more properties for sale. No charge except sold through us.

ST. JAMES STREET—West of Richmond—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, good lot, splendid location. Price, \$4,000.

TALBOT STREET—Three stories and basement brick house, 6 bedrooms, well decorated, modern improvements, suitable for a rooming house. Price, \$3,700.

TWO OF THE BEST STORES in the town of Exeter, always rented. Prices reasonable. Would exchange for London property.

THREE SPLENDID FARMS in the Township of Megalloway and Stephen, good buildings, well-drained and fenced. Good terms. We invite inspection.

BRISCOE STREET—New brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellar, furnace, bathroom complete, lot 38x150 feet. Price, \$4,000. Also a new 10-roomed house, lot 40x140 feet. Price, \$3,600.

GROSVENOR STREET, West London—New frame cottage, cement foundation, five rooms, lot 40x140 feet. Price, \$4,000. Good terms. Also a new 10-roomed house, lot 40x140 feet. Price, \$3,600.

WATERLOO STREET, near Piccadilly—Two-story brick house, stone, water heating and all other modern improvements, lot 38x150 feet to a lane. Price, \$4,500.

GROSVENOR STREET, near Wellington—Two-story brick house, stone, water heating and all other modern improvements, lot 38x150 feet to a lane. Price, \$4,500.

BARBAGNOL INVESTMENTS. I have a property which will earn 8 per cent clear of all expenses, which I can sell for \$4,000. This property is splendidly situated and is worth \$5,000. Call and get particulars.

SOUTH LONDON—Story and half brick-veneer bungalow, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences; lot 40x120 feet. A snap at \$2,500.

FARMS—I have a large number of farms for sale and exchange. Call and get a list from me. I have some of the finest farms in Middlesex for sale. Call and see me and I will have you taken out in our auto to see them.

SOUTH LONDON—1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern, e.l. and gas, hard and soft water, lot 20x135 feet. Price only \$2,500.

FOR SALE
Five Modern Houses
Also some fine building lots. Cement blocks and wall board.

P. WALSH
425 RICHMOND STREET.
PHONE 358.

FOR SALE
New brick cottage, six rooms, full basement, modern in every particular, close to car line, \$800 will handle.

2,000—Story-and-half brick, six rooms, bathroom and furnace; on car line. Best lots in the city at low prices and easy terms.

LEN. G. WESTLAND.
61 Dundas Street.

FOR QUICK SALE, 1½-story brick, modern, on first-class lot, repair, \$2,800, lot 2-story brick, pipe line, small payment down, \$4,000, 2-story, cement block, \$200 down, call and inspect this property, \$1,800, brick cottage, east end, \$300 down, I have property in all parts of the city. Call and have a look over my properties before you buy. W. B. Reid, 403 Richmond street, Room 2, upstairs.

FOR SALE IN CHOICE RESIDENTIAL district, north end, new two-story, red pressed brick, house, cut stone foundation, slate roof, front and back verandas, 9 rooms, oak floors and flush downstairs, chestnut upstairs, hot water heating, large lot. Also number of good lots. Apply to Box 152, Advertiser.

FOR SALE—AN UP-TO-DATE RED pressed brick house. Apply 31 Beaconsfield avenue. Phone 1725.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES—LOT 6, con. 8, London Township, Apply E. C. Collett, R. R. No. 2, London, Ont. 240 acres.

1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH LONDON, in good shape, and in good locality; must be sold at once; not a question of price. Call on J. F. Sangster & Co., 12 Market Lane.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL LOT, with cottage, 68x132. Apply 50 Becher street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE PARK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Public Library building, reopens September 8. Successes 1914 particularly and high school entrance. Calendar. Miss Zimmerman, 281 Oxford street.

THE ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

LONDON, ENGLAND.
for Local Examinations in Music

PATRON: His Majesty the King.
Music Examinations 1915

Opens to the Pupils of all Teachers of Music.
The Annual Examinations in Practical Music will be held throughout Canada in May and June, 1915. An examination in Theory only will be held November 1914, application to be made by October 1st 1914.

An exhibition value about \$500 offered annually; also a Gold and a Silver Medal. Syllabus, Music for the examinations and all particulars may be obtained on application to

M. WARDING, 777 Shuter Street, Montreal.
Parents and Teachers wishing to enter their pupils for these examinations should forward their names to the secretary at once and have their names placed on mailing list.

THE MISSES WESTCOTT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 441 Richmond street, will reopen September 5.

CHIROPRACTIC.
Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

A. W. MACPHEE, CHIROPRACTOR, graduate Ross College of Chiropractic, 269 Piccadilly street. Lady attendant, Phone 410.

W. E. DEMPSTER, D. C.
Graduate of the College of Chiropractic, no pain, no drugs, no knife. Let me prove to you the cause of your illness. Office, 243 Queen's Avenue, 10 to 12, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 4 London Lane, Phone 4526.

MISS CLARA KILBOURNE, A. R. C.
Kilbourne, Universal College of Chiropractic, 321 Queen's Avenue, Phone 3333.

MEDICAL CARDS.
Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

DR. H. A. AINOTT, 226 QUEEN'S street, will give special treatment for cure of liquor and drug habits. 5p-9p

DR. WEEKES, 435 WATERLOO street, has resumed practice. Hours, 1 to 7 and 7 to 8.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S.
Graduate of the University of London, 441 Waterloo, Phone 245.

DR. GEORGE E. RAMSAY, 22 HAY court, Queen's Avenue (next Wellington). Telephone 4804.

DR. HOLMES, 344 RICHMOND street—Specialty, medical electricity and diseases of skin and lungs.

DR. GEORGE MCNEIL—OFFICE AND residence, 243 Queen's Avenue, 10 to 12, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 4 London Lane, Phone 4526.

DR. J. R. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPE-cialty, diseases of stomach, spleen, 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 389 DUNDAS street—Specialty, diseases of women and surgery. Phone 510.

DR. EUGENE A. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street—Special attention X-rays, and surgery. Phone 410.

DR. GEORGE HALE HAS REMOVED to Hayman Court Apartments, Wellington street—Specialty, medical electricity and diseases of skin and lungs.

DR. CLIFFORD H. REASON, DUNDAS street, 30, will give special treatment for cure of liquor and drug habits. 5p-9p

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 Park avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—HOURS, 11 to 3, 7 to 8. Note change.

DR. MEEK, 330 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

DR. F. P. DRAKE—SPECIALTY, DIS-eases of stomach and digestive system. Office, 371 Wellington street.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, COR-ner Park and Dundas. 12p-9p, 6p-9p.

R. H. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England)—397 King. Phone 639.

DR. PINGEL LONDON—ELECTRICAL treatment of diseases a specialty.

DR. J. S. SCHRAM—CORNER KENT and Talbot streets. Phone 2250.

DR. W. M. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER Richmond and Kent streets. Specialty, surgery, diseases of women.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

INSURANCE.
Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

J. A. Nelles & Son
Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass, Rent and Automobile Insurance.

G. M. GUNN & SON (GEORGE C. GUNN)—Established 1859. Fire, life, accident and automobile insurance.

ARCHITECTS.
Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

JOHN M. MOORE, Architect and Civil Engineer, 425 RICHMOND STREET.

ARTHUR E. NUTTER, ARCHITECT—Rooms 15, 16, Dominion Bank Chambers, Dundas and Richmond. Telephone 565.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, Greene-Swift building. Phone 1557.

WATT & BLACKWELL, MEMBERS of the Association of Architects, Bank of Toronto building, London; Lister Chambers, Hamilton.

MCBRIDE & GILBERT, MEMBERS Ontario Association of Architects, etc. Edge block. Phone 262.

SURVEYORS.
Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER, surveyor—Phone 1848.

OSTEOPATHY.
Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

DR. H. H. CATON, GRADUATE Osteopath—Eleven years' practice in London. 645 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. R. C. BARKLIE, OSTEOPATH and Chiropractor—Electrical treatment. 226 Central avenue, near corner Richmond street. Tenth year London. Phone 2565.

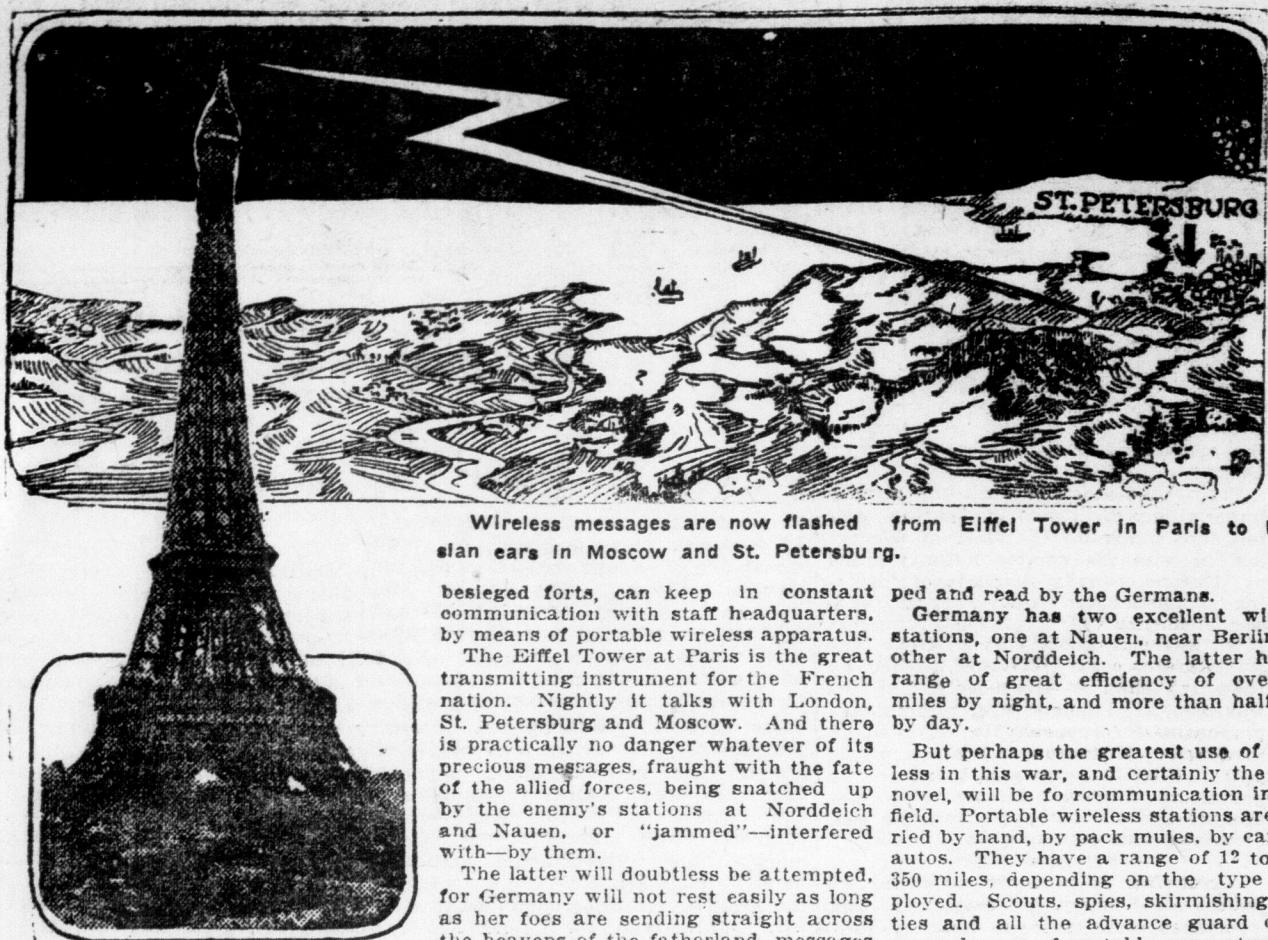
STEAMERS ARRIVED. Steamer New York, Sept. 5.—Arrives: Steamer Havre, Sept. 4.—Sailed: Steamer La Touraine, for New York.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

FRANCE WHISPERS ITS WAR SECRETS TO RUSSIA THROUGH THE VERY AIR GERMANS BREATHE

WIRELESS FROM FRANCE ACROSS ALL GERMANY BRINGS DISTANT ALLIES IN EUROPE'S WAR CLOSE TOGETHER—NO MESSENGER WITH "MESSAGE TO GARCIA!" NEEDED NOW.



Wireless messages are now flashed from Eiffel Tower in Paris to Russian ears in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Watch the work of the wireless! In winning the great war its crackling blue spark will be far more important than the red roar of cannon. Wireless is making super-refinements of strategy possible along all the battle line, and on strategic superiority depends the outcome of the conflict. As to this point, the military experts all agree. Paris and St. Petersburg can discuss their plans and arrange co-operative movements of their allied armies, talking right over the head of their German foe. Berlin can flash orders direct to her fleet in the Baltic, or keep in touch with America even now when all her cables are cut. And the field armies of each side, the reconnoitering forces, the air scouts, the

ped and read by the Germans. Germany has two excellent wireless stations, one at Nauern, near Berlin, the other at Norddeich. The latter has a range of great efficiency of over 800 miles by night, and more than half that by day. But perhaps the greatest use of wireless in this war, and certainly the most novel, will be to reconnoiter in the field. Portable wireless stations are carried by hand, by pack mules, by carts or autos. They have a range of 12 to over 350 miles, depending on the type employed. Scouts, spies, skirmishing parties and all the advance guard of an army, by use of portable apparatus can tell their every discovery and experience immediately to the operator at staff headquarters.

Operators of these portable outfits arrange a set of code letters, indicating the different wave-lengths which their machines can send. After every three or four words the sender flashes a code letter, and the receiver changes instantly to the new "tune" thus indicated. By this simple method the enemy is prevented from reading any of the information transmitted. It is already playing its part in the Turkish cities during the siege. The Eiffel tower has, moreover, a peculiar note of its own which, it has been found, is not disturbed by messages from other stations. The use of codes, and the simple methods of "tuning" the two circuits in communication to any desired wave-length makes it practically certain that the Eiffel tower messages cannot be tap-

ped and read by the Germans. Germany has two excellent wireless stations, one at Nauern, near Berlin, the other at Norddeich. The latter has a range of great efficiency of over 800 miles by night, and more than half that by day. But perhaps the greatest use of wireless in this war, and certainly the most novel, will be to reconnoiter in the field. Portable wireless stations are carried by hand, by pack mules, by carts or autos. They have a range of 12 to over 350 miles, depending on the type employed. Scouts, spies, skirmishing parties and all the advance guard of an army, by use of portable apparatus can tell their every discovery and experience immediately to the operator at staff headquarters. Operators of these portable outfits arrange a set of code letters, indicating the different wave-lengths which their machines can send. After every three or four words the sender flashes a code letter, and the receiver changes instantly to the new "tune" thus indicated. By this simple method the enemy is prevented from reading any of the information transmitted. It is already playing its part in the Turkish cities during the siege. The Eiffel tower has, moreover, a peculiar note of its own which, it has been found, is not disturbed by messages from other stations. The use of codes, and the simple methods of "tuning" the two circuits in communication to any desired wave-length makes it practically certain that the Eiffel tower messages cannot be tap-

ACUTE LONGING OF THE ALSATIANS TO REJOIN OLD LAND OF FRANCE; HERE'S STORY OF HEART TRAGEDY

Surely nowhere in the world does so much pathos hover over a conquered land as over Alsace-Lorraine, which the cruel war 1870 separated from France and passed into German hands. Last week France re-entered Alsace, and old men and women cried for joy when the French soldiers came. If for a moment you would enter into the spirit of this great reunion and see into the heart of an Alsatian, and know what France owes to him or her, read Rene Bazin's "Children of Alsace" (Stanley Paul, 6s.). First let us quote the splendid words which the French Commander-in-Chief addressed to the Alsatiens after the entry of the French last week. General Joffre issued the following proclamation after the occupation of Mulhouse:

"Children of Alsace.—After forty-four years of sorrowful waiting, French soldiers once more tread the soil of your native country. They are the pioneers in the work of revenge. For them what emotions it calls forth and what pride!

To complete the work they have made the sacrifice of their lives. The French nation unanimously urges them on and in the folds of their flag are inscribed the magic words 'Right and Liberty.' Long live Alsace. Long live France."

Rene Bazin's story. Rene Bazin's story has already been reviewed in Public Opinion (see December 26, 1913), but here is a glimpse of the working of the Alsatian spirit, undying in loyalty to France and in hatred of the German conqueror. Jean Oberle, a young man schooled in his neighbor, France, and who has above them the Marquis de Lezay Marnesia, his boy. "Tell me the story of our artists, of our poets, of our old days of our bishops. Tell me what Strasbourg was like in your youth, and what a sight it was when the military band played at Contades."

"I like to live with Germans. 'M. Ulrich, with the joy of living over again which mingles with all our memories, remembered and related. While climbing and descending the interstices of the Vosges he went through the history of French Alsace. He had only to let his ardent heart speak, and it made him weep. It also made him sing, with the voice of a child, the songs of Nader, of Beranger, of La Marseillaise, or the old Noels, which he sang to the pointed arches of the forest."

"Jean took such a passionate interest in these evocations of old Alsace, and he so naturally entered into the hatreds and revivals of the present, that his uncle, who was at first pleased at it as a sign of good family, ended by growing uneasy. One evening, when they had given vent to the unbridled depravity of the right of teaching French and reduced to misery because she was too old to get a German diploma, Jean's aunt took him away."

"My dear Jean," said the uncle, "you must be careful not to go too far. You have to live with the Germans. Since then M. Ulrich had avoided returning to the Vosges. But alas! it was the whole of Alsace, it was the landscape, the descending road, the sign of some shop, the white dress of the women, the sight of soldiers, the fortifications at the top of a hill, a finger-post, the different items in a newspaper bought in the Alsatian inn where they had dined in the evening—it was every hour of the day which called their minds back to the condition of Alsace, a nation conquered, but not assimilated."

"In vain did M. Ulrich answer more carelessly and more quickly—he could not hinder Jean's thought from traveling. He had given vent to the unbridled depravity of the right of teaching French and reduced to misery because she was too old to get a German diploma, Jean's aunt took him away."

"On another day, viewing France in the light of the setting sun, Jean stayed on alone. The land darkening, he thought of those of his family who had fought there, round the villages submerged by the night, so that Alsace should remain united to that great country stretched out before him. 'Sweet country—my country—everyone has tender words for her; and I, why did I come? Why am I moved as if she were living before me?'"

"In a little while, on the fringe of the sky just where the blue began, there came the evening star. Alone, but dominating as an idea, walking all alone in the deep silence, on the summit of the divided Vosges, he said to the stars and to the stars beneath: 'I belong to you; I am happy to have seen you!'"

More warlike and martial enthusiasm than now exists. The feelings of humanity as a whole have changed. The desire to abolish misery is growing in ever-widening circles, and permeates all society. That spirit in your day had not yet been born."

"What is the use?" retorted my father. "Misery will always be. Neither that nor war can be abolished." "Pardon me, Count Althaus," said Tilling. "Resignation to all forms of evil was the spirit of the past. As soon as the heart questions, 'Is it necessary?' that heart can no longer endure resignation, and must make right the wrong as a sort of expiation. This sense of repentance has become universal enough to be called the conscience of the age."

For the Wounded. One day the countess, after her husband had gone to war, went to the place in Vienna where they were preparing things for the wounded. "I passed the Relief Corps storehouse, for there was then no 'Red Cross' or 'Convention of Geneva' to distribute supplies, and the people were all eagerly offering comforts for the sick and wounded. I entered, feeling impelled to empty my purse into the hands of the committee. It might save some poor fellow—and keep his mother from the madhouse. I was shown to the room where the contributions were taken. I passed several rooms where long tables were piled with packages of linens, wines, cigars, tobacco, but mostly mountains of bandages, and I thought with a shudder how many bleeding gashes it would take to use them all—and my father wishing that the war might last for 30 years. How many of our country's sons would then succumb to their wounds?"

"My money was received thankfully, and my many questions were answered, comforting me much to hear of the good being done."

Booksellers and War. She went into a bookseller's shop. "While wrapping up my purchase he said to a gentleman standing by. 'It goes hard nowadays with writers and publishers of books. So long as war lasts no one is interested in books. These are hard times for authors and booksellers.'"

"Yes, this is a great drain on the nation, and war is always followed by a decline in the intellectual standard." "For the third time I thought: 'And father, for the good of the country, would have war last, what a blessing it would be!'"

"So your business suffers," I asked. "Not mine alone, madam. Except for the army providers, all tradesmen are suffering, and I am sure that everything stands still in the factory, on the farm, everywhere men are without work, and without bread. Our securities are falling and gold rises in value, while all enterprise is blocked, and business is bankrupt. In short, everywhere is misery, misery!"

"Just then the 'Origin of Species' was published by the booksellers, and recommended it as an epoch-making book in modern thought."

Mark My Word. "He need not bother me with it," replied my father. "In such stirring times, who can be interested in such rubbish? How can a stupid book about plants and animals and their origin make an epoch of any importance to us men? The federation of the Italian States, the formation of the German Bund, and the consolidation of Austria—such matters make epochs in history and mark the great strides in human advancement. These things will live in history long after that stupid English book is forgotten. Mark my words."

An Awakening Book. Another epoch-making book to this widow's father was Buckle's book on civilization. "The history-shelf of my father's library was soon exhausted; I begged the bookseller to send me more. He wrote: 'I send you Thomas Buckle's "History of Civilization." The work is unfinished, but these two volumes form a complete whole, and have attracted great attention, not only in England, but over the world. They say that the author is introducing a new conception of history. "New indeed! Reading and re-reading it, I felt like a creature taken suddenly from the bottom of a narrow valley to the mountain tops and viewing the world for the first time, out, beyond and beyond, to the boundless ocean."

"I was dazzled, overcome, my horizon moved out into the immensities of life. Though the full understanding only came to me later, yet that one vision I caught even then, that the history of mankind was not formulated by wars, kings, statesmen, treaties, greed, cunning, but by the gradual development of the intellect."

Spirit of the Age. "Court chronicles gave no explanation to underlying causes, nor a picture of the civilization of the time. Buckle did not paint war and devastation with a

more warlike and martial enthusiasm than now exists. The feelings of humanity as a whole have changed. The desire to abolish misery is growing in ever-widening circles, and permeates all society. That spirit in your day had not yet been born."

"What is the use?" retorted my father. "Misery will always be. Neither that nor war can be abolished." "Pardon me, Count Althaus," said Tilling. "Resignation to all forms of evil was the spirit of the past. As soon as the heart questions, 'Is it necessary?' that heart can no longer endure resignation, and must make right the wrong as a sort of expiation. This sense of repentance has become universal enough to be called the conscience of the age."

For the Wounded. One day the countess, after her husband had gone to war, went to the place in Vienna where they were preparing things for the wounded. "I passed the Relief Corps storehouse, for there was then no 'Red Cross' or 'Convention of Geneva' to distribute supplies, and the people were all eagerly offering comforts for the sick and wounded. I entered, feeling impelled to empty my purse into the hands of the committee. It might save some poor fellow—and keep his mother from the madhouse. I was shown to the room where the contributions were taken. I passed several rooms where long tables were piled with packages of linens, wines, cigars, tobacco, but mostly mountains of bandages, and I thought with a shudder how many bleeding gashes it would take to use them all—and my father wishing that the war might last for 30 years. How many of our country's sons would then succumb to their wounds?"

"My money was received thankfully, and my many questions were answered, comforting me much to hear of the good being done."

Booksellers and War. She went into a bookseller's shop. "While wrapping up my purchase he said to a gentleman standing by. 'It goes hard nowadays with writers and publishers of books. So long as war lasts no one is interested in books. These are hard times for authors and booksellers.'"

"Yes, this is a great drain on the nation, and war is always followed by a decline in the intellectual standard." "For the third time I thought: 'And father, for the good of the country, would have war last, what a blessing it would be!'"

"So your business suffers," I asked. "Not mine alone, madam. Except for the army providers, all tradesmen are suffering, and I am sure that everything stands still in the factory, on the farm, everywhere men are without work, and without bread. Our securities are falling and gold rises in value, while all enterprise is blocked, and business is bankrupt. In short, everywhere is misery, misery!"

"Just then the 'Origin of Species' was published by the booksellers, and recommended it as an epoch-making book in modern thought."

Mark My Word. "He need not bother me with it," replied my father. "In such stirring times, who can be interested in such rubbish? How can a stupid book about plants and animals and their origin make an epoch of any importance to us men? The federation of the Italian States, the formation of the German Bund, and the consolidation of Austria—such matters make epochs in history and mark the great strides in human advancement. These things will live in history long after that stupid English book is forgotten. Mark my words."

An Awakening Book. Another epoch-making book to this widow's father was Buckle's book on civilization. "The history-shelf of my father's library was soon exhausted; I begged the bookseller to send me more. He wrote: 'I send you Thomas Buckle's "History of Civilization." The work is unfinished, but these two volumes form a complete whole, and have attracted great attention, not only in England, but over the world. They say that the author is introducing a new conception of history. "New indeed! Reading and re-reading it, I felt like a creature taken suddenly from the bottom of a narrow valley to the mountain tops and viewing the world for the first time, out, beyond and beyond, to the boundless ocean."

"I was dazzled, overcome, my horizon moved out into the immensities of life. Though the full understanding only came to me later, yet that one vision I caught even then, that the history of mankind was not formulated by wars, kings, statesmen, treaties, greed, cunning, but by the gradual development of the intellect."

Spirit of the Age. "Court chronicles gave no explanation to underlying causes, nor a picture of the civilization of the time. Buckle did not paint war and devastation with a

Makes good baking a certainty instead of matter of luck. No guesswork cooking with

McClary's Pandora's Range

Reliable oven thermometer enables you to know. There's McClary dealer in your town. See him.

Sold by J. A. Brownlee, 385 141st Street; J. A. Page, Dundas Street; J. H. Bull, Hamilton Road and Rectory Street.

glamor, but demonstrated that the respect for arms diminished as a people rose in culture and intelligence. The lower into barbarism you go, the more the love of war and its romance will die out of our culture, and cease to exist. Just as childhood's wrangling ceases, so must society outgrow its childishness. "How all this appealed to the convictions of my heart, which I had so often dismissed as unworthy and weak! Now I felt that these growing ideals in me were an echo of the spirit of the age, and saw that thinkers were losing their idolatry for war, and doubting the necessity of what I sought, yet how it soothed me! Once I tried to talk to my father about it, but he would have none of it; he refused to follow me to the mountain top, and I would not tell you."

How He Died. Years after a comrade told her how her husband had died on the field of battle. "Yes, I can tell you of his last moments, and it will be a relief to you. Do not tremble, for if the finish had been shocking I would not tell you."

"You take a weight from my heart. Go on, go on!" "The empty phrase, 'He died as a hero,' I will not use. But it is comforting to you to know that he died instantly and without knowing it. We were often together, and he was so confident of his safety. He showed me the pictures of his wife and boy, and insisted that after the campaign I should be his guest. I changed in the Magenta massacre to be at his side. I will not relate the terrible scenes. The intoxication of the warrior passion had quite seized Dotzky in the thick of the bullet-hail and powder was fighting like mad. I who was sober, saw it all. Suddenly a shell, and then—men—Dotzky among them—fell. He was instantly killed, but many of them were stricken in agony."

"All but he were shockingly mangled, but we had to leave them, for a charging column came upon us with a murderous hurrah, pell-mell over the dead and wounded. Lucky those who were dead. After the battle I found Dotzky, with the placid smile on his face, a painless look, and in the same spot and position. I have meant for several years to write and tell you, and relieve you of a painful uncertainty. But forgive me if I have recalled torturing memories. The baron rose to go, and I thanked

him while drying my tears; You not know what a relief it is to feel he died without agony. But stay, certain tone in your remarks touched a like strain in my thought me frankly, you, too, hate war?" "His face darkened: 'Forgive me, cannot stop to discuss the subject, am sorry, but I am expected where.'"

"God of Battles" in History Books. The countess recalls her youthful tales, and says: "How charmed I was with the of Semiramis or Catherine II. I read: 'She made war upon this or that, she conquered this or that people.' "The history books are responsible this warlike ideal of the young. The God of Battles has constantly crept war into our minds, from the first, and one early as the belief that war is necessary to nations, and is almost a law of nature, like tornadoes and earthquakes, which from time to time cannot avoid. History does not cover it, wickedness, the sorrow, the anguish, but presents it as a part of inevitable, bringing advantage to nation, through the sacrifice of the peace and life of the few."

"That there is no kinder death than that of the soldier martyr is the and unanimous verdict of all our histories and texts. Long lists of names are given, and entrancing tales of poems of glory and heroism are for most patriotism be taught, not every boy grow to be a defender of his country? So he must be war-enthusiast early. His spirit hardened long before he knew his natural sympathies with others. Such doubts must be crushed."

"History as it is taught aims to the inborn, divine impulse to hate barbarism, and to encourage the most war-enthusiast early. His spirit hardened long before he knew his natural sympathies with others. Such doubts must be crushed."

"Nearly 25 years have passed since book appeared, but its lessons have yet been learned by the world, as issue of Public Opinion only too shows."

Standard Drug, Limited. The modern idea drug store of West. We lead, others attempt follow. We cut the prices every and have real stores.

MR. OR MRS. DYSPEPTIC! GET YOUR STOMACH RIGHT--PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

In five minutes! Time it! No indigestion, gas, sourness, belching.

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order. "Really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest, selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, indigestible food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction, or drugist hands you your money back. It's worth its weight in gold men and women who can't get stomachs regulated. It helps your home—should always be handy in case of a sick, sore stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and harmless stomach doctor in the world.

is the one staple, universal breakfast cereal and sells at the same price throughout the civilized world. War is always the excuse for increasing the cost of living, but no dealer can raise the price of Shredded Wheat. It is always the same in price and quality—contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs—is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve.

Two shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven to toast, are delicious, and contain the nutriment needed for a half day's nourishment at a cost of not over four cents. Deliciously nourishing and satisfying for any meal with fruits or creamed vegetables.

Made by The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Toronto Office: 49 Wellington Street East.

We Can Have Pie

THERE was once a good woman who couldn't make pies, but had two kind neighbors who kept her supplied with that article of food.

One day her two neighbors got to fighting, and so badly injured one another that neither of them was able to make pies for some considerable time.

What did the pie-less one do? Go without pie? Not much. SHE HUNTED UP A COOK BOOK AND FOUND OUT HOW TO BAKE PIES HERSELF.

Canada to-day is in the position of the lady-who-couldn't-make-pies.

There are many things she does not make at home because she has been getting them so easily from Continental Europe. But now her neighbors in Europe are at war with one another and so—for some time to come—cannot supply those things.

Canada is too thrifty and sensible a housewife to sit with hands folded at such a time.

While loyally contributing a number of her best sons to help settle things in Europe, Canada will not entirely overlook her other sons who remain at home.

The manufacturers of Canada will get out the recipe book and learn how to MAKE many of the things that Europe can no longer send us because of the war. And in the making of those things the manufacturers of Canada should have the support of the financial interests and the people of Canada.

The manufacturers of Canada are now making much of the woolen goods, motor cars, rubber goods, corsets, millinery, hosiery, silverware—and countless other things—that are used in Canada, and generally speaking are making these goods at least as well as they are being made anywhere else. The people of Canada know that most of these things are being made by the manufacturers of this country. They do not know yet whether the manufacturers of Canada are going to serve them still more by making many of the things that were formerly imported from Continental Europe.

The manufacturers of Canada should tell the people of Canada at this time more than ever, just what they are making and the merits of their products. Let them drive home the facts through the great modern message medium—advertising. Let them use the newspapers to inform the people that they "have the goods." Let them explain that notwithstanding the war the people of Canada CAN have "the pie"—"home-made pie," and all the better for being home-made.

And after the war is over—if not before—perhaps our neighbors in Europe will be coming to Canada for some of this "pie"—importing from Canada some of the things Canada now imports from them.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE WAR

[From Public Opinion.]

One of the most famous war stories is that by Baroness Bertha von Suttner, the distinguished Austrian peace advocate, who died only this year. She it was who converted Alfred Nobel, the dynamite king, to the peace principle. She herself received the Nobel peace prize in 1905. It is well that she did not live to see how Austria and Germany burned down Europe to roast a grievance.

When her novel was first published in 1889 it created a sensation throughout Europe. A standard translation, published by Longmans, entitled "Lay Down Your Arms." A shilling edition, entitled "Disarm! Disarm!" has just been published by Hodder & Stoughton. From this we quote.

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS. A medicine that will keep children well is a great boon to every mother. This is just what Baby's Own Tablets do. An occasional dose keeps the little stomach and bowels right and prevents sickness. During the hot summer months stomach troubles are very common, and Baby's Own Tablets are not at hand the child may die in a few hours. Wise mothers always keep the tablets in the house and give their children an occasional dose to clear out the stomach and bowels and keep them well. Do not wait till baby is ill—the delay may cost a precious life. Get the Tablets now and you may feel reasonably safe. Every mother who uses the Tablets praises them and that is the best evidence there is no other medicine for little ones so good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The story is that of an Austrian girl, Countess Martha Althaus, married to a soldier, who lost his life in the war between Austria and Italy, in which Austria was defeated.

Her father was the sort of man who believed in and glorified war. Soldiers are Poets. "Pines only destroy, while wars build up the glory and power of a people. How otherwise could a nation extend its territory except through conquest. Personal promotion is not the gallant soldier's only ambition. It is pride in his race and country that leads him to desire war—in one word, Patriotism."

"Oh, this mistaken love of country!" cried Tilling. "The soldier is not the only one who learns to love his soil upon which he has taken root. That is a passion common to all. For my part, there are other ways than violence to express love for our commanding general and father."

"How dare you compare a poet and a soldier?" exclaimed my father. "I am the same question. Is not the bloodless crown the better and finer?" "But," expostulated Aunt Marie, "how can a soldier speak so? What would become of us?" answered Tilling. "I was filled with it. After I had seen the realities, the butchery and bestialities of war, my heart was sickened, and every later campaign I entered with resignation and disgust rather than enthusiasm."

"Hear me, Tilling," said my father. "I have been through more campaigns than you, and have witnessed as much of the horror of war, but I never lost my ardor, and went in to the last as an old man with the same zeal as into the first."

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief in Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down, and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved From the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better, and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said, 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."

"Mrs. Alonzo E. Baker, 9 Tecumseh street, Adrian, Mich. Not Weak Enough to Work. In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage-earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on a meagre wage. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy; that vigor which makes work easy."

The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

"ON TO PARIS!"

Will The Teuton Battle Cry Once More Carry German Shell and Fire to the Banks of the Seine, as in 1870?

Thrilling Short Story by the Great French Short Story Writer—Alphonse Daudet.

(Alphonse Daudet has been called by many the master of the modern short story. He wrote with great brevity yet with great force. He was an observer and a note taker, and most of his works of fiction have been based on events he himself witnessed. For this reason, his observations during the Franco-Prussian war and especially at the siege of Paris, most of which are contained in crisp, short stories, are especially timely now when the Germans are once more turning their eyes to the walls of Paris. By special arrangement The London Advertiser will print a series of Daudet's best stories, each separate in itself, describing scenes at the siege of Paris.)

BY ALPHONSE DAUDET.

(Translated from the French for The Advertiser by Nikola Greeley-Smith.)

I had gone up to Mount Valerien that morning to see my friend, the painter, B., a lieutenant in the armies of the Seine. I found the young fellow on duty, so we walked up and down together like sailors on watch before the postern of the fort, talking of Paris, of the war, and of our absent dear ones.

Suddenly the lieutenant, who under his military uniform yet remained an artist, stopped talking, fell behind an instant and then, taking me by the arm, exclaimed:

"Isn't that a fine picture?" His small grey eyes looked like that of a hunting dog which has found the scent as he showed me two venerable figures which had just made their appearance on the plateau of Mont Valerien.

It was a very fine picture indeed. The man wore a long, chestnut-colored overcoat, with a collar of green velvet, which made it look as if it were covered with old moss. He was thin, little, florid, with a depressed forehead, round eyes and a nose like the beak of an owl. Briefly, he had the face of a wrinkled bird—a face solemn and stolid.

Reaching the plateau the man stopped to get his breath and to mop his forehead. It was not very hot, but it was the heavy November fog. But they had walked so fast!

The woman did not pause, not she. Walking straight to the postern she looked about a moment as if wanting to speak to us; but intimidated no doubt by the officer's gold lace, she addressed her inquiry to the sentry. I heard her ask timidly if she could see her son, a soldier of the Sixth Mobiles of Paris.

"Stay here, I'll call him for you," answered the sentry in a friendly tone.

Radiant with joy, she heaved a sigh of relief and turned towards her husband. Both seated themselves on the parapet of the fort to wait.

"They waited a long, long time, Mont Valerien's so big, so complicated, so filled with bastions, casemates and barracks, that to find one's way through that inextricable city hung between heaven and earth was a difficult task! And at the hour at which they came the city was filled with drums and trum-



"EXCUSE HER, SHE IS A WOMAN"—WOULD I EXCUSE HER? A BUGLE CALL SMOTE SUDDENLY ON THIS SCENE OF JOY. "THERE'S THE BUGLE CALL. I MUST GO!" EXCLAIMED THE SON.

of drinking cups. The guard is changing, rations are being distributed. A sign discovered in the outskirts is brought in, soldiers driving him before them with their gunbarrels.

Sailors are dragging a new gun into place to the music of fifes and the sound of "Heave ho." Then comes a shepherd in red breeches, driving the flock of sheep before him, crosses the yard and is engaged under the postern as under the low door of an oriental caravan.

And here haven't forgotten about my boy, says the poor old mother from time to time. Every five minutes she would get up and walk to the entrance of the barracks, looking around her anxiously, but not daring to ask any more questions for fear of making her soldier boy ridiculous.

The father, more timid than she, did not budge from his seat, and each time that the mother sat down again, her heart full, her air dejected, one could see that he scolded her for her impudence, and that he gave her solemn accounts of duties of military service with the stupid gestures of a man who does not know what he is talking about. I have always taken a great interest in those little silent scenes of domestic life which one divines rather than sees, and I could see that old mother saying

that fine morning before they started marching, "All this stuff about countersigns and permits is nonsense. It is three months since I have seen my boy. I must go and embrace him."

And the father, frightened at the idea of the many steps to be taken to get her a permit, tried at first to dissuade her. "Surely you can't think of such a thing, my dear. This Mont Valerien at the ends of the earth. How could you get there without a carriage? Besides, it is a citadel and women are not permitted to enter it."

"I will enter it," answered the mother, and as he does everything she wants, the man had started out, gone to the mayor's office, to the war office, shunted hither and thither, frozen with cold mistaking doors, waiting two hours outside an office only to find it was the wrong one. But in the evening he had come home with the governor's permit to visit the fort in his pocket.

They rose next morning before dawn, shivering as they dressed by lamp light. The father ate a crust of bread to warm himself. But the mother—ah, the mother was not hungry! She would rather breakfast up there with her son. And as a little treat for her soldier, they fill the tin box with the last hoarded luxuries of the siege, chocolate, preserves, soldiers running about and the rat-

ter, a bottle of wine—all, even the box, which cost eight francs, carefully hoarded for feast days.

Thus they had started off. Reaching at last the subject of the enemy's fire, or if forts and entrenchments are stormed by larger bodies of men under the mistaken idea that their artillery fire has been silenced, as at Lily, the death rate in those particular engagements will be so appalling as to be almost unbelievable by old soldiers who saw the carnage at Gettysburg.

But the tactics of the present day are so vastly different from those of even a few years ago that these things will happen only through error and cannot be the general rule.

While devices for killing have improved in efficiency, defensive appliances have kept pace and in addition to this, great strides have been made in hospital, sanitary and commissary departments, all of which tend to keep down the death rate.

So, it may appear after all that war is just plain war, as it always has been, without much difference in any part of it except the mode of killing and that the terrible part of it lies not so much in the new scientific appliances for destruction as in the immense numbers of men engaged.

be at night with only the searchlights to contend with.

If one side had only one aeroplane and the other none, this single craft would do more than anything else to bring victory for the side owning it. If Kuro-patkin had had only one aeroplane, at the battle of Mukden, the result would have been different. But the fact that each side is similarly equipped neutralizes the effect.

There is great slaughter in the European war and because of the numbers of men engaged the losses will be greater than ever before. But there is considerable room for doubt whether the percentage of casualties will be greater than in previous battles. In the Napoleonic campaigns and in the American civil war each side engaged often lost a fourth of its total number.

At Waterloo the French had about 124,000 men. They lost about 22,000, in killed, wounded and missing.

At the battle of the Wilderness in the civil war the confederates had 62,000 men and lost about 12,000.

At Gettysburg the federal army numbered 82,000 men and lost about 24,000 men. The confederates had 73,000 men and lost about 21,000.

At the battle of Shiloh the federal army had 62,000 men and lost 13,000. The confederates had 40,000 and lost 11,000.

At the battle of the Sha River, in the Russo-Japanese war, Kuropatkin lost 60,000 men or exactly one-fourth of his entire army.

Appalling Possibilities. If troops are ever caught in a trap, or through a tactical error, happen to be massed when subjected to the enemy's fire, or if forts and entrenchments are stormed by larger bodies of men under the mistaken idea that their artillery fire has been silenced, as at Lily, the death rate in those particular engagements will be so appalling as to be almost unbelievable by old soldiers who saw the carnage at Gettysburg.

But the tactics of the present day are so vastly different from those of even a few years ago that these things will happen only through error and cannot be the general rule.

While devices for killing have improved in efficiency, defensive appliances have kept pace and in addition to this, great strides have been made in hospital, sanitary and commissary departments, all of which tend to keep down the death rate.

So, it may appear after all that war is just plain war, as it always has been, without much difference in any part of it except the mode of killing and that the terrible part of it lies not so much in the new scientific appliances for destruction as in the immense numbers of men engaged.

Present War Recalls the Time When the Corsican Was Master of the Old Continent.

[From Detroit News.]

Cycles of human events and especially of great wars have very uncertain periods. Napoleon's rule in France and Great Britain have long been inwardly rejoicing over the conclusion of 100 years of peace which followed a very stormy period extending from 1775 to 1815. There were peaceful interruptions during that period, but in sentiment the two nations were at war most of the time.

Soon after the American war for independence the storm centre shifted to Europe, where the irrepressible Corsican so occupied the attention of all the powers that Great Britain had neither time nor strength or resources to devote to a reconquest of her lost colonies. As a trouble maker and embroiler of nations, Napoleon has never had an equal. From the time when William of Normandy made his conquest until the close of the eighteenth century, England's isolating strip of channel and the wooden walls of her fighting ships had proved an impassable barrier against which the Dutch at the height of their maritime power and the Spanish, at the height of theirs, dashed themselves in vain.

Napoleon's manifest superiority of generalship, his remarkable psychological power which could instantly put heart into a beaten, ragged and hungry army and make it victorious over larger and better equipped forces; and his audacity of movement, surpassed only by that of the frenzied Charles II. of Sweden, inspired terror in the British Isles which did not entirely subside until the conqueror was safely marooned on St. Helena.

Teror of Napoleon. Napoleon kept all Europe in a seething ferment from the Ural Moun-

GUARD THE RISING GENERATION BY USING ALWAYS IN THE HOME

EDDY'S SESQUI Non-Poisonous Matches

POSITIVELY HARMLESS TO CHILDREN, EVEN IF ACCIDENTALLY SWALLOWED, BECAUSE THE COMPOSITION WITH WHICH THE HEADS ARE TIPPED CONTAINS NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.



In Our New Patent "Easy-Opening-Box" "Twist the Coin"

tains to Gibraltar and from the Levantine coasts to the Hebrides. He inspired that terror and maintained it year after year with armies that would hardly suffice for advance guard for the present international broils.

This delicate, sallow-faced youth of 26 years assumed command of a little army of 42,000 men, ragged, hungry and long unpaid for a conquest of Italy. He had a reputation for unusual skill in the disposal of artillery and a few minor achievements with small commands. His army contained many seasoned veterans who were inclined to snuff at his upstart pretensions and scoff at the political and social machinations of his bride Josephine which had secured his appointment.

Napoleon's Magnetism. But when the new commander assembled his army for parade, took an elevated stand and surveyed them calculating with his great glowing eyes, the leaven of inspiration and confidence went through rank and file like an electric spark. His address was brief and to the point like all his utterances:

"Soldiers, you are half-starved and half-naked; the Government owes you much, but can do nothing for you. I am about to lead you into the most fertile valleys of the world; there you will find flourishing cities and teeming provinces; there you will reap honor, glory and riches. Soldiers of the army of Italy, you will lack courage."

From that moment until the famous Imperial guard broke formation and fell into panic on the field of Waterloo, he was the master military mind of Europe, equally capable of inspiring confidence in his own followers and inspiring fear in his opponents. With less than 50,000 men he drove the Austrians out of Italy and pushed on toward Vienna so irresistibly that he was met at Loeven by preliminary proposals for peace. He planned an invasion of England with an army of only 160,000 men, and but for the genius of Horatio Nelson, who destroyed the French power on the sea, he might have accomplished his aim.

Then and Now. Napoleon's wars have surpassed all others of history in celebrity, but compared with present military force

ROYAL Yeast Cakes

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD. DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED. AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED. WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

facing each other in Europe his army was always puny in numbers. His most famous and decisive victory at the little village of Austerlitz in Moravia was accomplished with 60,000 French troops against 80,000 Russians and Austrians. In his greatest battle and the most stubbornly contested of all his military experience at Borodino, 275,000 men were engaged on both sides, the Russians being much the larger division. The killed and wounded numbered between 75,000 and 80,000. In the battle of Leipzig 200,000 troops of the allied powers were pitted against 130,000 French. As to the forces actually engaged at Waterloo there were much less than 50,000 on each side. Portions of both armies were scattered about. During the greater part of the day the allies slightly outnumbered the French, but their reinforcement of fresh troops arrived at the critical moment, and transformed a desperate hand-to-hand struggle into a rout. All the armies of Europe combined, a century ago, would be inferior to the

fighting forces of either France, Germany, Austria or Russia today. As for efficiency, their equipment was as inferior to that of present day armies as the old longbow and arrow or the steel coats of mail, two-handed swords and long lances of medieval wars were to the musketry of the revolutionary war.

The American View. Although we are a perfectly neutral people, citizens of the United States and the Government of Washington are intensely interested in the changed conditions that are being brought about by the European war. The enormous tonnage of German shipping that has divided with the British ships, the major part of the carrying trade of this country, has been suddenly withdrawn from the usual routes. French shipping is subject to similar orders, and the precarious position of the British Government compels the temporary withdrawal of all shipping of the better class for possible use in the war.

Putting Our Faith Into Practice

AS soon as the first shock of the European war was over, manufacturers and merchants in United States began to ask themselves: "Is it a WORLD calamity? Cannot WE get something in the way of benefit to make up in part for the trouble it will cause?"

This is a question the people of Canada might well ask themselves.

The people of United States are awake already to the fact that many of the necessities of life—yea, and luxuries—that were formerly supplied by Continental Europe must now be produced in the factories of United States.

Already there are indications that the war spells almost feverish activity in many lines of business in United States.

This is a time for the manufacturers of Canada to buckle down to work and make and sell right here at home many of the things the people of Canada have formerly imported from Continental Europe.

And the manufacturers of Canada can count upon the people of Canada to respond to their efforts in this direction. Canadian patriotism is on fire; Canadians never realized until now how deeply they believe in themselves—how strong is their faith in England, in the Empire, in Canada.

Now is the time for Canadians to APPLY that abiding faith—to carry it into the BUSINESS of life.

This much is certain: Most of what we eat and wear and use for months to come—perhaps for years—must be produced on this Continent of North America.

Many Canadian manufacturers—already awake to their opportunity—are arranging to get machinery in motion to supply Canadians with those articles they have formerly imported—the dresses and millinery and perfumes from France; the silverware, enamelware and hosiery, and countless other things from Germany; the parasols from Austria; the laces and watches from Switzerland.

Soon Canadian manufacturers will begin to tell the people of Canada that THEY—our own manufacturers—have these things for them; soon the merchants of Canada will announce that they are well stocked with these goods—of home manufacture. These announcements will come to the people of Canada in the form of advertisements in the newspapers. Watch for these advertisements and when they appear read them and respond to them. It is a duty the people of Canada owe to their country, their industries, and themselves.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

If you are in doubt about how to word your announcement, or if you wish advice of any kind, get in touch with the business manager of The Advertiser.

THE NEW WAY WAR IS FOUGHT; TERRIBLE INSTRUMENTS NEUTRALIZED BY TACTICS, BUT THE GREAT NUMBERS ENGAGED MAY MEAN TERRIBLE TOLL OF DEATH

[BY B. H. CANFIELD.] [Written Especially for The Advertiser.] Europe is trying out its new armament—its new scientific machines for killing people—for the first time.

The energy, brains and money of the continent have been used since the Franco-Prussian war in improving these machines, adjusting the engines, taking all the little kinks and knocks out of

TENDER FACED MEN



Should use CUTICURA SOAP

Constantly for all toilet purposes, especially shaving and shampooing, with occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, because so effective in removing slight irritations, redness, roughness, pimples, dandruff, etc., of the skin and scalp and promoting and maintaining skin and hair health.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page Skin Book, sent post-free. Address: Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 5K, Boston, U. S. A.

the motors and getting everything in first-class shape for action. The highest stage of ability and smooth-running, high-powered efficiency had been reached. All that was left was for the engineers to go around with an oil can and a handful of water, admire the mechanism and wonder just what the machines would do when cranked up.

Each engineer had agreed not to start his particular machine unless someone else started his and tried to run into him. But all were anxious for a trial. Someone finally made a motion as though he were going to start and in a second they were all going at once.

What will they do with these new machines? Will the immediate destruction be as great as everyone thought? Or will what it always has been—a long struggle that is not stopped by the horror of it, but ends only with exhaustion?

Many predictions of the damage that will be caused by the big guns of battleships have been made since the dreadnought style of warship came into general use. There are two schools among navy experts on the matter of gun-calibre. The one that came into control recently was the big gun faction. Small-calibre guns have been almost eliminated from the big new battleships. The other school, believing in a large armament of smaller guns, subject to quicker action, closer range and a larger percentage of hits, now expects to find vindication in the sea battles of European navies.

The latter claims that it is not a question of the damage produced if a shot from a heavy gun lands—that is conceded—but the claim is made that a larger number of shots fired within a short space of time will produce more damage.

This school points to the battles of the Russo-Japanese war as an illustration, these having been won, largely, with the rapid-firers.

Means Great Slaughter.

The same scientific answers will be worked out on human targets by the latest appliances in infantry and artillery. It has been freely predicted that the improvement in small arms and especially in the small, rapid-fire gun of the Gatling type will cause such immense slaughter and their use in war will be so terrible that it will cease. It is certainly true that never again will there be battle flags and columns charging in close formation. Formerly large bodies of infantry and cavalry frequently were massed for the assault and went into action with little preliminary long-range firing, except that done by skirmishers thrown out on the front and flanks.

The old muzzle-loading muskets were not adapted to accuracy in shooting, and the effect had to be accomplished by volley firing of large numbers of men at close range. Frequently volley firing was done with the muskets held at the hip and little attention was paid to the carefulness of aim that is now characteristic of all infantry practice. As rifles improved the distances between

opponents automatically increased.

The Deadly Artillery.

The firing of artillery into massed bodies of men advancing in a charge on the guns has disappeared and it was under this formation that great damage formerly was done.

The infantry of today first faces its enemy at a distance of about two miles instead of banging away at point-blank range.

The attack means first the field guns, generally using shrapnel. These attempt to silence the enemy's artillery fire and sweep his trenches. Also the long range firing by the infantry. Then the advance. Squads of men break from the ranks and throw forward their formation of lines. Singly and in groups they run, dropping for cover whenever an inequality in the ground affords the chance. Meanwhile the field guns send shells over their heads to protect them. When they have gone as far as possible for the movement involved, they are halted, the lines brought into some sort of order and then the operation is repeated. So, by quick and occasional dashes, they reach a point where the final bayonet charge can be made—provided, of course, the supporting artillery has done its duty.

Dropping Bombs.

The only branch of the military that has undergone little change functionally is the cavalry. Every campaign has been followed by the prediction that cavalry, as a large body, had participated for the last time. It is true that the charges of large masses of cavalry belong to the past. There will be no more of the tactics of Murat, Sheridan and Stuart. And Gen. Forrest's favorite order, "Give 'em the saber," is obsolete. But it appears that the cavalry is as useful as ever. Their value is not confined to conveying supplies or scouting; they are used in actual fighting. The Uhans of Germany and the Cossacks of Russia undoubtedly will be as active participants in the present war as in previous ones.

And the ancient, supposedly-obsolete lance is still part of the equipment of immense troops of horsemen.

The greatest speculation exists about the aircraft. Military authorities are divided. One side holds to the belief that while they will play an important part, this part will be limited generally to scouting. Possibilities of bomb-dropping are not as large as was predicted. Battles in the air will be due to one body

Richards QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

2 IN 1 Popular Polishes

Black, Tan and White

10c

SHOE POLISHES

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LTD. BUFFALO, N. Y. HAMILTON, ONT.

Every Time You Go Into a Store Ask For Canadian-Made Goods

BY INSISTING UPON

KELLOGG'S TOASTED CORN FLAKES

you are helping to keep a number of London men and women employed. You'll also be a gainer, because they make a delicious wholesome meal at a small cost. **MADE IN LONDON**

The Baldwin 4-in-1 House Dress

MADE-IN-LONDON.

Sold by leading dealers in nearly every important town. The only garment made without buttons or hooks and eyes. Two snaps at back hold entire garment in place. Has been advertised in all leading Canadian and American magazines.

Send for particulars. We will send samples, catalogue and name of your nearest dealer. **THOUSANDS BEING WORN IN LONDON.**
BALDWIN GARMENT CO., DEPT. A,
96-8-100 Carling Street. 28k London, Ont.

When You Order Flour, Say DEXTER'S "SNOWWHITE"

IT IS MADE IN LONDON BY LONDONERS and is of the finest wheat that can be purchased. It costs no more than other flours, but you should use it on account of its excellent qualities.

If your dealer does not keep it notify us. We will tell you one who does.
T. DEXTER & SON Phone 119

SUITS and OVERCOATS

No More **\$15.00** No Less

SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS

199 DUNDAS STREET.

Patronize The PARISIAN

By sending your laundry to the Parisian Laundry you are helping to keep many London citizens in work, besides being assured of first-class work.

PHONE 558-559 For a Wagon

Demand Keystone Bedding and Mattresses

They are made in London, by Londoners, and are the best that can be bought. If your dealer does not handle them send us his name.

Keystone Bedding Co., Grey St.

Brantford (Red Bird) Bicycles

MADE IN CANADA. BY CANADIAN MECHANICS.

FOR CANADIAN RIDERS.

Sold in London by a Canadian concern, that has given you an up-to-date Bicycle service. Let us show you the many advantages a Brantford has over the cheap job bicycle.

Bicycle and Motor Sales Co.
397 Clarence Street. The Service Store.

ONE LESSON FROM THE WAR

is that no matter what may happen to stocks or other investments, money put in **LAND** is absolutely safe. HOME-OWNERS today have that comfortable feeling.

Moreover, land values are steady, and as London is better off than most cities of Canada land values here are better than "steady"—the tendency is upward.

A few people, of course, must sell, and here is your opportunity. Buy now! Come in anyway and we'll tell you what can be had in various parts of London.

ARGYLE LAND CO., Owners of "Argyle Park,"
171 Dundas Street.

London-Made Soaps

BEEHIVE, MAGIC NAPHA, GENUINE CASTILE, BATH FLOATING CASTILE, LAUNDRY, TEXTILE and TOILET SOAPS.

If your grocer does not keep them, phone us or drop a card.

London Soap Co., City

To the People of Western Ontario

In order to keep our mechanics working full time we will continue to make a full line of high-grade harness at a closer margin.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of Leather Goods, Trunks, Suitcases, Club Bags, Ladies' Hand Bags, etc., at reasonable prices.

Jas. McCormick

395 Talbot Street,
LONDON.
Phone 2038.

LAWRASON'S Snowflake Ammonia

Is made in Canada, by a Canadian company. Sold by grocers only. There will be no change in price. Be sure and ask for "Snowflake."

S. F. LAWRASON & CO.
LONDON, ONT.

Loyalty To London-Made Goods and To London Store- keepers--What Is Needed

London stood by nobly when the call came for soldiers for the front to help fight the battles of the Mother Country. Husbands, fathers, sons, sole supports of families, marched away with never a murmur about the hardships which they knew those left behind would suffer.

There are thousands in London and Western Ontario who would gladly have gone to the front had they been able to do so. There are also the usands who stayed at home to look after the women and children who will have to face a hard Canadian winter.

BULLDOG Overalls & Coats

MADE BY THE

CANADA

Overall Co., Limited, London



The greatest Overalls and Coats under the British flag.

Established in London, 1843.

J. Darch & Sons

Darch's Harness, Trunks and Bags have been made in London for over 70 years. They aim to give their customers the greatest possible value for their money in goods that are honestly made by men of London.

J. Darch & Sons

377, 379, 381, 383 Talbot St.
LONDON, ONT.
Phone 542.

The people of London and vicinity can do much to help those women and children along. They can provide more work for the men left behind; work for the women who are now in some instances the sole support of their homes by a very simple method. It will not cost them anything other than a little insistence and determination on their part.

See To It That Every Cent You Spend From Now Until the Time the War Ends Is Spent On Goods Manufactured In London and Western Ontario or Sold By London Merchants

That is not a very hard task. It does not entail any sacrifices. London manufacturers and merchants are known to be amongst the foremost in the country, and by patronizing them you are helping to provide work for the people of London and assuring them of a place of shelter and of food during the winter months.

The manufacturers and merchants advertising on this page are amongst the foremost in London. They are doing all in their power to help London in these strenuous times, and it is now up to the people of London to give them their loyal support.

USE McCORMICK'S BISCUITS

JERSEY CREAM SODAS
Are a Staple Food

Build With BRICK Specify "CAR-BEX"

London Pressed Brick & Tile Co.
London Ont.

PERRINS' BISCUITS MADE IN LONDON

Equalled by few. Excelled by none. Guaranteed satisfactory. A wise type of patriotism is to use home products and keep home factories busy.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

By buying them at the Central Garage and sending there for your repairs you help to provide work for a number of men. You are also assured of maximum service at minimum cost.

TRY US ONCE.

Central Garage, 78-80 York St.
PHONE 43

HEART FOUND IN JAR MAY BE MADERO'S

Arrests Follow Gruesome Discovery in Mexico City.

[Canadian Press.] MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4.—The military branch of the Constitutional authorities today discovered a human heart, preserved in alcohol, in a glass jar, in a private residence in Mexico City. Several arrests in connection with this discovery were made, but the authorities refuse to divulge the names of those taken into custody. Other arrests are expected shortly. Bloodstained clothing which belonged to President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez, who were killed in Mexico City in February of 1913, also has been found, together with a watch which belonged to the president and a pin which was the property of his brother Gustavo Madero. These pieces of jewelry will be placed in the national museum.

General Joaquin Jimenez Castro, one of the Federal commanders, was arrested today. The charge against him was not made public. Foreigners in the Mexican capital are experiencing difficulty as a result of the decree forbidding all persons to leave the capital unless supplied with

IMMIGRATION FELL OFF DURING SECOND QUARTER

Decrease of 58 Per Cent in May, June and July.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—The department of interior tonight issued the following statement: The total immigration to Canada during April, May, June and July, 1914, was 105,631, made up of 32,312 British, 34,930 American and 38,389 from all other countries. During the corresponding months of 1913 the total number was 250,906 composed of 99,144 British, 54,040 American and 79,752 from all other countries. The decrease is 58 per cent.

NO CIVIL SERVANTS' CORPS. OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the Civil Service Association of Canada held tonight, it was unanimously decided that each civil servant should contribute on day's pay to the National Patriotic Fund. This will amount to about \$20,000. A proposal that a regiment be recruited from among civil service employees was rejected.

KITCHENER WILL SOON HAVE HALF-MILLION

The Events in North France Stimulate Recruiting—Athletes Volunteer.

[Canadian Press.] LONDON, Sept. 4.—The events in northern France and the

Businessmen, Attention!

Manufacturers or merchants of London or Western Ontario desiring space under this heading, which will be run each Saturday for some time, should apply to The Advertising Department of The Advertiser, or phone 3670.

campaign started by Premier Asquith and other leaders have given immense impetus to recruiting, and it is confidently predicted in official circles that Lord Kitchener will soon have the half million volunteers he desires. Cricketers, football players and other athletes who at the beginning of the war were inclined to keep their engagements, have now cancelled all their games and are flocking to the colors. The association of Rugby Football

organizations has cancelled all its matches, most of the players having joined the forces. Every player in last year's international team is either in service in the army or navy or in training for service. Every Salvation Army corps in the country has contributed its quota of men to the army or navy, and other members of the organization have volunteered for Red Cross work.

RUN OVER BY AUTO. [Special to The Advertiser.] TILSONBURG, Sept. 4.—The little son of Harrison Millard was run over and very painfully hurt by an auto while at play this evening. It will not be known for a day or so just how badly the child is injured.

MINARD'S LINIMENT, LUMBER MAN'S FRIEND.

BRITAIN TO FREE CAPTURED CARGOES

Even Vessels Carrying Some Contraband To Be Liberated To Encourage Trading.

[Canadian Press.] WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 4.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British ambassador, conferred at the state department today on the subject of the United States buying ships from belligerent powers. He said the question was progressing satisfactorily. At the embassy out more fully Britain's attitude toward American shipping. The statement follows: "In order to prevent loss to subjects of neutral powers and to encourage continuance of trade, the steps to set free have been taken without reference to prize court, as many cargoes as possible, even though in some cases

cargoes may be liable in law to condemnation as a prize. An executive committee with full powers to deal with such cases has been appointed."

Why They Quit

[Special to The Advertiser.] WOODSTOCK, Sept. 4.—That the problem of the unemployed in Woodstock, cannot be as acute as was pictured by many was demonstrated today, when six of the 32 men, who were given work by the council quit because the city is only paying \$1.50 per day.

ON TO PARIS

Continued from page thirteen.

they give you blankets enough? How is your linen?" Under the ruckings of that enormous bonnet I could feel the long look of love which wrapped the guardaman from head to foot. Then a rain of kisses of tears of little smiles, three months' arrears of maternal tenderness which she was trying to pay all at once. The father was also very much moved, but he did not wish to appear so. He understood that we were watching them and glanced at us

from time to time as though saying: "Excuse her—she is a woman." A bugle call smote suddenly on this scene of joy. "There's the call. I must go!" the son exclaimed. "What, you won't breakfast with us?" "Little mother, I can't. I am on duty for twenty-four hours at the top of the fort!" "Oh!" sighed the poor woman; and she could say no more. They remained standing for a moment, staring at each other with an air of consternation. Then the father spoke: "At least you will take the box of good things," he said, in a heart-broken voice, with a touching yet comical expression of self-sacrificing gluttony. But in the trouble and emotion of their farewells the precious box has been lost! And it was pitiful to see those feeble and feverish hands move, search everywhere to hear those voices muffled by tears calling, "The box—where is the box?" unashamed of mixing this petty domestic detail with their great sorrow. But the box is at last recovered. The father was in the same spot, their old eyes still glued to the postern wherein their boy had just disappeared. At last the man shook himself, turned half-way round, coughed two or three times with a brave air and said in a loud, assured voice: "Come, mother, let us go now." Then he made us a deep bow and

took his wife by the arm. I follow them with my eye till the road turned. The father seemed to be furious. He brandished his old carpet bag with gestures of despair. The mother appeared more calm. She walked along at his side with bowed head, her arms hanging limp. But from time to time I thought saw a convulsive movement of the lean shoulders under that shabby shawl.

CANADIAN ENLISTMENT EIGHT TIMES REQUES

Col. Hughes Dilates on Patriotic Sp

at C. N. E. Luncheon.

[Canadian Press.] TORONTO, Sept. 4.—At the Enlistment luncheon today, the Minister of Militia, speaking of the enrollment of Canadian volunteers for active service, declared, amid applause, that about 200,000 men offered themselves. "The British Government had requested Canada to send an army division which consisted of 22,600 men. Today there were in camp at Valcartier 32,000 men. In a few days 1,000 were garrisoning the forts at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Esquimaux and in all, Canada would have shown 41,000 on active service in different parts of the empire."

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

The MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

\$10,000 FOR 100 WORDS

The publication of "The Million-Dollar Mystery" began Aug. 1 in The Advertiser. The story will run for twenty-two consecutive weeks in this paper. By an arrangement with the Thanet House Film Company it has been made possible not only to read the story in this paper, but also to see it each week in the Advertiser district. For the solution of this mystery story \$10,000 will be given.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

The prize of \$10,000 will be won by the man, woman, or child who writes the most acceptable solution of the mystery, from which the last two reels of motion picture drama will be made and the last two chapters of the story written by Harold MacGrath.

Solutions may be sent to the Thanet House Film Company, either at Chicago or New York, two weeks after the last installment of the story is published. Advertiser readers would have to submit their solutions on or before January 1st.

A board of three judges will determine which of the many solutions received is the most acceptable. The judgment of this board will be absolute and final. Nothing of a literary nature will be considered in the decision, nor given any preference in the selection of the winner of the \$10,000 prize. The last two reels, which will give the most acceptable solution to the mystery, will be presented in the theatres having this feature as soon as it is practical to produce same. The story corresponding to three motion pictures will appear in The Advertiser incidentally or as soon after the appearance of the pictures of the winner, his or her home, and other interesting features. It is understood that the newspapers, as far as practical, in printing the last two chapters of the story by Harold MacGrath, will also show a picture of the successful contestant.

Solutions to the mystery must not be more than 100 words long. Here are some questions to be kept in mind in connection with the mystery as an aid to a solution:

No. 1—What becomes of the millionaire?

No. 2—What becomes of the \$10,000,000?

No. 3—Whom does Florence marry?

No. 4—What becomes of the Russian countess?

Nobody connected either directly or indirectly with "The Million-Dollar Mystery" will be considered as a contestant.

(Copyright, 1914, By Harold MacGrath.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Stanley Hargrave, millionaire, after a miraculous escape from the den of the gang of brilliant thieves known as the Black Hundred, lives the life of a recluse for eighteen years. Hargrave one night enters a Broadway restaurant and there comes face to face with the gang's leader, Braine.

After the meeting, during which neither man apparently recognizes the other, Hargrave hurries to his magnificent Riverside home and lays plans for making his escape from the country. He writes a letter to the girls' school in New Jersey where eighteen years before he had mysteriously left on the doorstep his baby daughter, Florence Gray. He also pays a visit to the hangar of a daredevil aviator, Braine and members of his band surround Hargrave's home at night, but as they enter the house the watchers

outside see the balloon leave the roof. The safe is found empty—the million which Hargrave was known to have drawn that day was gone. Then some one announced the balloon had been punctured and dropped to the sea.

Florence arrives from the girls' school, Princess Olga, Braine's companion, visits her and claims to be a relative. Two bogus detectives call, but their plot is foiled by Norton, a newspaperman. By bribing the captain of the Orient Norton lays a trap for Braine and his gang. Princess Olga also visits the Orient's captain and she easily falls into the reporter's snare. The plan proves abortive through Braine's good luck and only hirelings fall into the hands of the police.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

[Copyright, 1914, by Harold MacGrath.]

CHAPTER VI.

"Did you get the range?" asked the countess, when late that night Braine recounted his adventures. "My girl, haven't I just told you that I had to fight for my life? My boat was in flames. We had to swim for it. The last two reels, which will give the most acceptable solution to the mystery, will be presented in the theatres having this feature as soon as it is practical to produce same. The story corresponding to three motion pictures will appear in The Advertiser incidentally or as soon after the appearance of the pictures of the winner, his or her home, and other interesting features. It is understood that the newspapers, as far as practical, in printing the last two chapters of the story by Harold MacGrath, will also show a picture of the successful contestant.

Solutions to the mystery must not be more than 100 words long. Here are some questions to be kept in mind in connection with the mystery as an aid to a solution:

No. 1—What becomes of the millionaire?

No. 2—What becomes of the \$10,000,000?

No. 3—Whom does Florence marry?

No. 4—What becomes of the Russian countess?

Nobody connected either directly or indirectly with "The Million-Dollar Mystery" will be considered as a contestant.

(Copyright, 1914, By Harold MacGrath.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Stanley Hargrave, millionaire, after a miraculous escape from the den of the gang of brilliant thieves known as the Black Hundred, lives the life of a recluse for eighteen years. Hargrave one night enters a Broadway restaurant and there comes face to face with the gang's leader, Braine.

After the meeting, during which neither man apparently recognizes the other, Hargrave hurries to his magnificent Riverside home and lays plans for making his escape from the country. He writes a letter to the girls' school in New Jersey where eighteen years before he had mysteriously left on the doorstep his baby daughter, Florence Gray. He also pays a visit to the hangar of a daredevil aviator, Braine and members of his band surround Hargrave's home at night, but as they enter the house the watchers

outside see the balloon leave the roof. The safe is found empty—the million which Hargrave was known to have drawn that day was gone. Then some one announced the balloon had been punctured and dropped to the sea.

Florence arrives from the girls' school, Princess Olga, Braine's companion, visits her and claims to be a relative. Two bogus detectives call, but their plot is foiled by Norton, a newspaperman. By bribing the captain of the Orient Norton lays a trap for Braine and his gang. Princess Olga also visits the Orient's captain and she easily falls into the reporter's snare. The plan proves abortive through Braine's good luck and only hirelings fall into the hands of the police.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them. Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring, and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hand who have been watching his movements, he runs to the water front. A thrilling race in motor-boats ensues. Jones drops the box into the sea and with his automatic sets fire to the pursuing boat.

at seeing himself checkmated. Again, the whole thing may have been worked up for his benefit, a blind. But if that's the case, Jones has us on the hip, for we can't tell. But we can do what in all probabilities he expects we'll cease to do—watch him just as shrewdly as before.

Olga caught his hand and drew him down beside her. "I wasn't going to bother you tonight, but it may mean something vital."

"What?"

For reply she rose and walked over to the light button. She pressed it and the apartment became dark.

"Come over to the window, quick!" She dragged him across the room. "Over the way, the house with the marble frontage."

A man emerged, lit a cigarette, and walked leisurely down the street. "No!" she cried, as Blaine turned to make for the door, doubtless with the intention of finding out who this man was. "Every night after you leave he appears."

"No. And that's what bothered me at first. I believed he was watching some apartment above. But regularly when I turn out the light he comes

think. Every morning I rub out the wrinkle I go to bed with."

"I wish you could rub out the general stupidity which is wrinkling my brain. I've made three moves and failed in each. What's come over me?"

"Perhaps you've had too many successes. The wheel of chance is always turning around."

"May I smoke?"

"Thanks. At least it proves you still have some consideration for me. I would smoke whether it was agreeable or not. But I like the odor of a good cigar. And it always helps you to think."

Blaine lit the cigar and began his customary pacing. At length he paused. "Suppose we have a real old-fashioned coaching party out to the old mansion we know about?"

"And what shall we do there?"

"Make the mansion an enchanted castle where sometimes people who enter can't get out. Do you think you could get her to go?"

"I can try."

"Olga, I must have that girl; and I must have her soon. Sometimes I find myself mightily puzzled over the whole thing. If Hargrave is alive, why doesn't he turn up now that it's practically

hat. A dead cigarette dangled between his lips.

"How much do you want?" asked the night city editor.

"Column and a half."

"Off with your glad rags!"

"Anything good?" asked the managing editor.

"The lid has been jammed on tight. No wine in any restaurant after 1 o'clock. There'll be a roundup of every gunman in town."

"Good work. Go to it."

It was 1 o'clock when Norton turned in his last sheet of copy and started for home. Just outside the entrance to the building a man with a slouch hat drawn down over his eyes stepped forward.

"Mr. Norton?"

"Yes," Norton stepped back suspiciously.

The other chuckled, raised and lowered his hat swiftly.

"Good Lord!" murmured the reporter.

"Will you take a ride with me in a taxi?"

"All the way to Syracuse, if you say so. Well, I'll be tinker damned!"

"No names, please!"

"What made you come here dressed like this?" the butler demanded.

"I'm a suspicious duffer, maybe that's the reason."

"Do you know anything?"

"Well, no. I can't say that I do. But, hang it, I just had to come out here."

"Maybe it's just as well you did," said Jones moodily.

"I know this place. The housekeeper used to be my nurse, and if she is still on the job she may be of service to us. You don't think they'll question or recognize me?"

"Hardly. I'll put in a word for you. I'll say I sent you out knowing."

"We had enough servants to take care of the luncheon."

"And now I'll go and hunt up Meg." Sure enough, his nurse, and if she is in charge of the house, and when her "baby" disclosed his identity she all but fell upon his neck.

"But what are you doing here, dressed up as a waiter?"

"It's a little secret, Meg. I wasn't invited, and the truth is I'm very desperately in love with the young lady in whose honor this coaching party is being given. And . . . maybe she's in danger."

"Danger? What about?"

"The Lord only knows. But show me about the house. I've not been here so long I've forgotten the run of it. I remember one room with the secret panel and another with a painting that turned. Have they changed them?"

"No; it is just the same here as it used to be. Come along and I'll show you."

Norton inspected the rooms carefully, slowing away in his mind every detail. He might be worrying about nothing; but so many strange things had happened that it was better to be on the side of caution than on the side of carelessness. He left the house and ran across Jones carrying a basket of wine.

"Here, Norton; take this to the party. I want to reconnoiter."

"All right, m'lud! Say, Jones, how much do you think I'd earn at this job?"

"Get along with you, Mr. Norton. It may be the time to laugh, and then it may not."

"I'm going back into the house and hide behind a secret panel. I've got my revolver. You go to the stables and take a try at my car; see if she works smoothly. We may have to do some hiking. Where is the countess in this?"

"Leave that to me, Mr. Norton," said the butler with his grim smile. "Be off; they are moving back toward the house."

So Norton carried the basket around to the lawn, where it was taken from his hands by the regular servant. He sighed as he saw Florence, laughing and chatting with a man who was a stranger and whom he heard addressed as count. Some friend of the countess, no doubt. Where was all this tangle doing to end? He wished he knew. And what a yarn he was going to write one of Gaboriau's tales. He hurried away to wander idly about the grounds when beyond a clump of cedars he saw three or four men conversing lowly. He got as near as possible, for when three or four men put their heads together and whisper animatedly, it usually means a poker game or something worse. He caught a phrase or two as it came down the wind, and then he knew that the vague suspicions that had brought him out here had been set in motion by fate. He heard "Florence" and "the old drawing-room," and that was enough.

He hurried about for Jones. It was pure luck that he had had old Meg show him through the house, otherwise he would have forgotten all about the secret panel in the wall and the painting. Jones shrugged resignedly. Were these men of the countess' party? Norton couldn't say.

Norton made his hiding place in safety; and by and by he caught the guests moving about in the room. Then all sounds ceased for a while. Norton strained his ear against the panel. A door closed sharply.

"No; here you must stay, young lady," said a man's voice.

"What do you mean, sir?" demanded the beloved voice.

"It means that no one will return to this room and that you will not be missed until it is too late."

The sound of voices stopped abruptly, and something like stifling ensued. Later Norton heard the back of a chair strike the panel and some one set heavily upon it. He waited perhaps five minutes; then he gently laid back the panel and his very eyes were dazzled by the work of a moment to liberate her.

"It is I, Jim. Do not speak or make the least noise. Follow me."

Greatly astonished, Norton obeyed; and the panel slipped back into place. The room behind the secret panel had appeared to be a real prison.

"How did you get here?" she asked breathlessly.

"Something told me to follow you. And something is always going to tell me to follow you, Florence."

She pressed his hand. It was to her as if one of those book heroes had stepped out of a book; only book heroes had tremendous fortunes and did not have to work for living. Oddly enough, she was not afraid.

"Who was the man?" she asked.

"The Count Norfeldt. Some one has

limits of the city, when the coach was forced to take a sharp turn to avoid an automobile in trouble. The man, cowering at the engine, waved his hand vigorously.

"A coaching party," he murmured; "and your Uncle James was not in the mood. 'Very well!' He laughed, and suddenly grew serious. It would not hurt to find out where that coach was going."

He set to work savagely, located the house, righted it, and set off for the Hargrave home. He found Susan and bombarded her with questions, which to Susan came with the rapidity of rain upon the roof.

"So Jones went along?"

"In his capacity of butler only."

Norton smiled. "Well, I'll take a jaunt out there myself. You are sure of the location?"

"Yes."

"Well, good-bye. I'll go as a waiter, since they wouldn't invite me. I'm one of the best little waiters you ever heard of; and all things come to him who waits."

What a pleasant, affable young man he was! thought Susan as she watched him jump into the car and go flying up the street.

Jones was a good deal surprised when Norton turned up at the old Chilton-mansion.

"What made you come here dressed like this?" the butler demanded.

"I'm a suspicious duffer, maybe that's the reason."

"Do you know anything?"

"Well, no. I can't say that I do. But, hang it, I just had to come out here."

"Maybe it's just as well you did," said Jones moodily.

"I know this place. The housekeeper used to be my nurse, and if she is still on the job she may be of service to us. You don't think they'll question or recognize me?"

"Hardly. I'll put in a word for you. I'll say I sent you out knowing."

"We had enough servants to take care of the luncheon."

"And now I'll go and hunt up Meg." Sure enough, his nurse, and if she is in charge of the house, and when her "baby" disclosed his identity she all but fell upon his neck.

"But what are you doing here, dressed up as a waiter?"

"It's a little secret, Meg. I wasn't invited, and the truth is I'm very desperately in love with the young lady in whose honor this coaching party is being given. And . . . maybe she's in danger."

"Danger? What about?"

"The Lord only knows. But show me about the house. I've not been here so long I've forgotten the run of it. I remember one room with the secret panel and another with a painting that turned. Have they changed them?"

"No; it is just the same here as it used to be. Come along and I'll show you."

Norton inspected the rooms carefully, slowing away in his mind every detail. He might be worrying about nothing; but so many strange things had happened that it was better to be on the side of caution than on the side of carelessness. He left the house and ran across Jones carrying a basket of wine.

"Here, Norton; take this to the party. I want to reconnoiter."

"All right, m'lud! Say, Jones, how much do you think I'd earn at this job?"

"Get along with you, Mr. Norton. It may be the time to laugh, and then it may not."

"I'm going back into the house and hide behind a secret panel. I've got my revolver. You go to the stables and take a try at my car; see if she works smoothly. We may have to do some hiking. Where is the countess in this?"

"Leave that to me, Mr. Norton," said the butler with his grim smile. "Be off; they are moving back toward the house."

So Norton carried the basket around to the lawn, where it was taken from his hands by the regular servant. He sighed as he saw Florence, laughing and chatting with a man who was a stranger and whom he heard addressed as count. Some friend of the countess, no doubt. Where was all this tangle doing to end? He wished he knew. And what a yarn he was going to write one of Gaboriau's tales. He hurried away to wander idly about the grounds when beyond a clump of cedars he saw three or four men conversing lowly. He got as near as possible, for when three or four men put their heads together and whisper animatedly, it usually means a poker game or something worse. He caught a phrase or two as it came down the wind, and then he knew that the vague suspicions that had brought him out here had been set in motion by fate. He heard "Florence" and "the old drawing-room," and that was enough.

imposed upon the countess."

"Do you think so?" with a strange look in his eyes.

"What do you mean?"

"Nothing just now. The idea is to get out of here just as quickly as we can. See this painting?"

He touched a spot on the wall and the painting slowly swung out like a door. "Come, make our escape to the side lawn from here."

At the stable they were confronted with the knowledge that Norton's car was out of commission; Jones could do nothing with it. Then Norton suggested that he make an effort to commandeer the limousine of the countess; but they were men about, so the limousine was out of the question.

"Horse!" whispered Jones. "There are several saddle horses, already saddled. How about these people, the owners?"

"Oh, they are beyond reproach. They have doubtless been imposed upon. Let us get aboard first. There will be time to talk later. I'll have to do some explaining, taking these nags off like this. We won't have to ride out in front where the picnicers are. There's a lane back of the stable, and a slight detour brings us back into the main road."

The three mounted and chattered.

They had doubtless been imposed upon. Let us get aboard first. There will be time to talk later. I'll have to do some explaining, taking these nags off like this. We won't have to ride out in front where the picnicers are. There's a lane back of the stable, and a slight detour brings us back into the main road."

The three mounted and chattered.

They had doubtless been imposed upon. Let us get aboard first. There will be time to talk later. I'll have to do some explaining, taking these nags off like this. We won't have to ride out in front where the picnicers are. There's a lane back of the stable, and a slight detour brings us back into the main road."

The three mounted and chattered.

They had doubtless been imposed upon. Let us get aboard first. There will be time to talk later. I'll have to do some explaining, taking these nags off like this. We won't have to ride out in front where the picnicers are. There's a lane back of the stable, and a slight detour brings us back into the main road."

The three mounted and chattered.

They had doubtless been imposed upon. Let us get aboard first. There will be time to talk later. I'll have to do some explaining, taking these nags off like this. We won't have to ride out in front where the picnicers are. There's a lane back of the stable, and a slight detour brings us back into the main road."

The three mounted and chattered.

They had doubtless been imposed upon. Let us get aboard first. There will be time to talk later. I'll have to do some explaining, taking these nags off like this. We won't have to ride out in front where the picnicers are. There's a lane back of the stable, and a slight detour brings

