

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 45--No. 35.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

Whole No. 2329.

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the council of the village of Glencoe up to Sept. 15 for digging water pond 10 ft. x 30 ft. by 8 ft. deep, slope foot to foot, on lot beside skating rink.
C. GEORGE, Clerk.

Farm For Sale.

60 acres; lot 6, 1st range, Longwoods Road, Township Moss; 4 miles from Glencoe; soil sandy and clay loam; 2-storey frame house, 7 rooms; good barns, cement foundation; buggy shed, ice house and chicken coops; 2 wells and spring water in barnyard, also creek through pasture; 2 acres orchard; one of the best farms in Middlesex; 1 mile to school, 1 mile to church. Reason for selling, poor health. Owner, L. H. Cloonan, R. R. No. 1, Glencoe, Ont.

Cream Wanted.

Will receive cream daily throughout the week. Saturday afternoons excepted during the warm weather. Cream wagon will be on its routes again this summer. Cash for eggs.
Alex. McNeil.

Wells Drilled.

Farmers and others who desire to have water wells drilled will be promptly served by leaving information with Mr. John McMillan at the McKellar House.
HENRY HARVEY.

WE WANT YOUR

POULTRY

Highest cash prices paid for good quality birds. Also buyers of Cream and Eggs. See Wm. Muirhead or Du-gald McIntyre, Glencoe.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of Ladies No. 28, A.F. & A.M., will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on Thursday, Sept. 7th, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. General Business. Conferring Degrees. All Masons brethren welcome. W. W. Hurley, W. M.; C. B. McLean, Secretary.

A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74.

DENTISTRY
R. J. JAMMURD, D. D. S., L. D. S., offices over Howard's Furniture Store, Phone 16.

JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest fire insurance companies of the world, and the leading mutual fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, first door south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

WEATHER INSURANCE

Insure against loss by wind and storm in The Ontario Wind and Weather Insurance Company of Grand Valley, the best known and most reliable weather insurance company doing business in Ontario.
J. C. WATTERWORTH
Agent, Glencoe Phone 59

CHANTRY FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep; also S. G. Dorking Fowls
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.
L. D. Phone, Kerwood Central

G. G. McNaughton

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Automobile Insurance
Phone Bethwell U. R. 10 P. O. Newbury No. 111 R. E. No. 2

J. B. COUCH & SON

Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone: Day 23, Night 93

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; to addresses in the United States, \$1.50 per year—payable in advance.
ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted at moderate rates. Prices on application.
JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.
Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 50c; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1c per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.
New clubbing rates will be in effect on October 1st.

Even a wise man can't tell when a woman laughs whether she is really means it or is merely trying to show off a dimple to the best advantage.
Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.



C. E. Davidson, Jeweler
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED GRADUATE OPTICIAN

The Watch That Runs On Time.

THE NORTH END GROCERY

BOOTS AND SHOES ICE CREAM

A full line of STAPLE GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERY, always fresh and reliable

We handle STERLING SHOES at rock bottom prices.

Fall stock just arrived.

The place to buy your FRUIT.

Half ton Oak Farm Honey just in.

VAIR & BALKWILL'S ICE CREAM—Individual Sanitary Ice Cream service.

A trial will convince you that our prices are right.

Goods delivered anywhere in town.

C. GEORGE

Phone 22

Keith's Cash Store

Fall Goods arriving.— Dress Goods, Millinery, Staples, and Shaker Flannels in pretty designs.

P. D. KEITH

GENERAL GROCERIES, FRUITS, MEATS AND ICE CREAM

THE CENTRAL GROCERY

We aim to give you the very best quality and therefore the best value for your money that can be secured by our unrivalled connection with the most reliable wholesalers and manufacturers in the country. Our goods are fresh and our service is up-to-the-minute. A trial order will convince you.

We are sole agents for one of the oldest fruit growers in the Niagara district. Don't miss laying in a good supply of fruit. Watch "Special Notices." Sealers and rubber rings at old prices.

Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs and all marketable produce.

Cakes and Biscuits to suit all tastes at moderate prices.

W. A. CURRIE & CO.

Phone 41 and have your groceries promptly delivered. No order too small to insure attention and no order too large to be filled.

Red Cedar Shingles

Do not "CLOSE THE DEAL" for your roof until you let us figure with you. Our 5X B. C. Shingles make a cheap and permanent job.

Galvanized Iron Roofing

We sell this Roofing and it will pay you to get our prices.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard GLENCOE, ONT.
Beaver Board and Fibre Board in stock

CHOICE TIMOTHY SEED

for fall sowing.

A full supply of Oilcake, Linseed Meal, Alf and Molasses Meal on hand.

FLOUR AND FEED

McAlpine Bros.

We carry a Full Line of

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson

Tinsmith Plumber

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

LABOR DAY

SINGLE FARE

Good going and returning September 4th, 1916

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going September 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Good to return Sept. 5th, 1916

Return tickets will be issued from all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur and to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Tickets and full particulars on application to Agents.

Canadian National Exhibition

Return tickets at reduced fares to Toronto from all stations in Canada. Obtain particulars of special train service and low rate excursions from Grand Trunk Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

(EACH TUESDAY)

March 7th to October 31st INCLUSIVE

Tickets valid to return within two months, inclusive of date of sale.

Edmonton & return, \$43.00

Winnipeg & return, \$35.00

Proportional low rates to other points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Tickets and full particulars on application to R. CLANAHAN - Ticket Agent GLENCOE.

REPUTATION FOR TRUTHFULNESS MAKES ADVERTISING PAY

By HOLLAND.

ADVERTISING pays. Every one knows that. But not all know exactly why and how it pays and why it continues to pay continuous advertisers.

It pays because of the reputation the advertisers have made for telling the truth, for fair dealing and for business honesty. IT IS WICKED TO LIE, AND IT IS ALSO FOOLISH. Just think how extremely foolish it would be to pay for advertising space in which to spread falsehoods.

Merchants know that their reputations for truthfulness in the advertisements is their best business asset. They know that to make their advertising valuable it must be believed; it must be truthful day after day, week after week, month after month.

Read the advertisements in this paper closely and remember that back of every statement is the reputation of a leading merchant, a reputation he has spent years in acquiring and which he will guard closely.

District and General.

West Lorne civic holiday tomorrow. Thamesville tax rate this year is 94 cents.

P. A. McVicar has disposed of his 20-acre farm near Old Rodney to Robert Wipey of Essex.

Mrs. Francis Duffy, aged 88 years, died at her home in Alvington last week.

Tilbury town council have let the contract for the paving of a portion of their main street.

Smith Bros., harness makers, Strathroy, have opened a branch store in Mount Brydges.

The Government has decided that Thanksgiving Day this year shall be observed on Monday, October 9.

Rev. W. R. Vance of Melbourne conducted anniversary service of the Methodist church at Eagle on Sunday.

The four-year-old child of Wm. Dobear, of Brooke, succumbed to an attack of infantile paralysis after a short illness.

David Debersa, teacher of a school in Zone, was kicked in the leg by a colt, causing a wound which required 14 stitches to close.

George Drnes, a blacksmith at Southwood Station, is reported to be slowly ossifying as the result of being bitten on the arm by a mad dog.

Rev. A. U. Campbell, formerly of Appin, was inducted to the pastoral charge of Blytheswood at a special service held Tuesday last week.

Miss Aggie Wroldson of Bothwell fell into an open sewer in that town while the lights were off, breaking three ribs and straining the muscles of her leg.

A thousand bushels of grass and clover seed is being sent into the burned districts of Northern Ontario by the Government for free distribution to the settlers.

The London dailies are publishing an announcement to the effect that owing to the increased cost of all printing materials the price by mail for any edition of their papers after Sept. 30 will be three dollars per annum.

A Strathroy man lost \$800 on the street just before leaving for the West. The money was found by two boys and restored. Can their trouble and to further encourage their honesty the owner gave them 25 cents apiece.

The nine railway companies operating in the Province, in reply to a communication from the Ontario License Board, have given the assurance that when prohibition comes into effect they will discontinue the sale of liquor on their trains.

John McMan of Middlemiss reports that he has been the victim of chicken thieves several times in the last few weeks. On a recent night the thieves entered his chicken house, and after severing the heads of over a dozen of the finest specimens, took them away.

Pte. James Armstrong of "A" Company, 133rd Battalion, died in the military hospital at Halifax from pneumonia. He was a son of William Armstrong of Strathroy and came from Rochester, N. Y., to enlist two days before the battalion left Camp Borden.

James Pole of London and William Pole of Sarnia had a birthday party recently. Introducing his junior brother, James Pole remarked, "My brother William. We have twin birthdays, though there is ten years difference between our age. It is remarkable that we were born on the same day and at identically the same hour of the day."

Lieut. Bernard S. Robinson of the machine gun section of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who has been in Canada on sick leave since the middle of July, staying with his parents, Rev. S. F. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, the rectory, Strathroy, expects to leave again for overseas in a fortnight's time. Lieut. Robinson was wounded during a trench raid early in June.

With ideal weather all over Alberta, the farmers are harvesting the second largest wheat and oats crop in the history of the western section of the Canadian prairies. Some fields will run 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. Many will run between 40 and 50, while the average, say the best-informed grainmen, will be above 35 bushels to the acre for all the province. The oats were never so good.

Fifty thousand automobile licenses have been issued this year, as compared with 35,000 in 1915, according to a statement made by W. A. McLean, deputy minister of highways. "The great increase in the number of automobiles in use," declared Mr. McLean, "is due to the increased number of lighter cars purchased by farmers. The auto is fast becoming an essential part of the farm equipment of Ontario."

The Home Fair.

Don't allow the rural fall fair to decline and die. The big fairs do not take their places as the hands of people go to Toronto and London fairs simply for the outing and the special programs. The county or township fair represents the improvement or decadence of the immediate locality and on its maintenance will depend much of the future history of the community. "Everybody should boom the local fair and not leave it to a director or two or the secretary to shoulder the whole responsibility. If every society had a membership of 400 a great stride would be made toward improvement and vim in the maintenance. There are hundreds of farmers who are not linked up with the fall fair, which should be one of the most valuable features in the community. Get an exhibit ready and push the fair."

Mosa Council.

A meeting of the Mosa council was held at Newbury on Aug. 19th. Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and signed.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by C. S. Morrison, that Albert Cuckey be paid \$45 for work done on the upper end of the Peter Mitchell drain, and Joseph Bailey \$2 for refund of statute labor. Carried.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by D. N. Munroe, that Wm. Stinson be paid \$9 for road No. 5 in lieu of statute labor performed on the Mosa and Metcalfe townline, and G. Brooks \$20 for repairing the upper portion of Government drain No. 1. Carried.

Moved by D. N. Munroe, seconded by C. S. Morrison, that Alfred Quick be paid \$1, J. A. McLean \$4, Edgar Quick \$6, J. A. Walker \$4, for refund of statute labor performed on the Mosa and Metcalfe townline, and H. T. McLachlan \$1 for valuating sheep killed by dogs in 1915. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by C. S. Morrison, that a rate of 13 mills be levied for township and county purposes for 1916. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Glencoe on Saturday, September 10, at 10 o'clock a.m.
C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.

Mrs. W. A. Currie announces the early fall opening of the Latest Hats for early wear beginning today, tomorrow and Saturday.

Standard Hotel Regulations

Copies of the regulations to govern standard licensed hotels are now posted in hotels that have applied for licenses.

Licensed hotels are to be known as "standard hotels." The annual fee will be \$1, and they will be allowed to sell all non-intoxicating drinks and beverages, cigars and tobacco, and to conduct an ice cream or general restaurant or cafe without a further license.

The keeper of any hotel, inn or house of public entertainment will not be allowed to sell any of the articles mentioned without a "standard license."

Applications for license this year had to be made not later than August 15. After 1916 application for licenses must be made not later than March 15th.

Liquor cannot be sold, served or kept on the premises of a standard hotel.

Western Fair, London, Ont., Sept. 8th-16th.

Return tickets at reduced fares to London, Ont., from stations in Ontario, Belleville, Scotia Jct., and south or west thereof. Special train service and low rate excursions from principal points on certain dates. For full particulars, regarding train service, fares, tickets, etc., consult Grand Trunk Railway Agents.

Fall Fair Dates.

Ailsa Craig—Sept. 28 and 29.

Alvinston—Oct. 2 and 3.

Amherstburg—Oct. 2 and 3.

Blenheim—Oct. 5 and 6.

Brigden—Oct. 3.

Chatham—Sept. 19-21.

Comber—Sept. 25 and 26.

Delaware—Oct. 11.

Dorchester Station—Oct. 4.

Dresden—Sept. 28 and 29.

Embro—Oct. 5.

Essex—Sept. 27-29.

Florence—Oct. 5 and 6.

Forest—Sept. 26 and 27.

Galt—Oct. 5 and 6.

Glencoe—Sept. 29 and 30.

Hamilton—Sept. 12-14.

Harrow—Oct. 10 and 11.

Highgate—Oct. 13 and 14.

Ingersoll—Oct. 2 and 3.

Lambeth—Oct. 3.

Leamington—Oct. 4-6.

London—Sept. 8-16.

Merlin—Sept. 28 and 29.

Melbourne—Oct. 4.

Money—Oct. 6.

Ottawa—Sept. 18-16.

Petrolia—Sept. 21 and 22.

Ridgetown—Oct. 9-11.

Rodney—Oct. 2 and 3.

Sarnia—Sept. 25 and 26.

Strathroy—Sept. 18-20.

Thamesville—Oct. 3 and 4.

Wallaceburg—Sept. 26 and 27.

Wallacetown—Sept. 28 and 29.

Walford—Oct. 10 and 11.

Wheatley—Oct. 2 and 3.

Wyoming—Oct. 3 and 4.

Berlin Papers Want Truce.

London, Sept. 8.—Under the caption "What has happened to Germany?" the Daily Express says: "Suddenly the veil is lifted and the true state of affairs is disclosed in the latest German newspapers. They admit defeat at Verdun and describe it not only as a military, but also as a moral, defeat, 'the percussion of which is at this moment felt so seriously in the Balkans.' They clamor for peace and renounce any ambition of annexation. A veritable disease of truth telling has broken out among them."

The newspaper cites the Berlin Post as follows: "Falkenhayn's recall is an admission of defeat suffered before Verdun."

The Berlin Vorwaerts is quoted as saying: "A truce with England must be arranged even at the sacrifice of some of Germany's chief ambitions."

The Schwabische Tagwacht says: "Even if the Russians and Italians and all their Continental allies were beaten England's naval supremacy would not yet be destroyed. We may go so far—unless a miracle happens victory will never be realized, not even by war that would last thirty years. The prolongation of the war will only plunge us into deeper misery and expose us to the gravest perils."

Both the Vorwaerts and Schwabische Tagwacht are radical Socialist organs.

Hay and Wagon Burned.

While Hugh H. Currie of the Longwoods Road, Mosa, was drawing a load of baled hay to Glencoe for shipment for Mr. Cloonan on Thursday the hay caught fire when he was on No. 4 sideroad. The fire had gained such headway before it was noticed that it was impossible to extinguish it, and hay, rack and wagon were consumed. Mr. Currie tried by hitching the horses to the end of the tongue to upset the load in the ditch and save the wagon, but was unsuccessful. The load contained about 2 1/2 tons and the wagon and rack were nearly new.

Mr. Currie had struck a match to light his pipe. The head of the match broke off and fell down between the bales of hay. Little, however, was thought of this until a few minutes later flames shot up from between the bales.

Mrs. James Curry Dead.

The death occurred early Sunday morning, Sept. 3rd, of Mrs. James Curry, after several months illness, at her home south of Glencoe, in her 80th year.

Mrs. Curry was of a kind disposition and had many friends. As a mother she was loving and her loss will be great.

The funeral took place Tuesday, Sept. 5th, to the R. C. cemetery, Wardsville, requiem high mass being celebrated by the parish priest, Rev. Father Mahoney of Bothwell.

Besides her husband she leaves to mourn her loss six daughters and five sons, as follows—Mrs. Zach. McCormick, Mrs. M. H. Egan and Mrs. Alex. Meekley of London, Annie of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, Maggie and Clara at home, Robert of Windsor, Michael of Lawrence, James, John and Patrick at home.

Her bearers were her four sons, Robert, James, John and Michael, and two sons-in-law, Zach. McCormick and Michael Egan.

Middlesex School Fairs.

Indian (Muncey) Sept. 19

Wardsville Sept. 22

Ekfrid Sept. 29

Newbury Sept. 29

Caradoc Sept. 30

Walkers Oct. 4

Kerwood Oct. 6

Lobo Oct. 9

Brimley Oct. 12

W. Nissouri Oct. 14

Dorchester Oct. 16

Successful Business Methods of J. N. Currie & Co.

(Copied in part from The Dry Goods Review of Toronto, published in the interests of the dry goods merchants of Canada.) A full page of the journal is given to this firm's method of merchandising, with most favorable comments, and recommending many of the successful ideas to other merchants in same line.

The steady growth of the firm of J. N. Currie & Co., Glencoe's department store, which in a village that, like most, has been influenced by no movement that would tend to increase its population, and surrounded by a district that has seen a number of its young people leave for the larger centres, yet has tripled its output, is surely a tribute to the business methods and personal qualities of "The Man Behind."

Some of the particulars, the journal stated, will form an interesting contribution to the history of retail merchandising in agricultural communities. Among some of the advantages mentioned—

Buying from most reliable manufacturers and wholesalers, discounting all bills.

Overhead running expense of 15% as against city department stores' 25%, a saving of 10%.

Keeping sufficient stocks to give ample choice.

Keeping well rid of old goods by clearing sales before they become old in shelves.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER III.—(Cont'd.)

"Home at last," he said with a smile, and opening another door on the left, he led her unresistingly into a second room.

But here the girl seemed as if struck dumb with astonishment. She was evidently overwhelmed by the magnificence and luxury on which her eyes rested, and Leroy smiled in amusement at her unspoken admiration.

"Come and warm yourself," he said kindly, drawing one of the divans nearer to the fire.

Lightly she trod over the rose carpet, and dropped with a sigh into the chair.

"Give me your hands, Don't hold them near the fire yet," he said, and began to gently chafe the poor blue fingers, for he knew the danger of too sudden heat. "That is better—they will soon get warm. And now we will have something to eat."

He crossed over to the bell; and in a few moments the door opened noiselessly.

"Let us have some supper, Norgate," said Leroy; and the dignified man-servant disappeared as silently as he had entered, while his master returned to the fire place, and stood looking down at the girl he had rescued.

As yet she had not spoken; but her eyes were wandering over the many splendours of the room. Suddenly she lifted them to the handsome face above her, and said in a low, awe-struck whisper:

"Is this the king's palace? And are you a prince?"

Adrien Leroy smiled.

"By no means," he said. "Ah! here comes something you require. I know," he added, as the door opened, and Norgate entered, bearing a large silver tray.

Having set the chairs to table and placed the wine and glasses at hand, the man announced respectfully that supper was served. His master dismissed him, guessing that the girl would be less embarrassed if alone with him; and Norgate retired with a face as expressionless as if the entertaining of "street waifs" were a mentally termed the young visitor—were of nightly occurrence.

Adrien placed a plate of cold chicken on a low table beside her.

"You are warm there," he said, as he poured her out a glass of wine.

The girl looked up into his face with a mute, questioning glance; then, taking courage from the kindly eyes, she picked up her knife and fork with long, thin, but well-shaped hands.

Leroy turned to the table, and with dint of helping himself from various dishes, under a pretence of making a hearty meal, he gave her confidence; and presently he saw that she had commenced to eat. Adrien rose from time to time, and waited on her with a delicacy and tenderness which wretched his friends would have credited him; till, with a sigh of content, she laid down the knife and fork.

"Are you better now?" he asked as he took her plate.

She looked up at him in speechless adoration, and her eyes filled with tears.

"How good you are to me," she said. "I never dreamt there could be such a beautiful place as this. Do you often bring people in out of the cold?"

His face became grave.

"No," he said evasively—"not as often as I should, I'm afraid. And now, suppose you tell me your name."

"Jessica," she replied simply.

"And have you no relatives—no friends to help you?" he continued.

"Only Martha and Johann," was the hopeless reply.

"You poor child! And what does friend Johann do for a living?"

Again she shook her head.

"I don't know. He gets drunk."

"An overfilled profession that," said Leroy, with a sigh. "And now, what are we to do with you, little Jessica?"

She looked up with frightened eyes.

"Oh," she cried breathlessly, "are you going to turn me out into the cold again? Must I go? Oh, I knew it was too good to last!"

In her terror she had started up; but Leroy put her back gently into the chair.

"No, little one, we won't turn you out to-night. Be promised. To-morrow, we will see what can be done to make your road softer in future."

She did not understand half his words; but as with an almost womanly tenderness he placed a silken cushion beneath her head, she nestled down, smiling into his eyes with the gratitude of a child that neither questions nor doubts. To her he appeared like a being from another world—a world of which she had scarcely dared to dream, and her eyes were eloquent.

Adrien Leroy stood for a little while watching her, till her gentle breathing showed him she had fallen asleep.

"A beautiful child," he said under his breath. "She will be a still more beautiful woman." He sighed. "Poor

ton. "I can't understand it! The only new entry was a weedy chestnut, newly planted by a workman in the afternoon. "Hoh! they call him."

"He'll require more bustling than holding," returned Paxhorn sarcastically.

Lord Standon finished his wine.

"I'll back the roan while there's a penny to borrow," he said with sublime confidence. "There's nothing can touch him."

"That's what Jasper said," remarked Leroy, "and he ought to know."

"Oh, yes, he's a good judge of a horse," grudgingly admitted Shelton, who frankly hated him; "and of men too—when it pays him."

Leroy's face darkened slightly.

Vermont was his friend, and he resented a word spoken against him far more than he would have done one against himself.

"You misjudge him, Shelton," he said briefly.

"Possibly," retorted the other, unabashed. "What you find so fascinating in him I can't imagine. Still, my dear fellow, setting Vermont aside, there can be no two opinions respecting your chef. Sarteri is a possession I positively envy you."

There is not another chef in England that understands entries as he does."

"None," echoed Lord Standon. "Leroy will be famous for one thing, at least, if it's only for his cook."

The meal came to an end, and the table was cleared by the silent Norgate. Cards were produced, and the four were soon deep in the intricacies of bridge. They played high and recklessly; and after little more than an hour, Shelton and Leroy had lost over five hundred pounds.

"A close run, eh, Shelton?" laughed Leroy, as he took the notes from an open drawer. "Had they played the knaves we should have won. Time for another round?"

"Not I," replied his friend, with a regretful shake of his head. "I'm due at Lady's Martingdale's."

"Picture galleries again?" laughed Norgate.

"Yes," Shelton confessed, "and with Miss Martingdale, too."

The others laughed significantly.

"Say no more, Mortimer," begged Lord Standon, with mock grief. "Your days are numbered. Already I see myself enacting the part of chief mourner—I should say, best man—if you will allow me."

Shelton rose, laughing goodhumorously.

"Thanks, I'll remember—when it comes to that!"

"You're incorrigible, Stan," said Leroy, as his guests were taking their leave. "You'd better settle down yourself first, and leave Shelton alone."

(To be continued.)

HEAR BOOMING OF GUNS.

Sussex Children Can Even Distinguish Calibre of Cannon.

P. D. Eyre writes to the London Mail from Framfield Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex, England:

"For twenty months past the sound of the artillery at the front has been so familiar and commonplace here that even the little children in the parish school can identify the particular weapon that causes the explosions they hear. This is certainly quite easy when big guns, howitzers, naval 12-in., and so forth are firing.

This phenomenon probably arises from a certain peculiarity of strata. There are, for example, villages near Rye where no gunfire is heard."

Efficient Even in Cruelty.

The Russian, the Frenchman and the Englishman may have, in moments of frenzy, committed deeds of violence, but the madness is individual, not collective, says the Boston Advertiser.

As Germany showed her amazing skill in organization, and the thorough efficiency which raised her to high rank among the Powers, so will this same efficiency, when directed in the course of the needless cruelties which war-madness directs, result in barbarity more completely depraved and more cunningly cruel than any other nation could ever fall into.

Curiosity Restrains Suicides.

The number of suicides in the city of Paris has decreased from 15 to 20 a week in ordinary times to only about two a week since the war began. It has been suggested that this decrease is due to curiosity, every one being so anxious to see what the outcome of the war will be that they refrain from taking their own lives, hoping for a French victory.

The Farm

Fertilizers and Soil Fertility.

Fertilizers have a definite place in economic soil management. Their use is well established and the results that they produce are becoming generally understood in every section of this country. Fertilizers are plant foods in available and concentrated form, and contain ingredients commercially known as ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash.

These are the three constituents of plant food most readily exhausted in the soil. Each has a definite work to perform in plant growth. Nitrogen or ammonia causes quick and vigorous growth of stalk or stem, phosphoric acid hastens ripening and helps fill the grain or fruit, while potash strengthens the straw or stalk and helps to plump or fill out the grain and fruit, writes Henry G. Bell in American Thresherman.

The use of a fertilizer containing all of the essential constituents of plant food gives best all-round results under average conditions. Various soils differ in their plant food needs, and observation of previous crop indications combined with a knowledge of how the soil has been treated in the past should be used as a basis for determining what proportion of the plant food ingredients is best for both soil and crop.

Low and decreasing yields, spindly growth of stalk, low quality products, small, pale, insipid fruit, poorly filled kernels of wheat and large ears of unshorn corn are among the crop indications of the need of fertilizers. If the tendency of the soil is to produce too much stalk growth, a fertilizer which carries a small amount of available phosphoric acid and potash should be used.

If stalk or straw is poor and too weak to stand storms, then a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen and potash should be used. If the crops of previous seasons have not matured early enough, a fertilizer high in phosphoric acid should be chosen.

Each type of crop requires characteristic proportions of plant food for best results. A corn crop, for instance, is usually grown more for ears than for stalk. Ear corn or other grain takes up over 60 per cent. of the phosphoric acid required by the plant, hence the growing of any grain crop makes a heavy draft on this plant food which must be met by a generous supply of phosphoric acid. Hay crops are harvested for stalk, stem or leaf growth, and need much nitrogen.

The supply in the soil must be supplemented if the productivity is to be maintained. Soil conditions that are essential to the best results from fertilizers may be obtained by rotation of crops, wherein legumes are grown periodically, plowing under green manure, applying straw barn manure and correcting the acidity of the soil by proper drainage and applications of lime when needed. Sandy soils are usually weak in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; clay soils are better supplied as shown by analysis, but often the elements are unavailable, or slowly available, and require the assistance of available plant food if they are to produce large yields of high quality. A peaty soil is usually strong in nitrogen but exceedingly weak in phosphoric acid and potash.

The manufacturers of all kinds of merchandise first that with a factory of given capacity certain expenses are the same whether the factory is operated in full or only during part time. Those "overhead" expenses include rent, supervision, interest on money invested, taxes, repairs, etc. With a small production, the total overhead charges per unit is large. With greater production the same overhead charges cover a greater number of units and decrease in amount per unit.

The same is true on the farm where the overhead expenses per bushel decrease as the yield increases until a limit much lower than ordinarily reached is reached. The manufacturer believes in efficiency, because it enables him to produce his articles of merchandise at lower cost. The farmer who applies efficient methods to his farming operations and soil management is able to produce his crops at less per bushel and in greater quantity per acre. No matter the kind of farming, fertilizers have a place there and justify their proper usage by returning profits in better crops of early maturity and high quality, and by leaving the soil in better condition for succeeding crops.

Two fundamental facts should be kept in mind when buying fertilizers—first, that each type of soil has a characteristic supply of the three essential constituents of plant food, and second, that each crop has special plant food requirements. This may be stated in another way, namely, that each soil has some characteristic weaknesses and each crop needs particular treatment for best results. Choose the fertilizer that appears to be best suited to make up for the soil deficiencies, and to provide for the special needs of the crop to which it is to be applied. No one can tell accurately just what analysis is most profitable to use on your soil for any definite crop. It must be settled by yourself on your own farm. The proper thing to do is to leave an unfertilized strip in the field, after having selected the analysis most likely to suit your conditions. Observe the growth of your crop carefully and at harvest time measure the difference in yield and note the differences in quality between the fertilized and the unfertilized areas. If any characteristic weakness shows up on the fertilized portion, change the analysis in accordance with the indications which you observe.

Compare the management of your soil to the management of your orchard, your dairy herd or any other part of your farming operations. An orchard may be kept alive and made to produce fruit without spraying, but all orchardists agree that spraying brings better profits. A dairy cow will produce milk when fed on shock corn, but she will make a far better record if fed on silage, clover, hay, cotyled meal and some other concentrate in connection with corn. Likewise, you can grow a crop without fertilizer, but experience fertilizers will return increased yields of better quality and earlier maturity.

The basis of all profitable agriculture is fertility. The experience of farmers in general, proves that the judicious use of commercial fertilizers is the key to rational, business-like, profitable farming. The gigantic feats in producing food from the soil accomplished by the embattled nations of Europe became possible solely because they had learned to appreciate and understand the value of available plant food. History again confirms the statement that available plant food, along with proper soil tillage, is fundamental, and brings the largest farm profits.

The Army Cutworm.

Ravages from cutworms never cease every year some of the commoner-known kinds devastate garden and field crops in various parts of Canada, and in occasional years little known species become enormously abundant, causing losses of importance equal to those effected by regularly occurring cutworms. Such was the case in 1915 when the Army Cutworm appeared in large numbers in Alberta, infesting a territory of about 3,000 square miles.

No previous record of injury in grain fields was known in Western Canada. The problem of controlling this cutworm pest was, therefore, a new one and the outbreak was immediately investigated by Mr. E. H. Strickland, the field officer in charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge, Alta. As a result of such investigation the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture has issued Bulletin No. 18, entitled "The Army Cutworm," which has been prepared by Mr. Strickland.

This bulletin comprising 31 pages, describes the insect in its various stages, the habits of the cutworms as well as the habits of the adult moths which deposit the eggs from which the cutworms hatch, the natural enemies of the insect, and, from the farmer's standpoint, the most effective methods of control. These latter consist of clean summer fallow, poisoned baits, trap furrows, etc.

The bulletin has 15 illustrations, showing the insect in its different stages, as well as some of its parasites and the measures to be adopted to control it. This cutworm differs from the Army Worm. Farmers living in Alberta and Saskatchewan should become familiar with the remedies for it as it is again increasing in injurious numbers. Copies of the bulletin may be had free of charge on application to the Chief of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. This officer distributes all publications of the Department. Farmers, however, desiring to send specimens of injurious insects for determination, etc., should direct the same to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Pedigree and Guarantee.

An animal is like a machine. To make a good machine requires that each part be of good material and just the right weight and strength. The good animal must have its parts developed in the right proportion to make the type desired. The adaptability of a machine and the proportioning of its parts can be largely determined by looking at it. However, the make of the machine is the guarantee as to its possessing or lacking quality. Likewise in the animal a good deal can be determined as to its type by looking at it. Its real quality, however, can not be determined in this way. To get at this it becomes necessary to go further back. The quality was put into the animal by its parents, its grand parents, its great grand par-

ents, etc. This makes it important to know that all these parents had qualities that would contribute to the making of a good animal of the type wanted. A pedigree is a scheme for keeping track of the parents of an animal. It is a guarantee of what is back of the animal, of what has contributed to its make up. It is this fact that makes the pure bred animal valuable.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

CHINA'S COURIERS.

Mail is carried at Average Speed of 90 Miles Per Day.

Travelers who return from the remote interior of vast countries where telegraphs and railways are practically unknown will tell you of the astounding swiftness with which news travels, despite the seeming absence of facilities, says London Answers.

Away in the wilds of the Tibetan border, or in the Mongolian deserts, two months' journey from civilization and hundreds of miles from the nearest telegraph wire, the traveler will perchance hear of some momentous event in the outside world within an incredibly short while of its happening. How is it done?

There is really no mystery about it. This rapid transmission of news is due to human, not superhuman, agency. It is the work of natives employed in courier services of higher organization that we have ever dreamed.

China, that spacious land where distance is measured by days, not miles, affords the best example. For, although the means of communication by rail and telegraph have greatly developed there of late, the bulk of the interior is still virgin to these inventions of the "foreign devil," and China still maintains what has been termed the most wonderful of the most wonderful courier services in the world.

It is now mainly controlled by the Chinese Post-Office, and the mileage of the corner lines has recently reached the stupendous figures of 136,000, or about five and a half times the circumference of the globe. By road, river, and track, radiating from the capital of Peking, or other important centres, legions of couriers are speeding, without ceasing by night and by day, to almost every corner of the 5,000,000 square miles of country which form the Chinese Empire.

The couriers are all stalwart men, especially chosen for their physique, powers of endurance, and knowledge of routes. They work in relays, eat as they go along, and are supposed not to stop until they have handed the mail-bag to the next relay. An average speed of ninety miles a day is often maintained.

BIRDS IN THE TRENCHES.

They Care Little or Nothing for the Noise of War.

An English soldier sends the Field some interesting facts in regard to the behavior of birds in the war zone. He says: "I have been in the trenches barely three months, but quite long enough to convince me that birds care little or nothing for the noise of war, although, of course, it must interfere with them to a certain degree. I happen to be in a very pretty part of the country, which favors observation; nevertheless it is a very active part of the line. Often when doing my tour of duty in the trenches at night I have heard the nightingale near by, and the cuckoo by day, while in 'no man's land' the kestrel habitually hovers, and we are reminded that dawn is approaching by a lark that soars to the heavens and pours forth his song. Even a cloud clearing the moon made him do this. In the trenches we also hear owls and the whistle of birds on migration overhead. In a small thin copse running from our front line into no man's land magpies may be seen busy at their nests, and this same copse is a favorite shelling ground of the enemy. As I sit now in the dug-out I am perched on the ground, singing outside the door. My first swallow of the year was seen shimmering in no man's land amidst flying lead. Four or five common partridges were shot from the trenches with a rifle, and being neatly shot, went to swell our daily menu. All this occurs amongst shells, trench mortars, grenades, rifle fire, and all the other horrors of war. Their disregard of all these seems astounding. Not only birds but insects, too, the trenches hold—butterflies and moths of various species; and often the eye is gladdened by the pretty vision of a rare or a common swallow poised on the front-line parapet, lighting the subaltern's dreary round or tour on duty."

NAPOLEON HAD SLOW PULSE.

Too Much Haste Injurious to Heart.

Care of the heart—Have a care. Don't walk too fast. And don't work too hard. You can make tests yourself. Say your pulse is 68 after a slow walk.

After walking four miles in an hour it will be 78. Take a run on a hot day and up it goes to 140 or 150. Say your pulse runs 66 to the minute lying down, it will be about 71 sitting and 81 standing.

Temperament has much to do with it. Napoleon and Wellington had pulses remarkable for their slowness, about 50 to the minute.

PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

ABOUT THE UPS AND DOWNS OF "BILLY" HUGHES.

This Wonderful Man Was Born in North Wales of Poor Parents.

A man of middle height, of frail build, with very long legs and arms, a straight mouth, the lean chin and cheeks of the student. The figure is aesthetic, emaciated; it is the form of a man wasted by dyspepsia.

All day long he is chewing, not the cud of reflection, but various preparations for persuading his food not to quarrel with his interior. Yet he is as tough as whipcord, has the endurance of a camel, and the pluck of a prizefighter, says London Answers.

That is an Australian view of the man who is the man of the moment throughout the British Empire—the Rh. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth—and it is quoted in Mr. Douglas Sladen's excellent little book, "Hughes of Australia."

Watching the Ships.

Fifty-two years ago this wonderful man was born in North Wales of poor parents. In 1874 he went to London to the Burdett-Coutts School at Westminster. Ten years later he landed in Australia. Ten years later, again, he was a member of the New South Wales Parliament, and twenty years later he was in the Cabinet of the Federal Parliament of Australia.

As a pupil-teacher at the Burdett-Coutts school he attracted the notice of Matthew Arnold, who inspired in him a taste for the best literature, to which probably his wonderfully moving oratory may be traced. During these years his chief recreation was to stand on London Bridge and watch the shipping.

It is curious to note on what small chances our fates depend. Tiring of the life of a teacher—he had a class of ninety boys—he arranged to emigrate with another fellow to Mexico. On the way home, after a visit to a shipping office, Hughes espied a boomerang in an old curiosity shop. It caught his fancy, and he bought it.

All Through a Boomerang.

His friend the Mexican enthusiast offered to show him how to throw it. He knew as much about boomerangs as Hughes did, and, in throwing it, cut Hughes' eye very badly. After the quarrel that ensued they parted for ever. The boomerang had done it—Hughes decided for Australia.

At the age of nineteen, therefore, he took all his savings, amounting to ten pounds, and shipped to Australia; and there, until he was nearly forty, his life was one continual hardship and battle.

"He has known what it means to go without food for two days. He has known the life of the worker from the very bottom. That is why he is not haps the ideal of a Labor leader. He can never forget what he himself has suffered at the hands of exploiters, yet at the same time he has the clear, swift brain which enables him to see the other side also.

He has worked on sea, in towns, and in the bush, as sheep-shearer, boundary-rider, cook, seaman before the mast, school-teacher in an up-country township, sundowner, gold-pro prospector, sheep-drover—indeed, he has sampled every kind of labor that the Australian continent provides.

A Real Fighter.

It was while working as sheep-drover that he caught the chill which resulted in the affliction that would have handicapped any ordinary man for life—namely, deafness.

Always he has been a fighter for the people, and quite early in his career he formed out of one of the roughest crowds in Australia—the Sydney dockers—the famous Waterside Workers' Union. He risked his life a dozen times in their turbulent meetings, yet by sheer force of character and clear reasoning he managed to sway them.

He has consistently been against strikes, taking the view that they do not help the worker. On the eve of his departure for England at the end of last year a strike broke out among the dock-laborers at Sydney, and though every course was taken to settle it nothing could be done.

It was to Hughes that they had to appeal.

As a last hope he visited the docks himself and addressed the men.

"You—fools!" was his mode of address. "Can't you see that you're playing the enemy's game? The stuff is wanted for the nation. Shift it at once!"

The men continued to refuse. Hughes continued to command. And at the eleventh hour Hughes won.

They Needed it Most.

A regiment was drawn up for church parade in the barrack square, but the church was being repaired, and it was found that it could only hold half of them. "Sergeant-Major," ordered the colonel, "tell all the men who don't want to go to church to fall out!" A large number quickly availed themselves of the privilege.

"Now, sergeant-major," said the colonel, "dismiss all the men who did not fall out, and march the others to church—they did it must!"



No Grounds for Complaint.

"I don't know why the men grumble. This soup is really excellent."

"They wouldn't grumble, sir, if the cook would admit it to be soup. He insists that it is not!"—London By stander.

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Tested Recipes.

Mexican Pickles.—Select four quarts green tomatoes, six large peppers, three onions, all chopped fine. Put a layer of this mixture in an earthen jar, then a layer of salt alternately, and let remain overnight. Then drain the water off, and add one tablespoon each, of peppercorns, mustard seed and whole cloves. Simmer the seed for twenty minutes in three pints of good vinegar, and set away in a cool place. After three weeks pour off the vinegar and add as much fresh in another week the pickles will be ready for use.

Fresh Pineapple for Occasions.—Take a very fine ripe pineapple, pare it and cut carefully all the eyes; then with a silver fork strip all the pulp from the core. To one pint of this add one and one-fourth pounds of lump or crushed sugar and stir occasionally until all the sugar is dissolved. Put in glass jars as tight as possible. This keeps a long time and is delicious.

Rhubarb Marmalade.—Wash and pare rhubarb and cut in one-half-inch pieces; there should be two quarts. Add one quart of sugar, cover and let stand overnight. In the morning put in steppan. Add grated rind and juice of one orange, one-half cup seed, ed raisins, cut in small pieces and one-half cup English walnuts, broken in pieces. Bring all to boiling and simmer until thick. Seal in jars.

Chutney Sauce.—Select twelve green, sour apples, two green peppers, six green tomatoes, four small onions, one cup seeded raisins, one quart of vinegar (if strong dilute), two tablespoons mixed spices, two tablespoons salt and two cups brown sugar. Remove seeds from peppers, add tomatoes and onions, chopped fine; raisins, spices, sugar, salt and vinegar. Put on and let simmer slowly for about three-fourths hour. Then add the apples and cook until they are tender but not mushy. Put in bottles and seal. Delicious relish for meats.

Honey to Keep Without Canning.—To keep honey all the year round without honeying, it is only necessary to place the honey, which has been strained previously, in a pan or pail, which may be placed inside of another one, putting two or three bits of wood under the pail containing the honey, to prevent it from burning upon the bottom. Then fill the outer one with water and just bring it to the boiling point, skimming off the wax and foam which gathers upon the top. As soon as it comes to the boiling point remove from stove, and after a few minutes skim and pour into jars to cool. Cover tightly and place in a cool cellar. It will pay for the trouble.

Cucumber Pickles.—Over one-half peck of small cucumbers pour a boiling brine made of five pints of water and two cups of salt. Stand twenty-four hours, drain and wipe and cover with five pints of boiling vinegar. Again stand twenty-four hours and drain. To fresh vinegar add two green peppers, chopped, one-half pint white mustard seed, one-half ounce each of whole cloves, cinnamon, allspice, ginger root and nutmeg, two pounds of brown sugar, and one tablespoonful of celery seed. Seal and pour boiling hot over the pickles. Do not tie the spices in a bag. The cucumbers will shrivel up when the hot vinegar is poured over them, but after standing for a fortnight they will be plump, firm and delicious. They will keep indefinitely stored in a covered jar or crock.

Canned Sweet Peppers.—Cut off the stem end, remove the seeds with a pair of shears and cut the pepper round and round in a long strip, one-fourth of an inch wide. Put the strips into a deep dish and pour over enough boiling salt water to cover them. Close the dish with a cover and let the peppers stand all night in the water. Turn them out into a colander and let them drain dry. Put into a quart jar and pour over them one and one-half cups of boiling hot vinegar, to which has been added one cupful of sugar and two small pieces of cinnamon stick. Let the peppers stand for three days, then drain off the vinegar, heat boiling water and pour over them again, then seal. Use mostly the red peppers with a few of the green. It will take two dozen peppers to fill a quart jar. These canned peppers are much superior to the imported "pimento," and should be used more generally than they are for salads, sandwiches and Spanish rice. It is well to wear rubber gloves in preparing the peppers.

Watermelon Rind Preserve With Orange and Lemon.—Take the rind of one melon, pare and cut in small pieces through a coarse meat or fruit chopper. Place in a preserving kettle, cover with water and boil about an hour or until fruit seems tender. Sprinkle four large lemons thoroughly and the same number of oranges. Cut in pieces, remove seeds and run through chopper. After fruit has been boiled rather tender add oranges and lemon. Measure up two-thirds the amount of sugar in same measuring cup in which the fruit was measured. Add to fruit, boil for one hour (not too fast) and stir fruit occasionally

so it does not stick to the bottom. Lower the flame at the end of an hour, and if the syrup seems to boil down too much add a little water now and then. Stir all thoroughly, mix water with syrup. This preserve will require often lifting and straining to keep juice evenly distributed with fruit. The proper proportions of sugar to melon rind are twelve cups of sugar to eighteen cups of rind. When preserve is finished if rind is not sufficiently heavy one cup of sugar may be added and boil a short time, stirring well.

Pickling Wisdom.

When pickles are under consideration the most important item is vinegar. All things taken into account, it is best to use the vinegar obtained from cider, since many of the colorless varieties are often made with an acid that is injurious to the stomach. The difference of cost between the cider vinegar and the white is not much.

Nearly all vegetables that are made into pickles, especially gherkins, cucumbers and onions, require a preliminary soaking in brine. Half a cupful of salt is usually allowed to four quarts of the pickles. These are placed in a stone crock, the salt strewn over them, water is poured in until it covers them, and a weighted plate is laid on top to keep the pickles from floating. This is left for several days. When the pickles are removed from the brine they should be looked over to see if there are any soft or spotted ones.

All pickles should be closely watched after they are put up, at least for a month or so. This to ascertain if they are keeping well. They should not be eaten unless they have had at least a two months' mellowing, although longer than this is safer still. Sweet pickles are usually made from peaches, pears, plums and watermelon rind, and, except when the fruits must be peeled, they are less trouble to prepare than the tart pickles, since they do not have to be laid in brine before preparing. Spiced currants, gooseberries, cherries and grapes may be put up a little at a time, as one has the fruit and the leisure for the task. Other fruits may be spiced.

Here is a good recipe for spiced grapes: Remove the skins from the grapes, put the pulp over the fire and stew gently until it can be rubbed through a sieve, thus removing all the seeds. Weigh the pulp, and to every five pounds of this add a pint of cider vinegar, four pounds of brown sugar, four tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon and two of ground cloves. Stew together until it is very thick. Pour into jelly glasses and seal.

Kitchen Measures.

It is so much easier to measure ingredients than to weigh them out that the housekeeper saves time and work by acquainting herself with certain equivalent weights and measures. Without staggering her with an array of items and figures, which nine women out of ten forget, here is an equivalent table that any housekeeper can keep in mind.

A cupful of flour or milk means half a pint.
Two scant cupfuls of butter packed tightly make a pound.
Ten eggs of ordinary size make a pound.
Four even cupfuls of dry flour make a pound.
A gill of liquid is a half-cupful.
Two cupfuls (one pint) of water or milk make a pound.

The juice of an ordinary lemon is about a tablespoonful. A breakfast cupful of bread crumbs equals about four ounces.

Useful Hints.

The cleverness of a cook is gauged by her use of leftovers.
Tired, aching feet may be refreshed by soaking in hot water.
Stale breadcrumbs are crumbs freshly grated from a loaf of stale bread.

One of the secrets of successful coffee is to wash the pot every time it is used.
Enamelware can be cleaned with soap and whitening rubbed on with a damp cloth.
Never dry a silk blouse before ironing it.

It is a good plan to oil stout walking shoes with kerosene and vaseline, half and half, before going on a wet tramp.
Fresh fruits and green vegetables supply the iron and mineral matter necessary to the general well-being of the system.

A simple salad is made with any kind of seasonable fruit sliced, served on lettuce leaves and sprinkled with chopped nuts.
When you want to thread a sewing machine in a hurry, remove the spool already on it, but do not unthread the machine. Put a new spool in place, tie the two threads together and pull the thread gently through to the eye of the needle. Break off the first thread and thread the needle.

If you can get a horse at a bargain—drive the bargain.

THE GOLIATH OF ENGLAND IS BEER

A MORE TERRIBLE ENEMY THAN GERMANY.

It Has Killed an Army Greater Than That Under Arms To-day.

Arthur Lee, in the London Daily Mail thus condemns the drink evil in Great Britain:

There is some hope for those who love our land. The Government is picking up a pebble to throw at our great Goliath. It is like a miracle to read that the Government has dared to touch the pot of beer that all these years has been more terrible than Germany, more powerful than the Church of England, and more sacred than the Front Bench of the House of Commons.

A British Government that was not afraid of beer would be a spectacle indeed for gods and kaisers. A British Government that could conquer beer would make Consuls jump for joy, and Germans fly for their lives. For it has been the unwritten law of governments since most of us were born that you must not touch this thing.

You may take a man's house in England now, you may take his motor-car, or his workshop, or the business he has built up during fifty years, or the money he has saved for his old age; you may take away his liberty and his only son, but you must not touch his beer. If you are the Government of the greatest empire on the earth, if the fate of human liberty is in your hand, and if a pot of beer stands in your path, you must not kick it out. Let it be; it is the holy thing of England.

And what is this thing before which kings and governments bow down? What has it done for us in these bitter days, in the days in which we should have found the strength we need so sorely now? If it is true, as it is, that in fifty years we have thrown away an army as great as we have under arms to-day, it is beer that has consumed quite half of it. It has cut down the flower of our manhood less quickly, but not less horribly, than German shells are doing now.

Sapper of Strength.
It has bred weak joints, weak muscles, weak brains and little stunted bodies with feeble minds, where we should have had men fit or soldiers and women fit to make a soldier's home. It has chained our men in slums that are not worth fighting for; it has put a millstone round the neck of industry so that we have lagged behind our enemy; it has poured our wealth into the gutter; it has written "rejected as unfit" against the names of half a million men who were willing to join our army now in France.

And how did our beer-god help us when the hour of peril struck at last? It is just a year since it imperilled our national safety, and we are not likely to forget it. This time last year, with the fate of Europe in the balance, the beer-god stalked abroad in every street and factory and dockyard, and held sway so mightily that the director of transports warned the Government that supplies to the army and navy might stop; the director of naval equipment warned the Government that shipbuilding might come to a standstill; manufacturers of explosives warned the Government that they might not be able to deliver the goods; and Admiral Jellicoe warned the Government that the efficiency of the fleet was imperilled. So this thing has served the army and the navy. And what of the people? What of all those millions of

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER — SEE THAT YOU GET IT — COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS CONTAINS NO ALUM

people with shillings and pounds to spare and save that they will want so badly soon? Alas! their gold is being eaten up. The Moloch who consumed the lives of little children has a rival in this thing that stalks through our streets consuming the people's vital strength. It is not open to dispute that, with the money lost through drink, we could pay off, as the war goes on, 5s. of every £1 the war is costing us; it is not open to dispute that something like this is actually being done in Russia now, where the people who saved sixpences in peace time under vodka rule are giving up vodka for their country's sake and saving sovereigns.

Only in England.
But, happily, enemies do not have their way in Russia—or in France. It is only in England, in the land the noblest men on earth would die for, that this foul enemy of our race can work its will. If our ships are wanted for the war, and we must go short of something, we must sacrifice the books and papers that build up our minds, we must sacrifice the food that builds up our bodies, but the poison of the national life must come in. It does not seem to have occurred to a single member of the House of Commons to ask why we should give up sugar and paper for beer, when the tonnage of all is about the same, and the things we give up are helping England, and the thing that comes in freely is helping our foes. Mr. McKenna preaches economy. Lord Selborne urges us to grow more food; but Mr. Runciman imperils the fruit of all our orchards, and makes tons of it rot through the picking, by keeping out sugar to let in beer. The fruit must perish on the trees, the child must even lose its sweets, but its father may have the beer that too often sends him home to beat it.

It is the English madness: it is the mystery of war. Even in our old age, when this traitor has perished with all others, shall hardly believe this simple truth: about the power of beer in England—that, depending on foreign sources for our food, we set aside as much land for beer and whiskey as for bread with this result: that if the German navy could blockade us, our children would hunger for bread in two months, but our men could drink beer for a year or for ever?

DUG-OUTS FOR DOGS.

The Three Breeds Mostly in Use in the Fighting-Line.

The introduction of dogs into the fighting-line is due to a young French lieutenant, who brought the dogs over from North-Western Canada and the Labrador last year, when the question of transport among mountainous parts became a question of such serious importance.

The dogs were first utilized in connection with drawing loads over difficult passes by sleds, etc. They now draw their loads on light railways which run regularly to and from the trenches, and they find no difficulty with the steepest incline or the heaviest load.
The Labrador, Canadian, and Alaskan are the three breeds mostly in use.

though the last takes first place for endurance and pluck. His energy never flags, and, according to a French soldier, "he works until he drops from sheer exhaustion."
Behind the firing-line the French have instituted training camps for the purpose of instructing the dogs in their various duties. Here they are taught how to guard advance trenches against enemy attacks, how to carry messages, how to jump trench-parapets, how to scout, patrol, and act as sentries. Their comfort is an important consideration, and dug-outs for dogs are as well screened and comfortable as Tommy's own.
Rice, horse-flesh, and military biscuits form their chief diet, and, judging from the truly excellent condition of the dogs, they thrive on it.
Nurseries for the puppies are erected close to the firing-line. Last year the dogs were some 250 strong, but their numbers have now greatly increased, and it is no unusual sight to see puppies playing unconcernedly about on the mountain slopes, within close range of the German guns.

THE FASHIONS

Two striking models adopted by the younger set are reproduced here. In one of white and blue linen, the waist and upper part of the skirt were of white linen and the sailor collar, cuffs, and lower part of the skirt were blue.



White and Blue Linen Combined.

Very large pockets were placed on either side. The larger the pockets the more up-to-date the dress, nowadays. This dress, like many of the present models, hangs from the shoulders

and is therefore ideal for sports. The other dress is in Russian style. It is of rose-colored silk jersey with black collar, cuffs and belt, and buttoned all the way down the front with small black buttons. The waist has box plaits in the front and back stretched as far as the waistline and left free below it to give more fullness to the lower part.

Colored embroidery and beads are particularly favored for trimming the darker dresses that are brought out on cooler days. Purple on black, and gold or mustard color on dark blue, give exceptionally good results. White glass beads on dark blue serge is another very effective suggestion.

The Popular Hats.
Any number of white and colored felt hats in both small and large shapes are worn at present. The



Graceful Russian Dress.

trimming is either a ribbon band, plain or plaited, or fruit or flowers cut out of silk or velvet and placed against the crown or on the brim. White hats of silk or satin with a flange of chiffon around the brim are also considered very smart. Some are trimmed with a large bow of white satin directly in front.

The mid-season hats used for other occasions than sports are in large sailor shapes, also in small and medium sizes. White satin crowns with black velvet brims are highly favored, as well as the all-black and all-white hats. Sometimes the order is reversed and the crown is made of black velvet with the brim of white satin or straw. The trimming used on this type of hat is generally a wing fan or ribbon arranged in some attractive manner. Color is introduced in some of the larger black hats for semi-dress wear, especially in those for the younger girls.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Company, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario.

LONG STRUGGLE AHEAD.

French Premier Does Not Anticipate an Early Peace.

A difficult and prolonged struggle before the war is ended is prophesied by former Premier Viviani, in the French Cabinet. In an address before the general council of the department of Creuse, held at Gueret, he said:
"Although victory is certain, it will require hard and prolonged efforts to break Prussian militarism and prevent recurrence of its crimes. There can be no peace before the attainment of victory, before adequate reparation is made and before justice triumphs."
In an address before the General Council of the Department of Aube, Bienville Martin, the former Minister of Justice said:

"The French will not submit to the peace of the German Emperor, who boasted he would force his adversaries to accept peace on bended knees. They will accept only such a peace as assures them legitimate reparations, as well as their independence and security, and they will bear patiently all sacrifices in order that, in conjunction with the efforts of their faithful allies, such a peace may be imposed."

When prosperity turns a man's head it makes a pitiful sight of him.

HEALTH

Concussion of the Brain.

Concussion of the brain is a very slight matter, or a very serious one, according to the part of the head that has been struck. It is an accident that may very easily happen to children in their play, and therefore those who have charge of the young should understand its symptoms. The blow that causes the concussion is very likely to be at the back of the head; that is the case when the child falls backward from a chair, or slips and falls on the ice. When such a fall is followed by a period of unconsciousness, however brief, or by dizziness and headache, watch the sufferer carefully for a time, for the condition is one of shock, although the shock may be very slight.

When a child falls and hurts himself, he is inclined to cry vigorously; when he does so, his elders may feel reassured, for loud crying and serious accidents do most often go together. But when the child lies still instead of rising, and is unconscious, or nearly so do not make vigorous efforts to get him to speak, or shake him in an effort to rouse him. Carry him to a quiet room and let him lie there until the doctor comes.

If it is a mild concussion, the unconsciousness will soon wear off, although the child may complain of headache for some time, and show unusual irritability of temper. In more severe cases the unconsciousness is prolonged and deep, and when consciousness returns there is often nausea with vomiting, dizziness, pains in the head, and even convulsions. The other symptoms are those always associated with shock—a subnormal temperature, a weak pulse and slow respiration.

Whether the concussion is slight or serious, the room where the patient lies should be darkened and kept very quiet, the sufferer should rest on a bed with his head kept low, and cool bandages and an ice cap should be applied to his head if possible. Warm applications to other parts of the body are often useful. On no account talk to the patient, beg him to speak, or try to get from him an account of the accident. He will probably never have any remembrance of it.—Youth's Companion.

Health Notes.

One teaspoonful of glycerine taken in a wine-glass of water three times a day for a fortnight will cure the most obstinate case of indigestion.

This is a valuable hint when the skin of the back has become sore through long lying in bed. Beat the whites of two eggs for a length of time with a desert spoonful of spirits of wine until it thickens. Put it into a small pot and tie it down for use. When wanted spread a little of this on linen and apply it to the part where the skin is broken. Put on a little fresh mixture when the ointment becomes stiff or dry or uncomfortable. It will give the greatest possible relief.

ONE OF THE WAR'S WONDERS.

Sphagnum Moss Makes Better Dressings Than Cotton.

One of the chief discoveries of the war is sphagnum moss, as a dressing for wounds. It is rapidly making headway among surgeons and nurses and the demand threatens to overlap the supply. The chief depot at Edinburgh is receiving orders from the War Office for some 20,000 dressings a week.

The peculiar virtues of sphagnum moss are its lightness—which makes it much more comfortable than cotton wool, especially in hot weather—its stinky, comfortable feeling, and its remarkable powers of absorption, by which it carries in its wet state fully ten times its own weight of water.

The moss grows abundantly upon moorlands wherever peat and heather are found. The beautiful red velvet variety (which is not very common) is found in the drier places in the form of little cushions, often mixed with heather. There is a more slender green variety which grows actually in water, filling open field drains and bog holes. But the standby is the bronze variety, which is found in great beds with a peaty bottom in such quantity that it can be freely pulled up in double handfuls the size of a football. The moss is being gathered in most of the moorland parts of the British Isles by shepherds, keepers, voluntary workers of all sorts, ministers, school children, boy scouts, &c. At the central depots the moss is picked and cleaned, antiseptically treated, and then put under a hydraulic press. The dressings in their final form are like little square biscuits, with gauze on either side. These are being sent in a continuous stream to every field of war. They are especially useful for field dressings, as an enormous number of them can be packed in a small space.

Superlative Service.

Angry Diner—Waiter, you are not fit to serve a pig!
Waiter—I'm doing my best, sir.

A man who has a good opinion of himself is often a poor judge of human nature.

The difficulty about following the right way is that it is not always the popular way, too.

It sometimes happens that even the people who complain that they have nothing to do refuse to do it.



Machine Gunners Wear Gas Masks on British West Front
A BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH from the Western front showing British machine gunners wearing their gas masks in action.



PREPARED—For the biggest Fall and Winter trade this store has ever had. Ample stocks in every department. Dress Goods in great demand. Fall buying in full swing at J. N. CURRIE & CO'S.

The touch of Autumn in the air has set people thinking and not only thinking but buying, and there's good economical reasons for buying now when stocks are so complete and so moderately priced.

Imported Dress Materials
at much below present retail values.

Fine Serge, Gabardine and Broadcloth Suitings
Prices 75c, 90c, \$1.10 up to \$2.50.

Fine Silk Poplins
In all new shades, 30 ins. wide, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Rich Taffeta Silks
In black and colors, 30 ins. wide, \$1.25 & \$1.50.

Very Desirable Silks
In Messaline, Paillette and Habutai, 30 inches wide, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.10.

The Last Word in Ladies' Coats
Very stylish yet neat, away from the extreme faddy stuff where you pay for nothing. For real coat values see our lines at \$10.00, \$12.50, \$16.50 up to \$35.00.

Fall Weight Underwear
Good buying now.
Watson's, Pen-Angle and Stanfield makes. Fall weight. Prices 25c to \$1.25 in all grades.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.
Glencoe's Great Wardrobe

The World's Most Powerful Low Priced Car

31 1/2 H.P.

ANNOUNCING THE NEW SERIES
\$890 75 B Overland \$890

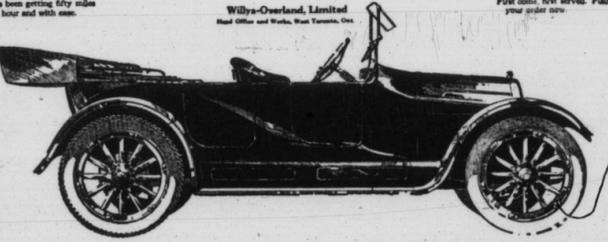
f.o.b. Toronto

This newest Overland is the world's most powerful low-priced car.
It has a 115-horsepower motor which is a perfect blend for speed, power and endurance.
By increasing the bore of the motor from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, we are able to offer a power plant which at 1950 R.P.M. develops full 115-horsepower.
Tours under every condition in all parts of the Dominion demonstrate that it easily develops better than fifty miles per hour on the road.
Speed of course varies under different conditions, but in practically every instance it has been getting fifty miles an hour and with ease.

We have scores of telegrams showing that twenty to twenty-five miles per gallon of gasoline is not unusual.
The performance of this car is almost beyond belief.
Take any other low-priced car on the market. Try it against this new Overland. Compare them for speed, power, for abundance of power, for riding comfort and economy, and you'll find this car will back anything else classed off the boards.
There's a strong statement, but a fact nevertheless. Try it yourself and see.
Here are more important facts. It has four-lash tires which are more than generous for a car of this size.
4-cylinder in-line motor 3 3/4" bore x 8" stroke 104-horsepower 4-lash tires
Cast-iron rear springs Streamline body Electric starter Electric lights
Magnetic speedometer Complete equipment 5-passenger touring \$890 Roadster \$870

Not only has it a large and roomy body, but it has an attractive, up-to-date streamline body.
It has the latest and most improved system of ignition.
It has the best ever sprung-up suspension springs in the world.
What's more, it's complete. Not a thing to buy. You get the finest Auto-Line.

And mark these words—the car is designed to be regarded and referred to as one of the really great achievements of the great automobile industry.
Yet it only goes to prove how big production can cut cost and save you money.
Five come, four served. Pass your order now.



1917 Models have arrived. See them.
F. G. HUMPHRIES - Agent, Glencoe
PHONE 60

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY

Owen Sound Town Council will soon apply for a city charter. Up to the present 430,000 Iron Crosses have been conferred from Berlin.

Three newspaper plants at Tralee, Ireland, were seized by the police and troops.

Sir Horace Rumbold has succeeded E. M. Grant-Duff as the British Minister to Switzerland.

Albert Magnon, an electrician, was instantly killed at work in the Exhibition grounds at Quebec.

The contract for the new Dominion arsenal at Lindsay has been let to the Westinghouse Company.

Austrian monitors and batteries have bombarded the towns of Verocoro, Turin Severin, and Giurgano in Roumania.

Private L. J. Norton, an Indian, of the 227th (Sault Ste. Marie) Battalion, died at Camp Borden hospital, of pneumonia.

Miss Adeline Weber, aged forty, of 199 Christie street, Toronto, recently discharged from the staff of the Reception Hospital, committed suicide.

Captain (Rev.) H. I. Horsey, who went overseas with the 38th Battalion, has resigned his chaplaincy and gone to France as a junior officer of the battalion.

The Judge - Advocate - General, Major-General Smith, is presiding over a board of inquiry conducting a searching investigation into alleged irregularities in rations and food supply for the St. Lawrence Canal guard.

THURSDAY

Ten cases of Asiatic cholera are reported in Tokio. The disease is abating at Nagasaki, but increasing at Osaka, where the cases now number 406.

A notice issued by the Marine Department yesterday is to the effect that the breakwater at Goderich, Ont., has been completed to its full length of 1,400 feet, and the check water removed.

The Australian Government has drawn up a proposition to hold a referendum on the question of establishing compulsory military service in Australia.

The four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Dolbear is reported to have died yesterday at her parents' home in Brooke of infantile paralysis after a short illness.

William Rouleston, a Toronto teamster, living at 623 Dupont street, died in the Western Hospital last night from injuries received when he was kicked in the abdomen by a horse.

The car ferry ice-breaker St. Ignace, owned by the Canadian Towing and Wrecking Company, of Port Arthur, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

For the first time since Italy entered the war the French Government yesterday ordered that flags be raised on all official buildings in recognition of the declaration of war by Italy against Germany.

FRIDAY

Mr. Justice Garrow of the Supreme Court of Ontario is dead.

The total British losses for the month of August were 127,945.

Two Russian steamers were torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea.

Thanksgiving has been fixed by order-in-Council for Monday, the 9th of October.

This year's banana crop in Jamaica has been almost entirely destroyed by recent storms.

Sir William Mackenzie borrowed \$1,800,000 on C. N. R. terminal bonds in New York to complete the Montreal tunnel and station.

Mr. Justice Napoleon Charbonneau of the Montreal Superior Court was killed by a fall on his yacht while on a fishing trip at Three Rivers.

The 127th, 135th, 137th, and 138th Battalions, No. 10 Stationary Hospital, London, drafts and details have safely reached England.

Daniel Wemp of Emerald, Amherst Island, eighty-five years of age, has so far this season unloaded 102 loads of hay and 20 loads of grain on his farm.

The Postoffice Department has officially changed the name of the post office at Berlin, Ont., to "Kitchener," and asks the public to adopt the new name from now on.

Meagre information from the Yukon would indicate a defeat for prohibition by a majority of 50, with polling places having an aggregate of about 200 votes still to hear from.

Struck in his automobile by an I. C. R. express during a thick fog at Dunstan, near Drummondville, a traveller for the Dominion Tobacco Co. of Montreal, named Tremblay, was instantly killed.

The Electrical Development Company issued a writ against the Hydro-electric Commission and the Attorney-General with the object of preventing power development at Niagara by the Hydro.

SATURDAY

The conspiracy case at Winnipeg may close this week.

It is reported that Portuguese troops are now ready for the front.

John Hutton, of Owen Sound, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning.

Five hundred thousand Germans were disabled in the Verdun region since Feb. 21.

Several persons were wounded in conflicts between civilians and troops in Lisbon, Spain.

A famine is now raging throughout Syria. More than 100,000 have died of hunger or typhoid.

The total number of wounded prisoners taken in the Verdun region is 21,000.

tor and Somme neighborhood is 43,000.

General Jostoff, chief of the Bulgarian staff, is reported to have died suddenly. It is thought he has been "removed."

The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government under the Industrial Disputes Act opened its sessions at Cobalt on Friday.

John J. Flanagan, of London, hog buyer, was seriously injured last night when alighting from a Pere Marquette freight train at Chatham.

It has been decided to erect a permanent monument of Kitchener on Marwick Head, in the Isle of Burray, Orkney, near the sunken reef where the Hampshire went down.

TUESDAY

Italian troops gained further successes in Albania.

The British Trades Union Congress opened at Birmingham yesterday.

Industrial Day at the Exhibition, Toronto, brought an attendance of 147,500.

The Italians were reported to have captured a German submarine in the Adriatic.

Fifty thousand people watched the first union sports at the Exhibition, Toronto.

Henry H. Miller, ex-M.P. for South Grey, died rather suddenly at his home in Hanover, aged 54 years.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, cabinied thanks to King George for Britain's aid in the Antarctic rescue work.

Greece will entirely meet the Allied demands, and it is again reported, will give them active support.

The annual Labor Day Baby Show at the Exhibition, Toronto, brought out a higher quality of babies than ever.

Senhor Lauro Muller, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, was present at the Toronto Exhibition luncheon yesterday.

The President of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council in a telling speech at the Toronto Exhibition denounced the ruthlessness of militarism.

The trial of the ex-Cabinet Ministers in Winnipeg in connection with the Parliament buildings is about concluded, the case having gone to the jury last night, and the court adjourned to this morning.

REPLY TO RED CROSS PLEA.
No Reprisals if Foe Will Become Civilized.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—In answer to a communication from the International Red Cross, the text of which is made public simultaneously with the British answer, the Foreign Office Friday stated its position on the question of reprisals.

The Red Cross had urged against the adoption of reprisals on prisoners of war.

The British Government answers by referring to "outrages which have put such a strain on the patient British people as to raise the question of reprisals."

The reply concludes: "His Majesty's Government will readily respond to the appeal, being confident that the neutral powers and the International Committee will recognize that the demands for reprisals grows in volume and urgency with the recurrence of abuses, and that the surest means of avoiding reprisals is the abandonment of the policy inspiring them."

Vatican Considers Action.
PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Vatican is considering the action of Germany in compelling the inhabitants of the north of France to work in the fields, according to a statement by Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, says the Rome correspondent of The Journal. The Cardinal declined, however, to discuss the status of this subject. Questioned as to the possibility of the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and the Holy See, the Cardinal said the Vatican would be delighted by such an event, but that all would depend upon the French Government, and whether that Government desired it.

Ferdinand's Address to Soldiers.
BUCHAREST, Sept. 5.—King Ferdinand has issued the following order of the day, addressed to the army:

"I have called upon you who are stout-hearted and full of hope. The spirits of the great Roumanian chieftains, Michael the Brave and Stephen the Great, interested in the provinces you are about to deliver, exhort you to victories worthy of them and of our heroic and victorious allies."

"Terrific fighting awaits you, but you will endure its rigors as did your ancestor. In future ages the entire race will bless and glorify you."

Germany's Last Call.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the meeting of Socialist electrical unions of Greater Berlin, which had been proposed for Deputy Haase to speak on peace, was prohibited.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that a general examination of all men of military age in Germany, who previously were exempted, is now taking place. German officials who heretofore had been declared indispensable, the newspaper says, also are being examined.

Leprosy in British Columbia.
VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 5.—Hardly had the medical authorities taken in charge one case of the dreaded disease leprosy, in the person of a Chinese who had been a resident of the local Chinese colony for the last year, than the discovery was made of another case, one more serious than the first.

Fall Causes Boy's Death.
KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 5.—John Anglin, aged 11 years, son of Edward Anglin, Brewers Mills, died from injuries he received when he fell on a manure spreader which was in operation.

WANTED

Bright young men and women for high-class office positions in and around Detroit.

Our Employment Department is able to fill only 20% of the demands made upon us for D. B. U. trained office assistants.

Let the school with a reputation prepare you for a position in the city where your opportunities will be unlimited.

Special Courses in Farm Accountancy. Write for Bulletin.

DETROIT
Business University
61-69 W. Grand River Ave.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Western Fair

LONDON, ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 8 to 16, 1916

Western Ontario's Popular Exhibition

Art Music Agriculture Amusements
A fine combination at London's Exhibition

A Real Live Program of Attractions Twice Daily

Two Speed Events Daily

FIREWORKS EVERY NIGHT

New Process Building Every Building Full of Exhibits

Single Fare over all Railways West of Toronto
SPECIAL EXCURSION DAYS

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary

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

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

EASY SHOES

for all sorts of feet. Our Shoes insure comfort and the greatest satisfaction of service. They are made by people who have made shoe making a science. That's why's they fit so well and wear so long. We keep all shapes and styles and our prices are the lowest in town.

MODERN SHOE STORE MAIN STREET

MRS. W. A. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SYMES STREET, GLENCOE

Phone 25

Our Fall Hats now ready for inspection

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 5:27 a. m.; No. 11, express to London and intermediate points, 7:30 a. m.; No. 10, Eastern Flyer for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 9:29 a. m.; No. 10, local accommodation to London, 10:10 a. m.

Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 14, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 5:37 p. m.; No. 13, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:51 p. m.

Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 32, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 3:31 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:20 p. m.; No. 33, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:23 p. m.

Westbound—No. 33, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, a. m.; No. 2, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.

No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Kingston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Toronto and other points, 6:30 a. m.; No. 37, mixed, 6:40 a. m.; No. 38, mixed, 6:50 a. m.; No. 39, mixed, 7:00 a. m.; No. 40, express, 7:10 a. m.; No. 41, mixed, 7:20 a. m.; No. 42, mixed, 7:30 a. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 61, daily, 12:20 p. m.; No. 62, Chatham mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:25 p. m.; No. 63, daily, except daily for passengers from west of Chatham, 8 p. m.

Westbound—No. 64, daily, 12:45 a. m.; No. 65, Chatham mixed, daily except Sunday, 5:20 a. m.; No. 66, daily, 8:45 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:30 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6 p. m.; London and East, 2:10 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 3:45 a. m.

LOCAL.

The Red Cross rooms open on Friday.

Glencoe council meets on Monday evening.

Just a touch of white frost Sunday morning.

Teachers and pupils are back to the daily grind.

All the ladies are requested to be at the Red Cross rooms on Friday.

Born—Tuesday, Sept. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moore, Ekfrid, a girl.

Metcalf county has struck the tax rate for 1916 at 12.813 mills on the dollar.

C. E. Davidson will occupy the Graham cottage, south Main street, after October 1st.

Walter Hailstone has just completed the construction of three concrete bridges in Ekfrid.

The Western Fair opens at London tomorrow and promises to be more popular than ever.

James E. Keenleyside of London has been appointed license inspector for London and Middlesex.

Two rinks of Glencoe bowlers visited West Lorne on Friday and won out in the total games played.

Newspapers are bound to advance in price. Pay up your subscription and get in on the "ground floor."

Don H. Love left yesterday to visit his former home at Glean, N. Y., and his blacksmith shop will be closed for a week or two.

Prize lists for Glencoe fair are out and may be obtained from the secretary, R. W. McKellar, or at the Transcript office.

Already householders are getting in their winter coal supply, which means that the ice man will soon be taking a back seat.

M. J. McAlpine will occupy the residence over J. N. Currie & Co.'s store when he vacates the hotel to Samuel Hart on Sept. 16th.

The 135th Battalion (Middlesex) was officially reported on Friday as having arrived safely in England. "D" Company, Glencoe, is a part of this battalion.

At farewell gatherings held at North Ekfrid and Appin last week Rev. A. U. Campbell and family were presented with purses and appreciative addresses from the Presbyterian congregations and friends.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Jack Blackwell is home holidaying.

—Mrs. James Wright and daughter Mary of Strathroy are at A. J. Wright's.

—Miss Tena Marsh is teaching a school near Florence.

—Tom Harris was home from Toronto for the week-end.

—Mrs. Eddie Brooks of Chicago visited Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Mitchell.

—Miss Adeline Poole spent a few days with Mrs. J. S. Ashplant of London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rycraft of Detroit spent last week at Richard Rycraft's.

—The Misses Sheppard of Bridgen spent a few days with their aunt, Mrs. D. J. Mitchell.

—Mrs. J. S. Ashplant and Mrs. McDavid of London spent Labor Day at W. G. Poole's.

—Miss Jennie Rogers of Wardsville spent a few days last week with Miss Jennie Rycraft.

—W. H. Weaver is visiting friends at St. Catharines, Buffalo and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

—Miss Tena Sutherland spent the week-end in London with her cousin, Miss Lillian Westland.

—Mrs. Robertson and daughter and Mrs. Sarah McCullagh of Detroit visited at D. J. Mitchell's.

—Mrs. P. Lunt and children of London are spending the week at Mr. and Mrs. D. Reeves', Glencoe.

—Mrs. Ann McCallum is spending a couple of months with her son, Geo. McCallum, at Walkerville.

—Mr. and Mrs. Allan McPherson and son Cameron were on a visit to relatives at Forest last week.

—Miss Daisy Gray of Berriedale has returned home after a visit at James Winship's, "Railroad View," Mossa.

—Stuart Finlayson of Almonte and Arch. Finlayson of the 153rd Batt., Guelph, were home for the week-end.

—Miss Roberta Gubbins, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. E. Carroll of Watford, attended Toronto Fair last week.

—Miss Marion Innes left on Tuesday to take charge of the millinery department of Hustine & Kneeta at Midway.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Winship and baby of Detroit and Thoms Winship of Welland spent the week-end at the old home near Newbury.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnston of Midway spent over Sunday and the holiday with Mrs. Johnston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Innes, Mossa.

—G. C. Squire and Miss Ethyle M. Squire left on Monday for Woodstock, where they are engaged to teach in the public schools for the next year.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McAlpine announce the engagement of their daughter, Violet, to Raymond E. Crosby of Highgate, Ontario, the wedding to take place in September.

—The Forest Free Press says:—Miss Jeanie Gentleman is the wife of the late James Campbell of Forest.

—Crawford Allan and Russell Glanahan left on the C. P. R. home-ward excursion to the West during the past week, and the following went to the harvesters' excursion:—Chas. Bellamy, Daniel Bellamy, Mrs. C. Bellamy, John Brod, John Brod, Miss D. Brodie, Helen Brodie, Joseph Smith.

—R. C. Vause has put a new cement foundation under his house and is making other attractive improvements about the premises. Wm. Stevenson made a first-class job of the foundation work.

John Grover, an old resident of the Longwoods Road, near Woodgreen, died on Friday and was buried at Oakland cemetery on Sunday. Mr. Grover was 81 years of age and is survived by his wife.

The Ontario Prohibition Act comes into force a week from Saturday. Those who perhaps have never noticed it are assured that Glencoe has an unlimited supply of good, pure, wholesome drinking water, free as the air, and our business men are ready to handle your spot cash trade.

Walter Hailstone received a letter last week from his brother Harry at the firing line in Belgium, who reports everything going fine. Harry says he got all five parcels of comforts sent to him from home and sends best respects to all old Glencoe boys. Another parcel goes forward to him this week.

The School Act now states that each child between the ages of 8 and 11 years must attend school every school day during the year unless excused by illness or other reasons stated in the Act. The government intends to stamp out truancy and negligence on the part of parents. All inspectors now insist on a strict observance of the Act.

Judge Macbeth held division court and also a court of revision on the Glencoe voters' list here on Tuesday. In the former court the principal case was that in which Henry Kook was interested. Judgment was given in his favor. Twenty-one changes were made in the voters' list, mostly of persons having gone or come since the assessment was made.

Messrs. Wright and Tomlinson were at Chatham last week identifying goods stolen from their stores and found in the possession of John Smith and Orville Ellis of Camden township, arrested for a series of robberies committed in Chatham, Glencoe and Dresden. The accused parties acknowledged their guilt and will come up at Chatham today for sentence.

Another year's work is commencing for the faithful women of the district. We must remember that the war is still going on, and that many more of our boys are facing a winter in the trenches. This means that we must work just as hard as ever to give them the comforts they need, both in the hospitals and in the trenches. The need for garments is as great as ever.

The Transcript has a number of small accounts on the books for little things that have been ordered over the phone. Each amount is quite small but altogether they amount to quite a sum. In the strenuous struggle with the H. C. O. L. these small accounts would come in very handy just now. Please think back and see if you can remember whether YOU ordered anything by phone or otherwise, and forget all about it till the present time. You want to keep your credit good, and we want our money.

A prude is sometimes a woman who noses around for something to get shocked at.

FAMILY DOCTOR'S GOOD ADVICE

To Go On Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Because They Did Her Good

Rochester, P. Q., Jan. 14th, 1915.

"I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. I had frequent dizzy spells and became greatly run down. A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve, and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation or headaches—'try Fruit-a-tives' and you will get well'. CORINE GAUDREAU, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A CLEW TO HER PAST.

She Knew Entirely Too Much, As a Close Observer Discovered.

She looked rich and acted rich, and every one knew that she was rich, yet she had married a rich man, yet the Sheriff Holmes of the ten parts discovered that she had once been poor.

"Take it from me," she said, "that there was a time, and that not so very long ago, when she was as poor as the rest of us."

"Marvelous!" exclaimed the other four girls. "How did you discover that?"

"Through her knowing so absolutely where I kept all my housekeeping things. She knew that the tea caddy was in the writing desk, that the cheese, biscuits and other edibles beloved by mice were in that tin box under the sofa, that the alcohol for my stove was in the corner behind the washstand, that the butter and milk were on the window ledge and that the eggs and other raw foods were in a box on the bottom shelf of the wardrobe."

"When we were cooking she went straight to the spot and got every one of those things without once asking where they were, which is something that a person who had not had a wide experience of housekeeping in one room could never have done."—New York Times.

WELCOMED CANADIANS.

British Trades Union Congress Opens at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 5.—In opening the trades union congress here yesterday the president, Harry Gosling, said that in order to prove that internationalism was not dead the congress was welcoming fraternal delegates from Canada, the United States, France, and Belgium. Many things were in the melting pot the present time of anxiety, he continued, and in the emergency thousands of trade unionists had given their lives willingly because they deemed the sacrifice essential for the purpose of national defence.

Referring to the fact that the unions were urging establishment of a ministry of labor and the increase of old age pensions to ten shillings weekly, he said, the people had submitted to every form of taxation for war requirements.

"To what would they not submit for peace requirements?" he asked.

LEADING TOWN TAKEN.

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Dr. W. M. Cotton of the Canadian Army Service is gazetted for duty in the Royal Flying Corps.

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BID SOLDIERS GOOD-BYE.

Duke of Connaught Inspects Men at Big Training Camp.

CAMP BORDEN, Ont., Sept. 5.—There was no ceremonial parade or review of any kind when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the duchess and Princess Patricia, visited Camp Borden Monday. It was the farewell of the duke to Camp Borden; it was also the last time of his being on parade during his term of office in Canada.

He announced this during a speech he made Monday afternoon to the officers. The duke was dressed as a staff officer, wearing a khaki uniform and cap decorated with red band and gold braid. He appeared in excellent health and spirits. His inspection of the camp was most thorough, including not only the regular tented area, but also the special schools of instruction and the manoeuvres areas.

Commenting on the above statement the British press bureau says: "The damage done, that is to say, practically nil, is exactly what was reported in the official communique. There were no conflagrations of any importance and no explosions."

"There, moreover, is the strongest reason to believe that another airship in addition to the one destroyed was very seriously damaged."

RAID COST TWO ZEPPELINS.

Press Bureau Says One Raider Was Seriously Damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—An official statement, issued by the German admiralty Monday telling of the zeppelin raid on the southeastern counties of England last Sunday night, was received Monday. It said: "During the night of Sept. 2 several airship detachments bombarded the fortress of London and fortified places of Yarmouth and Harwich, as well as factories and places of strategic importance in the southeastern counties and on the Humber. Every-where good effects were observed."

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WALK-OVER SHOE CO.

153 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT, MICH.

The "Ardmore" type of boot—with slim, plain vamp and graceful lines—has been enthusiastically accepted by many smart New Yorkers and Detroiters. This particular model has, in addition, the quality and comfort features common to Walk-Over Shoes.

Two-tone and solid grey, also black kid with grey and white kid top—button or lace—eight inches high.

\$6 & \$8

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BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

When putting on the finishing touches of the barn, implement shed or house you have just erected, it will pay you to look over our lines of Tracking, Hangers, Locks, Bolts, etc., as we are still offering these goods at last year's prices.

PAINT! PAINT! PAINT!

Are you going to make the old house look like new and last longer? It so, buy Sherwin-Williams Outside Special Paint. It pays you to paint your house in the fall.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

PLow POINTS MACHINE REPAIRS

"ARDMORE"

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CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

remedy is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which stimulate the liver to healthy activity, remove fermentation, gently cleanse the stomach and bowels and tone the whole digestive system. Sure, safe and reliable. Take one at night and you feel bright and sunny in the morning. Get Chamberlain's today—druggists 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto.

Say you saw it in The Transcript

It helps us, it helps you, it helps all 'round

FRESH FRIGHTFULNESS EXPECTED FROM BERLIN

Elevation of Hindenburg Stroke of Kaiser to Revive Spirits of People, Who Are Becoming Skeptical.

A despatch from London says: Well-informed opinion here is that the true measure of the effect which Roumania's entry into the war has had upon the German higher Councils is given by the removal of Gen. von Falkenhayn and the appointment of von Hindenburg. The supersession of von Moltke after the battle of the Marne was purely military in its bearings, while the appointment of Hindenburg because of the failure of German diplomacy to keep Roumania out of the war is regarded as an "excited effort to satisfy public opinion" in Germany.

A despatch from The Hague says the change in the General Staff has caused a sensation in Germany, where the censorship so far does not allow the publication of newspaper comment. In the same despatch it is suggested that the plans of Hindenburg and Falkenhayn clashed because the latter did not wish to send troops to the eastern front, holding that the decision in the war would come only in the west, and that Roumania's

move caused the Kaiser suddenly to take Hindenburg's side. The view here, however, is rather that in placing Hindenburg the Kaiser plays his last trump; that the German people are losing faith in the reports of their own press and the Kaiser hopes to revive their spirits by invoking the magic of Hindenburg's name.

Hindenburg's task in 1916 is compared with that of Napoleon in 1814. The Westminster Gazette draws attention to the fact that "von Hindenburg, von Tirpitz and von Bulow have, as the readers of the German newspapers know, become associated in the public mind with a policy of ruthless war to the end as against a hankering for peace, which is attributed to Bethmann-Holweg, Falkenhayn and the Emperor himself. The latter has apparently thought it necessary to clear himself by a dramatic stroke from complicity with the moderates, and with Hindenburg in supreme control and all the extremists raging at Bethmann-Holweg we may look out for a fresh bout of frightfulness."

BRITISH OCCUPY CHIEF TOWN OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Dar-es-Salaam, Most Important Seaport of Colony, Surrenders Pursuit of Enemy Force Continues.

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IDLE TO TRY TO SCARE BRITAIN

Germans at Last Realize That Threats Avail Nothing.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Count Ernst von Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, says: "The chief elements of Great Britain's successes in all wars, in a military respect only to a larger or smaller degree, but politically and economically to the limits of her resources—are due to her tenacity and stubbornness.

"It is these qualities, apart from her insular position, that have made her what she is. For this reason it is not only futile for us Germans, but on the contrary, it leads to results exactly the reverse of those hoped for to indulge in threats and similar talk.

"We find such threats in Dr. Paul Rohrbach's latest article. He speaks about the destruction of London by Zeppelins in case England should refuse to revert to the old international laws. The idea of the destruction of London is by no means unpleasant to contemplate, but to speak of these and similar things publicly, after the

manner of the ancient prophets, is, more particularly in view of the British character, more than useless, indeed, we must fully recognize the importance of the Anglo-Saxon tenacity and energy, since the outcome of the war will depend entirely on whether or not we are stronger than the British in these respects."

SECOND ZEPPELIN RAIDER BELIEVED TO BE DESTROYED

London, Sept. 4.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says that fishermen returning to Esbjerg, Denmark, report that they observed a badly-damaged Zeppelin yesterday morning. The crew were throwing articles overboard, and the fishermen believe the Zeppelin fell into the water between Sylt Island and the Schleswig coast. The dirigible was accompanied by four other Zeppelins, which were traveling eastward. The reports probably refer to one of the Zeppelins which took part in the raid over England on Saturday night.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CAPTURED BY ITALIANS.

Rome, Sept. 4.—Reports reaching here are to the effect that the Italians have captured a German submarine in the Mediterranean.

BULGARIA IS DISTRUSTED BY THE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

Betrays Eagerness to Allow Her No Time to Reflect or Attempt Secret Negotiations.

A despatch from Milan says: The latest information from trustworthy sources leaves little doubt that the political situation in Bulgaria has been profoundly affected by Roumania's intervention. Persons in touch with diplomatic conditions declare that events may be following in rapid evolution in Sofia.

King Ferdinand's journey to Vienna on the new and grave situation created in the Balkans is natural, but his traveling incognito is mysterious.

Another strange factor is the indecent haste of Germany to declare war on Roumania, as if to create another situation de facto in the Balkans.

The imperative summons of the German and Austrian press to Bulgaria to declare war against Roumania is a further curious symptom of the general uneasiness. It betrays considerable eagerness to leave Bulgaria no time to reflect or attempt secret negotiations.

33 AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN TERRIFIC AIR COMBATS

Germans Lost Twenty-seven Machines, British Five and the French One.

A despatch from London says: In spite of the fog British and French aviators were particularly active on Thursday. On the Somme front during the forenoon four German machines were brought down by the French and three others south of Peronne, while two others were seen to fall badly damaged. Anti-aircraft guns brought down two others, and

the occupants were taken prisoner. In the afternoon anti-aircraft guns felled three additional aeroplanes. The French lost one machine only.

Gen. Haig reports that during aerial combats with the enemy five German machines were destroyed and at least seven others driven down damaged. Five British aeroplanes were lost.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.90; No. 2, do., \$1.88; No. 3, do., \$1.84; track, Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 56c; No. 3, do., 55½c; extra No. 1 feed, 55½c; No. 1 feed, 54½c; track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 95c; track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 50c to 51c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 2, do., \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 3, do., \$1.07 to \$1.09, according to freights outside. New crop, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.22.

Peas—No. 1 nominal.

Barley—Malt, nominal; feed nominal.

Ruckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, new, \$3.05 to \$3.08, according to outside; No. 1 commercial, nominal.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$8.40; second patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$7.90; strong bakers', in 50 lb. bags, \$7.70; Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, according to sample, \$5.35 to \$5.45, nominal; bags, sack, Toronto, prompt shipment, \$5.25 to \$5.35, nominal; bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; middlings, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.15.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$6 to \$7, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 29 to 30c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery, 34 to 36c; solids, 33 to 35c.

Eggs—New-laid, 30 to 31c; do., in cartons, 24 to 26c.

Beans—\$4.50 to \$5, the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; twins, 19c to 20¼c; triplets, 20 to 20¼c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 18 to 20c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 18 to 20c; few, 15 to 16c.

Potatoes—Jerseys, per bag, \$2.50; Ontario, \$2.35 to \$2.40; British Columbia Rose, per bag, \$2.

Honey—Piv-powder, 17 to 17¼c; tubs, 17½ to 17¾c; pails, 17½ to 17¾c; Compound, 14 to 14½c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Bacon—Long clear, 18 to 18½c per lb.

Hams—Medium, 24 to 26c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; collar, 19 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c. Cooked ham, 35 to 37c.

Lard—Pure lard, 17 to 17¼c; tubs, 17½ to 17¾c; pails, 17½ to 17¾c; Compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 59c; No. 3, 58c; extra No. 1 feed, 59½c; No. 2 local white, 54c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$8.50; do., seconds, \$8; strong bakers', \$7.80; Winter patents, 57c to 58c; do., in bags, \$5.25 to \$5.40. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$5.05; bag of 90 lbs., \$2.90. Milled feed—Bran, \$25; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$29; moultie, \$31 to \$34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 20 to 20¼c; No. 2 Northern, 19½ to 19¾c. Butter—Cheapest creamery, 21½c. Eggs—No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2, do., 27c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.52½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.50; No. 3 Northern, \$1.46; No. 4, \$1.39½; No. 5, \$1.34½; No. 6, \$1.24½; feed, \$1.17½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 49c; No. 3 C.W., 49c; extra No. 1 feed, 49c; No. 1 feed, 48c; No. 2 feed, 47c. Barley—No. 3, 82c; No. 4, 79c; rejected, 77c. Feed, 73c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.87; No. 2 C.W., \$1.84.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—Wheat—September, \$1.49½; No. 2 hard, \$1.56½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.50½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.51½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.48½; No. 4, 43½ to 44c. Flour unchanged. Bran—\$21.00 to \$22.00.

KAISER'S BEST FORCED TO YIELD

Flower of Germany's Soldiery Driven From Trenches by New British Army.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 4.—It was an assault "by the right flank" in the concerted Anglo-French attack on the Somme front Sunday, with the great battle which never has ceased for two months, flaring up into a general conflict. Kitchener's new army charged the flower of the German army—the Prussian Guards—four divisions of which were concentrated before the British to stay the offensive. In places, the German Emperor's favorite troops were driven back, counter-attacked, and again had to yield their crimsoned, shell-wrecked trenches to stubborn English and Scotch, most of whom two years ago did not know how to form fours, and who fought all the harder because of the known prestige of the first Prussian Guards.

It seemed hardly possible that more artillery could be concentrated against given areas than had been already, but more was concentrated Sunday under the British southern Cross. Never had so many guns been in action.

The attack was not simultaneous, nor was it along the whole line. Different sections were timed with clock-work regularity, each suiting the purpose of the commanders, while the French and English acted together as if one army. By the roar of the guns in the early hours of the morning along the whole front no observer could have told where the blows were to fall. Against Thiepval, that redoubtable position which the British have been gradually approaching, no effort was made. But just before dawn their infantry rushed the old first line of trenches at certain points both north and south of the Ancre.

The first stage of the infantry action was entirely on this flank and at Mouquet Farm, where the Australians were at it again. They had been wanting that farm, these lean fellows from the British southern Cross, never had taken and lost it once. This time they pushed through it and beyond it. Nothing more picturesque had happened in the Somme Battle than these barefaced, going against the Prussian Guards.

Later in the morning the big business of the day began from Delville's Wood south through to the Ancre. All the murderous power on both sides, guns and machine guns, was exerted to the utmost. Guillemin was the prize the British sought.

Two battalions of infantry were most completely devastated of any on the front and the British had been pounding it day after day with every calibre of gun. Guillemin no longer is a hill, but an iron and steel mine. Twice the British had carried their charges into it and even through it, only to be forced out. It is estimated that 3,000,000 rounds of bullets traversed it.

Great Victory Won by Russians in the Carpathians.

A despatch from London says: The capture during Thursday's battles alone of 289 officers and 15,501 men was announced by the Russian War Office in its afternoon statement. Of this total 2,400 were Germans. Six guns, fifty-five machine guns, and seven bomb-throwers fell into Russian hands. In the Carpathians a whole series of heights was captured by the Muscovites near Tomnatic Mountain. The official Berlin statement reports "fierce" attacks in the region of Lakotchi, where the Russians "obtained advantages on a narrow front," but adds that "otherwise they were driven back by German counter-attacks." It is also conceded that southwest of the Zlota Lipa, in the direction of Halicz, the Teutons "had to give way a little before the enemy pressure."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who a few days ago was appointed by the Kaiser as Chief of the German General Staff, appears to have been succeeded by Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who formerly held the extended German Pinsk front. The name of the Bavarian Prince appears in the place of Hindenburg's in the official Berlin report.

500,000 GERMAN WERE DISABLED AT VERDUN.

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"But we are only at the beginning of the end," he declared. "We must still work feverishly to produce more material in order to be ready to deal the death blow."

M. Tardieu further said that the German losses in the first two months of the Verdun campaign were eight times heavier than those of the French on the Somme in July and August.

FOCH SUDDENLY STRIKES SOUTH OF THE SOMME

French Troops Sweep Onward, Storming and Capturing German Positions on a Twelve-Mile Front.

London, Sept. 4.—The French today inflicted another crushing defeat upon the Germans north and south of the Somme. In an all-day battle they pushed their lines a considerable distance forward on a 15-mile front, from the outskirts of Combles, north of the river, to the village of Chilly, south of it.

Early to-day General Foch began to follow his success of yesterday, won between Combles and the river. He extended his line of attack to the area south of the Somme, along the southern edge of the Franco-British salient.

It was everywhere successful. Since the resumption of the "big push" yesterday the French have taken 5,200 prisoners. Of these, 2,700 were taken today's fighting south of the river.

Ripping the German front below the river wide open, the French captured the first-line trenches on the Barleux-Denicourt road, gained a firm foothold in the outskirts of the village of Berny and on the northern edges of Denicourt, and captured all of Soyecourt village. Further south they took the entire German first-line positions of the old German front between Verdandovillers and Chilly, taking the whole of the latter village. Moreover, they captured the eastern slopes of

the strategically important Hill 85, and the western edges of the Chaulnes Wood.

Thus, they crushed in the whole southern arm of the salient, which German commanders in interviews with correspondents have described as the "ugliest position an army could be placed in," and in which the French were exposed to the German concentrated fire from three sides.

But this is not all that Gen. Foch did to-day. In addition to driving the Germans back on this 12½-mile front south of the river, he added to the gains he made yesterday between the Somme and Combles. Attacking from the village of La Forest, which fell to them yesterday, the French swept forward to the east, taking the Hospital farm and a ridge west of Marriers Wood. The Teutons, determined to hold Combles at all costs, deluged in strong forces from that town in attempts to wrest from the French their new positions to the south. A hail of shell answered their efforts and they were forced to give up their efforts, according to the night communiqué, after suffering "very heavy losses" from the French machine-gun and barrier fire.

SMUTS CAPTURES THE CAPITAL OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Military Headquarters and Provisional Government Retire to the Mountains.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Smuts, commander-in-chief of the British forces in German East Africa, reports under date of August 30 that the German forces in that colony are in full retreat. He announced the occupation of Mrogoro, the seat of the German Provisional Government, and said he believed the German military headquarters and Provisional Government had retired into the mountains.

The text of the statement regarding operations in German East Africa as given out by the British Official Press Bureau says:

"Gen. Smuts reports that on Aug. 30 the enemy forces were in full retreat east and west of the Uluguru mountains and south of Mrogoro. He believed the German military headquarters and Provisional Government had retired into the mountains."

TAKE 15,790 MEN IN DAY'S BATTLES

RUSSIANS TAKE SERIES OF HILLS

Violent Fighting Reported All Along the Entire Front.

A despatch from London says: The capture during Thursday's battles alone of 289 officers and 15,501 men was announced by the Russian War Office on Friday. Of this total 2,400 were Germans. Six guns, fifty-five machine guns, and seven bomb-throwers fell into Russian hands. Despite the violence of the fighting as indicated by these figures, no substantial progress is officially claimed by Petrograd, except in the Carpathians, where a whole series of heights were captured by the Muscovites near Tomnatic mountain. The official statement reports "fierce" Teuton attacks in the region of Lakotchi, where the Russians "obtained advantages on a narrow front," but add that "otherwise they were driven back by German counter-attacks." It is also conceded that south-west of the Helota Lipa, in the direction of Halicz, the Teutons "had to give way a little before the enemy pressure."

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OLD AGE PENSIONERS TO GET AN INCREASE

A despatch from London says: In response to prolonged agitation regarding the hardships suffered by Government old age pensioners by reason of the increase in the price of necessities, the Government has decided in special cases to make an additional allowance not exceeding half a crown per week.

NEW NAME PROCLAIMED FROM CITY HALL STEPS.

A despatch from Kitchener says: The proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, changing the name of the city from Berlin to Kitchener, was read by Mayor Hett from the City Hall steps at noon on Friday. The members of the Ontario License Board, have given the assurance that when prohibition comes into effect they will discontinue the sale of liquor on their trains. This decision removes any notions that may have been entertained that the railway companies might take steps to contest the authority of the act in reference to such sales.

FRENCH RECOGNITION OF HER NEW ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says: For the first time since Italy entered the war the French Government on Wednesday ordered that flags be raised on all official buildings in recognition of the declaration of war by Italy against Germany, and by Roumania against Austria-Hungary.

ITALY HAS CONFISCATED THE KRUPP ESTABLISHMENT.

A despatch from Milan says: Italy has confiscated the metallurgical establishment maintained by the Krupps, the great German gun works, in North-

FOE TROOPS HAVE A NEW DRILL

Prisoners Say They Have Had Enough of War—Shell Craters Are Ponds.

A despatch from the British Front in France says: An Army officer and ninety Germans surrendered in a body near Guillemin on Wednesday. They were sent out as usual with orders to stick under the British shell fire and against British infantry attacks to the last man. But when the British worked their way up on either side of the exposed trench they held up a white flag without making any fight for it. They said that they had suffered enough hardship and had had enough of war and preferred to be taken prisoners. The heavy downpour of rain continued all day, making ponds of the shell craters and turning the trenches into mudholes.

While the German press is saying that Roumania's entry will lengthen the war, prisoners taken say that it will shorten it, as is evident now that Germany cannot win and had better compromise than prolong the struggle.

"But we are not going to consider any compromise," the British soldiers tell them.

The British who have received the surrender of Germans say that with characteristic organization they now have what the British call a "surrender drill." When they come out of their dugouts to give themselves up, as in the case of the body on Wednesday, they have all their letters, papers and valuables in their hands, ready as a peace offering to their captors.

ROUMANIA SHARES ALLIES' RESOURCES

Men, Money and Munitions to be Handed Over Freely for the War.

A despatch from London says: Roumania already is being taken into the heart of the Entente alliance and is beginning to experience the great benefits of having an open account with such powers as France, Great Britain and Russia. She is sharing in the funds and general resources of the allies.

A consignment of French 75-millimetre guns and munitions for the Roumanians has been shipped from Russia into Roumania. Other French war material, consigned eventually to Roumania, has been lying at the port of Vladivostok, and has now been ordered immediately routed to Roumania.

France's chief contribution to Roumania is thus in the form of war material. Roumanian artillery is at present equipped in great part with Krupp guns, many of which were received during the last six months in part payment for the 681 cars of grain and fresh meat sent from Roumania to Germany.

Russia's contribution will be in the form of troops. Besides undertaking to guarantee Roumania's security on the side of the Eastern Carpathians apart from the prospective operations of Russian forces through Roumania against Bulgaria, Russia is to provide 200,000 men to co-operate with the Roumanians in Transylvania.

NO BOOZE ON TRAINS AFTER SEPTEMBER 15th

A despatch from Toronto says: The nine railway companies operating in the Province, in reply to the communication from the Ontario License Board, have given the assurance that when prohibition comes into effect they will discontinue the sale of liquor on their trains. This decision removes any notions that may have been entertained that the railway companies might take steps to contest the authority of the act in reference to such sales.

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New Fall Goods Arriving Daily

THE NEW AUTUMN DRESS MATERIALS

Imported Dress Goods Just In. Latest Creations for Fall.

Because it has been so very warm people did not bother about their Fall Suits, but now that the cool change has come they are eagerly buying the new fall creations. Our departments are brimming over with all the latest features in women's apparel. Always a pleasure to show goods. Come in and look them over. We have bought double the quantity of Dress Goods and Silks to protect you on price.

Our Weekly Chat

This is a store where style in Women's Apparel finds its highest expression—where a distinctive atmosphere prevails and influences every selection. A store where the critical woman will always find her apparel requirements anticipated. It is a store where dress is understood as an expression of personality of the wearer—a helpful store which gives fullest recognition to the demands of fashion and fulfills it conscientiously. Experience is the wisest teacher of all in selecting the vogue in dress. It guides us here unerringly. Even if now and then our judgment should go wrong in little things, the big things of style in Women's Dress are morally certain to be right.

Fashion is the keystone of the arch under which one passes into polite society. And this store opens wide the hand-to-hand door in the arch.

(Signed) E. MAYHEW & CO.

An attractive and interesting display for the early buyers in

MILLINERY

The early Fall Hats are now in. Call at your earliest convenience and see the latest in Millinery.

The New Fall Hats and Caps have arrived

The man who buys his Hats at Mayhew's finds exactly what he wants—smart in style and easy on the head. Nothing so satisfying to a man as a real smart hat—one that feels right, looks right and priced right.

The "Waltham Hat" for quality. Priced \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Specials this week in LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS and RUGS.

E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

Wardsville

Mrs. Bowles is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Love spent Monday in Detroit.

J. A. Mulligan spent the week-end at Toronto.

Miss Dessie Purdy is visiting friends in Strathroy.

Miss B. Blott of Toronto is visiting at her home here.

Robert Vose of Detroit is visiting his grandparents here.

Harold Hale of Windsor spent the holiday at his home here.

Miss Greta Heath left on Sunday for her school at Burke's Falls.

A number from here attended the races at Bothwell on Monday.

Miss Kathleen Martyn of London spent the holiday at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Aitchison of London spent over Sunday at their homes.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson and daughter Pauline are visiting friends in Toronto.

Miss Doris Jefferson left on Friday for Sarnia to train for a nurse in the General Hospital.

Miss Annie Randles of St. Joseph's Hospital, London, spent a few days last week at her home here.

While visiting at the home of her niece, Mrs. J. Whitlock, Mrs. George Wellman had the misfortune to fall and break her right arm above the elbow, besides sustaining other injuries.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

Kilmartin.

Mac Secord visited at his home here over Sunday.

Mrs. Parkinson of Rochester is visiting friends here.

Miss Mary Campbell left last week for Sault Ste. Marie.

Miss Flora McLachlan is spending the holidays in Detroit.

Miss Margaret Little is attending London Normal School.

Miss Lizzie McAlpine left on Monday to teach school near Petrolia.

The Misses McAlpine and Miss Mae Moore visited at Wardsville last week.

Miss Bessie McIntyre of Walkerville spent the holiday with her mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Munroe spent last week in Toronto and St. Catharines.

The McFarlane brothers and three gentlemen friends motored from Detroit and visited friends here.

Miss Bessie Riddell returned to Detroit after spending some time with her grandfather, Alex. McLachlan.

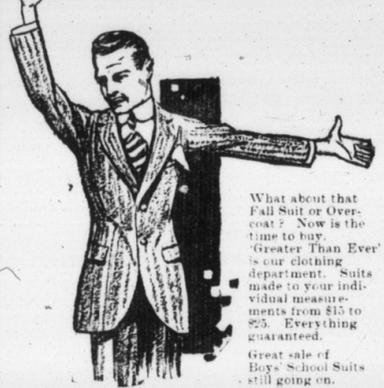
Miller's Worm Powders will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthful conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering is removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.

Handsome Shoes

Choicest American and Canadian makes. Perfect fitting, perfect workmanship and good value. This is the store for particular women who have Fall Shoes to buy.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes which can't be beat for real value.

Men's Ready-to-wear Section



What about that Fall Suit or Overcoat? Now is the time to buy. Greater Than Ever is our clothing department. Suits made to your individual measurements from \$15 to \$25. Everything guaranteed.

Great sale of Boys' School Suits still going on.

Strathburn

Savil Simpson has returned from spending a month in Muskoka.

Will Thomson has returned home from the hospital, much improved in health.

Mrs. Jackson has returned home to Niagara Falls after visiting at John Gould's.

Much sympathy is felt for James Currie and family in the death of Mrs. Currie.

Mrs. W. G. Vernon and sons and Miss Lewis of Windsor spent the week-end at Mrs. R. W. Huston's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McKenzie and baby, accompanied by Mrs. R. W. Huston and son Alvin, motored to Sarnia and spent the week-end.

Don't submit to asthma. If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Charles' Mastic. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be said. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

BETHEL-METCALFE.

Miss Nita Henry returned to London on Monday.

Miss Bertha Hicks, Chicago, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Ann Hicks.

Miss Bessie Covey, Appin, spent a few days last week with Miss Gertrude Metcalf.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie F. Munro are spending a few days this week in Toronto at the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Galbraith visited friends at Toronto last week and also attended the fair.

Charles Macfie, Appin, preached at Bethel church on Sunday in the absence of Rev. Mr. Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barrett of St. Thomas and Mrs. T. E. Gough of Strathroy visited with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Towers on Sunday.

Word has been received from Thos. Towers, Carleton Place, stating that he had reached his destination safely and found the farmers harvesting a bumper crop.

The annual anniversary services and thanksgiving will be held at Bethel church next Sunday afternoon and evening, Sept. 10. Rev. McTavish of Muncie will preach at both services.

The Elgar Ladies' Quartette, London, will furnish the singing for both services, with one-half hour song service in the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The ladies of the Bethel Red Cross club have a Red Cross quilt on exhibition at McAlpine's store, for which each Red Cross lady is selling tickets at 10c each. The lucky name will be drawn on October 5th meeting, which is to be held at the home of Mr. John Beckett. The next regular meeting of the ladies will be with Mrs. Charles Old on September 11. Everybody welcome.

GREAT MEDICINE.—Tobit, one of the pioneers of French Canada, lost a hand above the wrist as a substitute. He was in the habit of boxing the ears of refractory Indians with this iron hand, and they have remarked that it was a "great medicine." Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, great medicine; it takes hold of pain with an iron hand and knocks it out of the system.

Appin

As Mr. Gibbs was driving into the village on Thursday his horse stumbled and fell, severing an artery at the knee. Prompt action saved the animal's life.

The Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Jones on Thursday, August 31. Twelve ladies were present, with the president in the chair. An excellent report of the Red Cross convention was read by the delegate, Mrs. John Macfie. Fifty-eight dollars will be expended at once to purchase flannel for shirts for the soldiers. Five dollars is donated for prizes to the children for their work at the public school fair to be held in the fall. A piano solo was rendered by Miss Macfie and the roll call concluded the business of the afternoon.

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

KILMARTIN.

Miss Violet McAlpine is visiting in Detroit.

Misses Sarah E. and Minnie Walker of Brooke are visiting at J. Little's.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abbott of London spent Sunday at Neil L. Munro's.

Miss Elsie Moir of Grosse Pointe, Mich., is the guest of Miss Mary McAlpine.

Miss Munro of California and Mrs. D. McLaughlin of Detroit are visiting friends in and around here.

KNAPDALE.

Mrs. R. B. Smith is very ill.

Roderick McDonald visited his sister in Thamesville on Saturday.

School reopened Tuesday, with Miss V. Burchiel as teacher in No. 7.

A number from here attended the races at Bothwell on Labor Day.

Lawrence Babcock left for Detroit Tuesday, having obtained a position there.

Word Leitch returned home on Saturday, having spent the summer in the West.

NOT A NAUSEATING PILL.—The excellent of a pill is the substance which softens the ingredients and makes up the pill mass. That of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to preserve their moisture, they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills, in order to keep them from adhering, are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

ALL IS IN READINESS

Zaimis Prepares to Put an End to Greek Neutrality.

Prime Minister Is in Full Control of the Situation, and With the Support of the Venizelist Party is Ready to Line Greece Up With the Allies—German Agents Are Being Expelled.

ATHENS, Sept. 5, via London.—Seizing the opportunity offered by the presence at Piraeus, within gunshot of Athens, of a large fleet of the Entente nations, Premier Zaimis has assumed unobtrusively what amounts virtually to dictatorial powers. All is now in readiness for the final act to end the neutrality of Greece.

While the people of Athens were being mildly aroused at the spectacle of allied sailors and secret police pursuing German agents about the streets of the city, a profound change in the status of affairs was effected quietly. Premier Zaimis is now in a position to swing the whole country as he will, unembarrassed by any dissenting popular opinion or hostile parliamentary control. The first step which placed full powers in the hands of Premier Zaimis was taken when he forbade public gatherings last Wednesday. The arrangement of Friday, whereby the issuance of the decree dissolving the now adjourned parliament and calling new elections, was postponed indefinitely disposed effectually of any parliamentary interference with the policy of the Government. Finally, the Premier Sunday requested and received the unequalled support of the leaders of the Venizelist party and of the party opposed to Venizelos, thus giving the present temporary cabinet a politically representative character and completing the necessary preparations which may be decided on by the ministry behind closed doors. Greece may now find herself at war overnight at the bidding of a single individual, who is neither King Constantine nor former Premier Venizelos.

Meanwhile the Allies are rapidly ridding Athens and Piraeus of Austrian and German agents. The Greek Government has accepted the demands of the Entente powers in their entirety, and agents of the French and British Governments are taking over the control of postal and telegraphic communications. Baron von Schwabach, chief director of the German propaganda in Greece, has been arrested and taken on board the cruiser of Piraeus, the port of Athens. Part of the fleet is reported lying in Salamis and Phaleron Bays.

It is impossible to separate the chaff from the grain owing to the complete isolation of Athens. For 48 hours the Greey capital was completely cut off from the world. Just before midnight Saturday despatches of Friday, bearing Friday's date, from Athens. One was from the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, and said that 30 Allied warships, accompanied by transports, had arrived off Piraeus, the port of Athens. Part of the fleet is reported lying in Salamis and Phaleron Bays.

The other despatch announced the postponement of the Greek elections. Neither touched on the question, which holds London, and indeed, the whole world, in a fever of interest as to the fate of King Constantine. From the fragmentary despatches which have reached London it is deduced by some observers that changes of decisive character already have taken place in Athens and that the de facto Government of Greece has decided to abandon neutrality and range itself on the side of the Entente Allies. Other experts make a more conservative view. The Times editorially attaching small importance to Wednesday's revolutionary movement at Salonica, declaring that this is completely overshadowed by the news of the appearance of Entente Allied ships off Piraeus. "This must be taken to indicate," says The Times, "that the Allies are wearied of the equivocations, which have so long prevailed in Athens, and are resolved to baffle the intrigues of their enemies."

A message from the correspondent of the Reuter Agency at Salonica says regarding the abdication of King Constantine: "Pending confirmation the report must be received with all reserve."

BIG CROWD AT EXHIBITION. Labor Day at Toronto Almost Broke 1913 Record. TORONTO, Dec. 5.—There were 147,500 people at the Exhibition Monday, as compared with 141,000 on the corresponding day last year. On Labor Day, 1913, the record year, the attendance was 154,000. Monday was one of the few occasions on which the Exhibition grounds, large as they are, were inadequate to hold the immense throng that gathered, the grounds from end to end being crowded, and in many places packed by the visitors who took advantage of the holiday to see the Exhibition.

Although the regular Labor Day parade was not held, owing to the absence of so many members of the labor organizations with overseas units, the sports held under the auspices of the District Trades and Labor Council were as popular as ever, and the baby show, another regular feature, was up to the average, although fewer babies were shown than last year. The opening of the dog show and new military features also added interest to the day's proceedings.

Turk Positions on Tigris Bombed. LONDON, Sept. 5.—"Except for two successful bombing raids by our aeroplanes on Turkish positions on the Tigris there have been no developments," says an official statement issued by the British War Office regarding the situation in Mesopotamia.

No warping or cracking is possible with our secret process semi-steel fire-box linings. Being in five pieces, they are easily removed or replaced without bolts or cement.

McClary's Pandora Range

Before you invest in a new range let me show you the Pandora's sensible ideas for saving time and labor.

Sold by Jas. Wright & Son

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1863 Head Office, Montreal
Capital, paid up \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,250,984

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

We give special attention to Savings Accounts. The dollar only is necessary to open an account. Interest allowed at highest bank rate, and added twice a year without application or presentation of pass-book. No delay in withdrawals. Two or more persons may open a Joint Account, and either party can withdraw money.

FARMERS' BUSINESS

Money advanced to Farmers at Reasonable Rates. Sales Notes handled on most favorable terms.

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

GLENCOE BRANCH

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 11,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 13,200,000
Total Assets 188,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

MONEY ORDERS.—A safe and economical method of remitting small amounts.

\$5 and under \$10 6c Rates
Over \$5 10c
Over \$10 Not exceeding \$50 10c
Over \$50 15c

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest at highest current rate added twice yearly.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager



Showing a Roof Covered with Brantford Slates in Solid Color.

There is Safety Under This Roof

Have you ever had a fine job of decorating spoiled by a leaking roof? If you have, you certainly are in a position to appreciate the value of a roof that is positively water-proof. Some of the troubles common to wooden shingles-to-day are that they are apt to split, warp or blow off as well as leak, soon after they are put on. Years ago they were good, but the quality has since gradually depreciated as the available supply of suitable timber became exhausted.

Brantford Slates have none of the faults of wooden shingles. They cannot rust. They do not allow rain to be driven under them as do metal roofs. They do not require rigid supporting as do the common tile or slate roofs. On the other hand Brantford Slates afford the utmost protection with little weight. They are made on a long-fibred felt "base" which is thoroughly saturated under pressure with asphaltum or mineral pitch. Crushed quarried slate particles are then deeply embedded in the surface of this "base", making it water-tight and fireproof.

Brantford Roofing

Brantford Slates are made in the natural slate colors of green, red, black and grey. The colors never fade and the slates do not require painting nor repairing. These slates are pliable and fit readily around gables and into the angles of any roof. This means a continuous roof without seams or joints. Sparks die on Brantford Slates. When you have these slates "on" you are done with the job. Remember they don't require painting or staining and may be selected to harmonize with almost any exterior color design, and this is not beyond your reach. We would be pleased to send you samples and our Roofing Booklet.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited
Brantford, Canada

For sale by McPherson & Clarke