# THE WEEKLY ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE CHRONICLE 



# Crown Prince's Army in Dangerous Situation Indian Troops are Being Rushed to the Front 

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$x=2$ , mis
 Pryzemys.. In the course of this operatio
they lost forty per cent. of their numbers.
 fleet reports that the German loseses at Herbertshohe in thion Bismarck arelipelago were 20 to 30 flezmaz officers, gnd nonleom"Considering the dense bush, the trenches and th
ranges" Sir, Charles says "our casualtes were slight." The Aastralian fleet left Sydney immediately following the
outbreat of the war according to the despatch and cooperated outbreat of the war acce
with the China squadron.
It searched for the enemy's eruisers, put the enemy's wireles peditionary force to Samoa and the Australian expedition to Herbertshohe and patrolled the trade route.

LONDON, Sept. 16.-It was stated at the war office that the
neral situation in France is anehanged. The German eolumns are wading through deep mud in thetr flight before the Allies, but their rear guard is now making a determined stand. The
French are bringing up reinforcement at erery point apparently French are bringing up reinforcements at every point apparently
in the expectation that the battle is to be renewed along the new in the expectation that the battl
lines now held by the Germans.
The centre of interest in the western seat of the war has shifted from the right wing of the German army under General
Kiuk to the left wing where the relief of Troyon by the French Kluk to the left wing where the relief of Troyon by the French the Crown Prince Frederick willam in what would appear to be
a dangerous situation.
RUSSLANS WIV GREATEST SUCCESS EVER RECORDED. PETROGRAD, Sept, 16. -In an official statement issued to-
day the war office says, "The forces of General Dankl have been entirely cut ofir from the Austrian centre and will be unabse to
reach Przemysl which is now completely invested by the Russians reach Przemysl which is now completely invested by the Russians
The army of Dankly is now cut off in the bogs into which they had
tried to tried to entice the Russians. The fragmentary detalis as yet
available show that our forces have already achieved the great est success ever reeorded in wariare. Arehdule Chares Fran-
cis Joseph; Heit cis Joseph, Heir-presumptive to the Austrian throne is reported

WAR INFORMATION WITHHELD IN BERLIN. BERLIN, Sept. 16.-The public has been showing signs o
impatience because of the absence of news from the front and this has led heaadquarters to depart from its practice and issue reassuring statements in general terms. The German genera)
staff announces that the situation on the staff ann
able."
It declares that the French and English have at no place o the whole battle front won a victory, and that the Germans
look with confidence to the outcome. Other than this, no ze is obtainable recording the progress of the operations.
HIGH GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS LOST.


> Patriotic demonstrations in rome. PARIS, Sept. 16-A Rome despatch says, patriotic demonheld under the windows of the Belgian legation. Another maniestation the despatch adds is announced for to-night under the windows of the Farnese Patrie where the French embassy it cated.

## occtpation of german pobt by japanese.

 Torio, sept. 1 - The ralmay yation at Kino Chor, fre derman fortilied port couts, accordilug to an oincical announcement made to-day.germans are fortifying brussels. LONDON, Sept. 16--A Reuter despatel from Amsterdam her strengthening and fortifying Brussels. They have placed Mitraillenses on the boulevard Du'Jwadin Botanique and in front of the north and south stations.
servian priests shot as spies.
AMsTERDAIH, Sopt. 10-The Cologne Garetie pubilishes a despatch from Sarajovel, Bosnia, stating that several Setvian priests have been snot as sples and on charges of inciting Bognt-
ans to talee up arms against the Dual Monarehy ani even leadiug enr againgt the Austrian troops on the frontler.
Many Servians according to the newspapers have been afSERVIANS HAVE OCCUPIED VISHEGRAD. LONDON, Sept. 16, A despateh froni Nish, Servie, conffrms

 estify to the stupefaction of the German people on learnlig of
the retreat of the armies, which were belieted to be under the walls of Paris. The papers endeavor to explain the retreat as rategic adding that the final result must be awaited.
The German public are also said to be impressed by the news
the disasters which have overtaken the Austriant in Gailicia.

## indian troops in prayce.

LONDON, Sept. 16.-The allied lines in France have been pss who made the trip by way of the Suez canal and wes shed to the front from the south of France by rail. These sent to reinforce Sir John French who is reported they wit ing an enveloping movement having for its object the cutting If of the main right wing of the German army.
german emperor off to the front. PARIS, Sept. 16.-The Petit Journal prints a telegram from
erlin via Copenhagen, stating that the German Emperor will proceed to command against the Russians.
GERMAN MLLITARY GOVERNMEETT ESTABĹISHED. LONDON, Sept. 16-A Rome despatch give an official anary government over Suwaiki in Russian Poland.
preparing for general engagement.
PARIS, Sept. 16-The following official communication was e public here to-day:
During the days of the 14th, and the 15th, of September, the ar guards of the enemy with which our pursuing forces were
contact were reinforced from the main body of the German
The enemy is engaging in a defensive battle along their enation. This is bounded by the region of Noyon the plaine to the morth of Vic-Sur-Aisne and Solissons, Laon, the heights to he north and to the west of Rheims and a line which runs thence the north of Ville-Sur-Tourbe, to the west of the Argonie rewhich passes north of Varenies, that was eracuated by the enemy and reaches the river Meuse in the neighborhood of the forest of orges which is north of Verdun.

## germans abandon soissons.

Soissons, France, Sept. 16-By way of Paris, The Germans y) at the samettme leaving the southern bank of the river Aisi. The German retirement northward continued during Mondey ight. The French in thoir pursuit crossed the river. The Frenel he oniy interruption of the almost Sabbath-like stiliness of Solscarcely 300 yarids fom Solssons mingled with the lessened ron: arcely 300 yarids fom Solsso,

The Weekly Ontario
Morton \& Herity, Publishers


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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914,
in spite of the mammoth war, hi manity is still advancing. Measuring the progress of mankin
through 100,000 years by this war," a humani tarian writes, "it appears that human charact has not advanced an inch

A hundred thousand years are a long wa further back than our records go; but even hundred years ago human chara
many ways worse than it is to-day Men were then brutally thrust into the fou
est of jails for debt; and, if they couln't pay were left to rot.
The sale of men, women and children in
slavery was common 100 years ago, and the can slavery was common 100 years ago, and the can
sciencee of relatively only a few was revolte by it. The
The treatment of prisoners of war was the quite heartless, unless they chanced to be pris
oners with a pull. There will be no war priso oners with a puil. There will be no war prison which will be as cruel in its neglect of simpl
mercies as were some of the soldiers' detention mercies as were some of the soldiers' de
camps even as late as our own Civil War
It is significant that the makers of the

It is significant that the makers of the pre ent war are ashamed of it and are trying anxi-
ously to dodge the blame which they know in ously to dodge the blame which they know 1
their hearts will be branded upon them by th writers of its history. There was little of suc
sensitiveness a thousand or even a hundre sensitiveness a thousand or even a hundre
years ago. Never did Napoleon or the grea Frederick go into battle apologizing.
The respect shown for the
The respect shown for the persons an
property of neutrals and for the sick and woun property of neutrals and for the sick and woun
ded will far exceed that of any prior war; be
cause, even though individuals here and ther may now and then revert to savagery under th demorailizing infiuence or blood lust, there will
in restraitt upon them, be a higher average o
moraidstadards than the wortd has hervetote moratistar
Therou
than ever before the world intelligence is highe sympahties. Ti doubt this would be to ignor Of course, the best of wars at best is stil awful; and this world-wide struggle, so sudden so huge, to the mass of folks so unex.
seems at close range peculiarly wanton.
But easily to be seen in it is a a swift focus sing of the world-old conflict between oppos
ing schools of philosophy-those on the on ide who believe in the imposed rule of a super or few; and, on the other, those who believ
that the earth and its benefits are for all earth's children.
many present sacrifices to have thisure a grea many present sacrifif
termined definitely.

## -witchita Beacon

berling means of defence.
Unike Paris, Berlin in no sense or the
is a fortifed city, yet it is well protected. I
times of peace, the Kaiser maintains about 23
times of peace, the Kaiser maintains about 23
000 troops in and about Berlin, but troops do no
constitute fortification, even though they go long way toward helping in the defence.
On the outskirts of the city are nume green covered breastworks that probably shiel
guns for Berlin's defence, but they are not be compared with the great chain of detache fortresses that bar the way to Paris. In place of formidable forts, the Germans
at all times have counted on a mobile defence in
the form of concentrations of troops at ant formes have counted on a mobile defence in
the form oconentrations of troops at strategi
points. The purpose of these army corps is no so much to insure victory as it is to cost th mile of his advanee.
With this work done, it has always been
the plan for the troops to fall back on the forti fied citties of Koenigsburg and Allenstein, hol them as long as possible and surrender them
only after the enemy has suffered terrible losse and then continue the gradual retreat. Next in line comes the main defence of Ber
lin, the fortified cities of Danzig, Virchau, Ma lin, the fortified cities of Danzig, Virchau, Ma
rienwerder Graudenz and Thorn. Here it is tha rienwerder Graudenz and thori. Here it is that
the Germans must put ut their stifest fifht, for
failing in this the next strategic position per the Germansis the next stra
faling in this
manently fortified is Posen.
manently fortified is Posen.
After Posen on the Warthe river comes Ber lin's second line of permanent defences on th
Oder, beginning at Custrin and including Gloga Oder, begining at Custrin and including Glogal
and Breslau, and possibly Neisse and Glatzz al
though the latter is really on the Austrian fron

## himg a mimines braz out or a

 WUNG A MATINEE STAR OUT O"WANTED" FOR MURDER. The surrender of Dr. Robinson upon the annot Increase public respect for the conduct of the provincial police. The taking in custody
of the man wanted in the Tamworth case was attended by a cheap theatricalism which might prudently have been shunned by a body which
certainly has no reason for showing off. It is certainly has no reason for showing off. It is
hard indeed to fathom the state of mind of Joshard indeed to fathom the state of mind of Jos
eph E . Rogers, superintendent of the provincial olice, who apparently thinks that the humilia tion of the department under his charge is
fit subject for a moving-picture performance
The record of the Tamworth case is a seri
words to express the feelings of those, who completed." Wolfe (b. in Dublin, Dec. 14, 1791;
tand by and look on as the gruesome spectacle
d. Feb. 21,1823 ), neither published this poem nfolds itself. When the greed of the sullen nor took pains to claim it . Manuscript copies God of War shall have been satisfled and the last
exactment of his human toll shall have been took pains to claim it. Manuscript copie ally printed, with the initials "C. W." in the xactment of his human toll shall have been
aid, let us hope that History will imprint on her page the true reason and the correct names of those whose dibeased minds have caused the
pall of death to be spread over a serene and
 laughing-stock, Chief Rogers and some of his
subordinates should at once be called to an ac counting. If they can explain their eccentricities in the matter, let an impatient public ha the facts. The Attorney-General should make
it clear to Mr. Rogers that the conduct of the clear to Mr. Rogers that the conduct of the
whole case does not reflect credit upon the pro-
vincial police, nor does the cheap stage-play vincial police, nor does the cheap stage-play up-
on the City Hall steps enhance a damaged repu-
An emissary from headquarters searched ane residence or Dr. Robinson, whose cisappear-
might be connected with the suspicion that he might be connected with the disappearance of
Miss Blanche Yorke. The sleuth found nothing Miss Blanche Yorke. The sleuth found nothing
Some days later a bailif entered the physictan's house and found in the cellar the dismembered
body of the dead girl. No explanation has been attempted of this almost incredible slackness
of the provincial detective Possibly Mr. Rogers public thinks otherwise
And the public desire for an explanation
$e$ conduet of the Tamworth case is accentua the conduet of the Tamworth case is accentu Apparently the detectives were in direct com munication with the much-wanted doctor for days. They could consult him, but they coul
not catch him. It was left to the doctor to not catch him. It was left to the doctor to dic
tate when he would give himself up. When h telephoned that he was good and ready, Inspe terphoned that he was good and ready, Inspec
ter was detafled to act as a sort of hal tor Greer was detaried to act as a sort of hail
porter, to extend him a welcomee on behali of
Mr. Roger's baffed departent. Dr. Robinson Mr. Roger's baffled department. Dr. Robinson
chose Labor Day morning as the time and the ct.of the Tamworth case.
This was the pretty spectacle which was staged on Monday. There were sufficient news-
paper men on had to see that the great triumpl paper men on had to see that the great triump
of Mr. Rogers and his band of sleuthis dia no go unheralded. It might have been thought that
the detectives had performed some brainy exploit which would put Sherlock Holmes to ex blush. Instead, the surrender of a man who had
evaded the police evaded the police for weeks and communicate
with them for days was the culmination of display of ineptiatude which put a smirch upon
the annals of Mr. Roger's department that can
the annals of Mr. Roger's department that can
only be wlped away by a very full, very prompt oniy be wiped away by a very full, very prompt
and very convincing explanation. It is the dut of the Attorney-Gen
planation is made.
planation is made.
The belief is growing that considerabl shaking-up is needed in the Department of Pro vincial Police. The Tamworth incident is n
the first example of a deplorable fall-down the first example of a deplorable fall-down
the part of that department; it is, however, th first time that its chief executive has deeme the humiliation of the men under his regim
as the sort of material to make a Labor Day as the sort of material to make a Labor Day
matinee out of, upon the steps of the City Hall

## WAR.

The red glare of savagery has flashed ove he world and millions of humans are plunge into misery through the act of one or two o
those who rule by "divine right." Homes are
broken, towns and cities are devastated, field broken, towns and cities are devastated, field
that are intended for husbandry are turned in rivers and lakes of human blood and the han man is turned against his ellows, to satist o human right to be. The conflagration which
consuming Europe and which bids fair to en consuming Europe and which bids fair to en
velop the entire world was not commenced through the desire of any nation to serve hu
manity in a large way, it was not started as neans of righting a great wrong done or to b done to an unotfending people, it was not begun
as an act of retribution on a country whose peo ple had committed an overt aet, but it was
brought about through the insane desire of a brought about through the insane desire of a
power-crazed monarch to show to the world the power-crazed monarch to show to the world the
dangers to be encountered by those who came dangers to be encountered by those who came
within too close range of the "Malled Flist.' Sorrow and Peniury are following in the wake
of the tiarching hordes and where Agriculture or the marching hord and rudustry throve, Want, Desolation
smiled and and Disease will hold high carnival for man
years after the plodding feet of the conscripter thousandes have ceased to mark time' to the rol
ling ditums. War, even then waged in'a fighte ling druims. War, even then waged in "a fighte
ous cause, is an appaling thing. This war re
guires the
happy world.
appy world. Chicago-Belleville News.
Join the Rifle Association. Learn how
Four former miembers of the Ontario office Four former members of the Ontario office
staff are in camp at Valcartier training for
foreign service. reign service.
Trenton has raised over $\$ 1,000$ already for the patriotic fund. Belleville has contributed
$\$ 1,200$ to the fund, and this will be greatly augmented as the days go by, Patriotic citizens of awdon township collected $\$ 820$ in a single ev-
ning at Harold. And so the movement and spreads all And sor the county and goes on
district. When it comes to a demonstration of loyalty by the concrete evidence of action, this old, reliable
Bay of Quinte district is never found lagging in
the rear.

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War has its compensations for some co
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erns, but these are greatly outnumbered
hose that are adversely affected. A canvass ose that are adversely affected. A canvass o considerably over one hundred companies, mad
by the Montreal Journal of Commerce shows hat 80 were confronted with a loss of revenu soon as hostilities had commenced. The balnce were either in a position to make money were immune from the influence of warlike pu suits. The latter however, are few indeed, an
of these only three were Canadian companies. In its issue of August 18th, the Londo
imes printed the following interesting extra mes printed the following interesting
rom its issue of one hundred years ago:

Thursday, August 18. Price $61 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
DUTCH MAIL.

## BRUSSELS, Aug. 8

Some battalions of English Guards are
expected here from England, and it is un-
expected here from England, and it is un-
derstood that they will disembark at Ostend. These fine troops, it appears, are des-
tined to form the garrison of Brussels, in conjunction with the corps at present here This is not an exact description of what aking place in 1914, but it is sufficiently ne
be decidedly remarkable. buria

## GUNAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE

The supreme test of the strategic ability a commander and of the morale of troops is
he conduct of the retreat. Sir John French's conduct of the retreat from Mons will surely go down in history as one of the greatest and mos
glorious achievements in of the world.
It has been well compared to the retreat o na. The latter was one of the battle of Corunbetween the British and French in the Peninsular war and took place January 16,1809 . Dur
ing the battle, SirJohn Moore was cannon ball which carried away his left shy der. The British carried a away his lend victory ov
a superior force and the followin da they embarked for England,
Charles Wolfe's
Charles Woife's immortal poem commemo rating 't
below.
This famous ode is here printed exactly a stands in "Wolif's Remains", where it it Samuel O'Sullivan, writing under date of Apri 1841, says: I think it was aboute the sum
of 1814 or 1815 (I cannot was sitting in my college rooms (in Dublin) and reading in the Edinge rooms (in Dublin)
annual Register in which a very beautiful and striking accoun is given of the burial of Sir John Moore. Woif
came in, and I made him listen to me while came in, and I made him listen to me while I
read the passage, which he heard with deep and
sensible emotion. We were both loud and and sensible emotion. We were both loud and and
ardent in our commendation ardent in our commendation of it; and afte some little time I proposed to my friend to tak
a walk into the country. He consented, and ww went our way to Simson's nursery, about hal
went way between Dublin ansin the Rock. During our
stroll Welfe was unusually meditative troll Wolfe was unusually meditative and silen
and I remember having been provoked a little by meeting with no response or sympathy my frequent bursts of admiration about the country and the scenery, in which, on other
occasions, he used so cordially to join. But he
acasions, he used so cordially to join. But he his apparent dulness and insensibility upon his return, when he repeated for me the first and last verses of his beautiful ode, in the the
composition of which he had been absorbed die omposition of which he had been absorbed dur
ing our perambulation. Thene were
the only verses which our deair friend at frem contemplated: but och our dear friend at firsi t a drum was heard, not a funeral note As his corpse to the rampart we hurried; Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero was buried. We buried him darkly at dead of night, The sods with our bayonets turning;
sy th struggling moonbeams misty light And the lantern dimly burning. No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him: But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

## ew and short were the prayers we said,

 And we spoke not a word of sorrow;But we steadfastly gazed on the face that
And we bitterly thought of the morrow. We thought as we hollowed his narrow bed And smoothed the foe and the stranger would tread o,
That his head,
And we far away on the billowt ightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,And oer his cold ashes upbraid him,-
ut little he"ll reck, if they let him sleep on In the grave where a Briton has
But half our heavy task was done. When the clock struck the hour for retiring And we the clock struck the hour for retirin
That the foe was sullenty frandom gun That the foe was sullenly firing. Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory; We carved not a line, and we raised not a
But we left him alone with his glory.

No, the report that the Kaiser has changed
he name of Paris to wilhelmsburg, is not cor-
rect.
Impossible as it is to estimate from the offi-
cial reports of "Killed, wounded and missing"
he true extent of each nation's casualties it
cial reports or "killed, wounded and missing
the true extent of each nation's casualties, it eems undoubted that the Germans have lost
most heavily. Germany has lost four generals most heavily. Germany has lost four generals
by death on the battlefield, the Russian and
Finent French troops one general each, and the English
none. No report of the Austrian none. No report of the Austrian casualties is vailable. The generals lost so far by Germany wig-Holstein, Prince Friedrich of Sach-Meinin gen, Prince Wilhelm of Lippe. The Russian
general killed was Samsonoff; the French, Ples


## THE MAN WHO KEEPS HIS HEAD

Harold Begbie, in the London Chronicle, el quently sings of the duty of the stay-at-home
ritons, in a poem entitled "The Man When Keeps His Head." It is as follows: Man Who ere's a man who fights for England, and he'1
keep her still atop,
and the shop.
of Daily Bread,
e's the man who sticks to
man who keeps his head.
Let the foe who strikes at En
wheels of commerce turn,
Let the ships that war wi
tory furnace burn.
tory furnace burn;
For the foe most fears the ca
most quails with dread
most quails with dre
When behind the man in
keeps his head
Brand him traitor and
er's coward mood
Has his
er's coward mood
Has his gold locked up
ders stored with food
Tho has cast adrift
ing in his bed,
And who snarls to hear the
man who keeps his head.
Let the poor man teach the rich man, for the
poor man's constant strife
poor man's constant strife
Is from day to day to seek work, day by day to
war with life.
and brittle thread,
And the poor man's oft
man keeps his head.
hen the
the troops march home from slaug war
When the havoc strewn behind us threats th
road that fies before
very hero shall be welcomed, every orphan
shall be fed,
shall be fed,
By the man wh
who kept his head.
Begbe tells the situation to a nicety. Th
(ront can render the Empire is to keep the wheels of business going, thus preventing parquires the coining of a new word or a series ot do to me with the other verses by which it was in

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| W. C. MIKEL, K.C. <br> Office Bridge St., over G. Phone 343 <br> Belleville, - $\qquad$ Solicitor for Molsons B - |
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| WHLLS \& WRIGHT Barristers, Solicitors. Barristers, Solicitors, Public, ete. Office 9 Campl Belleville, Money to loan belles. <br> Maleolm Wright, <br> J. Franklin WiHs, K,C, |
| E. J. BUTLERR <br> Barriter, Solictior, Convesaa <br> and Notary Public. Office 29 Bridge Street. |
| W. D. M. SHOREY Barrister, Solieitor, etc. Solicitor for the Dominion Pank and $t l$ Town-hid of Ameliasbnrgh. Money to logi on mort gages on eany terms. Office 8 Campbell Street, Belle ville |

insurance.


| ANADIAN | NORTHERA | Seven Keys <br> TO <br> Baldpate <br> By Eary derr biggers Coppideht 1915，try the Bobbe－Herrill $\qquad$ |  |  | THREE BELLEVILLIANS <br> WERE DROWNED NEAR <br> BAYSIDE ON SUNDAY <br> Terrible Triple Tragedy Caused by Car－ cening of Swift－Moving Motor Boat －Two Men Rescued From Water Sixth Remained in Boat． |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | HERE IS A SHORTSHARP STATEMEIT |
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|  |  Canadian Northern Timetable． Effective September 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
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THE WEBKLX ONTARI'O THURSDAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

 Present War May Cure


MR. MODE


NEW ADVERTISEMENT C
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## Do jou seed a New Range?

 OF THE ASSESSMIEIIT ROLL
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## THE RTICHE COMPANY, LMMTED

New Styles, New Materials, New Colors Exemplified in our Splendid Showing of New Autumn Coats

Ladies' Antumn and Winter Coats that are Bound to Please You


This is a season of woaderrul changes in almost evcry class of Ladies' wearing apparel, and the Ladies Autumn coats have been no exception especiaily in the styles are the changes most styles is Pedingte a tyle suited especialit mecium or slight figures, and the cape coat with its large, roomy, yet stylish effect, is here to sta new garments have the new riople effect at bottom while others are featured with box pleats and belt effect at back. Among the season's leading materials might be mentioned: Boucle, Zebiune, Persian Lamb Cloth. Tweeds, Fancy Novelty Effects,
Blanket Cloths, Caricule, Velvets and Brocades Alarge showing is here, waiting your inspection, priced at $\$ 10.00$ to $\$ 40.00$.

Cibet Cat and Leopard Cloth Coats
Perfect imitations of high price fur garments, style and reasonably priced at $\$ 25.00$ and $\$ 28.00$.

## Separate Capes are New

nd are here to stay-we are showing them in broadeloth, plain black ome have vest eflect, and all have rosplere collars, prices 82.3 .00 to 830.00

A Delightful Array of Ivfants'. Children's and Juniors' Heavy Winter Coats
Possibly at no former autumn season has our Children's Coat stock been so large and complete, and the coats showing are net old out-ot date garments, but nearly all this season's, thus assuring you of up-to-the-minute styles and materials, which are principally in tweed mixcures, corduroys, Teddy bear cloths, curr cioth, blanket cloths, caricule and chinchilla, etc. Read about them, then see them,

Infants' Coats, 2 to 6 years

Coats for Children, 8 to 12 years:An excelent range for children of theses ages, made up
in the tatest strie and


Juniors' Coats, 14 to 17 years
 Child's Coat, Same as Illustration, $\$ 6.50$ Made of check blanket cloth, in blue and black and
red and black heck patterns splendid warm coat for
 around the encos, wid
are. Special 86.50 .


Childred's Coats of Teddy Bear Cloth, 2.50
This is one of our leading Children's Coat values of the season, and they
are for sizes 20,22 and 24 . The material used in the making is excellent and they are lined throughout with flannelette, good large collar attached and splendid value at $\$ 2.50$

SEE WINDOWS TO.NIGHT

## The Pitchies

An advertisement in The Ontario will bring good results

New Dress Goods and Suilings
We have pleasure in announcing the complete readiness of the Dress Goods Department to take care of your needs in autumn wearables. The showing is most complete, containing everything that is new and serviceable. New trimmings and buttons in profusion to match each piece of goods. The prices are also as usual.



You want your bcy looking bright and clean when the school opens. A new suit puts vim in the lad We have just the right kind and at the right prices. You will not find any war prices at this store. See the dandy little suits at $\$ 3.00, \$ 3.50, \$ 4.00$ and $\$ 5.00$ and even better at these prices than ever before.

Noted for low prices in boys' wear.

## Oak Hall

The Dressmaking Department is especially equipped to take care of all orders, especially those desiring immediate attention

## Ketcheson \& Earle

FITTY YEARS

## YOUNG TODAY

Congratulatons to Mayor J. F. Wulls,
Born in Bellevilie Sept. 15, 1894 . (From Tuesday's Dally.)
Congratulations to Horahi



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AROUND
THE CITY




## $\overline{\text { Harrest Festival }}$

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## Thianksuling Day OCT. 12.






For Information, Terms, Prices and Catalogue.s of the famous Indian Motorcycle rode the world
over, write me and I will prove to anyone the superiority of the Indian over all make of motor-
Herington and Reeson TRENTON, ONT.

## Buy the Best

Now is the time to buy Oliver PLOWS

If you want a Corn Binder you will make no mistake to buy either a

## Deering or McCormick

 as years of service have proved their worthHuffman \& Bunnett's

## * *

 within yourchraspYour ideal home is now within your grasp if you act quick. We have listed


Call or opone today and
get further
particulare



## Whelan an Yeomans <br> REAL ESTATE \& INSURANC <br> UNDER YOUR OWN ROOF。

FARM INSURANCE
have made arrangenents with English Companies to insur - 75 c to $\$ 1.00$ per $\$ 100.00$ Call in and see me before renewing your insurance.
CHANCEY AS $\mathcal{C L E Y}$, BELLEVILLF Opp.


## Difficulties of Newspapers <br> in Getting the War News


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LOYAL SHANNONVILLE
RESPONOS.


"Rfoc cross" Peffroximale

\begin{abstract}

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Public Opinion in Germany Demanded the Extinction of France.

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Many a man in Canide, willing to
of bad times or of business depression.

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adian business men should fight-figh
    to capture new trade and to hold old
    trade. To stop one's advertising is to 
    defensive force, and to expose one's
    business without a guard
    If the courage of manufacturers,
    wholesalers, retailers - the general
    and captains of trade and industry-
KEEP UP YOUR
COURAGE
the weekly ontario thursday, thursday, september 17, 1914


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RellurkMBEPROPHELY


This cut is an exact reproduction of one of the Best Values we have ever offered in Ladies' Tailored Suits. This particular garment is made of a Pure Wool, Wide Wale Serge in Black, Navy, Copenhagen and Brown, the coat being satirt lined, with Fancy Back Bucton trimmed, the skirt being cut in the new tunic style. Wonderful suit value at \(\$ 17.50\)
Hew Plaids for Sport Coats \(\mid\) Satin Underskirts \(\$ 1\) to \(\$ 5\).
We have just placed in These Satin Understock a range of New Plaid Blanket Cloths, specially suited for Misses' Sport Coats, Pure Wool Cloths, 54 inches wide, to sell at \(\$ 1.50\) yard.
skirts are shown in Plain and Moire Satins in all the new colors, in Greens, Blues, Taus, Browns, Cer ise, Slates, Tango, Purples, etc., to sell at every price from \(\$ 1\) to \(\$ 5\) each

See Our Window of Fancy Plaids and Dresden Silks A glance at our window, or better still a visit to our store, will at once convince you that if you
want Silks of any kind, our store is prepared to supply all your requirements. Just now we are mak. ing a special showing of New Plairs and New Dresden Silks, very much in demand for Ladies' Dresses, Waists and Dress Trimmings, the most beautiful collection of Fancy Silks we have ever shown, at
every price from 75 c to \(\$ 3.00\) yard. ASK TO SEE OUR NEW FALL COATS

\section*{Sinclair's wruitinme Sinclair's}

CANADIAN RACING RECORD BROKEN
BY MR. PARKS' "DAYSPRINQ:


Is it Not Worth While To. buy a wath that will
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\section*{ANGUS McFEE}

Water Company, Limited
Jeweler
Tho Store with the Big Clock

\section*{DRY CLEANED}

New Method

Opening Days
Wedeededy and Turreley Sept. 9 and
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BELLEVILLE BRANCH

Buy it Because It's a Better Car

MODEL T Touring Car \(\$ 590\)
see Canalog and perticulurrs from


\section*{Merchants' Bank \\ of Canad}

RESERV \(\$ 7,000,000\)
ASSETS, \(\$ 85,000,000\)

Your Savings Account Invited
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sites which guarantee the utmost seruitity for your ggures which guarates we help yon to save money. Cheese fac
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. SHEYD MANACER

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Advertise in The Ontario
GERMANS GREW NASTY
Told Canadian to Get Out of Un-
WAR PENSIO
Come to Residents, ot
Belleville.

COOD JOB

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Pariolite Zeal of John Belnap, Rossmore
Aamired by Home Guard

\section*{LEAGUE}

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CANADIAN IN THE WAR
Napanee Has a Son Who is Filling
Important Post







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You Should Worry If it were difficult to find a safe and reliable remedy for the
ailments due to irregular or defective action of the stomach,
 Bcccbanms Pills
 Were Not On Hand

THIS WEEK
We are Selling Water Carriers A REGULAR MOC LIME AT 15c
A FEW LEFT TO CLEAR
OUT

THE SMITH HARDWARECO.
PLUMBING-MEATING Phone 204

\section*{School Opening \\ BUY YOUR SCHOOL SUPPLIES FROM US} Our stock is the largest and most iomplete ever carried
in the city. All kinds of books for Public, Separate and High Schools-Pencils, Scribblers, Note Books, Erasers,
Rulers, Ikss, Slates, Paints, Crayons, etc. Everything sol This week we tive pict who this week we. give a present to each boy and gitr
::: THE BEEHIVE :::


SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER


The Weekly Ontario Morton \& Herity, Publishers





THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER \(17,1914\).
bUY CANADLAN GOODS.
This is no longer a commercial appeal. is the rallying and national patriotism. We must fur nish Britain and our friends with food and sup-
plies. More land should be brought under cultiplies. More land should be brought under culti-
vation, and part of our urban population trans ferred to the task of bringing wealth out of the
soil. The money received for our products wil go far to provide for our necessities and, if wise
ly circulated in our own country, will alleviate ly circulated in our own country, will alleviate
distress from unemployment. This is the per fect circle that will benefit our farmers, keep our cactories in operation, provide work, main
tain credit and retain money. It is the duty
of Canadian citizens to spend every possible dol of Canadian citizens to spend every possible doner
lar at home during the war. Sending money abroad in payment for foreign goods indirectly
helps the enemies of Britain, because such action weakens ourselves. Campaigns should be
organized by the citizens of every community. The support of the local press, public officials and consumers should be enlisted. It is eviden
that a flood of goods, from neutral countrie deffected from the ports of belligerent nations
will threaten to overwhelm our markets. While our fellow-countrymen fight in Europe, let us
fight at home to develop the sources of our na tional wealth so that they may strengthen u
in time of need. All that stands between ou safety and prosperity and the colony-hungry
Germans is a group of ships in the North Sea The tremendous struggle is only begun. The
end is shrouded in uncertainty. The struggle and its after-effects will tax us to the limit of endurance. Canadian producers and consumers
must stand together watchful of one another' interests, ready to sacrifice personal inclination willing to incur inconvenience. This is no time to indulge whims, prejudices or fancies in favo
of foreign manufactures. Neither should the of foreign manufactures, Neither should th spend now, keep factories going and retrench iater. In such a crisis everything should b
done by the manufacturers, wholesalers and re tailers, and, if necessary, by the Governmen price of articles manufactured in Canada whic Canadians are asked to buy for patriotic reason Manufacturers and other producers must show
consumers that they are willing to dispense make ends meet. By restricting their purchase to Canada, consumers are bound to reap the ad rantageous lowering of prices which is the natuthe inevitable levies and possible confiscation Fight the enemy by buying at home

\section*{"BACK TO BARBARISM."}
"Life" the New York Illustrated weekly, is
erhaps in as good a position as any American journal to impartially "size up" American opin on on the war. The current issue contains cartoon entitled "Back to Barbarism,"

The unanimity of sentiment in this coun try against Germany is surprising. It is no anti-German, and it is not pro-English. I seems to be the judgment given promptly and
spontaneously on the merits of the case as seen by American eyes. As a people we have com in the last fifty years to be almost as near ki to the Germans as to the English. We respect
the German ability and value German friend ship; nevertheless, the American mind records impression that the English, French and Rus sians are fighting in this war on behalf of the
liberties of all the world, and that Germany and Austria are seeking to impose on the worl ous to yield.
For fifteen years in this country a stead
ight has been going on against commercial des potism. It has been a hard fight, the harder be efficiency. We think we have won it, and w hope that in the long run the result will prove
to be prejudicial to efficiency. But however i may turn out, this fight against powers tha trained and educated the American mind. I trained and educated hie American mind. In
many particulars we think differently from what
we thought fifteen years ago. What was radical
opinion then is public opinion now. We have, Kiel Canal. Heligoland is the mighty islan
thrown off the yoke of the railroads and the trusts that had dominion over us. How we shall approach to the strong forts which protect th o give us we do not know, but we not only hope standpoint this is believed to be of vast impo 0 get along without the harm to ourselves that \({ }^{\prime} \tan\) would inevitably result from serious harm to hem, but hope that in the end they will pros-jder the necessity of maintaining two fleets, on
er better and be more
Germany, with her stout insistance on hav
ing her "place in the sun," no matter who mu be crowded out of it, has seemed to American to personify the commercial despotism that \(t\)
have fought long and finally beaten at ho Her word to Europe and all the world has be
"I shall have what I want, and I have the po to take it". With that spirit in control of government and people there would be
peace until it had been settled by arms whe Germany or the rest of Europe was the stronger. As to that, we shall know in due time, but the instant Europe wins, if she does win, it will b
a case like our case of the railroads and th
rusts. To destroy them would be only less bad thah to be ruled by them. German is a ver
zation.
her that
her that she is not the whole when drubbed into necessary to help with such repairs that she
can go on with her work States are anti-German because Germany seem to need the illumination of defeat, so they wil
be pro-German just as soon as she has had he As for the Slav peril, which Professor Mun Arburg and Professor Richard make so muc of, there are very few shivers running up Ameri-
can backs on account of that. The Slav peri is remote; the German peril was imminent, an Europe was justiffed in taking counsel from th \(\xrightarrow{\text { doing the next }}\)

One of the most significant things in co ction with the war is the attitude of the \(A\) merican press which with remarkable unanimi
ty takes the side of the Allies as against th Kaiser. There is scareely a newspaper in th
United States of first rate importance whic approves or supports either the diplomacy the war methods of Germany, and the position
of Great Britain in this contest is as strongly of Great Britain in this contest is as strongly
supported by most of the leading Americar As a result, Germans in the United States, wh form a numerous class of the population, ar
writing indignant letters to New York paper protesting that the press is hostile to German causes of the war so as to place Germany in a unfavorable light., Many of these letters are
very abusive in tone, and the very fact that they ery abusive in tone, and the very fact that the have been given space in the journals to wl
they are addressed is evidence of the of the newspapers towards Germany. The American newspapers have explained ust as they receive it, but these explanation
have not prevented the continuance of thes abusive letters; and the newspapers, believing abusive leters, and the newspapers, belleving
that patience under these accusations have
ceased to be a virtue, are beginning to express ceased to be a virtue, are beginning to expres
themselves in direct and forcikle fashion in re ply. The New York Evening Telegrain, for ex ample, prints an editorial in double-column idth, which begins as follows
"I appears to be about time for the news
papers in New York, which are perfectly
pean war just as they receive \(i t\), to inform lot of letter-writing, bombastic German hat all their abuse and vituperation an threats are not worth the paper on whic The Evening Telegram does not care
rap for the individual opinion of any on
person or group of persons who are so un person or group of persons who are so un
fair and biased in their opinions as to even intimate that the reputable newspapers in ver in publishing news and displaying thi ever in publishing news and displaying this backs or Russian triumphs." In conclusion, the New York paper, afte op the highest type of Germans who deplore an hor the action of the German Emperor in Vew York-not of that class, who believe tha
he Kaiser can do no wrong and that all the the Kaiser can do no wrong and that all th
other nations in Europe conspired to draw Ger nany into this confict-should devote their e rgies in the United States to the rassing of
uge Red Cross fund which can be used to gi uge Red Cross fund which can be used to give

\section*{THE KIEL CANAL.}

The naval engagement in the Bight of Helloland, in which it has been shown that 1 ring and enterprise the men of the Navy ar orthy of the best traditions of the old days
hen Britain's byeed of sailors swept the seas

Before it was constructed, Germany was un-
mater
in the neecssity of maintaining two fleets, one and the other in the Baltic Sea.
The only way by which these fleets could unite was by passing through the narrow passage around the north of Denmark, by way of the leasily obstructed by the enemy's ships. It was
Bismarck, the shrewdest of German statesmen, Who conceived the project of cutting a canal
through the narrow neck of land in SchleswigHolstein, thus uniting the North Sea and th Baltic and enabling the German navy to mass its
strength quickly in one of other sea, free from hostile intervention, that is to say virtu
double the striking power of the fleet.
The Kiel Canal, which connects the spaci-
ous Kiel Bay, on the Baltic, with the mouth of ous Kiel Bay, on the Baltic, with the mouth of
the Elbe, was built, in its original form, in the argement was begun of \(\$ 39,000,000\). Its en argement was begun in 1907 , and completed
only two months ago, at a cost of \(\$ 55,000,000\).
British warships were present at the festivition British warships were present at the festivities
which accompanied the formal opening of the hich accompanied the formal opening of the
enlarged waterway, of which the official name
the Kaiser Wilhelm Conal is the Kaiser Winhelm Canal. The Emperor, wit
and
number of the highest of his naval officer a number of the highest of his naval officers,
was a guest on the battleship King George V.,
and the account in the London Times noted the fact that he was more than genial on that occa n. He was in high spirits.

The canal is so well built that ships ma
pass through its entire length at high speed. I has a depth of 34 feet, its width at the bottom is 140 feet, and its width across the surface of
the water is 310 feet. It has a number of pas-
sages of double sages of double width. The locks are few, and
are exceedingly roomy, being more than a thouare exceedingly roomy, being more than a thou
sand feet in length; and there are four turningsand feet in length; and there are four turning-
basins, of 900 feet width at the bottom, in which the laregst ships may turn. Thus German na-
val strategy has it planned that a German fleet may enter the Canal from the North Sea and,
instead of emerging in Kiel Harbor, turn in the instead of emerging in Kiel Harbor, turn in the
Canal and come back into the North Sea, while
the enemy is racing round Skagen to the Baltic. Numerous sandbanks lie in front of the
North Sea shore, which is protected by powerful fortifications. The strongly-fortified rocky many as a great protection to the Elbe mouth of the Canal, which has been described as al-
most unassailable from the sea. As a commer most unassailable from the sea. As a commer-
cial undertaking, the Canal is searcely a paying dertaking, though the tonnage that passe which went through the Suez Canal. The dues had to be kept low, because the saving in time effected by the Canal is not very great. Th
dues amounted to \(\$ 250,000\) in 1896, and to \(\$ 1\) 175,000 in 1913, or not much more than one per
cent. of the \(\$ 5,000,000\) expended on the contruction of the Canal.
But, of course
nal was of minor importance. It was built strategic purposes primarily, and it ough eory is justified in practice. Up to this time e canal seems to have been chiefly useful as safe hiding plate for the Kaiser's fleet.
English business houses as we noted th any. A campaign for ousting German trat nd replacing it with British trade has bee launched, and press despatches declare that the
movement has met with whole-hearted public

\section*{Such}

Such an aggressive step in the Old Country
should lend incentive to a similar movement here. Tanada is in a splendid position to assis the Old Country in this trade war, just as she
is in the more serious armed conflct. Its impor nce to her is as great as to England.
German manufacturers have been selling Britain millions of dollars worth of goods motors and dynamos and ire. It millions of business with Britain.
The greatest opportunity they can ever
have, as the Ottawa Free Press says, is now given Canadian manufacturers. It will be their
own fault if they do not take advantage of it The Nation tells a good story of a conversa ion between the Kaiser and Mr. John Burn during one of the former's visits to England.
Mr. Burns is an ardent observer or soldiering and few manoeurres go by without his sharing the soldier's marches. One year he transferred this voluntary service to Germany. The Kai
ser heard of it, and asked him what he though the German army. Mr. Burns replied with have too much drill, and that your idea of stock tactics and close formation is all out of date
And I think you rely too much on numbers an
not enough on morale." "Indeed," said th

Burns's criticism to one of his officers. A dis-
tinguished person shook his head, and hinted
that the advice was indiscreet. "Not at all," was the reply, "in a week the Kaiser will have
orgotten all about it." OODERN DIPLOMACY, or H0 STARTED.

\section*{Said Austria-"You murderous Serb,
You the peace of all Europe disturb Get down on your knees,
And apologize, please Or r1l kick you right off my front curb."
Said Servia, -"Don't venture too far, Said Servia, -"Don't venture too f
Or I'll call in my uncle, the Czar; He won't see me licked,
Nor insulted nor kicked, \\ So you better leave things as they are,"}

Said the Kaiser-"Push in that Serb's fa
It will teach him to stay in his
It will teach him to stay in his place;
If Russia says boo, I'm on the game to
And right quickly we'll settle the case
The Czar said-"My cousin the Kaiser
Was always a good advertiser
He's determined to fight
And insists he is right,
But soon he'll be older and wiser."
"For forty-four summers" said France To wrest Alsace-Lorraine
From the Germans again,
From the Germans again,
And now is the time to advance
Said Belgium-"When armies immense Pour over my boundary fence,
Ill awake from my nap,
And put up a scrap
號
Said John Bull-"This'ere Kaiser's a slob,
And is word isn't worth 'arf a
(If I lets Belgium suffer,
I'm a blank bloomin' duffer)
So 'ere goes for a crack at 'is nob,"
Said Italy-"I think I'll stay out
Till I know what the row is about Its a far better plan,
Just to sell'my banan,
Till the issue is plain beyond doubt."
Said our good uncle Samuel-"I swao For with Mormons and Niggers, And Greasers, I figgers,
ave all I kin handle just now:" OUR LADS TO THE FRONT. No foe besets our gates, No armies meet our ken;
Why echoes through our peaceful streets The tread of armed men?
Why rings the British cheer With such a proud acclaim The "true North" sends her sons afar
To fight in Britain's name They go, as went their sires of old Across the surging seas to fare,
Not for the lust of fame or gold, But for the British hearts they They hear the mother land, afar, bear: Calling her children, scattered wide They haste, as wakes the note of wa
To face the confict at her side!

We follow with our thoughts and praye
The richly freighted vessels' wake The richly freighted vessels' wake; Winds! hinn shags and hiden snares, They hold the hopes of hearts that bleed With parting pangs, with nameless
Their devious course in safety speed, Thou who must guide where duty st
What years of peace essayed to do Danger and sorrow swift completeUnite our Empire through and through,
Till, with one throb, its pulses beat ne prayer is breathed on sea and land From King and peasant, cot and hall, rom snow-capped hills to coral strand,

Oh God of Justice, Truth and Right, Who seeth as no mortal may-
Whose hands can guide through passion'
night
To dawning of a glorious day!
Grant victory as Thou deemest best
Grant victory as Thou deemest best;
Turn hate to love, bid slaughter cease
Lay sword in sheath and lance in rest,
And bring our warriors home in peace!
No foe besets our gates,
Yet echoes through our peaceful streets
Ring out the of mitish cheer
The "true North" pends acelaim!
To fight in Freedom's name!
Agnes Maule Machar (Fidelis) in Toronto
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subar sethool Lesson XII.-Third Quarter, F Sept. 20, 1914. the international series,
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