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The Week's Outlook

The Witness

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914.

First Stage of the War

The war has now progressed past the first great stage of Germany's strategy, and about this stage comment can be made with definite conclusiveness. In the first part of the war, Germany has lost. She has been defeated in what she attempted and confidently expected to be able to do. A careful reading of the correspondence which took place between the Austrian, German, Russian and British governments prior to the war shows that, during the days that negotiations were in progress, Germany had one overruling anxiety, that the negotiations should, without a moment's delay, be brought to a conclusion that would result either in a definite peace or a declaration of war. She would not wait for discussion. Action must be immediate. Her reason for this was that Russia was mobilizing her army. Germany knew well that while it would take Russia months to mobilize, she herself could make a complete mobilization of all her available forces to the very last man, arming and equipping them, within a single fortnight. She considered her ability to mobilize quickly as equal to at least a third of her potential strength, if not indeed a full half of her strength. She calculated on her ability to mass her troops at a moment's notice as a factor that would give her the power to crush France's army before Russia could get ready to attack her, and then to have almost her whole army free to move eastward to meet the slow, cumbersome moving but powerful bear. During the first weeks of the war, it looked as if she was going to succeed in her effort. She swooped like an eagle across Belgium and down into France, but, by wise strategy, the French army yielded before the blow. It bent back and back until the momentum of the blow was spent. Not till its force was exhausted did the French, having caused the German army all the possible delay they could, and carrying it as far away from its base of supplies as possible, stand to give it serious battle. By that time the great bear had got under way and the German army, had to divide itself into two parts. Now both of these German armies, that in the east and that in the west, have to hold their positions against armies whose strength is continually growing greater. Not for a day from either field can a large force be moved to lend its assistance in the other field without a disaster. The allies have definitely won the first stage of the conflict. They now enter with confidence on the second stage, that of bringing from every available source reinforcements to strengthen their lines, while the German armies in their trenches are being steadily decimated, their country impoverished, and their food supply exhausted.

A Dangerous Task

Three British cruisers have been sunk in the North Sea. These were not small ships, but large ships of twelve thousand tons displacement each. They carried two 9.2 guns, which, until very recently, were as large guns as any ship carried, and each of them had on board seven hundred and fifty men. They were sunk by a submarine, which, swimming along under water, shot torpedoes at them. It has long been the avowed intention of the German naval authorities to conduct their sea campaign by holding their own ships under the protection of their forts, and gradually wearing down the British navy by occasional sallies at times when they believe a small number of ships can be separated and attacked without danger. The German army, being on the defensive, has a tremendous advantage in this sea fight. It lies in the Kiel Canal, and in the estuaries of the Elbe and Weser, under the protection of the great forts of Heligoland, Bremerhaven, Wilhelmshaven, and Cuxhaven, while the British navy has continually to patrol up and down outside of Heligoland, night and day, in a close line, to see that no ships escape into the open sea to attack British commerce. Through fair weather, and through the awful nights of the equinoctial gales which make the North Sea one of the roughest waters in the world at this time of the year, the big and little boats of the navy must steadily push their way. It is ploughing, not riding, for many of them. They are heavily built boats

that sit low in the water, and on a rough night they run their noses right into the great waves which pound down on them, sweeping them from stem to stern. It is a gruelling task this constant watch, but it is being splendidly maintained.

A New Warfare

From the line of the British patrol, a few days ago, a British submarine stole inside of Heligoland and torpedoed a small German cruiser, a ship not half the size of any of the three British cruisers that have now been sunk, and got away safely. The blowing up of the three British cruisers is, therefore, the second successful attack by submarines. The question that presents itself very forcibly is, to what extent can the Germans continue, while keeping their big ships under the protection of their forts, to make such destructive attacks on the British line of patrol. There are some things which would make it difficult for another attack of the same nature to be as successful as this one was. When the first of the three British cruisers was hit, the other two cruisers, supposing her to have been hit by a floating mine, hastened to her assistance, and ran right into the danger zone. In the case of another such disaster, this would not be likely to occur. In future, if a ship is blown up, other ships in her vicinity will rather run away from her than towards her, sending only lifeboats to the assistance of her drowning crew. In this way, only one ship would be sunk by a submarine attack, and the submarines that, sunk her would be almost certain to have to pay the penalty, as far as can be judged from such engagements as have so far taken place. Once a cruiser knows a submarine to be in her vicinity, she can, by changing her course, make it impossible for that submarine to do her any damage until it comes near enough to the surface to put up its periscope (which is the looking-glass that it raises on a hollow mast), to look around and relocate her. When it raises its glass eye to locate the new direction in which the ship it is chasing is moving, it may get smashed in an instant, as was the case with the first German submarine that ventured an attack on the British line. She had just put up her periscope over the surface to see where the ships were, when it was carried away by a gun shot. Having lost her monoco, she had to come to the surface to look around, and was smashed in an instant. The periscope is of necessity a glittering thing, and consequently very easily seen if on the opposite side of the ship from the sun. Again, these little boats can hardly work at all in rough weather.

Meeting a Danger

The best submarine boats that the Germans have can only make twelve to fifteen knots an hour when on the surface. When submerged the best of them cannot make over ten knots. None of the ordinary ships of the British navy, whether torpedo boats, destroyers, cruisers or battleships, but make a much higher speed than this. Most of them even double it. Even on patrol, a speed of ten knots would be reckoned slow. The fact that the submarines can make ten knots when submerged, and that they are actively threatening the British patrol, will probably necessitate an order from the admiralty that the ships on patrol move at a speed of at least fifteen knots. In this way, a submarine could not get near to them under water, unless advancing from side or from in front, with an exact knowledge of the direction in which they were moving. Another order from the admiralty that would make the patrolling fleet move in a zig-zag line, much in the manner that the sailing ships of Nelson had to go when tacking up and down the coast in front of Cadix where they held the French and Spanish fleets their prisoners, would make it almost impossible for submarines to approach them without being discovered by having to come a number of times to the surface to locate the ship they were trying to hit. These considerations show that even though the British navy is, unfortunately, of necessity exposing itself in the most dangerous way to attacks by the new arm of the naval service, the submarines have not yet got it all their own way, and there is no necessity to become despondent over the eventual outcome.

Set the Pot Boiling—See the double column heading, "Ten Dollars for a Hundred Minutes." As a reader between other items of news

Creating a Surprise

It will be surprising if the naval war in which these great fleets are engaged does not result in some surprising developments. At the time of the civil war in the United States, steam had just superseded sails, and iron was almost a new substance in shipbuilding. Most of the naval ships were still built of wood, and most of them still carried sails. The engineers of the navy of the South conceived the idea of building an armor plated ship, such as could not be pierced by a cannon ball except at short range. This ship, the "Merrimac," they sent to meet the navy of the North, and no ship of the Northern navy could stand against it; it was altogether a new thing in naval warfare. As a reply to this, the North, at the suggestion of Mr. Erriekson, a Norwegian, constructed a "Monitor." This was a boat, built in the ordinary shape of boats, but only rising about a foot and a half above the water. That foot and a half was guarded with heavy iron plating, so thick that no gun at the time could pierce it. The deck of the "Monitor" was perfectly flat, and plated with iron, so that when a bullet hit, it would glance right off. Fixed squarely in the centre of the deck was a round tower like a cheese box, about ten feet high, and ten feet broad. This had a porthole, and in it was housed the biggest naval gun of the time. The whole turret with its gun and porthole could be easily turned around in any direction. This was the second startling achievement of the Civil War. It sailed down to the Potomac, and the impudent little vessel, with its iron cheesebox, ran right up to the "Merrimac" in the face of the fire from its guns and sank it. Genius is not dead. There must be thousands of engineers, both in the employ of the British and German navies, trying to design to-day something as new and as surprising and effective as were the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" in their days. It does not seem impossible that a ship could be built of such a heavy steel structure that she could pass right through the floating mines of the Germans, and pass the fire of the fifteen inch guns of their forts without injury. In war time, a nation is willing to spend money on such ventures in a way that it could not be induced to do in time of peace. The British can pretty well count on it, that if they are not preparing as unique a surprise for the Germans as the horse of Troy, the Germans are almost sure to be preparing one for them that may be as disastrous as have been the fourteen inch howitzers with which the German army surprised the forts of Belgium and France.

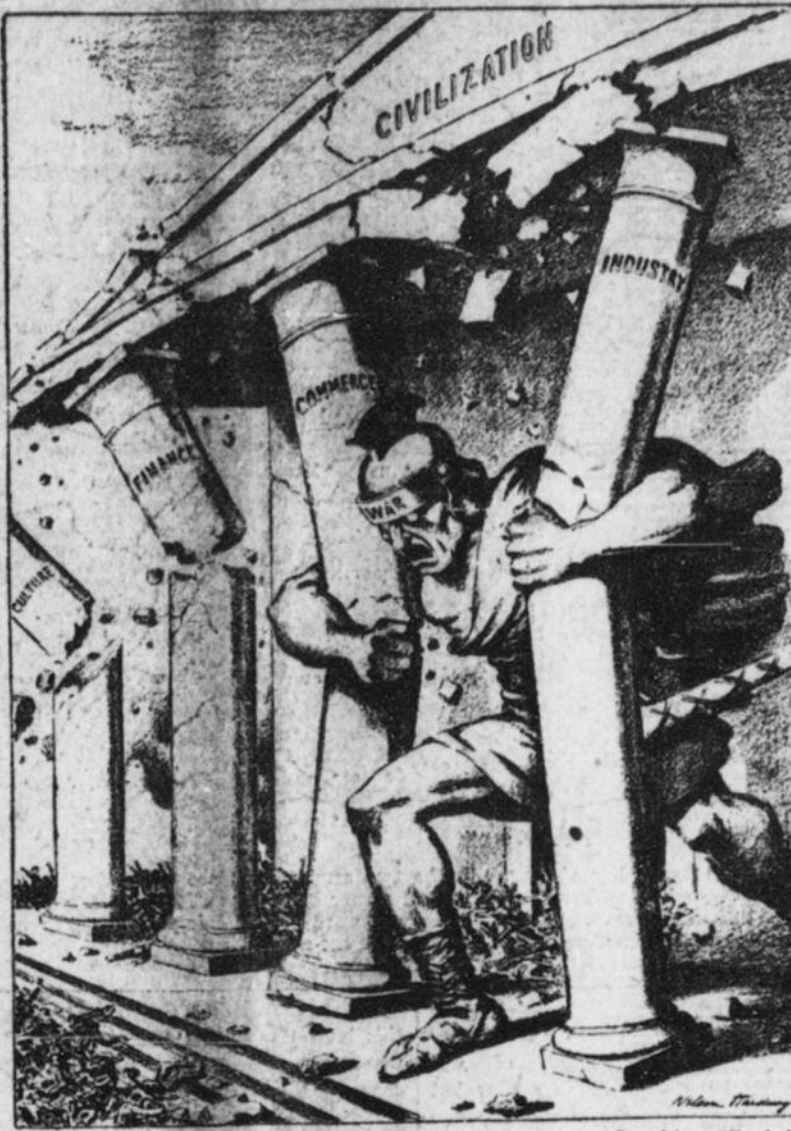
Dum-Dum

One of the most difficult questions that faces us, and one which we each have to answer, consciously or unconsciously, for ourselves, is, what are we to believe of the stories of war atrocities. Such stories are continually on the increase. Ever since the beginning of the war we have had stories from the French and English camps of how the German soldiers are using soft-nosed bullets, or bullets that have been split at the point, or dum-dum bullets, that is, bullets which have had a small hole drilled into the point parallel with the axis of the bullet. These tales have mostly, if not altogether, come as reports, and brought with them no good references of respectability. They have probably mostly been taken for what they were worth, though among the more credulous have undoubtedly been swallowed whole. Against them we have now to set the charges of the German Emperor, made in an official communication to Washington, that the armies of the allies are using dum-dum bullets against the German forces. The German Emperor no doubt believes that he has absolute evidence of this. Yet we do not believe that it is so, unless in some very rare cases. There are in all armies men who will not conform to the regulations governing humane warfare, and who will, unknown to their officers, doctor their bullets. It is not only possible, but probable, that this has been done on both sides. It must, however, be only in very rare cases, unless the soldiers of the two armies have been led to believe the terrible tales that have been told of other atrocities committed.

Spitz

We at last have a plausible explanation of the charges that have been made, both by the English at the beginning of the war that the Germans were using dum-dum bullets, and of Kaiser Wilhelm later in a letter to President Wilson that the French were using dum-dum bullets. The secret of the matter, it appears, is that the charges are not based on the actual finding of the bullets by either side, but on the nature of the world inflicted. When a soldier finds a comrade that has been shot by the enemy with a great rent in his body where the bullet entered, instead of a neat round hole a little smaller than would be made by an ordinary lead pencil, he is apt to get very angry and talk about dum-dum bullets, though there

SAMSON.



—Brooklyn "Eagle."

is no necessary connection between the one and the other. A perfectly good bullet whose path has been slightly altered by a ricochet off a hard smooth surface may easily hit sideways instead of head on, and make a ghastly wound. In such cases, however, the bullet usually stops in the body to give its own evidence that it is not a dum-dum. Before the war broke out there were repeated rumors that the new "spitz" bullet which had been adopted by Germany and several other countries, among them Great Britain, commonly made a very severe wound, and that sometimes, when fired into a thing no more resistant than the leg of a wooden stool, would tear a large hole in the back of the sack. These stories were very disquieting, but, when war broke out, almost the very first thing we heard from the front was that the new bullets had proved less harmful than their predecessors, and wounds were healing quickly. Now from the medical authorities we hear that the "spitz" bullet, which only differs from the ordinary Lee-Enfield in that it is more sharply pointed, is not consistent in its action. While it almost always leaves behind it nothing more than a clean small hole, it occasionally, on striking a bone, tips over and makes just such a wound as would result from the firing of a dum-dum. It is to be hoped that this explanation of the cause of the serious nature of some of the rifle wounds that occur, which is given by an eminent French physician, Colonel La Garde, is a full explanation of the charges that have been made on both sides, and will be sufficient to lay at rest charges of inhumanity of this sort.

Punishment to Fit the Crime

A Russian general who has fallen into the hands of the Germans in Austria is said to be condemned to die because of an order they accuse him of having given on entering Galicia to destroy all villages through which the

FANNING IT INTO FLAME AGAIN.



—The "World," New York.

Internationalism

The Socialists of France have been able to make a very much more convincing defence than was possible to those of Germany of their course in laying down the weapons of their spiritual warfare and grasping the rifle. "Internationalism," they say, "never meant the suppression of nationality, but an understanding between the nations, which naturally pre-supposes their existence. Socialists realize that 'victory for Germany would be followed by a rule of sabre and spurred heel' in Europe, while a triumph for France would mean a German republic, a 'republic in Bohemia, a republic in Austria, a republic in Hungary, and an end to European militarism. It would mean peace assured, and all roads to progress opened. The war for us is something more than a 'struggle for our sacred national independence; it is the barricade on which we fight for the progress of humanity. That is why we have abandoned everything for national defence.' The form of the prophecy in this statement is natural to citizens of a republic and to a cult which exalts the democratic theory; but it will be a fulfilment of it in which all the western nations will very warmly concur if popular wishes are satisfied and democratic rule is established in any form.

Villa Again a Rebel

Bad news now comes from Mexico, just such news as we were predicting would come when Villa and Carranza were fighting Huerta for the presidency. Villa started out in life as an outcast; he became a highwayman; from that he became the leader of a marauding band; from that he became the leader of an insurrection; from that he became a general in a recognized army. With such a past it seemed impossible to think of him as settling down to a subordinate position in a pacified country. Revolt against authority is in the nature of the man, and so far he has always been strong enough to make his revolt successful to the extent of providing him with a good living and lots of excitement. For the first few weeks after Carranza's occupation of Mexico City, it had seemed as if the marauding band had happened, and the brigand was tamed. On the very first attempt of the new government to exercise authority over him he has shown his teeth. The dispute arose over Carranza's desire to know whether Villa was holding in captivity one of his generals and ardent supporter, Signor Oregon. To secure this information, he closed up the railway line from Aguascalientes to Torreón. This action has thrown Villa into open revolt, and he has declared himself to be the government of northern Mexico. Unfortunately, the breach happened only seven days before the convention that is to meet in Mexico City on October 1st to name a provisional president for Mexico, during the period which must elapse before the election can take place. It is most untimely and will probably prevent for some time to come the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops, which was to take place shortly after the first of October, and for which President Wilson told the army of occupation to hold itself in readiness.

Sir James Whitney

Sir James Whitney died on Friday, September 25th. For almost ten years he has been premier of Ontario. The people of both parties in Ontario will grieve over the loss of a man whose chief claim to greatness was that he was honest and straightforward. Of the departed we can say no more than we said of him when he was alive, and seeking the votes of the people in Ontario for a return to office: "It was to the relief of the Liberals as well as to the Conservatives when Sir James Whitney secured power in Ontario and showed that he had both the intention and ability to give to the province a clearer and more business-like government than it had known for some years. There is no denying, nor any wish to deny, that the government of Sir James Whitney has passed some temperance measures, and that it has enforced them in a way temperance legislation had never been enforced before. The enforcement of local option and the hydro electric have proved popular works of the government; so also has the act for bi-lingual schools and its enforcement. With all this to his credit, Sir James has a strong claim for support from the people of both parties; he has been an upright, forceful leader, who knew his own mind."

Party Politics

The State of Maine has had another election, an election as typical of the great fault of our system of bi-partisan government as an election could be. Ever since the State of Maine adopted prohibition, the electors of that State have been under the necessity, year af-

ter year, of electing Republicans to office. Because it was a Republican government that, through the prohibition law, and only a Republican government could be counted on to retain the law on the statute book the people had to keep electing a Republican government if they wanted any sort of prohibition, even though they knew by long experience that the Republican government would only be half-hearted in its enforcement of the law. They could not punish the Republicans for a slack enforcement of the law by putting in Democrats, as the Democrats would probably have annulled the law, altogether. They found it impossible to give expression to any other of their political desires, because the one question dominated all. For this reason, the State of Maine has not been a State of progressive legislation. Bad as this situation is, Maine would almost certainly have stuck to it and continued a Republican prohibition government in power had it not been that the creation of a third party, the Progressives, spoiled the vote stood, according to the first account, Curtis (Democrat), fifty-nine thousand; Haines (Republican), fifty-six thousand, and Gardner (Progressive), seventeen thousand. As the majority of the Progressives came from the Republican ranks, it is evident that Haines would have won had it not been for the split of the Roosevelt following. This split, while in this case it is probably disastrous for a good cause, and in many other cases it is likely to be disastrous to other good causes, is a protest, and a well deserved protest against the bondage in which the electors find themselves bound to a form of government and modes of election that prevent their securing an intelligible expression of their desires.

Push Business

A great deal of the hardship that is going to result from the war, in Canada and in the United States, is going to be caused by our own bad behavior. People are acting badly in hoarding their money, the banks are acting badly in hoarding their stores, and by refusing to lend except at exorbitant rates. This is caused by the attitude of doubt and a desire to have lots of cash on hand at the time of greatest emergency, so that the biggest possible profit can be made, without paying any heed to the fact that this very hoarding is in itself the surest way to bring about such a panic, and to make it as bad as possible. The secretary of the treasury in the United States, Mr. McAdoo, has found it necessary to deny the use of public money to ten banks in the southern states, because they have been restricting credit, and charging extortionate interest rates. Business wants to move along as usual, and the banks are refusing to let it by hoarding in their vaults the commodity of exchange. So anxious is business to move that, in spite of the way in which it is being choked, the American Railway Association report that during August there were thirty-three thousand less freight cars lying idle in the United States than during the previous month, and, during the first half of September, twenty-seven more cars were put into active use. The harvest explains a good deal of this, but the harvest is the ordinary business of the country, and while it is being hauled to market, loads of manufactured goods are being hauled back to pay for it. Conditions are not so very far from normal considering the number of people that are at war in Europe, but they might be more nearly normal than they are if the people would just try to do business as usual.

An Insurance Premium

One of our correspondents this week objects to the gift by Canada of a million bags of flour to Great Britain on the ground that Great Britain has such stored up wealth that she is easily able to pay for her share in the war, and because there is likely to be much distress and poverty in Canada this winter, which, he thinks, the government could have better spent its resources in relieving. The writer does not appreciate all that the British navy is at the present time doing for Canadian commerce. Had the British navy not complete control of the Atlantic our markets for grain and flour, for butter and cheese, and for some other farm products, would be glutted without possibility of relief. Terminal elevators would have been overflowing weeks ago, and the elevators of the Great Lakes would very speedily be filled. Before the harvest was reaped all the elevators throughout the country would be overflowing. The price of grain as well as the price of flour would have, in this year of very poor crops, dropped to such a level that the farmers would find themselves hard pressed to tide themselves over. In exchange for this grain that would send over, our ships carry back all sorts of commodities to supply our necessities and comforts. We would be deprived of all these were it not that the British navy stands guard over the entrance to the Elbe and the Weser, where the German fleet is imprisoned. When the war first

broke out the North Atlantic was not clear of German fighting ships. The result was that insurance on cargoes between Montreal and Britain at once ran so high that no ships left our ports...

Work for Canadians

Never before in the history of the world have so many men suddenly ceased to produce and become consumers. About ten million men have ceased to work for themselves, for the support and comfort of their wives and families...

a debt of hate to be fully paid up in ill will, and more wars for a century to come. Nations are a family. When one member of a family disgraces the rest, they do not take vengeance on him...

It is for Britain to initiate this principle for which the world is becoming ready. Britain does not need any more territory or any more of the white man's burden. She at least has given enough of the aforesaid hostages to fortune...

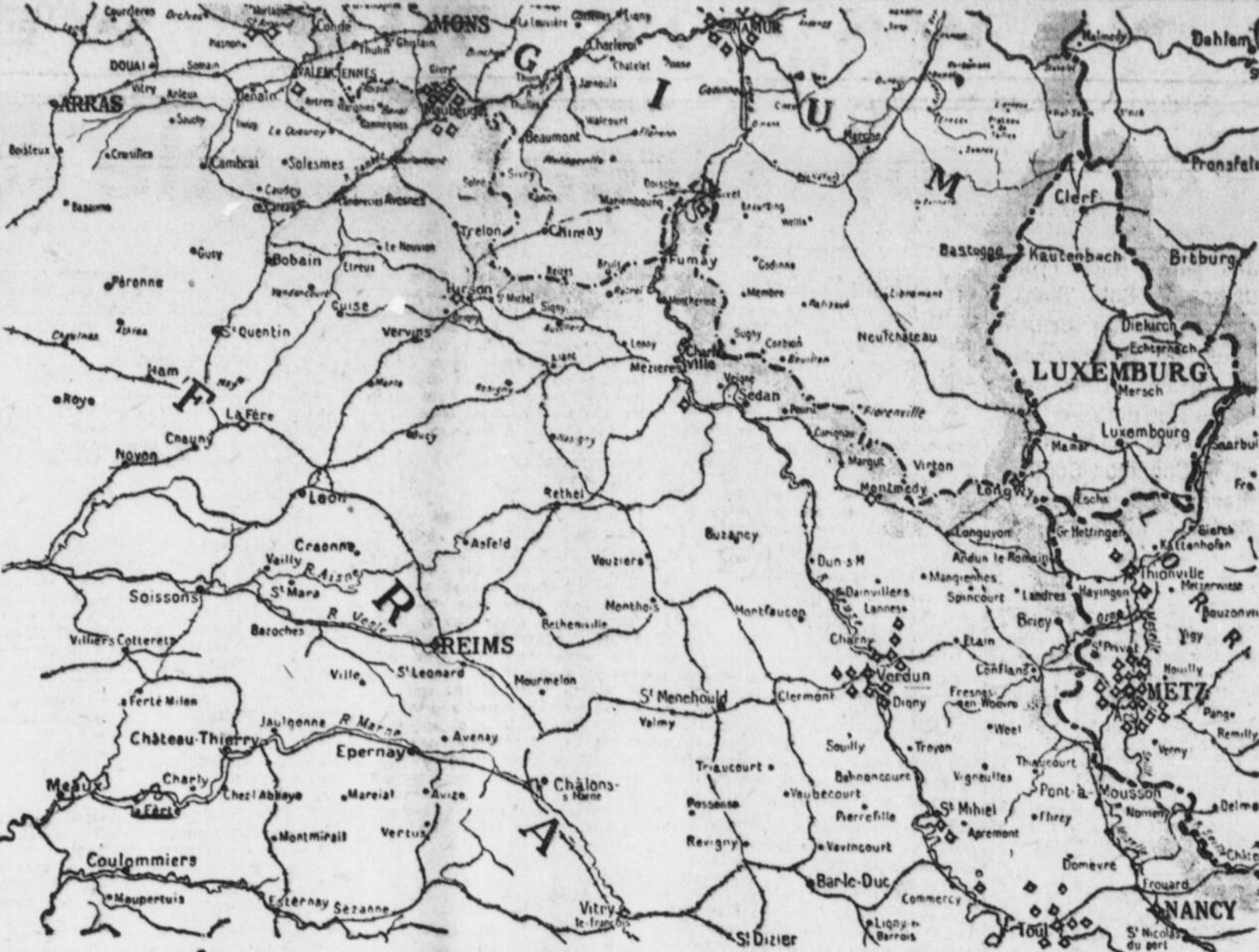
War and Press Liberty

We are learning what a hideous thing war is when here in Canada the liberty of the press is at an end. We have no opinion as to the character of Mr. Knox Magee's criticism of the Minister of Militia...

We all recognize the need of a certain reticence with regard to the news of the movements of armies. In these days of the universal war correspondence...

Britain's Role

Some unworthy things are being said about vengeance; about treating German towns as Belgian and French towns have been treated; about using Zeppelins as the Germans have used them...



The battle line along which the two armies now face each other in that desperate struggle called the battle of the Aisne, starts from Boistevy, just south of Arras, in the upper left hand corner of the map. It runs from there through Peronne and south to the town of Roye...

loved ones does think, to an unnecessary extreme. Suppression of war news has been accepted as a new but necessary war measure, rendered the more necessary by the tremendous increase in newspaper enterprise...

Neutrality, Mediation and Prayer

There is continual chatter in the United States press about the President's offer of mediation between the belligerents, but it is hard to suppose that any one in that country takes that counsel of perfection seriously...

There is, indeed, a proposal from both parties, from the Emperor on the one hand and from President-Poincaré on the other, that the President shall constitute himself a criminal court to determine the extent of the crimes of which each is accused...

this invitation with the certainty that whatever the verdict, it would be denatured by both parties. Moreover, neither the United States nor any jury of really representative Americans is or can be an impartial tribunal...

A New Start

The new minister of St. Andrew's Church is reported to have in his introductory sermon declared for some reorganization of the church as necessary to the fulfillment of its duty to the community in view of the great problems for which social unrest and this surprising state of war have shown it to be unprepared...

A Pacifist

We ask our readers to note a striking interview given by Professor Starr Jordan, one of the most active apostles

of what the Jingoists sneer at as pacifism. He brushes aside, as we have done, the Serbian incident as being anything more than an excuse for a carefully planned assault by Germany upon surrounding powers...

War and the Church

This eruption of universal war has certainly startled the church everywhere into a sense of failure as much as have the labor outbreaks and the horrors of the slums. National churches have a sense of relationship to national life which is perhaps too much lacking with those that hold as a primary tenet that there should be no connection between church and state...

tenness where society is rotten. But where the church has perhaps failed to see its mission is in that the heaven to which it has been directing its members is one beyond the sky. Their gospel has had a tendency to otherworldliness, a heavenly selfishness...

ARE YOU ONE?

There are so many of our subscribers who take all four of our publications every year and say that "they are indispensable," or other words to the same effect, that we are sure that all would greatly enjoy them. You see, they were added one after another for the very purpose of supplying the all-round family needs in the way of publications...

must of necessity transcend national interests, and must demand of nations as it demands of men that none seek its own, but every one another's good. That it has this demand to make is not a reason why the church should abjure national affairs but rather that it should be forever fearlessly urging upon nations as upon men the principles committed to its keeping...

BLIND.

"Mid all the chaos have you seen One gleam, one light of a star?" And the woman answered: "No, no one. Though I have gazed near and far. But not one word for calm, sur speech? There is surely that somewhere." But the woman answered: "When pray 'Tis the stutter of despair."

ARTHUR L. PHELPS.

War has wrought its work complete, but the woman said: "When passed you by The Sign of the Bruised Feet?" "But there must needs be tragedy; No lesser thine has sufficed." The woman murmured: "O blind, O blind. To the Tragedy of Christ!"

Third Week of Great Battle of the Aisne

In Fierce Fighting Allies Drive Germans Slowly Back From Strong Positions — Heavy Casualties on Both Sides, But Enemies the Greatest Sufferers — Three British Cruisers Sunk in North Sea by German Submarines, with Loss of Over 1,300 Men — Russian Armies Are Making Further Progress in Austrian Territory — Renewed Assault on Antwerp — Britain Will Soon Have Close on Two Million Enlisted Men — Canadian Contingent Sailed — More Fighting in Pacific and in German Africa — Bomb-Dropping on Paris — Anglo-French Fleet Active in Adriatic.

The following account of the war in the eastern and western theatres is written from day to day as the news comes in, so as to make a continuous story.

French War

Tuesday of last week was reckoned the tenth day since the beginning of the battle which at first was called the battle of the Aisne, but later was renamed the battle of the seven rivers. These ten days include considerably more than the time since the armies took their present position. They include part of the time taken by the English and French allies to drive the Germans northward. It is but six days since the German army fell back into the line of trenches that had been prepared for by the supporters in the rear of the army on the longest natural line that their general could find to defend. When the allies first brought their main forces up to this line, they tried to storm it, but were driven back. Since then, they have entrenched themselves in front of it.

FACE TO FACE

Now the two armies are facing each other in parallel lines of trenches a hundred and fifty miles long, and anywhere from five hundred yards to two or three miles apart. Each army from time to time makes sallies from its trenches from one part or other of the line, in an attempt to capture a position that looks as if it would give them an advantage. Most of the days are driven back, but sometimes they make a success of their efforts. An almost continuous artillery duel is being maintained along the whole front. The operations at the beginning of the week resemble much more closely those of armies besieging each other, than field operations. This has been rapidly due to the weather. The continuous downpour of rain has made fighting extremely difficult. Men chilled to the bone cannot aim and fire their rifles with any accuracy, no matter how willing and eager they may be. For these reasons, the engagements have become less violent. The battle remains a drawn one, and both sides seem to be giving up hope of being able to dislodge each other by frontal attacks. The main efforts of the two armies is now concentrated in attempts to turn the opponent's west wing.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE

The French have worked a few miles up the Oise from Noyon, and on Tuesday arrived at Lassigny, ten miles west of Noyon. This movement is said by Mr. Millerand, the French minister of war, to be of extreme importance. The French on Tuesday completed their line of trenches from Aisne to Argonne, and thus deprived the German army of its scope of movement. It is now against a steel wall for its entire length.

THE ELEVENTH DAY'S FIGHTING

On Wednesday it was reported that the German right was weakening, that the fighting was extremely severe at that end of the line, many wounded being brought back. Some of the wounded who were brought back replied that there were nine miles of dead between St. Peronne and St. Quentin. A despatch to the "Telegraph" gives the following positions for the generals of the allies. General Pau is commanding the right wing in Lorraine. The centre is being commanded by Generals Maunoury and Duval, the left by Sir John French, and the extreme left by Generals De Curiers and De Castelnaux.

AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE

In the afternoon of Wednesday, a French official despatch was given out which stated that the allies had advanced ten miles on the left wing. Some English aviators made a successful flight by Bickendorf near Cologne, and there dropped some fire bombs which set fire to hangars in which the Zeppelins are housed. Out of the five British aviators which took part in the flight, four returned within the French lines, the fifth had to alight in the territory of the enemy.

COUNTING THE DEAD

A new list of casualties was posted in Berlin, bringing the total up to sixty thousand dead, wounded and missing, but as this list by its wording appears to extend only to the thirtieth of August, the date prior to the battle of the Marne, the total of German casualties to date cannot be much under a quarter of a million.

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE

On Thursday the following official announcement was given out: "First: On our left wing, between the river Somme and the river Oise, our troops have advanced in the direction of Roye, a detachment occupied Peronne, and held the position in spite of a spirited attack on the part of the enemy. "Between the river Oise and the river Aisne, the enemy continues to maintain important bodies of troops, well entrenched; we have made a slight advance to the northwest of Berry-au-Bac. "Second: On the centre, between the Argonne and the Argonne district, the situation shows no change. To the east of the Argonne, and on the heights of the Meuse, the enemy has continued his attacks delivering them with special violence. The fighting continues, accompanied by alternate retirements at certain points and advances at others. "On our right wing there has been no change of importance. "In the region of Nancy and in the Vosges, certain detachments of the enemy have again attempted to enter upon French soil, driving back light covering bodies of our troops, but their offensive was soon stopped. "A force of Belgians supported by a armored train are reported from Ghent to have met and defeated a force of two thousand five hundred Germans. MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS. "On Friday the French war office gave out the following account: "First: On our left wing there has begun a general attack of great violence between those detachments of our forces that are operating between the river Somme and the river Oise, and the army corps which the enemy have grouped in the region around Tergnier and St. Quentin. These army corps have commenced their advance from the centre of the enemy's line, and others from Lorraine and the Vosges. These last named corps were transported by rail to Cambrai, by way of Liege and Valenciennes. To the north of the river Aisne, as far as Berry-au-Bac, there has been no change of importance. "Second: On the centre we have made progress to the east of Rheims in the direction of Berry-au-Bac, and Moronvilliers. "Further to the East, as far as the Argonne region, the situation shows no change. To the east of the Argonne, the enemy has not been able to move out of the heights of the Meuse, and our troops, moving out of Toul, advanced until they reached the region of Beaumont. "Third: On our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, we have repulsed attacks of minor importance on Nancy. To the east of Lunéville the enemy has made some demonstrations along the lines of the river Veuze and the river Blouffe. SNOW FALL RELIEVES GERMANY. "Two very important movements are indicated in this despatch. In the first place, the Germans have moved their forces from in front of the Vosges mountains which run down the eastern base of France, to the banks of the Aisne, where, during the last few weeks, the Germans have found a new protection in the snow that has fallen, making walking difficult, and flooding the streams till they are impassable. This has made fighting so difficult that the Germans no longer fear an expeditionary force from Belfort or Epinal. They have, therefore, taken their troops out of Aisne and sent them two hundred and fifty miles round by train through Belgium to strengthen the right wing of their army. With this new force, the Germans have been able to gain ground. Again on the east the Germans have attacked the right wing of the French army southeast of Verdun, and driven it right down to the banks of the Meuse in the direction of the Meuse. Both of these actions were serious, more serious than that indicate a strengthening of the German army than in the actual gains made. On Saturday there was no news of any consequence. Such despatches as came over the wire were simply restatements of news that we have had earlier. NOT SO MANY PRISONERS AS STATED. "The German General Staff admits now that it has only fifty thousand prisoners, of whom thirty thousand are Austrians. This is a tremendous reduction from the figure of seventy thousand prisoners which was stated in the French official report. The German General Staff admits now that it has only fifty thousand prisoners, of whom thirty thousand are Austrians. This is a tremendous reduction from the figure of seventy thousand prisoners which was stated in the French official report. MONDAY AND ALL'S WELL. "After the disquieting news of Saturday which told of the capture of positions on the east bank of the Meuse by the Germans, south of Verdun, it was a great relief to find on Monday morning that no further damage had been done to the position of the allies. The following is the French official report of the situation. FIGHTING AT CLOSE RANGE. "Paris, Sept. 27, 2:57 p.m.—First: On our left wing, the battle has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front between the river Oise and the Somme, and on the north of the Somme, very violent attacks by the Oise to the Rhine, have been made at several points, some of them being at the point of the bayonet, but they were all repulsed. In many places the French and German trenches were not more than 100 metres apart. "Second: In the centre, from Rheims to Soissons, the Prussian guard has undertaken unsuccessfully a vigorous offensive, being hurled back in the region of Berry-au-Bac (11 miles northeast of Rheims and about 25 miles east of Soissons) and Nogent L'Abbesse (3 miles due east of Rheims.) From Soissons yesterday the enemy made an unsuccessful attack between the highway leading from Sommepey to Châlons-Sur-Marne and the line of the railway from St. Menchould to Vouziers. At the end of the day our troops regained the ground that they had lost. "Between the region of the Argonne and the Meuse, the enemy has not manifested any activity. On the heights of the Meuse, nothing new has developed. In the southern part of the Woëvre district, the Germans occupy a front which passes by St. Mihiel and to the northwest of Pont-A-Mousson. "On our right wing in Lorraine, the Vosges and Aisne, there has been no important change. WORKING FOR A DECISIVE BLOW. "Paris, Sept. 27, 11:37 p.m.—"It is confirmed that since the night of the 25th to the 28th and up to far into the day of the 29th, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines. "These attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle. "Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the enemy by the 24th regiment of Colonial Infantry. "All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this unintermittent struggle, continues to be excellent, and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy who is sheltered in defensive positions. THE ATTEMPT TO TURN THE RIGHT. "The great effort of the campaign in France is still centred in the attempt of the two armies to turn each other's west wing. Neither has been able to make any notable progress against the opposing army's entrenched position. Troops are therefore being sent out by both sides in an attempt to get around the end of the line. If success for one or the other cannot be found in this way, the two armies will find themselves in a position where there is nothing to do but wear each other down or exhaust each other's supplies. The strain of the fighting which is kept up continuously day and night is more exhausting than any warfare the world has known. STORMING ANTWERP. "In Belgium the Germans are still attacking Antwerp. They are said to be moving large siege guns towards it. So far the Belgians have not only repulsed all attacks, but have, every now and then, sallied forth and made reprisals. The Germans have again begun to interest" anecdotes of trifling military half way between Brussels and Antwerp. THE WORLD'S BEST WAR CORRESPONDENT. "On another page of this issue will be found ten despatches on the war by General French. These despatches will be found worth careful study. Writing of them, the New York "World" says: "When a man sixty-two years old, without previous journalistic experience, produces the most admirable news account in existence of events of world-wide interest, it may seem a fluke. When the feat is repeated and again repeated, the element of chance is eliminated. It is time to hail, as the best correspondent brought forward by the War of the Nine Nations, Field-Marshal Sir John French. "General French has unusual facilities for securing authentic material, and he can probably get most of his "copy" past the censor, but these advantages would never save a dull and confused narrative. His reports are readable and fascinating, couched in the terse and vivid style of a first-class reporter. General French exchanges news like a veteran correspondent with the French observers on his flanks, quotes from German writers, accuses his enemy of unmitigated conduct, but not at wearing length, and does not hesitate to use "human-interest" anecdotes of trifling military importance, or none, to show better than any amount of dry, technical detail could do the spirit of the army. "The bulletins of a commanding officer are necessarily ex-Parte statements. But the reports of Sir John French are so simply, clearly written that they strongly convey the impression of absolute reliability. They will form the backbone of the ponderous histories of the British participation in the war on the Continent which will presently be written by men of less genuine journalistic and literary talent."

Russian War

A BIG VICTORY. "In the eastern theatre of war on Tuesday, the Serbians started things going by defeating an army of a quarter of a million Austrians on the Anzani bank of the Drina, after three days' battle, and by repulsing an attempt of the Austrians to capture a town forty miles west of Belgrade on the bank of the Save. TRYING TO CUT THE RAILWAY. "Of the fight between Austria and Russia we received no news whatever on Tuesday, but on Wednesday the Russian reports which had crossed the San, which is the river flowing through the fort of Przemysl into the Vistula at Sandomierz, near its junction with the Vistula, was pushing southward, clearing the angle of land which lies between two rivers. This march southward is of much importance, as its object is to cut the railway that runs from Cracow to Jaroslavl. The Austrians are entrenching themselves with the apparent intention of making a stubborn defence of this railway. A heavy bombardment of Jaroslavl was in progress, and larger guns were being brought up to increase this effort. At Przemysl which has been invested on three sides, the bombardment was reported as still in progress. CAPTURED A BIG CITY. "Later in the day the report came that the fortified town of Jaroslavl had fallen. This city commands the railway crossing over the San, and is the most important capture that the Russians have made since the capture of Lemberg. It must lead to the investment of Przemysl on the fourth side. That great fort can then be massed and the army of the Russians continue its march westward through Cracow, a distance of a hundred and twenty miles. There are no forts of importance between, and the Austrian army will have to reply for their defence on the natural barriers provided for them by two rivers, the Wistoka and the Donajec, which flow from south to north into the Vistula, across the country to be traversed. RAPID PROGRESS. "On Thursday, the Russian General Staff issued a statement in which it said, "In continuing pursuit of the retreating Austrians, the Russian troops have reached the Wistoka river in Austrian Galicia. This is over one third of the way from Jaroslavl to Cracow. The operations of the Russians are developing with success upon the German front, the Russian troops are in close contact with the enemy, but no battle has as yet taken place." The Russian forces report that the German cavalry, the noted Uhlans, have proved so ineffective in operating against Russia, that the German army is now doing its reconnaissance work by detachments of infantry accompanied by machine guns on motor trucks. The Warsaw correspondent of the New York "Herald" cables that the Russian plans are developing with startling rapidity, and while he is not permitted to say much, he can predict that an early advance on Berlin is to be looked for. THE WAR IN THE SOUTH. "From the southern part of Austria the Serbians report the capture of two towns in Bosnia, and it is rumored that the combined army of Montenegro and Serbia is now assaulting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. From further south still to the coast of the Adriatic, the capital of Bosnia, Rome further south still to the coast of the Adriatic, news comes that the siege of Cattaro which had to be halted until heavier guns could be procured to shoot at the forts from the mountain that overlooks them, and which is held by the Montenegrins, has now been resumed. The French fleet loaned the guns to the Montenegrins, and were helping in the siege by keeping the harbor closed. WANTS SOME OF THE SPOILS. "The mobilization of the Romanian army on Austria's east must already be having an effect on the disposition of the Austrian forces. Roumania has an army of a quarter of a million. She is very anxious to take Transylvania before any of Russia's forces cross the Carpathians. Transylvania is the eastern extremity of Austria which juts in between the province of Wallonia and Moldavia. Its acquisition would increase the size of Roumania by about a third, and make her an important power. For some reason she is keenly desirous of getting Italy to join in the contest against Austria before she declares war. STARTLING NEWS FROM GALICIA. "On Friday came the startling news that Cossacks had been seen a few miles to the east of Breslau. This is the third largest city in Germany. From Berlin came the report that all lines of communication with Breslau had been cut. It is said that Russia is amassing a new army of a million and a half soldiers against the German border in Russian Poland. It is reported, though unofficially, that Germany has now withdrawn all her armies from Russian Poland, and will have to give battle on her own frontier. The new Russian army has its base at Warsaw, from which it has moved southwestward with the purpose of striking at Posen. At the same time, this army is striking southward to aid the Russian army which is driving the Austrians westward through Galicia, and a force of Cossacks has advanced quite near to Cracow. These cavalry detachments go a long way in advance of the main army, and do not indicate an occupation of territory. It is not at all impossible that this new army may find its way further to the south than its predicted path, in which case, it would, in conjunction with the army acting in Galicia, surround what is left of Austria's force. CAPTURED THE STRONG CITY. "On Monday the good news came that the Russian forces acting in Galicia had occupied the most part of the city of Przemysl. The army that achieved this victory marched in from the southwest, and is probably the same army that a week ago captured the city of Sandomierz, twenty miles to the southeast of Przemysl. While the Russian troops have occupied most of the city, many of the forts yet remain unoccupied. These forts, however, no longer stand as a great barrier to Russia's forward march into western Galicia, they will be attacked to invest them and reduce them as an advantage offers. ACROSS THE CARPATHIANS. "A big column of the Austrians hurried away from the fort just before

it was surrounded, marched to the southwest more anxious apparently to get back of the Carpathians than to get westward to join in the defence of Cracow. Their flight was so precipitous that they left parts of their train of motorcars behind them. South of Lemberg the Russians defeated the Austrians in the Carpathians, captured some artillery and many prisoners, and followed up their pursuit of the fleeing army right into Austria. A FAST ADVANCE. "At Demblia, a town twenty miles west of Tarnow just where the railway connects Tarnow with Jaroslavl across the Wisloka river, the Russians have won another victory, and so approach within sixty miles of Cracow. All the places mentioned in these accounts, can be located by description given on the map of the Eastern theatre of war, which we published in the "Witness" of the eastern theatre of war, a few weeks ago. ON THE PRUSSIAN BORDER. "The war between Russia and Germany, according to Russian reports, continues to progress favorably to the Russians. The movement of the German army in the direction of Warsaw has come to nothing. In the government of Swalki (a town that can be easily found in the map of this region published a few weeks ago in the "Witness") just east of the eastern extremity of Germany, the Germans have suffered serious repulse, the left flank of the Russian army has defeated the troops under the command of General von Hindenburg. The Russians also report semi-officially that they have won a complete victory of Mariampol, about thirty miles to the north of Swalki, and driven the attacking Germans back ten miles across the river, with the loss of many guns and prisoners. The right wing of the Russian army lies across the Memel River, twenty miles west of Kovno, and at a town called Sredniki. Here they are reported to have repulsed the Germans with great loss when they attempted the passage of the river. Another German army has descended southward from the southeastern corner of Prussia on the fortress of Osowez which fortress is about one-third of the distance from the Prussian border to Rialvetok. THE LINE OF BATTLE. "From this account it will be seen that the Russians have been given completely out of Prussia, most of which they had formerly occupied, and are now fighting a defensive battle on an almost straight line running north and south, about twenty miles eastward of the eastern boundary of Prussia. The line of Sunday's fighting was about a hundred and sixty miles long. This is very nearly as long a line as that along which the French, British and German armies are opposed to each other in France, yet it is not a quarter of the total length of Russia's fighting line. GERMAN AEROPLANE ASSAULT ON PARIS

Man's Head Blown From His Shoulders and His Daughter Seriously Hurt. BOMB AIMED AT EIFFEL TOWER. "Paris, Sept. 27.—Four bombs were dropped on the city from a German aeroplane to-day. One missile exploding in avenue du Trocadero, at the corner rue Freyinet, blew the head from the shoulders of a man who was standing on the corner with his daughter and crippled the child. The other bombs did little damage. "Crowds, taking advantage of a beautiful autumn day, were promenading on the banks of the Seine, when the aerial warrior appeared almost directly over the Eiffel Tower. It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station on the tower, or possibly for the nearby buildings containing art stores. It landed in avenue du Trocadero, not far from the tower, with a crash, and the explosion was heard for many blocks. The houses in the vicinity were badly damaged, many of the walls cracking, while windows were shattered. The bomb found its mark distant only a block from the American Embassy, at 5 rue de Chaillot, where Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who did not accompany the Government to Bordeaux, still makes his home. "In the wake of the first fluted a German flag, at the sound of the explosion the promenaders in that section rushed for shelter, and then as the airship moved on they hurried to the scene of the havoc. A cordon of police was thrown about the debris and the mangled body of the man killed was found and removed. Nearby the body of the girl was discovered, her lower limbs had been shattered. Women in the crowd wept as the child was borne to a hospital. Among the houses damaged was the residence of the Prince of Monaco. ARMY STORES BUILDING DAMAGED. "The building containing army stores suffered considerably. At the time services were being conducted in Holy Trinity Church, an American place of worship, in avenue d'Alma. Many of the congregation fled to the street. In the midst of the excitement the aeroplane dropped three more bombs. One landed among a herd of cows pastured on the Avenue d'Alma. One cow was killed and others tumbled over stunned. A third bomb fell in rue Vinouze, and a fourth in rue de Lapompe, a quarter in which many American live. Comparatively little damage was done in either instance. The missiles dropped to-day were the most powerful of those that have been used in the aerial raids on the city. THREE SOLDIERS KILLED. "Warsaw, Sept. 27.—(By way of Petrograd)—On Saturday morning at five o'clock a German Zeppelin appeared above the city and dropped many bombs, killing three soldiers. The air-

CANADA'S FIRST CONTINGENT IS NOW ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT

(Published by Authority.) The major part of Canada's contingent for service in Europe is already on its way to the front, in transports heavily armed, and guarded by British men-of-war in sufficient force to prevent any attack by German cruisers. A fleet of war vessels, consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers had been gathered at Quebec by Admiral Weyms, and other warships collected at convenient points. More than a week ago the transports at Quebec commenced taking on war stores, and since then there has been a steady flow in the direction of Quebec from the camp. As the transports were loaded they steamed seawards and the conveying war vessels picked them up, forming a sufficiently strong protective force for the numerous group. All the transports carry heavy guns. A large proportion of the infantry and all the artillery with much of the equipment have already departed. The departure of the remainder will quickly follow.

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ship was fired upon but succeeded in escaping to the vicinity of Novo Georgiewsk (formerly called Modlin) 30 miles northwest of Warsaw, where the guns of the fortress brought it down and the crew were captured. "London, Sept. 27.—A German Zeppelin made a bomb dropping tour on several Belgian cities last night, according to a Reuter despatch from Ostend. The airship visited Alost, Ghent, Dyzne, Minelbeke and Rolinghem, dropping five bombs at Dyzne, which mortally injured an old man. One bomb was dropped at Rolinghem but did no damage. The Zeppelin disappeared in the direction of France.

Great Britain asks, what she believes Ireland is ready and eager to give," he said, "is a free will offering of free people." "Mr. Redmond, who followed said he had promised the Archbishop of Malines that Ireland would bring her arms and strength to avenge Louvain. "It is Ireland's duty to fight," declared the Irish Nationalist leader. "Great Britain has kept faith with Ireland and Ireland will keep faith with Great Britain." "Great crowds gathered in the streets of Dublin and cheered the Nationalist Volunteers, who, armed with rifle and bayonets, acted as a guard of honor.

A DREADFUL STORY.

Rev. Dr. Hanson, of Erskine Presbyterian Church, Montreal, says that he has word, based on unimpeachable authority, that thirteen British nurses, each with both hands cut off, have arrived from the front.

NEW OPENINGS FOR CANADIAN TRADERS

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Canadian manufacturers are informed through the weekly "Trade Report" that the list of household utensils formerly secured by Great Britain from Germany in large quantities, and which Canada now could readily furnish, includes enamelware, small wooden tool handles, brush, broom, spade and fork handles, brushes of various kinds, wood and enamel bowls, wood forks and spoons, clothes pins, rolling pins, pastry boards, skewers, bowls, towel rollers, hand rollers, nails, fencing, mops, wooden knobs, pails, wringing machine rollers, locks and keys, small tools, hardware sundries, etc. There is a heavy demand for leather in Britain, and Canada could supply part of this, especially sole leather for boots for the army. Canada could also supply the following articles which Britain was securing from continental sources: salmon, poultry, pitwood, lumber, leather, cow and horse hair, woolen and cotton rags, horns, bones, turs, paper, chair seats, wood pulp, wall paper, dyed, turned wood, wire and wire nails, bristles, starch, staves and organs. JAPAN'S REQUIREMENTS. "Canadian pulp manufacturers have now an opportunity to do a profitable business with Japan, according to the Canadian trade agent at Yokohama. Japan was importing \$1,850,000 worth per year from Germany and Sweden. The war has killed this German trade, and will affect that from Sweden. The price in Japan has gone up 20 percent for pulp of medium quality, and will likely go higher. A large part of this increase may be eaten up in increased freight charge and war risks, but it is a good opportunity for Canadian pulp manufacturers to get a foothold in this market.

GENERAL ELECTION?

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—A determined effort is being made by a wing of the Borden Government to bring about a general election at an early date. The idea seems to prevail in some quarters that it will be possible for the Government to hold a short non-contentious session of Parliament and then go to with the war. The strongest pressure on the country for endorsement of the action of the Government in connection with an early appeal to the people in the face of the political truck which has existed since the outbreak of the war comes from the Hon. Robert Rogers and his Western followers. They realize that under normal conditions, with domestic issues to the fore, the Conservatives would have a mighty slim chance in the Prairie Provinces.

BOER GENERAL OFFERS SERVICES TO ALLIES

Bordeaux, Sept. 27.—The Boer General Francois Joubert-Pienaar has arrived at Bordeaux to offer his sword to the allies armies. "I fought against General French in South Africa, now I am going to fight for him," said the General. "I commanded a Boer army opposed to him at Elands-laagte, where I received my baptism of fire in civilized warfare. I have offered my services unconditionally, and do not know as yet how I will be employed, but expect that it will be in an advisory capacity, and that I shall be attached to General French's staff. The German army, which I know well, is the finest fighting machine in the world, but we shall beat it in the end because armies are something better than a machine."

LOYAL IRELAND IS CALLED TO DEFENCE

Dublin, Sept. 25.—Premier Asquith appeared at the Mansion House here to-night for the purpose, as he expressed it in the opening of his speech, "as head of the King's Government to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defence of our common cause." The Prime Minister received a tremendous welcome when he appeared on the platform with John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his opening words aroused the greatest enthusiasm. He went on to say that there had been a diversity of opinion, but that was not the case to-day. To-day, he declared, throughout the Empire, there stood out distinction of creed, party or race united in defending interests which were vital, not only to the British Empire, but to all that was worth having in our common civilization and the future progress of mankind, whether Great Britain succeeded or failed. "WE ARE NOT GOING TO FAIL." "But," exclaimed the Premier, "we are not going to fail." There could not be any higher cause said the Premier, than the vindication of international good faith and the protection of the weak against the violence of the strong and those who preached a practical religion of force. Germany was the real, responsible factor in this war. There was nothing in the quarrel such as it was, between Austria and Serbia that could not be settled by peaceful means, but for the fact that, in the judgment of those guiding and controlling the German policy the hour had come to strike the blow which had been long and deliberately prepared. In their hands, declared Mr. Asquith, lay the choice between peace and war, and their election was for war.

A REALLY KIND ACT

Any one who will cut out the large advertisement headed WAR in this issue and pin it up in some store, office or other place where the public can see it, will possibly accomplish more than he realizes for the cause of reliable journalism. Will you do it? And if you would write the words "SUBSCRIPTIONS FORWARDED," and sign your own name in the lower margin—so much the kinder. Will you do it? "DOWN WITH KAISER" SAY BERLIN PLACARDS. "London, Sept. 24.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the "Daily News" writes that Syndicalists are posting placards on the walls in Berlin and many of the German cities, reading: "We want peace, down with the Kaiser." It is stated that so far the police have been unable to locate the authors.

BULLET-PROOF SPADE PART OF EQUIPMENT

Valcarrier Camp, Sept. 24.—A new type of water wagon will be used in the field by the Canadian contingent. The wagon has about twice the capacity of the old ones, and is drawn by two horses. It is covered with felt which can be wetted and so maintains the contents at a low temperature. The wagon is the idea of the Minister of Militia. It was announced to-night by Col. Hughes that the trenching spade which will be carried by the troops, and which will also serve as a protection to the riflemen, is the invention of Miss McAdam, private secretary to the Minister.

THE OLD ANIMOSITIES ARE DEAD.

The Invasion of Belgium and France said the Prime Minister, constituted the blackest pages of war's sombre history. England had worked to the last for peace. In his appeal to Irishmen he was backed by Irishmen of all parts of the Empire and the world. "The old animosities are dead. What

BRITAIN'S ARMY NOW NUMBERS 1,815,255 MEN

How Great Britain has increased her army over tenfold since war was declared on August 3rd is shown by the following figures:—

SWIFT DESTRUCTION FATE OF CRUISERS

Survivors Tell Thrilling Tale of the North Sea Disaster

London, Sept. 23.—So far as can be ascertained, 1,067 officers and men were saved out of a total of 2,200 who were on board three British cruisers sunk by a German submarine yesterday.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

The landing of some of the survivors in Holland has raised the interesting question as to whether they must be interned until after the war.

RISKS OF MODERN NAVAL WARFARE.

The swift and silent destruction of three big cruisers, which cost \$12,000,000, has brought home to the foremost naval people the risks and possibilities of modern naval warfare.

AN AFFECTING REUNION.

The Admiralty had informed as many relatives as possible of the names of the survivors at Harwich, and several such relatives, catching early trains, arrived before the patients had had breakfast.

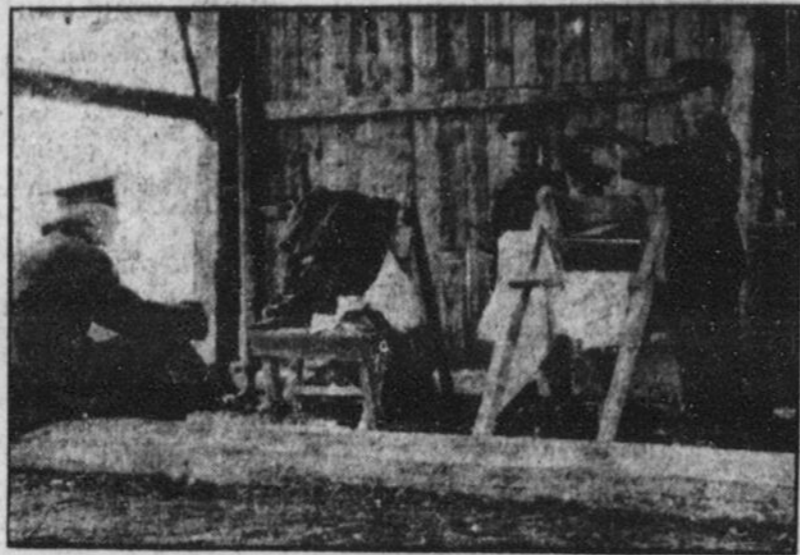
A MIDDY'S STORY.

One small midshipman, not taller than a gramophone, related that he was on board the "Cressy," the last of the cruisers to go down.

TORPEDOES A SECOND TIME.

In the words of this young midshipman: "Then our decks rippled beneath our feet, but the good old tub recovered her balance and would have stayed up if we had not been torpedoes a second time.

PRIMITIVE BARBER SHOP AT VALCARTIER



Canada's "Tommy Atkins" had to do some "roughing" at Valcartier camp, but got great fun out of it. The photo shows a primitive barber shop in full blast. The chair is crude, but served the purpose.

The War-time Honor Roll

A few weeks ago we asked our friends to introduce the "Witness" to their friends on trial to the end of the year at twenty cents each.

And every one who sends us 20 cents for two such year-end subscriptions goes down in type on our Honor Roll, and every one who sends us a dollar for ten such subscriptions is printed in heavier type.

ONLY TEN CENTS!

Just think of it! It is a bargain that every friend you have will want to take advantage of, and they are not likely to hear of it unless you tell them.

THIS WEEK'S LIST

We publish below this week's list of those who have qualified for the Honor Roll by sending in ONE NEW YEAR-END SUBSCRIPTION to the MONTREAL "WEEKLY WITNESS."

- Mrs. Anderson P., U.S.A.
Wm. Rennie S., Scotland
Mrs. L. A. Camber W., Mass., U.S.
CHRISTIE GARVINE, D., Mich., U.S.
Mrs. Sara Mc Bain D., Mich., U.S.
Mrs. A. H. Brown W., Mich., U.S.
Haskett Blair A., Mich., U.S.
Rev. Herbert Wells H., Nfld.
J. B. Clarke G.B., Nfld.
ANDREW ED. WRIGHT, St. J., Nfld.
Stephen Loveridge T., Nfld.
G. E. Cotter C., Nfld.
Fred B. Wood St. J., Nfld.
Rev. J. W. Parsons L.C., Nfld.
Dr. G. G. Gale Que., P.Q.
James Ryan G.F., P.Q.
MISS WELSH, G.F., P.Q.
ETHEL EDWARDS, E., Ont.
THOS. DAVIDSON, M., P.Q.
S. J. Jones E., P.Q.
John Davidson K.M., P.Q.
H. D. Sever L.V., P.Q.
Rev. S. H. Eastman A., Ont.
Dr. S. L. Nash B., Ont.
THOS. WILSON C., Ont.
Mrs. GEO. POTTS M., Ont.
D. H. McKenzie M., Ont.
B. E. Whiting S.A., Ont.
Abbie De Lary G., Ont.
Louis Veich E., Ont.
Mrs. O. R. Lambly B., Ont.
D. E. W. O., Ont.
G. Baker A., Ont.
WM. OUMET G., Ont.
P. M. S., Ont.
A. H. Alexander S., Ont.
James Sinn P.P., Ont.
Robert Tafts T., Ont.
E. L. Gill W.F., Ont.
Geo. H. Bond R., Ont.
R. H. McLean K., Ont.
D. B. Wallace W., Ont.
A. F. Choate W., Ont.
S. C. HOWLETT E., Ont.
MISS B. P. BEAN B.C., Ont.
Geo. Wood B.C., Ont.
C. F. McArthur K., Ont.
H. Webber L., Ont.
Mrs. A. Stewart T., Ont.
Mrs. Bunn B., Ont.
John Pepper T., Ont.
Robert Cowie A.G., Ont.
M. A. Snively T., Ont.
Alex. McPhee V.E., Ont.
J. Horne Cameron T., Ont.
G. Garth T., Ont.
John G. MacKay T., Ont.
R. P. Williams M., Ont.
M. Dell T., Ont.
W. E. ROBINSON B., Ont.
E. Knowles B., Ont.
J. Calvert R., Ont.
Nelson Barnum W.G., Ont.
Joseph Ogden S., Ont.
H. H. Crowley P., Ont.
Fred Cowan T., Ont.
C. NEWCOMB P.V., N.S.
Mrs. Howard Denton L.K., N.S.
John Mackenzie N.E., N.S.
A. J. Cockett N.E., N.S.
John Macaloney H., N.S.
S. Fraser N.C., N.S.

When Will Your Name Appear?

THOUSANDS WITHOUT WORK IN AUSTRIA

Vienna, Sept. 24.—Reliable reports from semi-official sources estimate the number of unemployed in Vienna at between 90,000 and 100,000.

MORATORIUM TO END IN NOVEMBER

London, Sept. 23.—It has been decided that the moratorium, so far as it applies to debts due by retail traders in respect of their business for rent, or relating to bills of exchange other than cheques or bills on demand.

CANADA'S WHOLE FORCE WILL SAIL

Dimension Has Given Many Pieces of Artillery to the British War Office

RESERVE DEPOT IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Sir Robert Borden, who returned to Ottawa from Valcartier to-day, made the important announcement that Canada has given to the British War Office for use at the front, 104 pieces of artillery of various calibre, and about 30 machine guns.

"In company with Sir George Foster and Mr. Rogers I spent three days at Valcartier Camp," said the Premier. "We met Col Hughes, and had the opportunity of seeing nearly 25,000 men in review. During the past fortnight the men have improved wonderfully in appearance, and I have no doubt in efficiency."

"After careful consideration it was determined yesterday to send forward all the effective reserve camp, that is, all those who have passed the necessary medical examination. The expeditionary force, including the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, will thus number approximately 31,200 men and 7,500 horses. It will comprise eleven batteries of horse and field artillery of six guns each.

GUNS OF MODERN TYPE

"These guns are of the most modern type, and are the same as those used in the British army. In addition four heavy guns, known as sixty pounders, will also go forward, as well as a number of machine guns, many of which have been generously donated by patriotic citizens whose gifts have already been acknowledged, and to whom the very sincere thanks of the Government and the people of Canada are due.

THE REASONS FOR SENDING FORWARD THE ENTIRE FORCE ARE OBVIOUS.

"The reasons for sending forward the entire force are obvious. These men have come forward with great eagerness and enthusiasm, and have spent some weeks at Valcartier in training and in preparation. The numbers assembled, while greatly exceeding the strength of the force at first proposed to be sent forward, will to a considerable extent be necessary for the purpose of reinforcements which from time to time will be required. The total reinforcements required for the time to time will be required for the first year of a great war are estimated at from 67 to 70 per cent. If the reserve depot necessary for supplying such reinforcements were established in Canada, eight or ten weeks might elapse before they could reach the front through difficulties of transportation, etc. If, on the other hand, the reserve depot of men are established in Great Britain, the Canadian expeditionary force can be reinforced to its full strength within four or five days. For this reason, as well as others of a like character, we deemed it advisable that the reserves should be kept on hand in Great Britain, as the force to be sent forward must continuously be kept at its full strength, and that without the slightest unnecessary delay.

THE GREAT DEMANDS UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN PROVIDING GUNS AND RIFLES HAVE MADE IT ESSENTIAL THAT CANADA SHOULD ASSIST IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY.

FORTY-SEVEN 18-POUNDERS

Therefore, in addition to the seventy field guns and the machine guns which which the Canadian expeditionary force is equipped, we are arranging to supply the British Government with the following: (1) Forty-seven 18-pounders of the most modern type, which had been ordered by the Canadian Government in Great Britain before the outbreak of war to be handed over to the British Government; (2) Fifty-one guns of the same type which the Department of Militia has on hand, will go forward on the transports; (3) six 60-pounders will also be sent forward at the same time; (4) about thirty machine guns, ordered by the Canadian Government in England before the outbreak of war. All this is being done by the Canadian Government at the request of the War Office in order to assist in equipping the great army which is being assembled in the Mother Country. It is also expected that a considerable number of rifles will be supplied from Canada to the War Office.

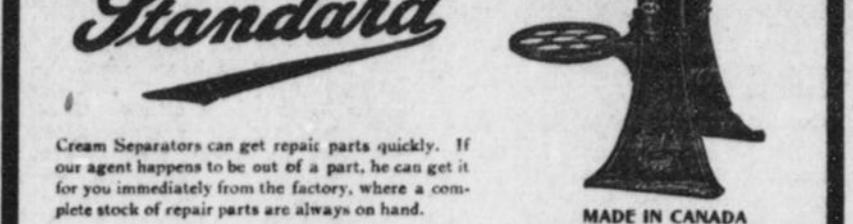
THE TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

"The delay in forwarding the force has been altogether due to the transport requirements, which it is very difficult to meet. The force is being under convoy, and the steamers, numbering twenty-eight or more, must sail at the same time. It will be generally understood that the provision of so large a number of steamers suitably equipped for the transportation of men, horses, guns, lorries, field transport and the very numerous articles necessary for the equipment of a modern army is not slight task. The services of Captain Lindsay, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, who is an expert in such matters, have been engaged for some weeks past in assisting the transport department in this matter. A committee of prominent gentlemen experienced in transportation across the Atlantic has also volunteered its services to the Government, and these gentlemen rendered great assistance, for which the thanks of the Government are tendered."

Buy this Canadian Separator NO TROUBLE TO GET PARTS

DURING the continuation of the war, purchasers of Cream Separators should exercise great care in the selection of their machines. They should make certain that they can get quickly all parts of their machines in case of accidents. All accidents will occur once in awhile you know—and generally at the most inconvenient times.

European Separator factories in the war zone are now closed up, and it will be impossible to get repair parts for their machines beyond the stock on hand in this country. But owners of



Cream Separators can get repair parts quickly. If your agent happens to be out of a part, he can get it for you immediately from the factory, where a complete stock of repair parts are always on hand.

The 1915 Model is now on exhibit at our agencies. It is a big step in advance of others. Some say years ahead. The interchangeable capacity feature alone is sufficient reason for selecting it in preference to other makes. But there are 22 main features that make it supreme. Get our nearest agent to explain, or write for the latest edition of our Separator Catalog.

The RENFREW MACHINERY CO. Limited HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS . . . RENFREW, ONT.

GERMAN RULE ONE OF THE IRON HAND

Hostages Held for the Good Conduct of Rest of Liege Population

London, Sept. 23.—The official press bureau to-night made public the copy of a proclamation said to have been issued by Major Diekmann, commanding the general forces of the Germans in the commune of Grivegnée, a suburb of Liege. The proclamation ordered all inhabitants to give up arms or explosives, saying: "Whoever does not do this will be liable to the penalty of death; he will be shot immediately or otherwise executed unless he can prove he is not to blame."

The inhabitants of the commune are ordered to be indoors at nightfall and to keep their doors shut. "Resistance to orders," the proclamation says, "entails a penalty of death."

The third section says: "The commandant must not meet with any difficulties. When domiciliary visits are made all rooms must be thrown open on summons. All opposition will be severely punished."

LIST OF HOSTAGES.

After stating that the inhabitants of certain villages will be permitted to return to their homes, the proclamation says: "The burgomaster must furnish a list of persons who are to be kept as hostages, and that the list is to be changed every day."

PRIESTS THE FIRST HOSTAGES.

"In the first class among the hostages will be placed priests, burgomasters and members of the administration of communes. I require that all civilians moving about in my sphere of command shall show respect to the German officers by taking off their hats and bringing their hands to their heads in military salute."

Ten Dollars for a Hundred Minutes

A Hundred Minute Race after Friends. AND A TEN DOLLAR BILL FOR YOU

THE OFFER CONDITIONS

The man or woman, boy or girl who secures the most ten cent year-end TRIAL subscriptions to the "Witness" in one hundred minutes time with the cleverest and most practical suggestion for doing it written within the compass of one hundred and fifty words or so, under the heading "HOW I DID IT," will be awarded a

TEN DOLLAR BILL

Each NEW subscriber paying ten cents will receive the "Witness" from the fifteenth of October or from the first week after that, that his subscription reaches us. So the sooner you tell him to subscribe the more he will get for his money.

More than one money prize will be awarded in the competition if many take part, thus proving its popularity and effectiveness. And there will be consolation prizes for every additional hundred NEW subscriptions which reach our office in connection with this campaign. When mailing your letter keep a memorandum of the exact date and the amount sent.

ANOTHER COMPETITION WITH A THREE DOLLAR PRIZE.

The man or woman, boy or girl who secures one new year end subscription at ten cents to date from Oct. 15th, (or from the first issue after that the subscription precedes), and writes us with the subscription and method of getting it must be mailed before Oct. 15.

Address all subscription and descriptive matter in connection with the new CAMPAIGN for new subscriptions at ten cents to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Block, Montreal. And in the lower left hand corner of the envelope, and on the margin of the subscription form, write the words "How I Did It" or "My Way," according to the competition entered.

SAYS GERMANY IN GRIP OF A MADNESS OF THE MASSES

Dr. Poutsma, South African Trade Union, Tells of War Fever Scenes in Berlin and Holland—Dutch Soldiers Had To Be Restrained From Fighting

London, Sept. 22.—Dr. Poutsma, one of the nine Labor leaders deported from South Africa at the time of the general strike, and who has just returned to England, after a month spent in Berlin, contributes a vivid article to the "Daily Citizen," in which he describes the situation in the German capital.

My stay in the German capital will be unforgettable (he says) so crowded has it been with vivid impressions and great events. I should like to tell the working classes the truth about the state of feeling in Germany immediately before the war and during its early stages up to August 27.

At the risk of my life I left Berlin with my wife and children on that date with a Dutch passport I had been lucky enough to obtain. With the help of my knowledge of the Dutch language, and through the kindness of a foreign ambassador, I managed to slip over the border of Holland.

Everywhere I went, outside Germany, I found Socialists convinced that Germany is wrong, and extremely anxious that Great Britain should respond to the call to arms. I, for one, feel so strongly on the point that I at once reported myself to the British Labor party headquarters, offering to address meetings, if I am required, to tell the people what I believe to be the need of the hour and what is at stake.

THE UNSMILING KAISER.

When it became known that Germany had declared war, the whole of Berlin was aflame with an enormous enthusiasm. The streets were dense with marching throngs singing the patriotic songs of the fatherland, and making their way to the Kaiser's palace. It looked as if the whole city had gone mad.

There was at that time a confident belief that Great Britain would remain neutral. Just after Great Britain had entered the conflict I was told that no British subject would be allowed to leave the country, and I had to report myself every day to the police. I had in my possession an English passport which I had taken out only two hours before Britain sent her ultimatum to Germany.

During my enforced stay in the capital I saw the entrance of the Kaiser, the Kaiserin, and the Crown Prince, with his wife and the princess, from Potsdam. It was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm.

The picture of the Emperor is a vivid memory. He did not bow once in acknowledgment of the shouts of the crowd. The Crown Prince and his wife nodded and smiled continually, but the Emperor sat with one hand at his golden helmet, stern and unsmiling, a figure of destiny. There was not during the whole time the faintest flicker of a smile.

REFUGEES IN BERLIN.

Seems very different from those occurred on the arrival of the refugees from East Prussia, in consequence of the Russian advance. They came in thousands, rich and poor alike, packed in trucks, with all their belongings in small hand-bags or bundles. The women and children were crying. Their arrival created a very bad impression in Berlin, and gave rise to alarming speculations that the Russians would be in Berlin before they were expected.

Meanwhile the ordinary life of the city was not quite normal, although the authorities did their best to keep it so. Food prices were regulated by the Government as one step to keep off panic. From my house I could see Zeppelins and aeroplanes continually circling overhead. Nearly all the tram conductors had gone to the war and the trams were equipped with women conductors chiefly wives of the conscript transportmen.

WARLIKE SOCIALISTS.

It must be said that the organization and equipment of the German army is remarkable, and the mobilization went like clockwork. There is a feeling of cocksureness about victory in Berlin. The people feel that Belgium was stupid not to allow Germany to march through and that the severe punishment inflicted is quite just.

In regard to the Socialist Democrats of Germany, I would point out that the representatives in the Reichstag decided to support the Government in the vote for money for the war. I have met many Socialist Democrats in Berlin, who are known as having always been very strong on the international ideal, but many of them were worse than the most jingo of "patriots."

With the co-operation of the Government, some of the German Social Democratic leaders have obtained passes to go to countries like Holland, France, Italy, and Sweden to proclaim to the Socialists of those countries that Germany is right, that Germany was attacked and did not want war.

I am able to state definitely that the report that Dr. Liekecht was shot is untrue. He is serving in the army. The prosecution of Rosa Luxembourg for libelling the German army has been dropped by the authorities.

I am sorry to say that I have met Socialists of international standing—I will not mention names—who were highly delighted with reported German victories, and who could not wait for the date on which they were obliged to report themselves, but actually hurried to enlist days before they need have done.

ANGER OF THE DUTCH.

These things were a source of great regret to the Socialists of Holland. Their public opinion, including Socialist opinion, is on the side of Britain, especially since the German atrocities in Belgium.

Several regiments of the Dutch army—there are now 240,000 men under arms in the neutral country of Holland—became so infuriated on hearing of these outrages that the officers could hardly keep them in check. The cartridge bags in their military belts had to be sealed up, and the rifles placed themselves in front of the guns as the only effective way of keeping the men quiet.

In conclusion, I should like to say that in Holland some of my Socialist friends agreed that I should go to England and do whatever I could to get the people to respond to the call to arms, for the sake of civilization and democracy. It is felt in Holland that Germany is in the grip of a madness of the masses.

Where will it lead? The only attitude for the British Empire to adopt, I am convinced, is to fight with every available man until the Prussian military despotism is beaten, and I am pleased to learn that South Africa is rising to the occasion.

GERMAN CONVERTED CRUISER CAPTURED

London, September 22.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer "Spreewald" has been captured by the British cruiser "Berwick" in the North Atlantic Ocean, according to an announcement by the Admiralty to-night.

It was stated also that two colliers had been captured.

The "Spreewald" was fitted out as an armed cruiser. The two colliers carried 2,000 tons of coal, and 180 tons of provisions for the German cruisers in Atlantic waters. The "Berwick" is commanded by Captain Lewis C. Baker.

The total number of German vessels which, according to latest reports, have been captured by British vessels at sea or by British ports authorities is 92. Ninety-five German vessels were detained in British ports at the outbreak of the war.

Seventy British were held in ports at the commencement of hostilities, and since then twelve British seagoing vessels out of upwards of 4,000 carrying on overseas trade have been captured or sunk at sea.

The "Spreewald" is a steamer of 2,214 tons. She was last reported as having sailed from Antwerp July 12, for the West Indies, and to have arrived at St. Thomas, D. W. I., August 4.

NAVAL DIVISION WILL BE STRENGTHENED

London, Sept. 22.—The Royal Naval Division, which is at present 10,000 strong, is to be raised immediately to 15,000.

The First Lord's communication to this effect states that after providing for all present and foreseeable future needs of the fleets at sea, there remained available a large number of men belonging to the Royal Marine, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Royal Fleet Reserve, and the Royal Naval Reserve. A portion of these have been organized into one Marine and two Naval brigades, the whole comprising the infantry of one division, to be called the Royal Naval Division.

The Marine Brigade has already



The photo shows a trench sunk in a street in the suburbs of Paris. The paving stones are piled in front of the hole, and strengthened by the earth excavated. Many of these trenches, and other types of barriers against the invader, have been made around Paris.

been employed on active service at Ostend, and the Naval Brigade are in camp.

DISTINGUISHED HON. COLS.

The eight battalions of the two naval brigades will each be named after an admiral as follows:

- First Royal Naval Brigade—Drake (1st), Benbow (2nd), Hawke (3rd), Collingwood (4th).
- Second Royal Naval Brigade—Nelson (5th), Howe (6th), Hood (7th), Anson (8th).

Royal Marine Brigade—(9th), (10th), (11th), (12th) Battalions.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the following officers as honorary colonels of the several brigades.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G. C. B., O. M., G. C. V. O., First Royal Naval Brigade.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson, G. C. B., O. M., G. C. V. O., Second Royal Naval Brigade.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., M. P., Royal Marine Brigade.

HANDED OVER TO ARMY.

The Royal Naval Division will be completely equipped in all respects by the Admiralty. If at any time the naval situation becomes sufficiently favorable to enable this force to be definitely released by the Admiralty for military duty, it will be handed over intact to the Army for general service.

The uniform of the two naval brigades will be naval uniform executed in khaki.

Special arrangements will be made to enable groups and parties of volunteers who are friends or neighbors to serve together in the same company.

PRINCE GEORGE IS WOUNDED AGAIN

Nish, Servia, September 22.—Prince George of Servia sustained another wound while leading a charge of a Serbian battalion. A rifle bullet penetrated the trunk of his body. It is the opinion of his physicians that his life is not in danger. Prince George was wounded first at Belgrade, in the early part of August, by a fragment of shell when that city was being bombarded by the Austrians.

BRITAIN ACCUSED OF VILE TREACHERY

German Chancellor Pours Out His Wrath in Violent Language at Great Length

BID FOR AMERICAN SYMPATHY

New York, September 23.—The full text of the signed statement of the German Chancellor, Theobald Von Bethmann-Hollweg, given in Berlin to the representatives of the American press, and in which he declared, the Emperor "has complete confidence in the sense of justice of the American people who will not let themselves be hoodwinked by the campaign of lies which our foes are waging against us."

"I do not know what is thought in America of this war. But I assume that since its beginning the exchange of telegrams between His Majesty the Emperor and the Czar of Russia and the King of England has been made public. This proves irrefutably that which our foes are waging against us."

was received by the United Press today from Karl H. Von Wiegand, its staff correspondent in Berlin. The statement, issued under date of September 4, follows:

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clear that he has complete confidence in the sense of justice of the American people, who will not let themselves be hoodwinked by the campaign of lies which our foes are waging against us.

"Whoever has dwelt in Germany since this war broke out has had a chance to recognize the great moral awakening of our German people, who, on all sides, have gladly rushed into the field to defend their right to live, and all such foreign observers must know by this time that such a people is incapable of unnecessary cruelty, let alone bestiality.

"We shall win, thanks to the great moral momentum which a just cause has given to our armies, and in the end even the worst lies shall fail to obscure our victories any more than they can deprive us of our right."

WIRE WORMS DID MUCH DAMAGE.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 23.—It is believed that in South Oxford alone the loss to the farmers through the recent army worm invasion is nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

GARIBALDI WILL FIGHT GERMANS

Rome (via Paris), September 22.—A despatch received here from Lyons, France, says that 5,000 Italian volunteers under General Giuseppe Garibaldi, son of General Ricciotti Garibaldi, have received their red shirt uniforms and are leaving for an unknown destination to attack the Germans.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi has received a message from his son saying that he had learned that the Canadian Italians intend to raise a regiment to aid the allies, and declare that he would be delighted to incorporate this body into his own Red Shirts.

DISEASE IS RIFE IN VIENNA CAMP

Vienna, via Rome, Sept. 22.—Official admission that there had been quite a number of cases of cholera discovered among soldiers returned from the front created great alarm here to-day. The city has appropriated 1,000,000 crowns for the immediate construction of a contagious barracks. An epidemic of dysentery has already broken out here, and the Viennese are panic-stricken over the prospects of cholera epidemic.

ATTEMPT TO MISLEAD AMERICAN OPINION

Washington, September 22.—The British Embassy to-night issued this statement: "Certain persons have been circulating in the press reports of speeches supposed to have been delivered by British statesmen, such, for instance, as that attributed to Mr. Burns, which is a pure fabrication. Recently a statement has been made as to a speech of Sir Edward Grey in which he is quoted as saying that 'there shall be no peace until Germany is humbled to the earth, her territory divided between Russia and France, and her commerce delivered to England.' Sir Edward Grey never delivered such a speech, and the statement is obviously circulated with a view to mislead public opinion."

ENGLAND RECEIVES BELGIAN REFUGEES

Mr. R. Ernest A. Waghorn, of 631 Alma street, Montreal, has received an interesting letter from London, England, about the arrival in England of refugees from Belgium. The letter says:

"Thousands of poor refugees have come here from Belgium, starved, half clothed—little children, old men, women who were, in all probability comfortably situated before this awful war, but who are now destitute, with not a thing to call their own. People here are taking in two, and some three of the poor creature. The head of one company, which used to buy largely from a Belgian firm, has twenty of that Belgian firm's employees, who arrived unexpectedly at his house one night. He was the only person they knew in England, and he took them all in. Later on, he rented a house for their accommodation."

BRITAIN DEMANDS SPEEDY REVENGE

London, September 22.—Out of a clear sky came the laconic announcement late this afternoon that the Germans had struck a blow at the British supremacy. Three cruisers, their value totalling \$12,000,000 and carrying a complement of more than 2,100 men, were torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea, off the German coast, by German

ELECTRIC GENERATING and LIGHTING PLANT FOR SALE IN TWO UNITS

One Robb-Armstrong high speed engine, direct connected to a 17 1/2 Kilowatt Westinghouse Generator, 110 volts D.C., 140 amperes, and One Robb-Armstrong high speed engine, direct connected to 35 Kilowatt Westinghouse Generator, 110 volts D.C., 280 amperes.

All complete with 3 panel switchboard, with volt meters, ammeters and distributing switches.

These two units can be run separately or coupled together in series, and is in splendid condition. This would be a most economical plant for any village wishing to make its own light, or for any manufacturing concern to develop their own power and light. This plant is beautifully arranged and was installed under the highest engineering advice. Plant may be seen at "Address," John Dougall & Son, Publishers and Printers, Witness Block, Montreal.

Perhaps your engineer would know of somebody who would be glad to hear of this opportunity.

We also have an almost new Webster VACUUM FEED WATER HEATER and PURIFIER, 200 h.p., and one Worthington Pump, 35 x 89 x 127 and 5 1/4 x 3 1/4 x 3.

It is likely that before many hours have passed news will come of important action by the British fleet.

These cruisers cost approximately \$4,000,000 each.

BRITISH TROOPS NEED COMFORTS

London, Sept. 22.—Belts and socks are the prime need of the British expeditionary army, and every woman in the Empire was asked to-day to do her share for supply this demand. With the approach of winter 300,000 pairs of socks and an equal number of belts, knitted or woven, according to the War Office estimate, should be supplied to supplement the regular provisions of the Government. Queen Mary was notified of this situation, and promised to do her part. She then appealed to British women to aid her.

The three cruisers were of the same class. The "Aboukir" was built at Fairfield in 1898, the "Cressy" at the same place and the same time, and the "Hogue" at Barrow. They were 440 feet long, 69.5 beam, a draught of 29 feet and a displacement of 12,000 tons. They were 20 knot cruisers, armored with Harvey nickel-steel six inches thick. Their armament was two 9.2 guns in turrets fore and aft, twelve 6-inch in casemates; twelve 3-inch and two submerged torpedo tubes. They carried a complement of 700 men each.

DEMAND SPEEDY VENGEANCE.

The announcement of the loss came just at a time when the British public was displaying impatience over the lack of activity against the Kaiser's naval strength. This impatience, it was stated, had been shared by certain of the high officials of the Admiralty who have believed that as the Germans had refused to come out and draw their war craft into the open, the disaster has simply augmented that feeling. Demands for speedy

KINDLY MAKE SOME HEAVY MARK AROUND THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, AND HAND OR SEND IT TO A FRIEND, OR PIN IT UP WHERE IT WILL BE SEEN

WAR!

Read the MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

It will make the War Situation

Clear to You

YOU MAY HAVE THE "WITNESS" FROM NOW ON TRIAL to the end of 1914 for only 15 cents.

(STAMPS ACCEPTED.)

Canadians are proud of the "Witness" because they know that they can trust it. It has been loved in their homes for three generations.

If you do not happen to know "THE WITNESS" intimately, take this opportunity of sizing it up for yourself. It is edited and controlled by Mr. John Redpath Dougall, aided by one of the most efficient staffs in Canada. Its articles on the War are alone worth the entire subscription price.

WORLD WIDE

Is performing an unusually important service to Canada during this greatest of all international wars of the world's history. The world wide selection of the ablest articles by the ablest writers in Britain and America on the war situation and its consequences is "truly great."

"World Wide" is therefore indispensable to every thinking man and woman. It is indispensable to YOU. Eminent men all over the country acknowledge its great worth. \$1.50 per annum, or

On Trial to the end of 1914 for only 25 cents.

CANADIAN PICTORIAL NEWS BY VIEWS

Beginning with the October number, the "CANADIAN PICTORIAL" will devote its chief efforts to the presentation of War News by actual views from the seat of war.

These views will in many cases be the best that are printed, being on high-class enamelled paper, and many of them will be worth framing. Those wishing to follow the mighty events of this EPOCHAL WAR and have them impressed on their memories, should not fail to secure the "CANADIAN PICTORIAL."

It will bring momentous history, in the making, home to every member of the family—old and young. Don't delay forwarding your subscription. \$1.00 a year.

On Trial to the end of 1914 for only 20 cents.

SPECIAL YEAR-END OFFERS

FROM DATE SUBSCRIPTION IS RECEIVED

The Montreal "Witness" to the end of 1914, only 15 Cents "World Wide" to the end of 1914, only 25 Cents "Canadian Pictorial" to the end of 1914, only 20 Cents "Witness" and "World Wide" to end of 1914, 40 Cents "Witness" and "Pictorial" to end of 1914, only 35 Cents "World Wide" and "Pictorial" to end of 1914, only 45 Cents "Witness," "World Wide" and "Pictorial" to end of 1914, only 60 Cents JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers and Proprietors, WITNESS BLOCK, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL AND SUBURBS.—All subscriptions for delivery in Montreal and suburbs must be at the full regular rates plus the postage as required by the post-office for delivery in the city of publication.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Butter From Two to Three Cts. Lower—Cheese Also Down—Small Production—Eggs in Good Demand.

BUTTER.

The easier feeling which has been developing in the butter market was reflected in sales at Cowansville to-day at 26 3/4c, ten out of the eleven factories accepting that price for their offerings.

For the week the receipts of butter amounted to 10,893 packages, a decrease of about 1,700 packages as compared with last week, but slightly in excess of the figures for the same week a year ago.

We quote prices as follows: Finest western colored 17 1/2c to 18c; Finest western white 14 1/2c to 15c; Finest eastern colored 14 1/2c to 15c; Finest eastern white 14 1/2c to 15c; Under grades 13 1/2c to 15 1/2c.

CHEESE.

For the week the receipts of butter amounted to 41,468 boxes, an increase of 2,531 boxes over last week, but a decrease of 8,470 from the figures for the same week a year ago.

We quote prices as follows: Finest western colored 17 1/2c to 18c; Finest western white 14 1/2c to 15c; Finest eastern colored 14 1/2c to 15c; Finest eastern white 14 1/2c to 15c; Under grades 13 1/2c to 15 1/2c.

EGGS.

Receipt of eggs for the week totalled 4,008 cases, which compares with 3,533 last week and 3,734 in the corresponding week of 1915.

We quote prices as follows: Straight receipts, round lots 23 1/2c to 24c; Straight receipts, single lots 23c to 23 1/2c; Selected stock, single cases 28c to 29c; No. 1 stock, single cases 24c to 25c; No. 2 stock 21c to 22c.

BEANS.

Stocks of old crop beans are not large and pending a free forward movement of the new crop the market continues to mark time with a steady undertone in limited dealings.

POTATOES.

New Brunswick potatoes have been selling at 72 1/2c in car lots and Cobblers at 70c per bag ex track.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 26—Fractional declines in Manitoba wheat marked the only change from yesterday's prices in the local grain market to-day.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Futures closed for the week as follows: Wheat—Oct. \$1.08 3/8; Dec. \$1.10 1/8; May, \$1.17 1/8.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Futures closed as follows: Wheat—Sept. \$1.05 1/4; Dec. \$1.08 3/4; May, \$1.15 5/8.

CROP SHORTAGE IN 1915.

The London "Times" has a strong article predicting shortage of food supplies in 1915; other authorities talking same way.

SUPPRESSED GRAIN PRICES.

British Censor Held Back Liverpool Quotations.

Chicago, September 26.—On those days when the Board of Trade has been unable to obtain quotations on grain from Liverpool the quotations were suppressed by the British censor.

The statement was made after an investigation and adds that the Liverpool market, which is influential in basing American prices, is practically controlled by one man representing the British Government.

ENGLISH VIEW OF GRAIN.

"A decline in wheat prices," writes the London "Statist," is hardly probable while the United States and Canada remain the only shippers of importance.

"The Roumanian crop has proved to be a very disappointing one, and the quantity of wheat available for export is smaller than of years past. The only country, apart from the United States and Canada, in a position to export a considerable quantity of wheat during the next four or five months is Russia.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 17.—To-day's supply, compared with Thursday last, showed decrease of 10 head, and consisted entirely of fat cows, bulls and rough cattle.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Sept. 28.

About 1,700 head of butcher's cattle, 500 calves, 2,900 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

THE WEEK.

Trade conditions are very irregular, but the developments of the week that count for most in the nation's business are in the main favorable.

CANADA'S HEAVIEST GUNS GOING INTO ACTION.



This is one of the siege guns taken to the front by the Montreal Heavy Artillery. It is the heaviest type of gun in use by the contingent, and fires a 60-pound shot 4,800 yards.

TELLS OF HEROISM OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

London, September 25.—The facts concerning the sinking of the British cruisers "Aboukir," "Hogue" and "Cressy" by a German submarine, and the heroic actions of the crew, are told in a report issued to-day.

GREAT DISCIPLINE AND HEROISM.

The reports show that the greatest discipline was maintained and that acts of heroism were performed, but the Admiralty has established the rule that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval action.

PARDONABLE ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to heavy losses which would have been avoided by strict adherence to military considerations.

MEN WERE COURAGEOUS.

"The loss of nearly 60 officers and 1,400 men would not have been prevented if it had been brought about by gunfire in an open action.

CRUISERS OUT OF DATE.

"In view of the certainty of a proportion of misfortunes of this character occurring from time to time, it is important that this point of view should be thoroughly appreciated.

COMMANDER'S REPORT.

"The report on the sinking of the 'Cressy,' signed by Betram W. Nicholson, commander of the late H. M. S. 'Cressy,' follows:—

PRESS NOT FREE IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—The Berlin "Vorwaerts" has been suppressed for stating in an article that the German advance was really a retreat.

TRAWLER IGNORED APPEAL FOR HELP.

"A Dutch sailing trawler sailed close by, but without rendering any assistance, although we signalled her from the 'Hogue' to close after we were struck.

POCKET TESTAMENT AT THE FRONT.

When so many of the best of Canada's manhood are leaving to face death at the front, we cannot help wishing they were all members of the Pocket Testament League.

SUBMARINE WAS SUNK.

"Fire was immediately opened and the engines were put full speed ahead with the intention of running her down. Our gunner, Mr. Dougherty, positively asserts that he hit the periscope and that the submarine sank.

TOOK TWENTY MINUTES TO SINK.

"The ship listed about 10 degrees to the starboard and remained steady. The time was 7.15 a.m. All the watertight doors, deadlights and scuttles had been secured close before the torpedo struck the ship.

CONDUCT OF CREW EXCELLENT.

"A large number of the men were saved by casting adrift one pattern steamer target. The steam pinnace floated out of her clutches but filled and sank.

SELF-SACRIFICE AND GAL-LANTRY.

"All the men on the 'Hogue' behaved extraordinarily well, obeying orders when the water swam around their lives, and I witnessed many cases of great sacrifice and gallantry.

SINKING OF CRUISER.

"The report by Commander Reginald A. Norton, late of H. M. S. 'Hogue' follows:—

WILL PREVENT NEWS REACHING THE ENEMY.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—The order in Council passed to-day giving the Government power to censor all telegraph and telephone messages transmitted to points outside the country provides that the Government can take possession of any telegraph or telephone office.

TOLD MEN TO JUMP OVERBOARD.

"While endeavoring to return to the bridge the water burst open the starboard entry-port doors and the ship began to heel rapidly.

KINDNESS OF RESCUERS.

"Finally, about eleven a.m., when we could find no more men in the water, we were picked up by the 'Lucifer' which proceeded to the 'Titan' and took off from her all our men except about twenty who were too ill to be moved.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must be furnished by the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 12c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid.

BIRTHS.

FELBER.—On Monday, August 31, 1914, at 33 Kings Garden, West Hampstead, London, England, the wife of Mr. P. Felber, of a son.

DEATHS.

MILLAR.—At Virden, Man., on Friday evening, Sept. 11, 1914, Inez Cameron, beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Millar, aged 5 months and 24 days.

POULTRY.

PARTIDGE WYANDOTTES for sale in all ages, and values from \$1.50 for females and \$2.00 for males and over 500 birds of my own breeding; write stating needs for domestic or exhibition stock; satisfaction assured. H. H. GROFF, Simcoe, Ont.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID SET OF PURS.—Coney skins, will sacrifice, \$15.00; sent on approval, must be sold; lady leaving country. Write Box C, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

PEDIGREE AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES.

males, \$10; females, \$8. Apply C. THOMPSON, Gateways, B.C.

POST CARDS.

25 FANCY THANKSGIVING POST-CARDS, in colors and gold, 10c; hundred 25c. A. McCREERY, Chatham, Ont.

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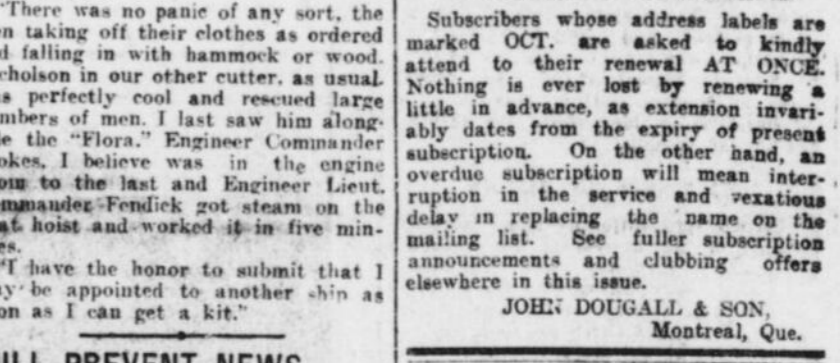
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GENERAL FRENCH'S STORY OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE AISNE

Said That Splendid Spirit of British Army Would Carry All Before it and Soon be in Pursuit of Beaten Enemy

London, September 23.—The following descriptive account from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters of the British army's operations up to September 18, was issued last night:

"General headquarters, 18th September, 1914.—At the date of the last narrative, September 14, the Germans were making a determined resistance along the River Aisne. Opposition which it was at first thought might possibly be of a rear guard nature, not entailing material delay to our progress has developed and has proved to be more serious than was anticipated.

"The action now being fought by the Germans along their line, it is true, have been undertaken in order to gain time for some strategic operation or move, and may not be their main stand. But if this is so, the fight is naturally on a scale which, as to extent of ground covered and degree of resistance, makes it undistinguishable in its progress from what is known as a 'pitched battle,' while the enemy certainly showed signs of considerable disorganization during the earlier days of their retirement phase.

"Whether it was originally intended by them to defend the position they took up as strenuously as they have done, or whether the gain of ground during the twilight and thirteenth by their artillery has enabled them to develop their resistance and force their line to an extent not originally contemplated cannot yet be said.

"So far as we are concerned, the action still being contested is the battle of Aisne. The line we are fighting is just across that river, along the whole of our front to the east and west. The struggle is not confined to the valley of that river, though it will probably bear its name.

FOUR DAYS' OPERATIONS.

"The progress of our operations and the French armies nearest us on September 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th will now be described. On Monday, the 14th, those of our troops which had on the previous day crossed the Aisne, after driving in the German rear guards on that evening, found portions of the enemy's forces in prepared defensive positions on the right bank and could do little more than secure a footing north of the river. This, however, they maintained in spite of two counter-attacks delivered at dusk and at 10 p.m., in which the fighting was severe.

"During the 14th, strong reinforcements of our troops were passed to the north bank, the troops crossing by ferry, by pontoon bridges and by the remains of permanent bridges. Close co-operation and the general forces was maintained, although the progress made was good, although the opposition was vigorous and the state of the roads, after the heavy rain, made movements slow.

"One division alone failed to secure the ground it expected to. The first army corps, after repulsing repeated attacks, captured 600 prisoners and twelve guns. The cavalry also took a number of prisoners. Many of the Germans taken heading to the reserve and Landwehr formations, which fact appears to indicate that the enemy is compelled to draw on other classes of soldiers to fill the gaps in his ranks.

"There was a heavy rain throughout the night of September 14-15, and during the 15th the situation of the British forces underwent no essential change. But it became more and more evident that the defensive preparations made by the enemy were more extensive than was at first apparent.

RAIN HAMPERED MOVEMENTS.

"In order to counter-balance these, measures were taken by us to economize our troops and to secure protection from the hostile artillery fire, which was very fierce, and our men continued to improve their own entrenchments. The Germans bombarded our lines nearly all day, using heavy guns brought, no doubt, before Maubeuge as well as those with the corps.

"All their counter attacks, however, failed, although in some places they were repeated six times. One made on the fourth guards brigade was repulsed with heavy slaughter. An attempt to advance slightly, made by part of our line, was unsuccessful as regards gain of ground, but led to the withdrawal of the French enemy's infantry and artillery.

"Further counter attacks made during the night were beaten off. Rain came on towards evening and continued intermittently until 9 a.m. on the 16th. Besides adding to the discomfort of the soldiers holding the line, the wet weather to some extent hampered the motor transport service, which was also hampered by broken bridges.

"On Wednesday, the 16th, there was little change in the situation opposite the British. The efforts made by the enemy were less active than on the previous day, though their bombardment continued throughout the morning and evening. Our artillery fire drove the defenders off one of the most salient of their positions, but

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be taking up a position near St. Prix, southeast of Paris. The tenth corps, which has made an astonishingly rapid advance of course, was attacked on Sunday. Steep slopes led up to the heights which were held in considerable force. With our weak detachments of the 7th and 9th regiments, we reached the crest and came under a terrible artillery fire that mowed us down. However, we entered St. Prix. Hardly had we done so than we were met with shell fire and a violent fusillade from the enemy's infantry. Our colonel was badly wounded—he is the third we have had. Fourteen men were killed around me. We got away in a hull without being hit.

"The seventh, eighth and ninth of September we were constantly under shell and shrapnel fire and suffered terrible losses. I was in a house which was hit several times. The fear of death, of agony, which is in every man's heart, and naturally so, is a terrible feeling. How often I have thought of you, darling, and what I suffered in that terrifying battle which extended along a front of many miles near Montmirail, you cannot possibly imagine.

"Our heavy artillery was being used for the siege of Maubeuge. We wanted it badly, as the enemy had their in front and kept up a furious bombardment. For four days I was under artillery fire. It was like hell, but a thousand times worse.

"On the night of the ninth the order was given to retreat, as it would have been madness to attempt to hold our position with a few men, and we should have risked a terrible defeat the next day. The first and third armies had not been able to attack with us, as we had advanced too rapidly. Our morale was absolutely broken; in spite of unheard sacrifices we had achieved nothing.

BRITISH GENERAL ON FIELD OF WAR

London, September 24.—The Official Press Bureau to-night issued a report from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters supplementing the despatch of September 22 on the British operations in France. The text follows:

"The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front, and in order to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units from very different formations—the active army, reserve, and Landwehr—as is shown by the uniforms of the prisoners recently captured.

"Our progress, although slow on account of the strength of the defensive positions against which we are pressing, has in certain directions been continuous, but the present battle may well last for some days before a decision is reached, since it now approximates somewhat to siege warfare.

"The Germans are making use of searchlights. This fact, coupled with their great strength in heavy artillery, leads to the supposition that they are employing machine guns which have been collected for the siege of Paris.

"The nature of the situation after the operations of the 15th, 16th, and 20th, cannot better be summarized than as expressed recently by a neighboring French commander to his corps: 'Having repulsed repeated and violent counter-attacks made by the enemy, we have a feeling that we have been victorious.'

"So far as the British are concerned, the course of events during the three days can be described in a few words. During Friday, the 18th, artillery fire was kept up intermittently by both sides during daylight. At night the Germans counter-attacked certain portions of our line supporting the operations of their infantry, as always, by a heavy bombardment. But the strokes were not delivered with great vigor, and ceased about two a.m. During the day's fighting and aircraft gun of the Third Army Corps succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane.

"News was received also that a body of French cavalry had demolished part of the railway to the north, so cutting, at least temporarily, one line of communication which is of particular importance to the enemy.

"On Saturday, the 19th, the bombardment was resumed by the Germans at an early hour and continued intermittently until repulsed from our guns. Some of their infantry advanced forward, apparently with the intention of attacking, but on coming under fire they retired. Otherwise, the day was uneventful, except for the activity of the artillery which is a matter of normal routine rather than an event.

"Another hostile aeroplane was brought down by us and one of our aviators succeeded in dropping several bombs over the German transport park near La Fere. A buried store of the enemy's munitions of war was also found, not far from Aisne, ten wagon loads of live shell and two wagons of cable being dug up. Traces were discovered of large quantities of stores having been burned—albeit tend to show that, as far back as the Aisne, the German retirement was hurried.

"There was a strong wind on Sunday, accompanied by a driving rain. This militated against the aerial reconnaissance.

"On Sunday the 20th, nothing of importance occurred until the afternoon when there was a break in the clouds and an interval of feeble sunshine which was hardly powerful enough to warm the soaking troops. The Germans took advantage of this

brief spell of fine weather to make several counter attacks against different points. These were all repulsed with loss to the enemy but the casualties incurred by us were by no means light.

"In one section of our firing line the occupants of the trenches were under the impression that they had a military band in the enemy's lines just before the attack developed. It is now known that the German infantry started their advance with bands playing.

"The offensive against one or two points was renewed at dusk, with no greater success. The brunt of the resistance has naturally fallen upon the infantry. Insofar as the fact that they have been drenched to the skin for some days and their trenches have been deep in mud and water, and in spite of the incessant night alarms and the almost continuous bombardment to which they have been subjected they have on every occasion been ready for the enemy's infantry when the latter attempted to assault, and they have beaten them back with great loss. Indeed, the sight of the pikemen coming up has been a positive relief after long, trying hours of inaction under shell fire.

"The object of the great proportion of artillery the Germans employ is to beat down the resistance of their enemy by concentrated and prolonged fire, to shatter their nerve with high explosives, to demoralize them with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses. The German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in calibre, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke.

"They are dubbed 'coal boxes,' by the 'black Marias,' or 'Jack Johnson,' by the soldiers. Men who take things in this spirit are, it seems, likely to throw out the calculations based on the loss of morale and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses. The German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in calibre, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke.

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"The offensive against one or two points was renewed at dusk, with no greater success. The brunt of the resistance has naturally fallen upon the infantry. Insofar as the fact that they have been drenched to the skin for some days and their trenches have been deep in mud and water, and in spite of the incessant night alarms and the almost continuous bombardment to which they have been subjected they have on every occasion been ready for the enemy's infantry when the latter attempted to assault, and they have beaten them back with great loss. Indeed, the sight of the pikemen coming up has been a positive relief after long, trying hours of inaction under shell fire.

"The object of the great proportion of artillery the Germans employ is to beat down the resistance of their enemy by concentrated and prolonged fire, to shatter their nerve with high explosives, to demoralize them with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses. The German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in calibre, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke.

"They are dubbed 'coal boxes,' by the 'black Marias,' or 'Jack Johnson,' by the soldiers. Men who take things in this spirit are, it seems, likely to throw out the calculations based on the loss of morale and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses. The German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in calibre, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke.

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Miss Graham's Business College. 109 Metcalfe, Montreal. Tel. Uptown 2936. Day Classes for Ladies only; Night Classes (Mon, Wed, and Friday), for both sexes. Special Classes for students backward in English.

WATCH & PIN GIVEN. A Dandy Watch, ladies' or gents, new style, with chain, and a pair of Pins, for spare time work.

lows took five guns from us. It was a tremendous hand to hand fight. How I escaped myself is not clear. I then had to bring up support on foot. My horse was wounded and the others were too far in the rear. Then up came the Guard Jager Battalion, Fourth Wager, Sixth Regiment, Reserve Regiment, Thirteenth and Landwehr Regiments, Thirteenth and Sixteenth, and with the help of the artillery, we drove the fellows out of the position again. Our machine guns did excellent work. The English fell in heaps.

"This action is to be brought to the notice of our troops (1) in order to put them on guard against such a ruse. (2) in order that soldiers may know how the Germans treat their prisoners. Our troops must not forget that if they allow themselves to be taken prisoners, the Germans will not fail to expose them to French bullets.

MISUSE OF WHITE FLAG. "Further evidence has now been collected of the misuse of the white flag and other signs of surrender. During an action on the 17th, owing to this one officer was shot. During recent fighting also some German ambulance wagons advanced in order to collect the wounded. An order to cease firing was consequently given to our guns which were firing on this particular section of ground. The German battery commanders at once took advantage of the lull in the action to climb up their observation ladders and on to a haystack to locate our guns which soon afterwards came under a far more accurate fire than any to which they had been subjected up to that time.

AVIATOR'S NARROW ESCAPE. General French's report proceeds:—"Amongst the items of news are the following: Recently a pilot and observer of the Royal Flying Corps were forced by breakage in their aeroplane to descend in the enemy's lines. The pilot managed to pancake his machine down to earth and the two escaped in to some thick undergrowth in the woods. The enemy came up and seized and smashed the machine but did not search for our men with much zeal. The latter lay hid till dark and then found their way to the Aisne, across which they swam, reaching camp in safety but barefooted.

"Numerous floating bridges have been thrown across the Aisne and some of the permanent bridges have been repaired under fire. On the twentieth Lieutenant (name deleted) of the Third Signal Corps, Royal Engineers, was unfortunately drowned while attempting to swim across the river with a cable, in order to open fresh telegraphic communication on the north side.

"Espionage is still carried on by the enemy to a considerable extent. Recently the suspicions of some of the French troops were aroused by coming across a farm from which horses had been removed. After some search they discovered a telephone which was connected by an underground cable with the German lines, and the owner of the farm paid the penalty in the usual way in war for his treachery.

"After some cases of village fighting which occurred earlier in the war it was reported by some of our officers that the Germans had attempted to approach to close quarters by forcing prisoners to march in front of them.

"The Germans have recently repeated the same trick on a larger scale against the French as is shown by the copy of an order printed below. It is referred to as a ruse, but if that term can be accepted it is a distinctly illegal ruse:—"During a recent night attack (the order reads), the Germans drove a column of French prisoners in front of them."

DESTRUCTION OF CATHEDRAL. "Full details of the actual damage done to the cathedral at Rheims will doubtless have been cabled home; so that no description of it is necessary. The Germans bombarded the cathedral twice with their heavy artillery.

"One reason it caught slight so quickly was that on one side of it was some scaffolding which had been erected for restoration work. Straw had also been laid on the floor for the reception of German wounded. It is to the credit of the French that practically all the German wounded were successfully extricated from the burning building. There was no justification on military grounds for this act of vandalism, which seems to have been caused by exasperation born of failure—a sign of impotence rather than of strength. It is noteworthy that a well known hotel not far from the cathedral, which was kept by a German, was not touched."

COWBOY RECRUITS FOR NEW B.C. CORPS. Ottawa, September 23.—Authorization has been granted for the raising of a crack shot mounted corps, all to be expert riders, recruited mainly from the interior of British Columbia. It is being organized by Col. James McDonald, of Vancouver, and will be equipped by a number of wealthy British Columbians. A Vancouver citizen has offered a machine gun. Among the volunteers are several cowboys from Idaho and Montana.

CONTEST COUPON. JOHN DOUGALL & SONS, Publishers, The "Weekly Witness," Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—I have secured the following NEW subscriptions to the "WEEKLY WITNESS" at your TRIAL rates, and have much pleasure in sending them to you. The paper to start from the middle of October, your first issue after receipt of subscription.—

| NAME | ADDRESS | To Year-end on Trial |
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| 1 | | 10 cts. |
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AGRICULTURE

CANADIAN APPLES FOR OUR TROOPS

Government Will Make Large Purchases of Evaporated Fruit.

The Government is taking steps to turn at least a part of Canada's immense apple crop of some 20,000,000 barrels this year to advantage in supplying the Canadian and British troops with a very necessary item of fruit diet during the coming winter campaign, says an Ottawa message.

With an eye to both patriotism and profit, the Fruit Branch of the Agriculture Department is now investigating ways and means of securing a large supply of evaporated apples as a part of the British commissary, and also of stimulating the fruit evaporating industry in Canada on a permanent basis.

The Germans are already doing this, and have developed a most thorough system of fruit evaporation for army purposes. The German standard allows only 20 percent of moisture in the evaporated product.

If present intentions are carried out the Government, in purchasing supplies this autumn, will see to it that the apples are evaporated according to the best standards of cleanliness and moisture content.

WHAT "TEMPERATURE" MEANS.

Young readers will perhaps be surprised when told that the clinical thermometer only came into use by the veterinary profession during the life-time of the present writer.

Practitioners had, of course, recognized febrile conditions, and endeavored to estimate the degree of fever by other signs, and by introducing the hand into the horse's mouth.

The secret of good silage is filling silo at the right stage of the corn, cutting silage 1/2-inch long, wetting until moist and then tramping until all air is excluded.

Experts state that forest soils have lost and are losing much fertility owing to forest fires which, doing apparently little immediate damage, rob the soil of accumulations of humus.

The selection of the man to attend to the heifers should not be haphazard, for a soothing hand and a kindly word are very necessary to them.

THE HEIFER'S FIRST CALF.

She Must be Taught Before-hand What is Expected of Her.

Different opinions are held as to the most suitable age for a heifer to produce a first calf, but there are many points which call for consideration in dealing with this matter.

The autumn is the most suitable time to commence rearing heifer calves for dairy purposes. If brought to calve about April, when two and a half years old, they will have the best of the grazing season before them.

THE "BABY" SILO.

I have proved by four years' experience that a "baby" silo of from 40 to 44 inches in diameter is practical for the farmer with a small herd of four or five head of cattle.

Buy for staves a good grade of pine flooring which will cost about \$3.00 a hundred feet. An ordinary 7-8 inch or a 1-inch buggy tire makes a very good hoop for the silo.

When you have a twelve-foot 40-inch silo. Of course, the foundations must be strong to support a silo built inside the barn.



ROMNEY MARSH SHEARLING RAM.

They are hardly ever handled from their brought to calve or have actually accalfe days until they are about to be completed. They are not actually wild in their freedom, but they are far from being tame, and the bringing up of the first calf unifies many.

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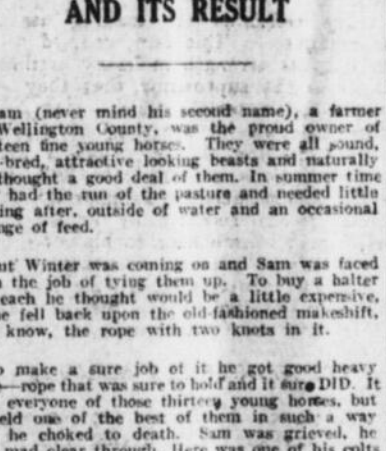
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A NOTE TO CONSUMERS.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture, in the effort to encourage a better assortment of eggs, quality payments, etc., sends out for the instruction of consumers the following press notice:

It is not generally known that an egg appears semi-transparent when held before the light in a darkened room and that, if carefully rotated, even minor defects may be seen.

The contents of an egg, when laid, completely fill the shell, but as cooling takes place contraction occurs and an air space is formed in the large end.

SCOTLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY. The Board of Agriculture for Scotland, having taken the necessary measures to accelerate the tabulation of the agricultural returns collected in June last, are now able to give the following figures, subject to the total produce of these crops will be as follows, the comparison given being as follows:

Wheat 60,000 acres—inc., 2,900 Barley 190,000 acres—dec., 5,000 Oats 290,000 acres—dec., 18,000 Potatoes 1,320,000 qrs.—dec., 4,900 Cattle 1,320,000—dec., 27,000 Sheep 7,951,000—inc., 230,000 Pigs 149,000—inc., 17,000

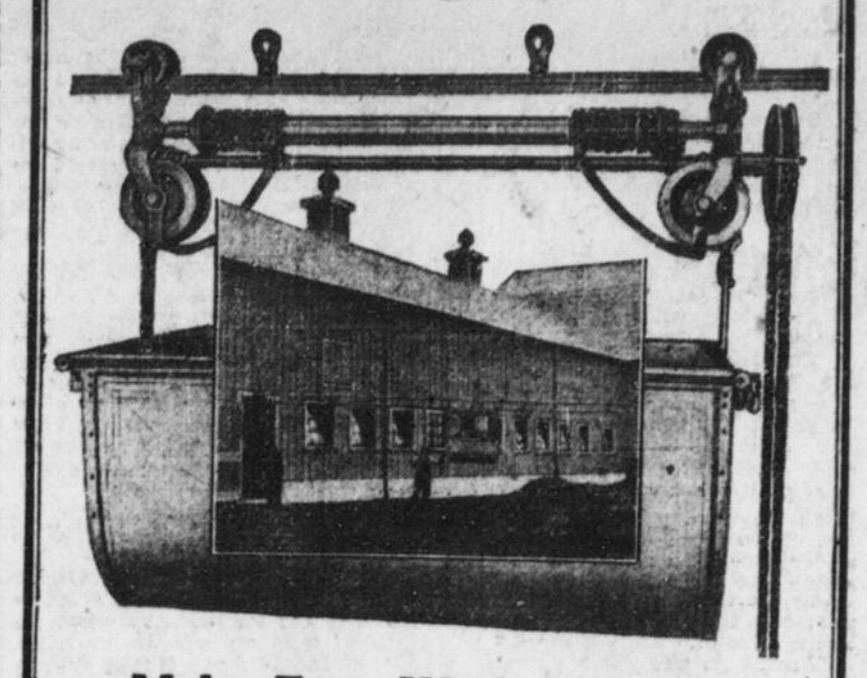
AGRICULTURAL QUERIES. CONCRETE ROOF HOUSE. J. K. M., (Whycoomagh, N. S.)—I wish to build a frost-proof green house for storing vegetables during the winter.

Where's the economy? you ask. That's just it, there isn't any, and Sam knows it now for keeps.

Thousands of coils and horses are tied with the Giant Halter and tied to stay. If you have a horse and need a halter, you wouldn't have to offer one word of argument if you could only be induced to slip the Giant Halter on your horse and see how simple it works and what a relief it is to the horse and rider.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON. Dept. B. STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

LOUDEN LITTER CARRIERS



Make Easy Work—Stop Drudgery—Save Expense.

STABLE drudgery ends with the advent of a LOUDEN Litter Carrier. Time and labour are saved, and stable cleanliness maintained with the least outlay of time and energy.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Dept. 21, Guelph, Ont. "Everything for the Barn"

BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES are as well made as the machinery that makes them

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED, Brantford, Winnipeg, Calgary.

ELMGROVE STOCK FARM Hampshire Swine and Pure Bred Poultry. A choice lot of Hampshire pigs for sale, bred from prize-winning stock, also pure-bred Poultry, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

BRUCE'S REGAL FLOWERING BULBS. We offer a complete assortment of Bulbs for Winter Flowering in the house and Spring Flowering in the garden—Planting time Oct. 1st to Nov. 15th.



JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., LIMITED SEED MERCHANTS Established 1850 HAMILTON, ONT.

POULTRY

THE ANCONA

A Breed that is Becoming More Popular.

No fowl in America to-day has enjoyed the rapid growth the Ancona has. The Ancona was never dreamed up, or sensational records supposed to arouse talk and excitement as a cheap advertisement to a breed. The Ancona has during the past few years forced its way, under trying circumstances and keen rivalry till to-day it is the most talked of of all breeds. As Postum said, "There's a reason" sure does apply here and to anyone with any interest on the subject. The reason will stand out prominently, "Because they lay and pay."

True it is the Ancona has made no wonderful strides in the egg-laying contests, but they have held their own and, if Ancona breeders needed the advertisement and had the time to spare, more Anconas pens would be in number and perhaps a different tale, when the summing up came round. But as time goes round, varieties come and go, but the Ancona still seems to find more favor. On an average a flock of Anconas will lay more eggs and prove more profitable than any other variety of properly kept and their eggs will weigh more.

To come, the winning Anconas in some shows are hardly recognized as choice specimens of this breed. In the craze for dark colored Anconas, breeders have sacrificed every other feature and as to why this has received so much attention over other desired features, is a matter hard to explain, but it is most probable that lack of exactness in the "Standard of Perfection" has long been a stumbling block not to breeders alone, but to a majority of judges.

At Atlantic City last year the Revision Committee on the new standard did good work. A feature of interest in the weight class which should find approval of all breeders. The standard weights are, cock 5 1-2, cockerel 4 1-2, hens 4 1-2, pullets 3 1-2. These weights are neither too high, nor too low and if we stay around this mark, we will have a nice bird, not too coarse.

The best part of the new standard is that the Ancona shall be illustrated and will have a preface which will cover the origin and characteristics of the breed. The Ancona Club of America have adopted a very nice, ideal cut that finds favor, but to many it seems the illustration is not justice to the breed in fitness and symmetry. It is what it should be. The most serious defects are: coarse combs and off colored legs. The proper leg color is yellow, or yellow mottled, not dark blue, willow or any other color. Off color legs are a serious drawback and should not be tolerated, such birds should be given the axe.

The plumage of an Ancona is black mottled with white, the black having a greenish sheen. The feathers should have an even V shape, while mottling, the most serious drawback is too much white, especially in wing and tail, but the choice specimens are rapidly overcoming these serious defects.

The best Anconas are not put into the show room just as they stand. What would you think of a Barred Rock breeder, who possessed one of the finest birds in the class and because he forget to remove several dark feathers, he would have to be passed. One of the best judges states, "If you are paying high prices for Anconas on feathers that should be left at home." Before exhibiting your Anconas look them well over and remove any off color feathers, foreign color, or those with too large mottling. You will improve on your chance of winning. There is no harm in this and we are certain nearly every class need the same remedy.

Anconas are not meant to be too dark and the quicker you get your idea away from this the better. A darker bird than an exhibition breed may be needed occasionally in the breeding pen, but it should never be exhibited.

The Ancona breeder is wide awake and has his eyes and ears open for anything as a betterment to the breed. Investigate the Ancona and you will form your opinion like thousands of others. "The most beautiful fowl of all." The greatest layers and the biggest payers."—T. J. O'Rourke, in "Canadian Poultry News."

WAR SITUATION IS POULTRYMAN'S CHANGE

There is no reason for good poultrymen to be alarmed because of the present situation which we are facing. In account of the European wars or the high price of feeds. The man who has a good laying strain of pure bred poultry is going to get enough eggs this winter to pay his feed and labor bills, and net him a nice profit. Neither will the man who has a good strain of pure bred exhibition poultry suffer, because good breeding stock and eggs in 1915 are going to be scarce and high. We believe that eggs will likely be higher this winter than ever before. So the good poultryman need not be alarmed. On the other hand, we believe this is really the poultryman's opportunity. But the fellow who will suffer most is the man who has scruple poultry that has never been bred for eggs nor exhibition.

When times get hard or the price of other food products advance, then it is, as is shown by the past history of the industry, that people turn more to poultry raising than before. Thousands of sheep, cows, hogs, chickens, and laboring men in cities and small

POULTRY RAISING IN EAST AND WEST

A Study of Varying Conditions

(By M. A. Jull.)

Throughout our rural Dominion, conservative as it is, there has been great progress in the development of the poultry industry. In most places throughout the country poultry raising is now looked upon as a part of the farming industry. There are even a few places, particularly in Ontario and British Columbia, where the poultry business assumes large proportions and where it is regarded as one of the stable industries. The average farmer is making more out of his flock than formerly. This is partly due to the increased prices of eggs and dressed poultry and also partly because the majority of the farmers are giving their flocks and poultry more attention.

The marketing of poultry products has greatly improved which has led to a better market. The breeding of the flocks has also improved resulting in higher egg production. Another important factor which has improved poultry matters is the very great interest which special poultry breeders have been taking in their special work. Sales for breeding stock of the majority of the more popular commercial breeds have been very numerous. Doubtless Ontario is the banner province as far as poultry shows and high class poultry is concerned. All this has a good effect on the poultry situation and poultry shows and breeders of exhibition birds render a valuable service in the improvement of our industry. At the same time we are chiefly concerned in the utility end of the business. It is probable that in the future more attention should be given to the economical marketing of poultry products. I believe the average farmer can economize in this line more than in any other. If the "loss-off" system could be established throughout Canada it would do a great deal to improve poultry markets. It would also tend to increase the profit to the producer and to supply the consumer with a better grade of products at a more reasonable figure. The chief phase of the poultry business in Canada is the utility end, and the utility end of poultry and poultry products should be kept in the foreground.

The poultry industry of Canada as compared with that of United States may be considered comparatively small indeed. For instance, the State of Missouri has an area of approximately 68,700 square miles, while the area of Ontario is 290,000 square miles, and yet the state of Missouri produces poultry and poultry products almost equal in value with the poultry and poultry products of the Dominion of Canada. It has been my fortune during the past few years to visit some of the most important poultry sections of the continent. While I have learned a great deal I have more yet to learn. From time to time, however, there has come to my mind certain impressions which relate to the poultry industry. To a considerable extent poultry raising is a diversified industry. It is not conducted along the same lines universally. For instance, poultry raising in Petaluma, California, is a different proposition from poultry raising in Little Compton, R.I. These two poultry centres, which are two of the most important centres in the United States, represent the two extremes in poultry keeping. Neither one truly represents the farm poultry keeping as we wish to see it in this country. Here in Canada we do not advocate the development of specialized

MAKE READY FOR WINTER EGGS

Preparations that are to be made in the poultry yard for winter should be made early in the fall so the hens will become accustomed to the changes and have time to get back to laying before cold weather sets in. Now is the time to do the work. Remove all the old litter and nesting material and burn it. If allowed to accumulate in the yards it will serve as a wholesale incubator for disease germs, which may mean death to your fowls. The best plan is always to keep everything clean. It is the cheapest plan.

After everything has been removed from the house and it has had a thorough scrubbing, give it a good painting all over with whitewash and a disinfectant made of crude carbolic acid. If you cannot do this, any of the commercial disinfectants will do. Paint the roost with it an hour or two before the hens go to roost and it will do away with the lice.

If you are planning any new buildings or yards, they should be made at once, for it will be fatal to the production of winter eggs, if you wait until cold weather comes. The hens naturally require some time to get accustomed to new things.

Gather a good supply of road dust for use in the dust box this winter. There is nothing that the hens enjoy by far the cheapest lice remedy you can get. Gather up a barrel full and you will have enough to last all winter.

If the nights get pretty cold in your locality in the winter time it will be a good plan to make roosting closets for the laying hens. It will keep up the production of eggs. It costs little and will more than repay you for the trouble and expense of making it.

If you need new food hoppers, get them now. Nothing like being prepared for winter when it comes. If we keep putting things off we are apt to forget them altogether.—CHESLA C. SHERLOCK.

INDIAN RUNNERS ARE GOOD LAYERS

As the name implies, this breed of duck was first imported into this country from India. The breed remained in obscurity till about twenty years ago, when it began to be more widely known, and since that date it has made great and rapid headway. Indian Runners are exceedingly small birds, an adult drake weighing no more than 4 lb. to 4 1/2 lb. and a duck 3 1/2 lb. to 4 lb. They are much too small for marketing purposes, because, though they possess excellent flesh, there is no demand for birds of this weight. The body is long, narrow, and fairly upright, the neck is long, the head fine but flat, and the wings and tail are carried rather high. In color the body is fawn and white; the bill is green in adults, yellow in ducklings; and the head is a greyish-fawn in the duck, and bronze-green in the drake. As already indicated, Indian Runners are too small for the market, their great utility characteristic being their marvellous laying powers. It is by no means an uncommon thing for a duck to lay up to 300 eggs in a season, and they continue profitable years long, and other breeds. The eggs very closely resemble hens' eggs—in fact, they are often sold as such; and as these ducks cost less to maintain than hens, this is a point worth consideration. Indian Runners are non-sitters and excellent foragers, being able to procure the greater part of their own food.—"Feathered Life."

SILVER WYANDOTTE PULLET



One of the most attractive varieties, and a good layer.

poultry plants. In fact, I was quite glad to hear Mr. Donovan, the Editor of the "Review" remark just the other day that it made him shudder when he heard of a large poultry plant being established anywhere in this part of the country.

The farmer is in the best position of all to make money from chickens. Things are a little different to the South, however. In California, for instance, there are thousands of farmers there who engage in poultry raising chiefly. Also in the East, in the vicinity of Boston and New York, there are many extensive poultry plants, a few of which are making money. Some of the most successful commercial poultry plants are those of duck raisers on Long Island, N.Y. The duck raiser is making more money than the chicken raiser under average conditions.

Let us first take the case of the California poultry raiser. Here we have the Petaluma district with over 1,000,000 hens on an area of 20 square miles. It is indeed a great sight to see how the chickens are raised in that famous poultry centre. The industry there is intensely specialized, and is becoming more so every year. In and around Petaluma comparatively little grain is grown. It is true they grow trout and headed kale in large quantities, but this is for green food only. Petaluma lies 20 miles north of San Francisco on the Bay, and is also 30 miles inland from the sea. It has water and rail transportation to San Francisco, thus it has cheap rates to bring in large quantities of poultry food to the consumer each year. Nearly 200,000 tons of grain are shipped into Petaluma annually and I understand transportation costs about 60 cents per ton. The price of feeds compares favorably with the price of feeds in other districts. The price of eggs and broilers, however, is low as compared with the price of eggs and broilers in Oregon, Washington or British Columbia. Eggs in San Francisco are usually cheaper than eggs in New York or Boston. At the same time Petaluma is so situated that it can get its eggs to the market in a first class condition. They have their co-operative association which does a great deal

of good, although it has an uphill job to make good.

The climate in California is one distinct advantage for the poultry raiser there. With all the advantages, however, one must realize that there are a large number of poultrymen who are not using systems. When I visited that district in 1910 the Secretary of the Egg Exchange informed me that approximately 25 percent of the members of the Egg Exchange were making good money, about 50 percent of the members were making a living, and almost 25 percent were usually losing money raising poultry. It is true that there are a number of people out there who have no business trying to raise chickens. Conditions are changing for the better and the industry is gradually becoming more stable. Land is worth approximately \$200.00 per acre, and it is estimated that a five acre poultry range may be fully equipped and stocked with all the necessary buildings, including the main and other buildings for about \$4,000.00.

The poultryman out there raise comparatively large flocks on a few acres of land. The sandy soil tends to keep fairly clean and the growing of kale lessens the danger from soil contamination. Things are shaping up in a new way as the industry becomes larger. Large hatcheries have been established whose sole object is to hatch chickens for the farmers. There are some hatcheries which hatch more than 100,000 chickens a season.

When I visited the district in 1910 there was being developed a system of central brooding places; that is, one man would own a large brooding system and would brood chicks for farmers up to a certain age. There was also being adopted at the same time a system of brooding plants, that is, a number of brooding plants for the poultry raiser. The system worked this way: The general poultry raiser kept laying stock only. He sold his eggs and broilers to the regular market. He would buy his hatching eggs from one of the central brooding places, and would pay no more for having his chicks hatched. He would transfer his chicks from the hatchery to the brooding plant and after six or eight weeks of age, when the chicks would not require any artificial heat, he would take them to his own place. The supply of brooding fowls on the central brooding plant was being continued in some of the conditions. The Rhode Island breed was famous for the value of its utility fowl which the farmers of that district produced some years ago. The Rhode Island fowl has been of great service in the improvement of the poultry industry. One could hardly say that the poultry industry of Little Compton is a specialized industry. On the other hand, it is not nearly so specialized as the poultry industry in that district is not nearly as great as in Petaluma, neither is the industry so intensified.

HENS PREFERRED TO INCUBATORS

I suppose there are many people who could hardly believe that some poultrymen raise several thousand chickens annually and use the hens only. In Petaluma, incubators are used exclusively, while in Little Compton up to a short time ago the incubator was comparatively rare. A great deal of the hatching is still done by hen. One may see a 20 acre field practically covered with brooding coops. The average poultry raiser of Petaluma. On the other hand, I would say that in the long run the Little Compton men would stand a better chance of success. At any rate he takes less risk and I believe he makes larger profits. Naturally he has the advantage of good markets. New York, Compton is close to Providence, New York, and other large cities where the demand for high grade eggs is good and the price is in accordance.

In visiting Little Compton last year I was reminded very much of different parts of British Columbia. The scenery along the coast resembles certain coast regions of British Columbia very much indeed. Much more attention is given to the fattening of poultry in Little Compton than in Petaluma, in fact, practically no fattening at all is done in Petaluma since practically all of the fowls are White Leghorns.

The Middle West states are probably the most important producing centres in the United States. Kansas, Missouri are two of the leading poultry states, although the industry there is essentially a farm industry. I was greatly surprised to find conditions in Missouri much more like our own. They are very few large commercial plants, about one being located at Pacific, a few miles from St. Louis. This is the "Yesterday Egg Farm" and on the plant they have the labor proposition down about as fine as I have ever seen. Three men look after practically 5,000 birds the year round. They are White Leghorns, are housed in flocks of 200, each being in a poultry house. Each house is in a building with roosting quarters above, and the houses are quite satisfactory. The whole plant has an ideal location with excellent range for the young stock.

Chief attention is given to eggs and dressed poultry. The markets are New York, Boston, considerable quantities being consumed in St. Louis. On account of the excessive heat during the summer, several thousands of dollars' worth are lost annually due to eggs starting to hatch. A campaign has been carried on resulting in the removal of many thousands of male birds from the flocks at the close of the breeding season. The result is that the eggs will reach the market in a much better condition. An infertile egg will not spoil nearly as quickly as will a fertile egg and this factor is very important in the Missouri poultry industry.

The frozen egg trade is developing slowly. On account of the large quantities of eggs handled, large numbers are broken or cracked while in transit. Others arrive in the local markets there in such a condition that they could not reach the Eastern markets in good condition. Therefore, to save enormous losses in bad eggs an egg breaking industry has been established. Large quantities of eggs are broken, the contents being frozen and these are shipped east to be used in bakeries and restaurants.

Last year when I visited the South I had the opportunity of visiting the egg breaking plant of Titman and Co., New York City. This summer at Sedalia, Mo., I visited one of the largest egg breaking plants in the West, where 25 girls are employed during the season. The frozen egg trade is developing slowly

though through the West this year the price is comparatively high. It was suggested to me that the high price prevailing throughout Missouri and Kansas was partly due to the large number of porkmen at the canal, the war in Mexico, and the fact that last year was a poor season for poultry raisers, resulting in the reduction of the flocks. Some of the wholesale houses were finding it difficult to make both ends meet in the egg breaking business, because of the price for local eggs. They were 17 cents per dozen in July and Professor J. H. Hensley, of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, was of the opinion that the maximum price for breaking should be about 15 cents. The egg breaking business is a great game and I only wish there was room here to enclose the instructions to the egg breakers.

Some of the rules of the instructions: "Girls working in the egg breaking room must be dressed in white and wear white shoes and stockings. Paint, powder and perfume are absolutely forbidden. Hands and nails should always be cleaned before beginning work. The girls also must keep their hands and utensils in the most sanitary condition."

Two eggs are broken into a cup at once. If either egg presents a bad odor both are thrown away. The cup and the knife blade upon which the eggs are broken and the egg tray are sent back to the washing room. The girls must wipe their fingers on individual towels which must not be used a second time. While in the breaking room the girls are not allowed to chew gum, put on clothes, or wear flowers, also they are not allowed to talk while breaking eggs. All this to prevent the girls from contracting undesirable odors. As a compensation for steady work the girls sometimes are given a recess of 10 minutes in the middle of each half day. During the recess the girls wear a number of pretty girls neatly attired, quietly, though rapidly, performing their work in such a sanitary way. Every precaution is taken to put up a high grade product. I understand the majority of their product is sold with the white and yolk mixed. The white and yolk are broken together, emptied into a churn where the contents are thoroughly mixed, and then the mixture is placed in cans for freezing. Twenty-eight pounds are put in each can and the lid is placed on before it is sent to the freezing room.

The following eggs are discarded in the breaking process: Sour eggs, musty eggs (the musty egg will spoil 30 percent of good eggs worth \$3.00), eggs with a green white, eggs with a mouldy shell, eggs with a mouldy odor, eggs with an abnormal appearance and odor, white rots (eggs with the yolk entirely mixed with white), incubator rots, and blood rings.

I understand they find quite a few eggs with green white and I do not know whether these are the same that I ran across while visiting Petaluma four years ago. The poultryman of Petaluma informed me that they find quite a number of eggs with green whites, and one of the men there told me that the majority of these green whites were infertile, and those which would hatch produced weak chicks. In Missouri I am informed that a green white is due to the action of bacteria. The U. S. Department of Agriculture is working on the problem and information is forthcoming.

Just a little note and then I shall conclude. I was spending most of my time in Missouri, but I took a trip to Ottawa, Kansas, to visit the Government Demonstration Refrigerator Car. While in Ottawa I took a run into the country to visit a poultryman's plant. He has about 800 White Leghorns in long continuous houses, and has had them never been out for eight months and had laid well the whole season. They were in good condition when I saw them. But this was not what I wanted to say. He took us around to some small brooding coops and he told us that in the early season he would hatch quite a number of chicks in the incubator, and his only success was in the middle of the season to take some brooding White Leghorn hens and place about 50 chicks with each hen, and put a hen with her brood in one of the small brooding coops. This was the first time I ever heard of White Leghorn hens being used to rear chicks. The poultryman claimed success although it was sometimes quite cold in the early season.

Poultry conditions in Missouri are in a fairly satisfactory way, and rapid improvements are being made. The farmers are taking a great deal of interest in improving their flocks, also they are taking much better care of their eggs and are marketing their eggs and dressed poultry in a much more satisfactory way. The price of eggs in the Middle West is comparatively low, much lower than our average price in Canada. At the same time the great advantage that the Missouri farmer has lies in the low cost of feed. Missouri is a corn and wheat growing state, some parts growing more wheat than corn, and on these farms fowls get a great deal of the grain which would otherwise be wasted. The low cost to feed on the farm is the reason for the enormous production of eggs and dressed poultry in that State.

MOISTURE IS AN ESSENTIAL

All makers of standard incubators who are at all enterprising and who study the interests of their patrons as well as their own are ever on the alert to provide for their machines the nearest perfect ways possible for ventilation and a suitable amount of moisture. Different plans are incorporated in the make-up of the varied patterns put upon the market, and the would-be buyer must study the situation well before making the purchases.

The better class of incubators are, as a rule, furnished with suitable appliances that will warrant good hatches. There is improvement all along the line and the veriest novice may have very good success in hatching if he strictly follows the instructions accompanying the machine he may buy. In fact it often happens that the inexperienced person has better "luck" if, indeed, there is any such thing, than the person of extended experience.

But ventilation, the admittance of pure, fresh air into the egg chambers, is absolutely necessary. There must be a liberal quantity of oxygen, and the too rapid drying down of the eggs must be guarded against. These details will not engage the attention of the majority of poultry raisers during the next eight or ten months, but it will stand any and every one in hand to gain all the information available bearing upon the subject in the intervening time. In fact the practical up to date poultryman ceases not day or night to add to his stock of knowledge. It is doubtful if the wisest man may ever mistake in gaining any more knowledge even if there is no prospect of its immediate use. In after time it may serve a purpose.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FIVE, a number of a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the "Witness" office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following week's edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

STANSTEAD—Farms of various sizes in beautiful Stanstead; I can suit you; free booklet. E. W. HAY, Stanstead, Que.

FOR SALE—320 Acres or 160 of choice wheat land; 5 1/2 miles from town, 30 miles northwest Lethbridge. Write for particulars, Box 4, Nobleford, Alberta.

OKANAGAN IMPROVED FRUIT—Lot for sale or exchange for farm lands. For particulars apply Owner, Box 120, Summerland, B. C.

MUST SELL CHEAP—9 acre fruit ranch; 1 mile from Kenderby station; 8 minutes walk from high school in the Okanagan valley; a beautiful situation; 5 room cottage and a chicken house. All kinds of small fruit; has city water in house. Apply C. C. Rice, 2124-4th Ave. E., Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER of good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. D. F. BUSH, Minneapolis, Minn.

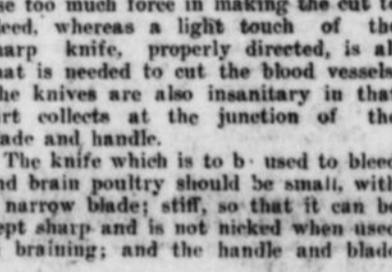
HOW TO KEEP TURKEYS AT HOME.

One of the vital questions in keeping turkeys, is, how shall I keep them at home? This seems to prevent many from raising them, though it is not such a difficult question as many believe. One should have one or two acres of land fenced with wide woven wire, with a barb wire at the top. The lot should be near the house to save steps. Before placing turkeys in the lot take an ordinary shingle, round off the ends and cut two holes about as far apart as the width of the turkey's wing. Fix a string for each wing. Then with a strong rag put under the turkey's wing, tie on the shingle. The rag should run through the holes and be tied close to the turkey's body. Tie securely but not too tight, as they must have a little freedom in using their wings. The shingle will keep them from flying over the fence.—J. B. BERGESON.

A KNIFE FOR KILLING POULTRY.

(By H. C. Pierce.) The knives in common use in bleeding and braining poultry are not suited to their purpose. The blades are too broad and too long and the curve at the point should be on the back instead of on the cutting edge. The handle is so large that the killer is encouraged to use too much force in making the cut to bleed, whereas a light touch of the sharp knife, properly directed, is all that is needed to cut the blood vessels. The knives are also insanitary in that dirt collects at the junction of the blade and handle.

The knife which is to be used to bleed and brain poultry should be small, with a narrow blade; stiff, so that it can be kept sharp and is not nicked when used in braining; and the handle and blade



should be in one piece. Such a knife, with the aid of the packing-house emery wheel or grindstone and oilstone, can be made from an 7-inch flat file. (See fig. 1, 2.)

To make this knife the handle of the file should first be ground off. Then the blade should be shaped from the small end of the file, as shown in figure 1, b. It should be 2 inches long, one-fourth inch wide, and one-eighth inch thick at the neck. The curve to make the point should slope from the back downward. A blade of this shape reaches the blood vessels to be cut more surely than does a blade on which the point curves upward. After the blade is made the ridge on the file should be ground down, leaving just enough roughness to prevent the knife slipping in the hand of the killer. The length of the knife, over all, should be 7 inches. Poultryman SHR 3183.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Poultry Association the following varieties were admitted to the standard:—Rose Comb Anconas, White Houdans, Silver Campines, Golden Campines, S. C. Blue Andalusians, R. C. White Minorcas, Salmon Paverloes, Mile Fleur Booted Bantams, Grey Japanese Bantams, Buff Ducks, Penitell Runner Ducks. The Campines are given a new class known as the Continental class.

Standard weights for Leghorns and Andalusians.—Hereafter all Leghorns and Andalusians will be judged according to weight. The following standard weights have been adopted for Leghorns:—Cock, 5 1/2 pounds; hen, 4 pounds; cockerel, 4 1/2 pounds; pullet, 3 1/2 pounds. The standard weights for Andalusians will be as follows:—Cock, 6 pounds; hen, 5 pounds; cockerel, 5 pounds; pullet, 4 pounds.

NEW STANDARD BREEDS.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Poultry Association the following varieties were admitted to the standard:—Rose Comb Anconas, White Houdans, Silver Campines, Golden Campines, S. C. Blue Andalusians, R. C. White Minorcas, Salmon Paverloes, Mile Fleur Booted Bantams, Grey Japanese Bantams, Buff Ducks, Penitell Runner Ducks. The Campines are given a new class known as the Continental class.

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LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

THE DERISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DERISAY, Ottawa.

LEARN TAXIDERMY—COMPLETE

Correspondence Course—Mount Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Dominion School of Taxidermy, St. John, N. B.

THE ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

BELLEVILLE, ONT. (48th Year.) Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Best known and most successful business college in Canada. Write for catalogue to J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A., Principal.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Walt's Homeopathic Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part; Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the leg, knee or loin of the affected side; Lumbago, or pain across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lame-ness. Post Office, Prince Geo. Dalhousie. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note. JOHN T. WALT, Box 395, Amherst.

LIVE STOCK.

DARK RANCH MINK, patch and cross red foxes for sale; prices very low. E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

CAYNES, GUINEA PIGS—All colors, all varieties; 200 head to clear at once. Prices from \$2 per pair. W. E. Mackay, Newtonbrook, Ontario, Box 81.

FOR SALE—Fine lot of Leicester, ram and ewes; shaggy animals in both Clydesdales and Shorthorns, both sexes from imported stock. Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont.

BROOKSIDE FARM—Berkshire pigs; Dorset Horned sheep; boars ready to use; same sire as champion boar at Toronto and London; Young sows bred and ready to breed; Ram lambs by Toronto prize winners. The breed for quick maturing lambs twice yearly. Crossed with other breeds gives good results. Write W. C. Pearce, Iona, Ontario.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

POULTRY BANDS—25, 200, 50, 35c; 100, 65c; 200, \$1.00. Samples free. F. CROSS, Montague, Mass.

BRED TO LAY AND WIN, Anconas, White Orpingtons. (White Leghorns headed by imported egg-laying cock, best strain cockerel.) Eggs \$1.50 up. THOMAS O'ROURKE, Woodstock, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

\$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card sample book free. Solicitors make five to ten dollars daily. Bradley-Garretson, Brantford, Ont.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120

To distribute religious literature in your own country. No experience necessary. No salary. Share time may be had. International Press, 152 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 667.

Dame Lillian Pines, of the City of Quebec, said district, wife common as to property of Seymour Stephen Roth, of the said place, Toronto, and the said Dame Lillian Pines, duly authorized herein a ester cum justice, plaintiff, vs. Seymour Stephen Roth, of the same place, defendant. An action in separation as to property was instituted in this case, August 12th, 1914.

PATTERSON & LAVERY, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, August 18th, 1914.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—A Protestant teacher for third grade Academy course, to prepare five pupils for matriculation examinations. Address Joseph Ford, Jr., Portneuf Station, P.Q.

TEACHERS WANTED—Two Protestant teachers wanted for Wakefield Village School; one holding a McGill Model diploma, for head teacher, and one holding an Elementary diploma, for assistant. Average attendance of pupils about forty. Apply, stating salary, to J. B. YORK, Sec.-Treas., Wakefield P.O., Quebec.

COMMERCIAL TEACHERS WANTED

—Would you like a teacher's position in a business college or a commercial school or an office position? Are you satisfied to receive from \$400 to \$700 per annum when you might have from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per annum to start, where advancement depends on your self. Teachers make high-class stenographers, bookkeepers, commercial teachers or office managers, and you could command from three to ten times what you are now getting if you had our training. Write for Catalogue W. J's free. Address Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

"BOYS, GIRLS—Earn your spending money or elegant premiums selling our postcards. Easy work; outfit free to start to-day. Canada Postcard Co., St. Thomas, Ontario."

FOR SALE.

LADIES MEXICAN DRAWNWORK. Handkerchiefs; six assorted beauties, postpaid, 30c. Satisfaction or money returned. EMPORIUM CO., Bebe, Que.

EDUCATIONAL.

IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN the magnificent catalogue issued by the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont., you are not yet familiar with the best Canada has to offer along the line of Business Education, Shorthand or Penmanship. Write for it if interested.

LEARN TAXIDERMY—COMPLETE Correspondence Course—Mount Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Dominion School of Taxidermy, St. John, N. B.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

AUNT ABIGAIL'S SPECTACLES

(By Sidney Dayre, in "Zion's Herald.")

Every morning Ruth and Caleb and Jessie felt a sinking in their hearts when Aunt Abigail put on her spectacles.

each other, we could put on a pair of nice, kind, loving spectacles, and just speak pleasantly, wouldn't that be good?

and the poor old lady was lost and forlorn without her spectacles, and began to talk about having to make a journey to the city for others, which would be troublesome and expensive.

MOTHER'S TREASURES. Treasures my little ones bring to me, Glad treasures of sea and of land;

HOME COOKING.

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES.

Buy tomatoes when they are ripest and cheapest. Remove the stalks, discard any unround or broken ones, and retain only perfect specimens.

ANOTHER RECIPE.

Make a rich puff paste and line a deep porcelain dish. Fill with peeled and halved peaches sweetened and slightly stewed, if desired.

NOVA SCOTIA SUBSCRIBER.

I wonder whether you have in mind a fruit jelly flavored with spearmint? Some housekeepers when making apple jelly, always take part of the juice out and boil separately with different flavors to use with meats.

CANNED SOUP.

One peck ripe tomatoes, good quality, peeled; half peck onions; one dozen medium sized carrots; three heads cabbage, three heads celery, one dozen ears corn, boiled for ten minutes on cob, then scraped from cob.

CANNED CHICKEN.

Cook and season chicken for fowl as if ready to use, but put no thickening in of course. Place in fruit sealers with or without bones, to within one inch of top, pour on the liquor to cover meat, leaving an inch space from top of the sealer.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions asked in Practical Housekeeping.

*Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the Weekly Witness.

*Dear Madam, I have often heard Southern friends speak of peach cobbler as an old-fashioned dainty sure to please everyone.

A CITY HOUSEKEEPER. Originally a Maryland delicacy, the peach cobbler has become a favorite wherever fresh peaches are obtainable.

*Dear Madam, I have heard of keeping fresh tomatoes for a long time without cooking, but I don't know exactly where to get such a recipe.

A TOMATO LOVER. The "People's Journal" gives the following as a tested recipe, and while I have never actually tried it myself, it seems very simple and well worth a trial.

beauty, quality, abundance of hair depends upon two factors—nature and nurture.

Perhaps the most important point of all is to maintain absolute cleanliness of the scalp.

Each hair develops from a "follicle," a small depression in which the hair bulb lies.

The bristles should not be so hard as to drag on the hair, but if they are too soft they do not give sufficient stimulus to the scalp.

For washing the hair an excellent nursery shampoo is made by beating up the yolks of two eggs with a teaspoonful of borax in a wineglassful of hot water.

Are you worried in a fight? Laugh it off.

Are you cheated of your right? Laugh it off.

Does your work get into kinks? Laugh it off.

Are you near all sorts of brinks? Laugh it off.

If it's sanity you're after, There's no recipe like laughter.

—Henry Rutherford Blot, in "Century."

DAIRY AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head is Well.

38 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse.

Oil also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling.

I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment, continuing using them for a few months and my head is now well.

(Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub.

TO CUT BIAS BANDS.

To cut bias bands, take a ruler, and with a piece of chalk for dark colors and a lead pencil for light, mark the bands on the material. Then carefully join the two ends of the cloth, so the chalk lines exactly meet, having the first line on one end meet the second line on the other, thus forming a spiral.

TAKING COMFORT.

The loosening of knots, where yarn is used in making comfort, may be prevented by tying a square knot, made by passing the left end under the right. Pull each end evenly so that the twist will fall equally on each thread.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I was to have a horse, but I didn't want to buy a horse.

So I told him I wanted to try it. He said "All right, but I'll give you back the money if you don't like it."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid it was "all right" and that I might have to wash for my money. I bought the horse for ten dollars.

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I was afraid I would have to wash for my money. I bought the horse for ten dollars.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

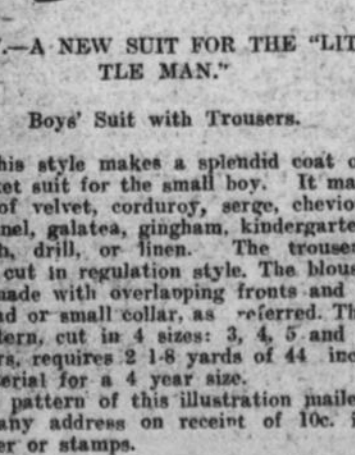
To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



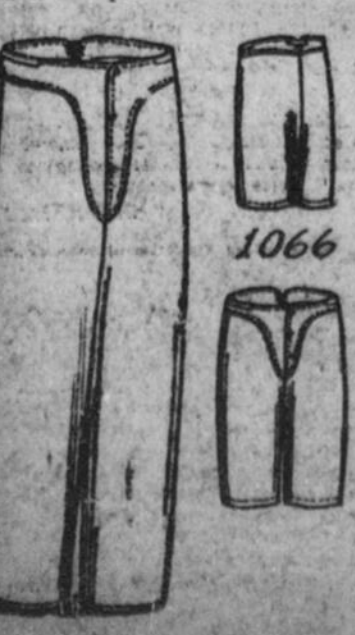
1057.—A NEW SUIT FOR THE 'LITTLE MAN.'

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Costume for Misses and Small Women (with Long or Short Sleeve.)



1066.—A PRACTICAL DESIGN.

Men's and Boy's Drawers. In Knee or Ankle Length and with Strap or Laced Back Closing.

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Girls' Dress with Raglan Sleeve.



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Costume for Misses and Small Women (with Long or Short Sleeve.)



1066.—A PRACTICAL DESIGN.

Men's and Boy's Drawers. In Knee or Ankle Length and with Strap or Laced Back Closing.



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Girls' Dress with Raglan Sleeve.



Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern. Size.

No.

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No.

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for which I enclose cents.

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Street and No.

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For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.

For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.

For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out.

Price 10 cents in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified.

Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead, Witness Block, Montreal.

When sewing on the machine have two spools of the silk or thread you are using, so that if your bobbin should run out it will not necessitate unthreading the needle to rewind. This expedient is a great time-saver.

Little Johnny was in tribulation one morning; prohibitions, great and small, met him at every turn.

"No" to this and "no" to that, till at last he began to fret, angrily exclaiming to his mother, between sobs, "I wish 'a' was a swear word, mamma, so you couldn't say it!"

When sewing on the machine have two spools of the silk or thread you are using, so that if your bobbin should run out it will not necessitate unthreading the needle to rewind.

This expedient is a great time-saver.

—Henry Rutherford Blot, in "Century."

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Home knitting is quick and easy with any one of our Family Knitting Machines. Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.

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THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

LETTER CONTEST

school began we got an English teacher for grade six. I am 12 years of age.
Yours truly,
GEORGE IRVIN.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Editor.—I am going to tell you about a holiday I spent at the lake. It was our Sunday School Excursion, on the 16th of July.
It was a glorious morning and every body was bright and happy. We started on the train at 8 a.m., and had a two hours' ride before we reached the lake. I got up swimming any time during my stay. I played with little girl friends who lived not far away, and we could build sand castles, or go boat riding whenever we wished.
When my two weeks' had expired I then went to the beautiful little village of Richards' Landing where I caught the boat and went to see my grandparents. I spent a jolly time here, too. Every night and morning I milked their cows, fed the hens, chickens, lambs and pigs. Being brought up on the farm I was used to this work and enjoyed doing so. At the end of the week I sadly went home, but with the happy thoughts of being able to spend a few weeks with them again next summer. I am, yours truly,
FLORENCE CHESNALL.

Dear Editor.—My three weeks' vacation were spent very pleasantly.
On the first week I visited a friend who lived very near the shore here. I could go swimming any time during my visit. I played with little girl friends who lived not far away, and we could build sand castles, or go boat riding whenever we wished.
When my two weeks' had expired I then went to the beautiful little village of Richards' Landing where I caught the boat and went to see my grandparents. I spent a jolly time here, too. Every night and morning I milked their cows, fed the hens, chickens, lambs and pigs. Being brought up on the farm I was used to this work and enjoyed doing so. At the end of the week I sadly went home, but with the happy thoughts of being able to spend a few weeks with them again next summer. I am, yours truly,
HELENE COOPER.
Age, 14.

Dear Editor.—My vacation was spent at home on the farm. Of course, we had lots of fun, learning to swim and other stunts. One day we decided to go up to a place called Kelly's Point. About half-a-dozen of us went up the north arm of the river in the rowboat, and the rest of our party walked up the dike. About half-way up one or two in the boat exchanged places with those on the dike. When we reached our destination the fire was kindled, and while lunch was being prepared I found an old stone chisel made by the Indians, and a rock which looked like a petrified thumb. Later on we donated our bathing suits and waded up to an old salt spring, tasted the water, and the same day we went to the Point and ate supper; after which we went home in the boat. Yours sincerely,
LILLY CUMMINGS.

My, but the carpenter is slow. With him, my patience fails; He even stops his work to go And manure his nails.
—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

For getting things done in a rush He does not care a straw; He'll lay his work aside to brush His teeth upon his saw.
—Boston "Transcript."

For laziness there cannot be The equal of that lad; His work neglected now, while he Sits there and reads his ad.
—Columbia "State."

As if that were not bad enough, His time he idly wastes; With rules and saws and other stuff, Just looking through his files.

SCOUTS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

London. One of the swift, unostentatious changes of the war has effected in the aspect of London is the sudden leap of the Boy Scout into ubiquity, writes a correspondent. In something under five weeks he has become an essential feature in the machinery of administration. Ten minutes in Whitehall Place or outside St. James' Palace are enough to convince you that without General Baden Powell's alert young flock to grease the wheels both the War Office and the Prince of Wales' Fund would have run themselves to a standstill long ago.

very early in his training both to submit to and inflict every indignity and discomfort of which the amateur bandager is capable.
One London Scout was asked the other day to bring home some valuable furs from Paris; another went over and sheltered home a warbound tourist; others, of special linguistic powers, are in demand as interpreters, and recent requisitions a little out of the common have been for a Scout band to hearten recruits (supplied at less than twelve hours' notice).

THE SCOUT AS OFFICE BOY.

Of course these are all in a sense emergency duties. The Scouts employed are boys over school age, for various reasons out of work. Their pay is varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a day. Like Lord Kitchener's army, they are in their jobs for the most part "during the war only." All the same the possibility of something more inevitably suggests itself. With his slouch hat and neckerchief and khaki shirt, the Scout puts on qualities of application and courtesy and resolution that flourish far less kindly inside a whitish collar and a shiny-elbowed coat.
Is the Scout going to oust the office-boy? There are a dozen reasons why he should, and his uniform would give a touch of the picturesque to the frostiest city chambers. From the employer's point of view the gain would be considerable, but the Scout Headquarters, anxious to compete neither with office-boys nor district messengers, are giving their protégés no direct encouragement to tread those particular paths to prosperity.

Nevertheless, a number of the boys engaged as messengers — they teach themselves typewriting, by the way, on an old machine in a corner of the London headquarters office — have been offered good positions as junior clerks, and filled them with full success. It is a development worth watching and considering.

GUARDING ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPPLY.

At York House the Scout is in the service of the Prince of Wales; at the Savoy he cheerfully assumes charge of the Continent; he is constant duty, day and night, at several police stations, mostly carrying messages in connection with the organization of the Special Constables; while at a certain large electricity station a picked squad of Scouts is on night duty entrusted with responsibilities that mean the difference between light and darkness over a large piece of London.

These are more or less regular ordinary tasks, but the Scout must be ready to turn his hand to anything. He is in great request as the corps vile at First Aid lectures, a role he plays to perfection, for he had to learn

"The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"This is the best day the world has ever seen. To-morrow will be better."—R. A. Campbell.

A gentle heart is like ripe fruit, which bends low, that all may pluck it.

The world likes a hopeful, sunny, buoyant character, shunning gloomy prophets who see only failure and disaster ahead.

KEEP YOUR WORD.

"Europe is in the Valley of the Shadow of Death because the German Emperor broke his word," says Arthur Mee in his "Little Paper."

"Life is not worth living if men break their word. If we cannot believe a man we cannot have dealings with him, either buying or selling. We buy a thing in a shop believing it to be what it is said to be; we take the shopman's word, and if he speaks the truth we buy from him again. If he sells us brass and tells us it is gold, we buy from him no more, and his trade is ruined. Men cannot prosper on a broken word."

"We could have no home to live in if men did not keep their word. We trust our neighbors. They declare themselves friendly, and we believe them. We live side by side with hundreds of people who could rob us or poison us, but they give us peace with us instead, they have given their word, and we believe them. We go to bed at night, because we believe that men will keep their word. We could not travel if men did not keep their word. We go into a strange country and trust our lives and our money to people we have never seen before, perhaps to people whose language we do not understand. But here, also, runs the honorable understanding of men who keep their word. A strange

man takes our bag, another takes our money, another carries an important letter. We go on our way because we trust them all. We take their word.

"There is neither work nor wages for us if we break our word. We work for a week or a month on a promise that our wages will be paid. Men give us their labor, and we give them ours, because we pledge our word. We put our watch at the watchmaker's, we trust a man with an important piece of information, we risk our very lives, on the promise of a word.

"A nation trusts its people, keeping police for those who break their word. And a nation trusts other nations, binding itself to do certain things so that there may be order and good government and understanding in the world. England, France, and Germany gave their word to Belgium, and Belgium trusted them. Germany broke her word, and asked England to break hers. But England will not lie. She is too proud to break her word. She is fighting against the broken word that would destroy our homes, our trade, our freedom, and the good name that is so dear throughout the world.
"We must be free, or die; and we, who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke, must keep our word."

The BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

Scouts and the War

SCOUTMASTERS' DIARY OF THE WAR

(By Allen Upward.)

British troops. Although ultimately compelled to give way, he only did so on terms which practically entitled him to the honors of the field.

I had left my hotel in the morning with no very definite purpose beyond that of making a formal tender of my services to the newly arrived forces. I began by inquiring for the Intelligence Officer, but no one venturing to answer to that appellation, I was referred to the General's headquarters. These were fixed in the Maritime Station, where the landing of stores was proceeding actively. The Hotel Terminus had undergone strange transformations. According to a notice hung on high, the Chatham Battalion had effected a lodgment there. A Union Jack marked the small room in which Sir George Aston was carrying on business as usual.

GATHERING OF THE SCOUTS.

I sat down on a bench outside to await his leisure, and it seemed likely that my wait would be a long one. In the meanwhile there was plenty to see. Up and down on various errands passed

officers and men of every grade from admiral to private, of marines; the wharf was crowded with piles of ammunition cases, kit-bags and other necessities for the troops; two signal stations were sending and receiving messages; and across the river the great yellow airship could be seen in her moorings.

At once my presence began to attract Scouts from all quarters, as an army on the march is said to attract the vultures of the desert. Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts came flocking round me, begging to be enlisted for the service of the English Army. And almost simultaneously with their appearance applications for aid began to pour in from our men. It was useless to stand on form. In a moment I found myself Acting Scoutmaster of Ostend, on active service with the British Field Force.

One of my first clients was a quartermaster, who was authorized to obtain six waggon loads from a certain place in the town, to carry off the ammunition. I supplied him with a guide, and when he came back the Scout was posted at the gateway to direct the waggons when they arrived. Time passed, and they did not arrive. At last a message reached me that the under-chief of the station refused to let the waggons pass in, and objected equally to the admission of my Scouts.

I hurried to the spot, supported by a noble Belgian, the Baron de Vriere, in command of the Sea Scouts. The Under-Chief met us in the gateway, forbade me to bring my boys to the station, and ordered the gates to be shut in the face of the ammunition waggons.

AN OBSTRUCTIVE SCOUTMASTER.

"I am not going to let the English army take possession of the station. Such, as nearly as I can recollect them, were the words of this heroic defiance, which deserves to go down in history. I do not know whether the Under-Chief expected us to unpack the cases,

and carry out the cartridges by hand, or whether he was prepared to send the army to the front with our ammunition.

Forced to recede from this untenable position, he or his myrmidons next raised the question whether there was room for the carts to pass. We measured gateways and carts by means of a waggoneer's whip, and found there was ample room. Then the Under-Chief made his last stand. He would admit the carts but not the horses. I hurried to an officer and obtained a squad to draw the carts. They rolled through in triumph, and in the end the ammunition was got off.

The Under-Chief sought to avenge this partial reverse by maintaining his ban on my young aides. I parleyed with him, and we reached a compromise by which I was allowed to retain two Scouts within the station, while the others remained outside within call. Unluckily the Under-Chief's ban was immediately beside General Aston's temporary office; and from this strong position he was able to annoy me with success. Every time a Scout, returning from an errand, raised our number for a moment beyond that fixed by the protocol, the Under-Chief made a sortie, like the Belgian army from Antwerp, and dispersed us in confusion.

ALL SORTS OF SERVICES.

In the midst of this harassing warfare I was hard at work organizing my troop, fixing a headquarters, taking down names and qualifications, and obtaining the consent of various persons in authority. At last I felt obliged to apply for reinforcements against my redoubtable foe. They arrived on Saturday in the shape of a party of Belgian soldiers, who let my boys come and go freely, and afford me all possible aid and countenance.

Honor to the brave! If the Under-Chief has surrendered it has been only to his own countrymen. The Belgian flag has not been lowered.

As for myself, I am acting by turns as interpreter, money-changer, arbitrator, and general adviser and maid-of-all-work. I have had the honor of procuring the commander a razor-strop, and the medical staff a map of Ostend and its environs, for which the shops had been searched in vain, but which happened to be in possession of the father of one of my Scouts, a captain in the Belgian army. At the request of an indignant general, I persuaded the British officer responsible to hand over a prisoner, suspected of being a German spy, to the gendarmery instead of to the civil police, as had been intended. Later on, the Belgian soldiers warned me against a suspect among the Scouts themselves, though fortunately not on my list. The suspect proved to be a mine about 3ft. high; however, I cautioned him not to hang about near the British troops.

Meanwhile the British Marines and the Belgian Scouts have fraternized. A stream of messengers goes to and fro all day bringing tobacco and ice-creams, and whatever else the soldiers ask for, and in return half the Scouts in Ostend are now proudly wearing the badge of the globe and laurel.

(To be Continued.)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

DOROTHY'S SPEECH

The Christmas dinner at Grand-mamma's was over, and all the family seemed bursting with good cheer and happiness.
Aunt Betty had written dinner cards for each one, a verse, a rhyme, a joke, a conundrum. All had been read, over the nuts and raisins, and it was with much jollity and laughter that they rose and passed into the old sitting room, where the fire burned in the ancestral Franklin, before which so many of the name of Webster had dreamed of the future or mused over the past.
"Now it's the children's turn," said Aunt Betty; "each one must speak a piece."
Then there were some half-hearted protests from the youngsters, some urging from the elders, and Jesse, aged eight, resplendent in his new blue suit, clambered up into the big mission chair, made a hasty bow and recited:
"Twas the night before Christmas,
When my mamma said to me,
'You forget to make your last bow.'
Said Aunt Betty, as she passed him by the door:
'My dears, success moved little Betty to emulation. He ran across the room and tried his best to climb into the big chair. At last, he was lifted up, hot and panting, his merry face laughing at every pore. He waited for no formalities, but dashed right in.
'Hey didda, didda, de tat an' de fidda. De tow damped ober de moon. De itta damped ober de toe tuch port. An' de dis' wan away wid de 'poon. 'poon. POON!"
Such a storm of applause greeted this effort that brave little Betty scrambled down and ran and hid his head in Mamma's lap.
"Now, it's Dorothy's turn. Come, little Dumplings."
"Dorothy had a nice new speech. Aunt Betty wrote it for her."

"Come, Dorothy, say it for Grand-mamma."
But Dorothy, lifted up into the big chair, grew suddenly shy; she put her finger in her mouth, hung her head, and when urged to speak, only shook her head.
"Oh please, Dorothy, say it for Grand-mamma; don't be afraid."
Aunt Betty came and knelt beside her. "Say it for Aunt Betty, darling; never mind the others, just say it to Aunt Betty, as you did yesterday."
Still the words did not come, and it looked as if tears were coming instead.
"When I go over to Grand-mamma's house," prompted Aunt Betty; "try, dear, and then I'll give you a big, big fig."
Thus stimulated, Dorothy forgot her audience, and, with a sudden burst, began to reel off:
"When I do ober to Dranna's house, My Dranna says, 'Hello!'
Her name is 'Dorothy.'
My! how de chille does drow!
An' nen she tates me on her rap,
An' astes how's 'litle brudder,
An' what's my mamma workin' at,
An' would I lite some shudder?"
When I do ober to Dranna's house, My Dranna says, 'Hello!'
Where did you tum from, Dorothy?
Dat's what I want to know.
An' nen he astes if I like de dawd,
An' where did I det de hat,
An' says he'll show me de litle pids,
An' what do I tink ob dat?"
When I do ober to Dranna's house, My Aunt魏 says, 'Hello!'
You darlin' 'litle dumplin'!
An' nen she huses me so
Dat I can't bweave, an' says we'll go
To wide da afternoon,
An' she's made a new dress por my doll
She'll show me pity soon.
"When I do ober to Dranna's house, Aunt Betty says, 'Hello!'
An' nen she brushes up my hair,
An' nen she lisses my bow,
An' nen she shows me the 'nary bird,

An' says if I'll say 'pease,'
She'll let me tate her picture-book,
But dat I mustn't tease.
"I lite to do to Dranna's house.
For each one says, 'Hello!'
An' dey have nosing esse to do,
But ast me what I'm trying to do,
An' hear me say my speeches;
An' when I've finished sayin' dis,
Somebody'll div me peaches."
A soft and tender clapping of hands followed this supreme effort, such plaudits as "O you dear little thing," "Isn't she too sweet," and "How fast the water disappears every day? Where has it gone? Perhaps you think it has evaporated? But no; the bulb has used it all—has drunk it all! Very soon something begins to happen at the top of the bulb. Right in the middle it begins to open. Then the little fresh green leaves begin to peep out. At the top of the first little leaves are hard pointed white tips. Do you know what these are for? Well, I will tell you.
But first, I must not forget to say that as soon as the little white tips begin to show the plant should be brought gradually to the light, afterwards giving it pieces of light, air and perhaps a little sunshine, but not too much.
Now all hyacinths are grown in water; some of them grow in pots of earth or in boxes of earth, and often outdoors. When the bulb starts to grow underground the leaves want to get out where the sunshine is, and they use their little sharp ends to cut through the ground.
Now, if you will look very closely you will see the little buds in the open spaces between the leaves. After the leaves get to be quite big, and almost stop growing, the stalk upon which the buds grow keeps on growing, until it gets to be much taller than the leaves. Then the buds open into beautiful red or pink or blue or white and fill the atmosphere with their fragrance.
There are many other plants like these that grow from bulbs. They are called bulbous plants. And they are all very interesting to raise in the

A FLOWER THAT WILL GROW IN A GLASS.

Why? Why it wakes up, of course! After that you must not touch it for if you do it will die. At first, after about a week, a tiny little white root begins to grow out of the bottom of the bulb. Then another commences to grow, and another, and another, until there is a whole fringe of little white roots at the bottom. What do you think these roots are for? They are there to drink up the water, and it is the water that the bulbs live on. It makes them grow.
But all this time the plant has been growing down, and as yet it has not grown from the top at all! Have you noticed how fast the water disappears every day? Where has it gone? Perhaps you think it has evaporated? But no; the bulb has used it all—has drunk it all! Very soon something begins to happen at the top of the bulb. Right in the middle it begins to open. Then the little fresh green leaves begin to peep out. At the top of the first little leaves are hard pointed white tips. Do you know what these are for? Well, I will tell you.
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THE FAIRY'S GIFT

"Too bad that tooth isn't out," said Aunt Lizzie.
The ceiling of the room was so low that a grown-up person could touch it with his finger tips.
There was a large open fireplace on one side of the room with a wide, red brick hearth. Here on fall and winter evenings apples were roasted and nuts cracked in the fire.
Betty was just coming from a most fascinating card, which was built into the wall beside the fireplace. It reached from the floor to the ceiling and was divided in the middle.
Down below it was Betty's doll house, and this was furnished with beds, chairs and tables that had once belonged to Aunt Lizzie.
Betty crossed the room and peered herself in a tiny chair. She was six years old. Apparently her doll needed a great deal of attention, for she never answered her aunt's remarks.
Betty's mamma had been to Aunt Lizzie a few hours before with a worried look on her face and had said: "Oh, Lizzie, I don't know what I shall do. That tooth is so loose I am afraid to have her go to bed for fear she may swallow it, and she won't let me touch it."
"Leave her with me a little while and I will see what I can do," answered Aunt Lizzie.
There was silence in the room. Aunt Lizzie sewed and watched Betty as she stood on the sofa holding her doll up to examine a highly colored picture of a barnyard scene.
A plough horse coming home from the fields, driven by a small boy with very blue trousers, was receiving a hearty welcome from hens, chickens, ducks, kittens and a noisy dog. A barefoot boy was pumping water into a trough for some extremely red cows.
"Why, auntie, I don't! It will hurt me."
"Just a minute, and anyone could stand a little pain for the fairy's gift."
"Fairy's gift! Oh, auntie, what do you mean?"
Betty's eyes sparkled and her cheeks grew pink, for she loved fairies.
"Let me look at your tooth. I won't touch it, and I'll tell you of what happened to me when I was a little girl."
"I had a tooth just as loose as yours. I was crying, for I didn't want it out. Uncle Harry, who was just home from college, told me if I would put my hands behind my back he would put a thread around it, and if I would let him give one pull it would come out. Then before I went to bed I must put my tooth on a flatiron under the kitchen stove, and the fairies would come in the night and take it away and leave a five-cent piece."
"Did you let him pull it out, auntie, and did you find the money?" cried Betty, breathlessly.
"Certain I did."
"Do you suppose the fairies would do that now? It's a long time since you were a little girl."
"I don't think there is the least doubt about it. I will ask your mamma to let me unplug your tooth, and we will put the tooth on the iron together. Perhaps she might let you sleep in my room, and we could go down early in the morning before anyone was up and see if the fairies had left the money."
"Oh, roody-roody. I will run and ask mamma, and if she says 'yes,' I will let you put the thread on right off."
Away flew Betty, and in a few minutes was back crying eagerly:
"Put it on quick, auntie. I am going to stand so still, for mamma wants me to be brave little girl."
A short time later Betty stood with the tiny tooth in her hand.
"Why, auntie, it didn't hurt one bit, and now I can hardly wait for bedtime to come."
Early next morning two white figures stole softly down the quaint old stairway that led into the kitchen, and there on the flat-iron under the stove they found a fairy's gift—
The Christian Register.

THE FIRST TANGLE.

Once in an Eastern palace wide,
A little child sat weaving.
So patiently her task she plied,
The men and women at her side,
Flocked round her, almost weeping.
"How is it, little one," they said,
"You always work so cheerfully?
You never seem to break your thread,
Or snarl, and tangle it, instead
Of working smooth and clearly."
"Our weaving gets so worn and soiled,
For all we've fretted, wept and toiled,
We know the lovely pattern's spoiled,
Before the king has spoken."
The little child looked in their eyes,
So full of care and trouble;
And pity chased the sweet surprise
That flitted her own, as sometimes flies
The rainbow in a bubble.
"I only go and tell the King,
For all we've fretted, and meekly;
"You know, he said, in everything—
"Why, so do we," they cried, "we bring
Him all our troubles weekly."
She turned her little head aside:
A moment let them wrangle;
"Ah, but," she softly then replied,
"I go and get the knot untied,
At the first little tangle."
Oh, little children, weavers all!
Our broidery we spangle!
With many a tear that need not fall,
If on our King we would but call,
At the first little tangle.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH

BY CHARLES READE.

The variety of life, the vigor of action, the strain of forward and easy mastery displayed at every step in every stage of the fiction, would of themselves be enough to place "The Cloister and the Hearth" among the very greatest masterpieces of narrative.

RECAPITULATION OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

More than four hundred years ago Elias and Catharine, his wife, lived in the little town of Germond, Holland. Elias was a dealer in cloth, silk and leather, but in the profits of his business went in giving his family a good start in the world. Four of his nine children he provided for, and three remained at home. Cornelius, the eldest, who was married to the daughter of a rich merchant, was the youngest, and he, too, was provided for. The other six children, three boys and three girls, were left to their own devices. The eldest, Gerard, was a natural artist, and he was trained in the art of painting. He was a great success, and he was married to a rich girl. The other five children were also successful in their respective professions.

and he would burn our convent to the ground, were we to take her by force. "Moreover, souls will not be saved by brute force," said Clement. While they were talking Jerome came up, and Clement persuaded him to lie at the convent that night. But when in the morning Clement told him he had a long talk with the abess, and that he had promised her to try and win back her nun, Jerome objected. Clement, however, was no longer a mere pupil. He stood firm, and at last they agreed that Jerome should go forward, and secure their passage in the next ship for England, and Clement be allowed time to make his well-meant but idle experiment.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

"Mistress, they all say he is dead." "No, they. They feel me still with hopes." "Ay, to your face, but behind your back they all say he is dead." At this revelation Margaret's tears began to flow, but recovering herself, and laying her hand on his shoulder, said solemnly, "Luke, he is not dead. My poor father, when he was a-dying, said to mother and me—he was sitting in that very chair where you are now, and mother was as might be here, and I was yonder making a sleeve—said he, 'I see him! I see him! Just so. Not like a failing man at all, but all of fire.' So, sorely disfigured on a great river—coming this way."

"Ah, Luke, if you were a woman, and had the feeling for me you think you have, you would pity me, and find him for me. Take a thought! The father of my child!" "Alack, I would if I knew how," said Luke. "But how can I?" "Nay, of course you cannot. I am mad to think it. But oh, if any one really cared for me, they would: that is all I know." Luke reflected in silence for some time. "The old folk all say dying men can see more than living things. Let me think: for my mind cannot gallop like this. On a great river! Well, the Maas is a great river. If it was the Maas, he would have been here by this time. The Rhine is a great river, greater than the Maas; and very long. I think it will be the Rhine." "And so do I, Luke; for Denys bade him come down the Rhine. But even if it is, he may turn off before he comes to his birthplace. He does not pine for me as I think; that is clear. Luke, do you not think he has deserted me?" "It looks very like it; what a fool the man is!" "What do you know?" objected Margaret impudently. "Let me think again," said Luke. "I cannot gallop."

The result of this meditation was this. He knew a station about sixty miles up the Rhine, where all the public boats put in; and he would go to that station, and try and catch the boat that would take him to the fashion of the day, and sealed over the knot. "Pumph!" said Luke, "And if," asked he, gravely, "you seapraiser shall read thy letter, and hear me tell him how thou pinest for him, and yet being a traitor, or a mere idiot, will not turn to thee—what shall become of me then? Must I die a bachelor, and thou fare lonely to do us grave, neither maid, wife, nor widow?" Margaret panted with fear and emotion at this terrible piece of good sense, and the plain question which followed it. But at last she faltered out, "If, which our Lady be merciful to me, and forbid—Oh! if he should read my letter, and hear thy words, and sweet Luke, he just and fatherless, fatherless. Oh, Luke, can he be so cruel?" "I'll try, if I don't fling myself and my child into the Maas. Do not go, Luke! do not think of going! 'Tis all madness from first to last."

CHAPTER LXXXIII. The Hearth. "Eli," said Catherine, "answer me one question like a man, and I'll ask no more to-day. What is wormwood?" "Answer it yourself." "And shall. Wormwood is—to have two in the house—a doing nothing, but waiting for thy shoes and mine." Eli groaned. "Methinks waiting for their best friend's coffin, that and nothing to do, are enough to make them worse than Nature meant. Why not set them up somewhere, to give 'em a chance?" "Eli said he was willing, but afraid they would drink and gamble their very shelves away."

"Nay," said Catherine, "don't take me for a simpleton! Of course I mean to watch them at starting, and drive them off a loose rein, as the saying is." "Where did you think of? Not here; to divide our own custom." "Not likely, I say Rotterdam against the world. Then I could start them." "Oh, self-deception! The true motive of all this was to get near little Gerard."

"After many discussions and eager promises of amendment on these terms from Cornelius and Sybrandt, Catherine went to Rotterdam shop-hunting, and took Kate with her. Luke Peterson was always asking Margaret what he could do for her. The answer used to be in a sad tone, "Nothing, Luke, nothing." "What, you are no cleverer, can you think of nothing for me to do for you?" "Nothing, Luke, nothing."

CHAPTER LXXXIV. The Cloister. "The two friars reached Holland from the south just twelve hours after Luke started up the Rhine. About twenty miles above the station Luke was making for, Clement landed to preach in a large village; and towards the end of his sermon he noticed a grey nun weeping. He spoke to her kindly, and asked her what was her grief. "Nay," said she, "tis not for my lost friend. Thy tears reminded me of what she was, and what she is, and poor wretch. But you are a Dominican, and I am a Franciscan nun." "It matter little, my sister, if we are both Christians, and if I can aid thee in aught." The nun looked in his face, and said, "These are strange words, but methinks they are good; and thy lips are moist, most eloquent. I will tell thee our grief." She then let him know that a young nun, the darling of the convent, and her bosom friend, had been lured away from her vows, and into sin, and was actually living in a small inn as chambermaid, in reality as a decoy. She added, "Anywhere else we might, by kindly violence, force her away from perdition. But this innkeeper was the servant of the fierce baron on the height there, and hath his eye on all."

Its tender truthfulness of sympathy, its ardent and depth of feeling, the constant sweetness of its humor, the frequent passion of its pathos, are qualities in which no other tale of adventure can be rivalled. —Algeron Charles Swinburne.

The men came running in with threatening looks. The friar rushed at them crucifix in hand. "Forbear," he cried, in a stentorian voice. "The hand that touches her to stay here, it shall wither, his body shall be unburied, and his soul shall rot in eternal fire. They shrank back as if a flame had met them. "And thou—miserable panderer!" He did not end the sentence in words, but seized the man by the neck, and strove as a lion in his moments of hot excitement, whirled him furiously from the door and sent him all across the room, pitching head foremost on to the stone floor; then tore the door open and carried the screaming girl out into the road. "Hush! poor panderer," he gasped; "they dare not molest thee on the highroad. Away!" The landlord lay terrified, half stunned, and bleeding; and Mary, saw no more of him. Of the road he bade her observe his impotency. "Hilberto," said he, "we have spoken of thy faults; now for mine. My choler is ungovernable; furious. It is by the grace of God I am not a murderer. I repent the next moment; but a moment too late is all too late. Mary, had the curls laid finger on thee, I should have scattered their brains with my crucifix. Oh, I know myself; go to; and tremble at myself. There lurketh a wild beast beneath this black gown of mine."

"Alas, father," said Mary, "were you other than I had been lost. To take me from that place needed a man wary as a fox; yet bold as a lion." Clement reflected. "This much is certain: God closeth well his fleshly instruments; and with imperfect hearts doeth his perfect work. Glory be to God!" When they were near the convent Mary suddenly stopped, and seized the friar's arm, and began to cry. He looked at her kindly, and told her she had nothing to fear. It would be the happiest day she had ever spent. He then made her sit down and compose herself till he should return. He entered the convent, and desired to see the abess. "My sister, give the glory to God; Mary is at the gate." The astonishment and delight of the abess were unbounded. She yielded at once to Clement's earnest request that the road of penitence might be smoothed at first to this unstable wanderer, and after some opposition, she entered heartily into his views as to her actual reception. Clement went slowly back and seating himself by Mary soothed her fears. He then led her round the building to the abess's postern. As they went they heard musical instruments and singing. "Tis a feast-day," said Mary; "and I come to mar it." "Hardly," said Clement, smiling; "seeing that you are the queen of the feast."

"What on earth is that for?" said Janet, in some uneasiness. "Sweetheart," whispered the visitor, with a mysterious air, "it is that God may not see us." "Madman," said Janet; "think you a wooden shutter can keep out his eye?" "My sister, give the glory to God; Mary is at the gate." The astonishment and delight of the abess were unbounded. She yielded at once to Clement's earnest request that the road of penitence might be smoothed at first to this unstable wanderer, and after some opposition, she entered heartily into his views as to her actual reception. Clement went slowly back and seating himself by Mary soothed her fears. He then led her round the building to the abess's postern. As they went they heard musical instruments and singing. "Tis a feast-day," said Mary; "and I come to mar it." "Hardly," said Clement, smiling; "seeing that you are the queen of the feast."

CHAPTER LXXXV. The Hearth. And that letter was one of those simple, touching appeals only her sex can write to those who have used them cruelly, and they love them. She began by telling him of the birth of the little boy and the comfort he had been to her in all the distress of mind his long and strange silence had caused her. She described the little Gerard minutely, not forgetting the mole on his little cheek. "How you any one that hath the like on his? if you only saw him you could not choose but be proud of him; all the mothers in the street do envy me; but I the wives; for thou comest not to us. My own Gerard, some say thou art dead. But if thou wert dead, how could I be alive?" The letter continued in this strain, and concluded with a word of reproach or doubt as to his faith and affection. And of this letter she made soft Luke the bearer.

CHAPTER LXXXVI. The Hearth. Meantime Margaret paid the price of false hopes, and elevation of spirits; by falling into deeper despondency. She was found in this state by Joan Kettel.

CHAPTER LXXXVII. The Cloister. "Why, father, if he is alive I have got a letter for him." "Humph!" said Jerome. "I am sorry for it. However, the flesh is weak. Well, my son, he you seek will be here by the next boat, or the next boat after. And if he chooses to answer to that name—After all, I am not the keeper of his conscience." "Good father, one plain word, for Heaven's sake. This Gerard Eliasosen of Teroug—is he alive?" "Humph! Why, certes, he that went by that name is alive."

CHAPTER LXXXVIII. The Hearth. Meantime Margaret paid the price of false hopes, and elevation of spirits; by falling into deeper despondency. She was found in this state by Joan Kettel.

This good woman came in radiant with an idea. "Margaret, I know the cure for this ill; the hermit of Gouda, a wondrous holy man. Why, he can tell who is coming, when he is in the mood." "Ay, I have heard of him," said Margaret hopefully. Joan with some difficulty persuaded her to walk out as far as Gouda, and consult the hermit. They took some butter and eggs in a basket, and went to his cave. What had made the pair such fast friends? Joan some six weeks ago fell ill. Joan ran weeping to Margaret to borrow some linen to make his shroud. "Let me see him," said Margaret. She came in and felt his pulse. "Ah!" said she, "I doubt they have not got to the root. Open the window! Art stifling him; now chance all his linen." "Alack, woman, what for? Why foul more linen for a dying man?" objected the medieval wife. "Do as thou art bid," said Margaret dully, and left the room. Joan somehow found herself doing as she was bid. Margaret returned with her apron full of a flowering herb. She made a decoction, and took it to the patient; and before going to the bedside, took a spoonful here and there, and smacked her lips hyperbolically. "That is fair," said he, with a feeble attempt at humor. "Why, 'tis sweet, and now 'tis bitter." She engaged him in conversation as soon as he had taken it. This bitter-sweet stayed by him. Seeing which she bade on it a cord be built, and with the patience of her sex she coaxed his body out of Death's grasp; and set Jeron Kettel on his legs again.

Margaret and Joan, then, reached the hermit's cave, and faced their present on the little platform. Margaret then applied her mouth to the aperture, made for that purpose, and she and the hermit drew in their breath and edge of the best; and I, a poor deserted girl, wife, yet no wife, and mother of the sweetest babe, come to pray thee tell me whether he is quick or dead, true to his vows or false." A faint voice issued from the cave: "Trouble me not with the things of earth, but send me a holy friar. I am dying." "Alas!" cried Margaret. "Is it even so, poor soul? Then let us in to help thee." "Saints forbid! This is a woman's voice. Send me a holy friar."

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very comfortably in a trench-dug for them, he added, by the French; they were too wary to dig trenches after a twenty-eight-mile march. The German artillery was altogether out of range until the aeroplane came. It came right over them and it was fired at many times but was not hit, and then it went back to the German lines again, and the German artillery found the range very quickly—and they had to clear out. It happened several times until at last the aeroplane did not appear again. He did not know if it was hit; rather thought not—thought it was a very plucky devil who drove it; rather suggested by his manner that he hoped the plucky devil had, after all, escaped. He was still more amused, though always very quietly, at the comparative inefficiency of the German artillery. One comparative something, as we can judge by the list of casualties. But it was not nearly so good as our own. It was either too high or too low, and the shells dug deep into the ground and did not explode or lost half their explosive force through being so deep in the ground. It was very fortunate, he reflected, amidst that he was personally escaped the artillery fire—it was a remarkable feat that "got" him, just below the shoulder. I asked him how it felt to be wounded. I was once grazed by a Mauser bullet myself, and in my case it burnt—burnt like a red-hot poker. But my Highlander said it did not hurt him at all—at the time. He was standing up when it happened. He said it as though he had been standing up and stretching himself, and he insisted on knocking him down—a regular knock-out blow—but it did not hurt and at first he could not make out what had happened until he saw that he was bleeding. Then, and not until then, he felt pain—a sharp, rheumaticy pain, and began to feel weak and sick and finally collapsed. He was something of a philosopher, and he insisted on you did not feel a wound if you could not see that you were wounded. I suggested that it would hurt you if you fell into a ditch in the dark and broke, for instance, an arm. He smiled his slow, quiet smile and said that he could only speak from what he knew; but he let me see very plainly that if his arm must be broken he would very much prefer it to happen in the dark.

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in the interests of a better understanding now, and subsequently, to state to you the grounds on which we, whose obligations to Germany, personal and professional, are simply inalienable, have felt it our duty to support the British Government in its declaration of war against the land and people we love so well. We are not actuated by any preference for France over Germany, still less by any preference for Russia over Germany. The preference lies entirely the other way. Next to the peoples that speak the English tongue, there is no people in the world that stands so high in our affection and admiration as the people of Germany. Several of us have studied in German universities. Many of us have enjoyed warm personal friendship with your fellow-countrymen. All of us owe an immeasurable debt to German theology, philosophy, and literature. Our sympathies are in matters of the spirit so largely German that nothing but the very strongest reasons could ever lead us to contemplate the possibility of hostile relations between Great Britain and Germany. Next to the peoples that speak the English tongue, there is no people in the world that stands so high in our affection and admiration as the people of Germany. Several of us have studied in German universities. Many of us have enjoyed warm personal friendship with your fellow-countrymen. All of us owe an immeasurable debt to German theology, philosophy, and literature. Our sympathies are in matters of the spirit so largely German that nothing but the very strongest reasons could ever lead us to contemplate the possibility of hostile relations between Great Britain and Germany. Next to the peoples that speak the English tongue, there is no people in the world that stands so high in our affection and admiration as the people of Germany. 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PREMIER ASQUITH'S STIRRING SPEECH IN LONDON'S HISTORIC GUILDHALL

In the historic Guildhall, the Lord Mayor of London presided over the first of the great meetings which it has been arranged to hold in the capital cities of the United Kingdom in order to arouse the manhood of the nation to the call to arms. The hall was crammed to overflowing, and the speeches were received with an enthusiasm which betokened a united determination to carry the war to a victorious issue.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Mr. Asquith, who was received with a great outburst of cheering, said: My Lord Mayor and Citizens of London.—It is three and a half years since I last had the honor of addressing in this hall a gathering of the citizens. We then met under the presidency of one of your predecessors, men of all creeds and parties, to celebrate and approve the joint declaration of the two great English-speaking States that for the future any differences between them should be settled, if not by agreement, at least by judicial inquiry and arbitration, and never in any circumstances by war.

BLIND BARBARIAN VENGEANCE

Our eyes would have been turned at this moment with those of the whole civilized world to Belgium, a small State which has lived for more than seventy years under the several and collective guarantee to which we in common with Prussia and Austria were parties, and we should have seen at the instance and by the action of those who guarantee the independence of Belgium, violated her independence and integrity, territory made use of as a highway to the east and the most convenient road to a war of unprovoked aggression against France.

TO CRUSH FREEDOM

That is only a phase—a lurid and illuminating phase in the contest in which we have been called by the mandate of duty and of honor to bear our part. The cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium was, after all, but a step—the first step—in a deliberate policy of the ultimate, and the not far distant aim, was to crush the independence and autonomy of the Free States of Europe.

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—eructa—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills advertisement with logo and text.

ocean routes have been disposed of, as they will be disposed of very soon—(cheers)—it will achieve for British and neutral commerce, passing backwards and forwards, from and to every part of our Empire, a security as complete as it has ever enjoyed in the days of unbroken peace.

CALL FOR UNITED EFFORT

In regard to the Army there is call for a new, a continuous, a determined, and a united effort. For, as the world goes on, we shall have not merely to replace the wastage caused by casualties, not merely to maintain our military power at its original level, but we must, if we are to play a worthy part, enlarge its scale, increase its numbers, and multiply many times its effectiveness as a fighting instrument.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE

Let me now just for a moment turn to the actual situation in Europe. How do we stand? For the last ten years, we have believed to be happy and well-considered friendly and increasing relations with the two Powers, France and Russia, with whom, in days gone by, we have had in various parts of the world occasions for constant friction, and now again for possible conflict.

It is, I venture to think a very superficial criticism which suggests that under his guidance the policy of this country has ignored still less that it has contracted and hampered the Concert of Europe. It is little more than a year ago that under his presidency, in the stress and strain of the Balkan Crisis, the Ambassadors of all the Great Powers met here day after day curtailing the area of possible differences, reconciling warring ambitions and aims, and preserving against almost incalculable odds the general harmony.

GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY

And with whom does the responsibility rest—(Cries of "The Kaiser!")—for this refusal and for all the illimitable wrong which now confronts the world? One Power and one Power only, and that Power—Germany. (Loud cries.) That is the fount and origin of this world-wide catastrophe. We are persevering to the end. No one who has not been confronted as we were with the responsibility of determining the issues of peace and war, can realize the strength and energy and persistency with which we are engaged here. We are persevered by every expedient the diplomacy could suggest, straining almost to the breaking point our most cherished friendships and obligations, even to the last making effort upon effort, and hoping against hope.

QUARTER OF MILLION MEN

Mobilization was ordered on the 4th of August, immediately afterwards Lord Kitchener issued his call for 100,000 recruits for the Regular Army, which has been followed by a second call for another 100,000. The response up to-day gives us between 250,000 to 300,000. (Cheers.) I am glad to say that London has done its share. The total number of Londoners accepted is not less than 42,000. (Cheers.) I need hardly say that that appeal involves no disparagement or discouragement of the Territorial Force. The number of units in that force who have volunteered for foreign service is most satisfactory and grows every day. We look to them with confidence to increase their numbers, to perfect their organization and training, and to play efficiently the part which has always been assigned to them, both offensive and defensive, in the military system of the Empire.

WORK OF THE NAVY

As regards the Navy, I am sure my right hon. friend (Mr. Winston Churchill) will tell you there is happily little more to be done. I do not flatter it when I say that its superiority is equally marked in every department and sphere of its activity. (Cheers.) We rely on it with the most absolute confidence, not only to guard our shores against the possibility of invasion, not only to seal up the gigantic battleships of the enemy in the inglorious selection of his own ports—(laughter)—whence, from time to time, he furtively steals forth to sow the seeds of murderous anarchy, which are more fallacious of menace to neutral ships than to the British Fleet.

say anything, except that in my judgment in whatever direction we look there is abundant ground for pride and for confidence. (Cheers.) I say nothing more, because I think we should all bear in mind that we are at present watching the fluctuations of fortune only in the early stages of what is going to be a protracted struggle. We must learn to take long views, and to cultivate, above all, other faculties—those of patience, endurance, and steadfastness.

MR. BALFOUR DEEPLY MOVED

Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered, said: My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen.—There was one sentence in the speech of the Prime Minister which I think must have moved everybody who heard it. He told us that rather than that we should stand aside and not carry out our honorable obligations he would rather see this country blotted out of the page of history. That was an appeal to our honor which must have touched every soul.

UNIONIST PARTY'S SUPPORT

Mr. Bonar Law, who was greeted with prolonged cheering, said: My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It was inevitable that we must be drawn into this world struggle, and the only question was whether we should enter it honorably or be dragged into it with dishonor. This war is a great crime, one of the greatest in history. But it is a crime in which as a nation we have no share. Now, as always for nearly a generation, the cause of peace and of Right against Might, we can say with equal truth to-day: "We know what we are fighting for, and we love what we know." We are fighting for our nation's existence, for everything which nations have always held most dear. But we are fighting for something more—we are fighting for the moral forces of humanity. We are fighting for respect for public law, for the right of public justice, which are the foundation of civilization.

THE SCRAP OF PAPER

The spirit in which this war was entered into was shown clearly in the words addressed to our Ambassador at Berlin by the German Chancellor. "You are going to war," he said, "for a scrap of paper." (Cries of "Shame!") Yes, but a scrap of paper with which was bound up a solemn obligation, and with that obligation the honor of a great nation—a scrap of paper in which was involved also the right to independence, to liberty, even to existence of all the small nations of the world. It is for that scrap of paper that the Belgian soldiers have fought and died, that the Belgian people by what they have done, and by what they have endured, have won for themselves immortal fame. (Cheers.) It is for that scrap of paper and all that it means that we, too, have already watered with the blood of our sons the fair fields of France, and for which we shall conquer or perish.

APPEAL TO MANHOOD

This is, as the Prime Minister said, a moral and a spiritual conflict. Believe me, in the long run the moral and the spiritual are stronger than the material forces. The object of this meeting, and of the speech to which we have just listened, is to appeal to the manhood of our country to rally once again round the old flag. (Cheers.) That appeal will not be made, is not being made, in vain. Our people had only to realize, as at first they did not quite realize, what were the issues at stake, to come forward with all the spirit of their fathers. That lesson is being taught now by the knowledge that but for the close shield of the Navy, the shield which if we fail to conquer cannot save us, our fate to-day would be the fate of Belgium. It is being taught above all by the accounts, meagre though they are, of what has been done by the German Army, outnumbered by nearly three to one, were undefeated and unbroken. (Cheers.) When the story of that fight comes to be written it is my belief that it will form as glorious a page as is to be found in the whole annals of our history. (Cheers.) The men will come. There is no doubt of that. (Cheers.) Everywhere I find the same spirit. Everyone asking, "What can I do to help my country?" The men will come. (Cheers.) There is one thing more only which I should like to say. Many of those whom I am addressing are, like the Prime Minister and myself, unable to take our place in the fighting line. It is not right, it is not fair, that we should make an appeal for sacrifices to the

patriotism of those only who are able and willing to fight our battles. An equal sacrifice is demanded of those who remain behind. Let us not as a Government merely but as a nation realize our obligation and make it good, and keep it, that no dependent of any man who is fighting our battles shall go hungry, while we have bread to eat. (Cheers.) And let us realize, also, as we have not always realized in the past, that our soldiers are the children of the State, and that they have the first claim upon the resources of our nation. (Cheers.)

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WHAT THE NAVY WILL DO

Mr. Churchill, who had a tremendous reception, said: My Lord Mayor and Citizens of London.—You may rely with good confidence on the strength and efficiency of our naval defence. (Cheers.) That defence will enable you to live and work and draw the means of life and power from the uttermost ends of the earth. (Cheers.) It will give you the time and it will give you the means to which this country must wield before this struggle is brought to its conclusion. Sure I am of this, that you have only to endure to conquer. (Cheers.) You have only to persevere to save yourselves and to save all those who rely on you. (Cheers.) You have only to go right on to the end, and be the struggle short or be it long victory will be found. (Cheers.)

THE TERRORS OF WAR

Letters From Stricken Belgium and France. Extracts from a letter written in English from a young Belgian officer, Jean de Lauier, belonging to the "Chasseur a Cheval de la Garde Civique" de Ghent, written September 2nd, and received in England on September 7th:—

A SOLDIER'S STORY

Yes! We are in terrible days for our poor little Belgium. The papers say the truth. Germans are acting like fierce and savage barbarians against us. They burn and bombard old towns like Malines and Louvain, and many villages are only ruined to-day. But they also kill poor innocent people who did no harm. They destroy their homes and steal what they can. This is the truth.

BETTER LAWS FOR ENGLISH SCHOOLS

Letchworth, England, September 14.—In the course of a paper on "Further Education in England" read before the International Education Congress, which met at Letchworth recently, J. H. Reynolds late director of the Manchester technical school, said the question demanded the consideration of the present condition of elementary education in England from the point of view of its methods and subjects and of the time given to the education of the child.

INDIA OFFERS HER LOYAL ASSISTANCE

London, September 23.—Offers of assistance from the many States of India continue to pour in. The Viceroy reports that contingents of Imperial Service Troops have already been accepted from fifteen States, and that similar offers from ten other States will be accepted if the need arises. The joint offer of four other States, the Viceroy adds, is under consideration. The tribesmen of Kurran and Swat Valley are anxious to participate in behalf of the Empire, and various Maharajas and Arab chiefs in the Aden Hinterland have expressed their loyalty and desire to be of service. The Maharaja of Gwalior has donated 100 motor cars and transports, and \$20,000 for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

ORIGIN OF FAMOUS UHLAN CAVALRY

The Uhlans, of whom we hear so much just now, may be taken as a title descriptive of German cavalry in general. The name has stuck because of the fame which they attained by their dash and bravery during the Franco-German war. But the Uhlans, or, as it is generally spelt now Ulan, are a distinctive corps. The name is by no means distinctively German.

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September 6th, eleven days after. This was written before the town of Vitry-le-Francois, and which turned the tide of war.

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health. We wonder if the general state of affairs is to last much longer. Every one here has confidence and hope, and our soldiers are full of courage, and are in good spirits. We are proud of our allies who are bearing themselves as brothers in trouble. At the side of our mother country valiant nations are taking a place in all French hearts, and they have become sister nations in this terrific conflict, willed and caused by the barbarians; but which, in the end, will, I believe, secure peace and independence for civilized people. The Germans have disgraced themselves by acts of revolting cruelty which make one shudder with horror. The great number of our wounded men are despatched by the enemy who inflict on them the most horrible tortures. This war is hell let loose, and we feel life at this moment to be a frightful nightmare.

Everything is changed in this once quiet little town. The streets are full of motor-buses rushing to and fro, and the motors of the big shops of Paris are used for transporting food supplies to the troops massed at the front. We see many of the English and Russian soldiers, to whom I can assure you a warm appreciative welcome is given. To-day we are feeling terribly anxious for it is thought that a great battle is being fought on the Belgian frontier, but not a word of news is being communicated to us. The suspense is most trying. If only the dawn of another day would rise on a victory for us! Let us not lose hope, but keep a calm and steadfast outlook on the future. As for us we are unfortunately obliged to remain where we have our homes, and the situation is not at all reassuring, but we try to do our best in cheering and comforting one another, and with so many noble examples of heroism before our eyes we are helped to forget our own troubles. It is not without tears that I can read the astounding accounts given by our wounded of all that the Belgians have suffered and sacrificed. This little people have surely won for themselves a glory that the ages can never dim.

PATRIOTIC MOTHER AND SONS

Extract from a letter from J. Auray, written by a French lady of 74 years:—The two eldest sons of my daughter are debarred from active service, because of physical disabilities, but they are waiting from day to day to know in what way they may be called to help. René could be of great use we believe, if he gets placed in the English army, as he speaks English so well. My heartfelt desire is that both young men may render their best service and devotion to their country at this crisis.

LIVING COSTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adelaide, South Australia, September 14.—Some interesting particulars giving the cost of living in 100 towns in Australia have recently been made available by the Commonwealth statistician. The towns were selected as being representative of the various states, and the returns show that taking all the towns, the cost of food and groceries in South Australia is the same as the general average.

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NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE advertisement with logo and text.

LETTERS FROM READERS

A MORATORIUM.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I am pleased to see your paper recommend a moratorium. I don't see what the farmers here will do without something of that kind. I have discussed the matter with men who hold other's notes and failed to find one who was not in favor of it. It could restore confidence and give people peace of mind, so that they could do their work for next year's crop better. The only objectors are the banks and the foreign loan companies. I notice that while the Government is assisting the first named that the banks seem to be pursuing the farmers here with renewed energy for even small amounts. Corporations have no souls. James Owen Brown, Brown and Smith, and Smith some one else. As money is almost impossible to raise, a moratorium would please all, and business go right along.

FARMER.

Alberta, Sept., 1914.

AN INCOME TAX.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Our government has recently given one million bags of flour to Great Britain, which no doubt will be very acceptable. However, one would imagine that with the capital the people of the motherland have to invest throughout the world that it would be an easy matter for them to handle the situation. Many of our Canadian citizens will no doubt have a struggle to keep the wolf from the door during the coming winter. I doubt if the Government will take this matter seriously. Many of our proud homes will silently face starvation rather than ask charity. Our people do not want charity. What they need is to receive the money which they earn and when making purchases to pay only the cost of production. The Opposition in Parliament has suggested an income tax. Such a tax would meet with the approval of the great majority of our people, but I hope that it would be different from the bill lately introduced at Washington on the scale of two percent interest on incomes from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, and three percent on incomes over one hundred thousand. They wish such incomes could easily and ought to pay fifty or seventy-five percent as that money rightly belongs to the people.

L. R. L. BROWN.

INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL OUTLOOK

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—At this important time in the history of the Dominion, permit me to make a few observations and offer the following suggestions for your consideration. In doing so I am satisfied that the men of affairs in Canada who have in the past shown such capacity for development and organization will not fail at this juncture to develop schemes to meet the need.

Now is the time to do the clear thinking and the quiet preparation necessary to meet the emergency likely to arise from the changing conditions with which the country will be confronted during the coming months. Do not wait until they are upon you.

Two general propositions will, I believe, be universally accepted.

1. That Canada cannot afford to have a single idle man or woman. Apart from the fact that the work means food and shelter for the worker (and it may mean nothing more) the need of the Empire calls for every person contributing to her share in the common wealth. Should not we all be working overtime?

2. That work of a directly productive nature should have a first place in your consideration. Failure to organize our civil forces would indicate a failure of the organizing brain power of the country—a state of affairs I cannot conceive. Idleness is at all times waste—at this stage it is a wicked waste.

I am not going to attempt to formulate schemes for meeting the needs of the unemployed, for obviously they will vary according to the local requirements and opportunities, and each community ought to take its share in this matter. But I venture to make the following suggestions, and in doing so, I am assuming that all employees, authorities, will continue to strive to maintain as far as possible normal conditions, and that you will only be called upon to address yourself to the abnormal state created by the war.

1. That without delay all possible public works should be scheduled in three classes—

- (a) Local.
(b) Provincial.
(c) Federal.

and that financial considerations be governed accordingly.

2. That in considering the foregoing projects be given to schemes calling for the minimums of capital expenditure in plant, etc. Utilization of existing implements so long as they are reasonably effective is of more importance at this time than anything else. It would be ten thousand pities if when any special efforts were ended there was nothing left but useless machinery.

3. That special consideration be given to the cultivation of land for immediate production and in preparation for the probable influx of a large number of settlers at the conclusion of the war. The possibility of spade work on city lots and on land in close proximity to cities should not be overlooked.

4. That in all public works so scheduled the ordinary rate of wages be suspended, and that some special scale be applied and, in the last resort, that need only provide for food for the worker and his family.

5. That leaders should come forward prepared to organize the thousands of people throughout Canada who do not feel called upon to fight, but who believe are ready and willing to organize, to sacrifice, to work, and to endure for the safety of the Empire.

6. I venture further to suggest that the present state of affairs call not for charity, but for cool, hard-headed (warm-hearted if you like) business treatment. When that is done, there will be no need for any "by-products" and "missions" to keep the charitable organizations busy.

I pray God to guide you and your colleagues in all your deliberations and that we have a speedy and permanent peace.

DAVID C. LAMB, Commissioner and International Sec., Toronto, Sept. 1914.

DREAM OR PROPHECY?

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Will the whole world be involved in this war? If there is to be any step toward general disarmament after the war, that step would be more easily and effectively taken if all armies, armaments, navies and war chests were exhausted and the Clan Krupp, all men who fatten on war and all men with military ambitions, were out of the world. And if any European country stays out of the war thinking to have a military advantage over its exhausted neighbors, it may find that they all, uniting what forces they have left, will indignantly disarm such nations on the ground that where there is a gun it will go off some time. "The war against war" will have been too costly in life and treasure to stop before all nations have agreed to resort to no more to force for the settlement of international disputes, always, excepting that an international standing army and navy act as notice to enforce by land and sea the laws and judgments of a parliament of nations or of the Hague Tribunal. The nation which, under the guise of neutrality, selfishly stands by watching for an opportunity the better to serve its own selfish ends, will find itself in a turn despised of all Europe, and either gobbled up or severely disciplined by the conquerors. In any case, its "sting," its fighting equipment, will have to be drawn, and the blessing of peace, so dearly bought by the other nations to its advantage, paid for by voluntary or enforced levy in proportion to its individual benefit. Better and more noble, on neutral nations, to fight shoulder to shoulder with those you believe to be in the right than supinely to hide behind your proud neutrality, and watch hundreds of thousands of men slain, and peoples and shrines outraged, because the great opposing forces are so evenly balanced that they can only advance by the rear and over the dead of their enemies. The opposing forces, "tele-coping" each other as surely as any head-on railway collision.

As a matter of fact, most of the neutral nations abutting on the war zone, are on a war zone ready either for defence or acquisition, or to cooperate for honor's sake with the side they favor. Any day may bring the news that one or another has thrown in their lot with one side or the other in the European struggle. And beyond the continent of Europe the tramp of armed men is heard in India in answer to the call of the King Emperor, and the boom of cannon again disturbs the eastern coasts of Africa, and here in our Canada, and wherever the flags of the dual invaders or of the allies float to the breeze—there is a state of war. And will it end? It is not conceivable that Turkish hatred of the Orient may find expression in deeds of violence and outrage to United States citizens, missionaries and charges d'affaires, and that she would have to attend to the matter. Or, by any chance, Germany secured this assembly in Europe and crippled Britain, if by any chance, and navy could mass her armies and navies of the continent of Europe the tramp of armed men is heard in India in answer to the call of the King Emperor, and the boom of cannon again disturbs the eastern coasts of Africa, and here in our Canada, and wherever the flags of the dual invaders or of the allies float to the breeze—there is a state of war.

L. R. L. BROWN.

tion which may be more harmful than error. The difficulty comes in with the Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons which appear weekly in the papers of which a dozen different ones are studied by the class, so that in an open class brought forth good in themselves, but quite out of connection with the lesson and sometimes quite opposed to it.

Take for example the lesson of last Sabbath, "the parable of the ten virgins." Looking at it in all its connections it was evidently intended to teach our Lord's ideal for his servants (or friends) St. John 15: 14, 15, till he comes again. The four worldly virgins who were ready to go in to enjoy the wedding festivities, but not ready for their account, our Lord describes in the explanation (next parable) as unprofitable servants. Notice their selfish and unchristlike conduct to their imprudent sisters. The notes on this lesson in one "ever says." The wise virgins did well to sleep. They had done their duty and sleep would fit them for the marriage ceremonies. Another says, "The cry of the foolish virgin was first to those who obeyed the Christ, 'Give us of your oil!' The wise virgins were not stupid, but they could not give personal purity to another." Another says: "It is with spiritual life our lesson has to do. Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God." Another says, "The conduct of the wise virgins to their imprudent sisters was shameful." Another says, "It proves the hastened away to buy oil at midnight when the market was closed." The quotations are from Canadian, English and American papers. All seem to have overlooked God's inexorable law rooted in His own being.

"For thou must share, if thou wouldst keep. That good thing from above, Ceasing to give, we cease to have. Such is the law of love." The three parables are one. Our Lord's ideal for his saints is loving service "till he come," and the last parable contains his ideal attitude for us in the present depression of the Jewish nation.

Adult Bible class work is gaining in importance in the western world, and the Adult Bible class teacher problem is a very acute. The ministers have all they can do to attend to preaching and pastoral duties, and many classes are languishing for an expert teacher.

DAVID M. ROSS, Strathclair, Man., Sept. 18, 1914.

PRESUMPTIONS.

(Toronto "World.")

Much has been said of the brutality of the German forces in Belgium, a country which should not have been involved in war at all, and which merited nothing but the most considerate treatment from the Germans when they did break their treaty and violate Belgian territory. The wanton destruction of property, both public and private, has been a feature of the German policy, and the only explanation is that it has been the intention of the German Government to drive away the Belgian people or exterminate them, so as to leave Belgium, now that it has been annexed, a German province, ready for settlement by Prussians.

The ethics of the case are exactly those of a highwayman, who demands your property, and if you refuse, punishes you for your non-compliance, by taking your life. There is no moral right whatever in the German methods. In fact, German war philosophers, if we may so describe them, repudiate all ideas of honor and good faith as absurd.

Their idea of war is to conquer, regardless of the merits of the case. The British idea of war is to resist oppression, to maintain freedom, and to spread the reign of law and order. It is founded on truth and justice.

A story has been circulated in the British press, recently, which is sufficiently in contrast with German conceptions of conduct under similar circumstances, to be made familiar. We quote from the London "Chronicle":

It is a passage occurring in Sir William Fraser's "Words on Wellington," and its message will strike you as being curiously up to date for its five-score years. "Before the Battle of Orléans, the bridge over the Gasse de Pan had been praised by the French army. The Duke of Wellington sent a note to Marshal Soult saying that a battle would, of course, take place on the following day, but that, as it was desirable in the interests of the inhabitants of Orléans not to destroy the bridge, he promised that if Marshal Soult would abstain from blowing it up no soldier of the British army should cross it, Soult trusted him, and the bridge is to-day intact."

Wellington was known to be truthful and honorable. Soult was big enough to recognize the character of his antagonist. It is on a basis of this kind that the two nations, once enemies, now allies, have developed. France is regarded as a higher type of civilization than that of Germany, if the best survives, and if the laws of the universe tend to preserve the best, there should be no doubt of the issue of the present conflict.

GERMANY DELIBERATELY PLANNED WAR.

(Winnipeg "Telegram.")

Point is lent to the view of King Albert of Belgium who in an interview has declared that this war was not a mere bolt from the blue, but a deliberately planned campaign of German conquest, by the publication of a book entitled "France In Arms" by Marshal Baron Hornard von Schellendorf, former Prussian minister of war. King Albert, in his interview, has said that because of "certain facts that were disclosed" to him, threatening the peace of Europe, he summoned the Belgian house of parliament in 1912, and in secret session "a drastic military programme (which had been delayed for thirty years, and which King Leopold had advanced in vain) was immediately adopted." That his fears were not ill-founded is made abundantly clear from an extract from Baron von Schellendorf's book, in which he says:

"The next war will be atrocious! Between Germany and France it must be a duel to death. To be or not to be, that is the question that will be asked and will be solved only with the ruin of one of the antagonists. 'Let us not forget the civilizing task which the decrees of Providence have set before us. Just as Prussia has fatally been the ker-

nel of Germany, regenerated Germany will be the kernel of the future western empire. 'And in order that no one should be left in ignorance, we proclaim, at this early date, that our continental mission has a right to proclaim superiority on sea, not only in the North Sea, but also in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Atlantic. We shall therefore absorb one after the other, all the provinces which lie near Prussia; we shall successively annex to our selves Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France-Comte, in France, Northern Switzerland, Livonia, Genoa, Trieste, and Venice; finally the north of the Gallic region, from the Somme to the Loire.'"

"Such a programme, which we give out without fear, is not the word of a madman; the empire we wish to found will not be a dream. We now have in hand the means to realize it."

It only remains to add that the book gains authority from the circumstance that Baron von Schellendorf is a personal friend and has long enjoyed the favor and confidence of the Kaiser.

MODERN BULLETS.

(From New York "Medical Journal.")

The various bullets used by armies of civilized nations admit of being grouped in three classes. One of these classes of projectiles is called the reduced caliber, jacketed bullet. The second class includes the leaden balls in chamber and the blunt nosed bullet formerly in use in the British army and subsequently used by the Serbians. To the third class belong the expanding bullets, the soft nosed bullet and the dum dum bullet. Some authorities speak of the first class as the pointed bullet. It has less stopping power than the other two. The greater part of the nations of the world use the ogival bullet, a pointed bullet whose tip forms an obtuse angle like an arch.

The two bullets now in use, the ogival and the blunt nosed, have a rotary and a wobbling motion. On impact they produce a wound like that made by the blow of a hammer. This effect seems to be observed at all ranges, but particularly at 1,000 yards. Here the gyroscopic steadiness due to rotation is lost; the bullet may even turn on its axis and produce explosive effects. The unstable Japanese bullet, unstable because it is the lightest and smallest in use, makes at 800 to 1,000 yards perforations which are large, with explosive exit, and in the soft viscera a wide track showing a great deal of laceration. These effects are probably the result of the bullet's course, which is a tangent to the curve of the trajectory. Before it takes a curve, at very short ranges, it has effects less severe, but here its stopping power is less. In this respect it is much inferior to the blunt nosed bullet. The action of both these types of modern bullets on the human body would at first sight seem to be the same, but careful inspection of wounds caused by the sharp nosed German or Turkish bullet shows that whole more favorable for speedy healing than those caused by the blunt nosed Serbian bullet.

There is, however, a marked defect of the pointed bullet. The result of shaving the tip and shoulder to a fine point is to throw the centre of gravity very far back; this peculiarity tends to make the bullet travel on its transverse axis. This effect increases wounding power by increasing the area of the wound.

The dum dum bullet has a packet and a core of lead, but its special quality is the projection of the lead beyond the mantle. When it strikes an object the soft lead spreads out in the shape of a mushroom, hence the bullet causes wounds that have great stopping power.

WHAT AMERICA THINKS.

(Rochester, N. Y., "Herald.")

There is no legal process by which Great Britain can command a single Canadian soldier to enter the field in her aid or even in her most needful defence. Great Britain cannot legally take a dollar of Canada's money, for Canada's consent. All must be given voluntarily. If it be given at all. Yet Canadian dollars are given to the limit of Canada's power to give, just as if Great Britain had both physical and legal power to exact them. Indeed, it is possible that they are given more freely in this way, for what a man gives because he wants to give is likely to be greater than what he gives under force. All in all it is a noble picture of a devotion to her motherland which Canada offers to the gaze of her admiring and unenvied neighbor.

BOTHA'S SENSE OF DUTY.

(New York "Sun.")

General Louis Botha, former Boer commander, and now Premier of the Union of South Africa, will command the operations against the Germans in South-West Africa. General Botha said he had taken the command because he believed it to be his duty—Cape Town despatch.

Louis Botha, son of one of the "Voortrekkers," is still a youngster as men of the veldt go in South Africa, being only fifty-two. But he began to fight as a boy, his baptism of fire occurring in a desperate campaign waged by the burghers for their homes against savages. He was under forty when I defeated Sir Redvers Buller at Spion Kop, soon after becoming commander-in-chief of the Boer forces. Louis Botha has a genius for volk campaigning and doubtless a passion for it when his blood is up. The Germans in South-West Africa are to be commiserated in having to deal with Louis Botha in stead of Christian Beyer, who had conspicuous about fighting them. There has probably never before been an instance of the Premier of a great commonwealth taking the field from a sense of duty. Louis Botha's sense of duty when it inspires him to put on a uniform is terribly effective.

SURPRISING IGNORANCE.

(Buffalo "Courier.")

One of the writers of letters to the New York "Herald" complains that for Canada to go to war under the British flag is a violation of the Monroe doctrine. The amount of ignorance concerning that so much misapprehension and announcement of American policy is surprising.

CANADA'S PLEDGE.

(St. John "Globe.")

Twenty thousand Canadians, sailing from Quebec in a few days to engage in a world-war, is an event of far greater significance than was the departure for South Africa of the Canadian contingents who played so well their part in one of the great chapters in Empire history. These twenty thousand are to fight for Britain, and for Canada, and for the maintenance of the Empire. Also they are to fight for world liberty. They are Canada's pledge to all the world that when Britain signs her name to a scrap of paper she will fulfill to the letter the terms of the contract. They are Canada's pledge that the interests of the Empire are her interests, and that the people of this free Dominion are prepared to fight for their rights and for the rights of mankind.

THE MAD MULLAH OF EUROPE.

(New York "Journal of Commerce.")

Those rulers who are responsible for bringing on the war that is to ravage Europe in this year of our Lord 1914 deserve to meet with a terrible retribution. Foremost of these is the Emperor of Germany. Without his instigation or assured backing Austria-Hungary would not have ventured upon its brutal attack upon Servia in the face of certain resistance from Russia. Back of it was a splendid plot, in which the Kaiser was the supreme figure, and he seems to have flung all scruples to the winds and become the "Mad Mullah" of Europe.

THE WISDOM OF BISMARCK.

(From "Conversations With Prince Bismarck," by Sir William H. Richmond in "North American Review.")

"The natural alliance is England, Germany and Italy. These three powers, if placed upon a permanent war footing, would insure the peace of the world."

"In the next struggle with France, which God forbid, we shall wait till her armies come to us. The French have raised such strong and so many fortifications since '70 that our advance would be out of the question."

"At the end of a repast (in England years earlier) I rose and proposed the following toast: 'For England a fleet that shall command the seas; and an army for Germany that shall defy Europe—hence peace.' 'And I think so now.'"

"I regarded the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine with misgivings. Motke insisted upon it as a necessity. Russia made a great mistake when she created Poland for herself by taking Bessarabia."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(Toronto "Hob.")

The Prince of Wales is reported to be very desirous of taking part in the war. He is a noble, energetic, but against at least a century of precedent. Perhaps it is just as well that the heir to the British Throne should not be exposed to the "death or glory" bug which has proved so poisonous in the case of German Princes.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")

Professor William Ostwald, formerly of Leipzig University, is loyal to the Kaiser, as loyal as a German Socialist, and with patriotic haste he proceeds to eat his own words, trusting that the meal, if observed in America, as it is, will carry conviction one way or the other. Before the war Professor Ostwald wrote an article for the "Independent" in which he described militarism in the very title as "The Suicide of Civilization." In that ante-bellum article Professor Ostwald raked militarism in such phrases as these:

In spite of the Baltic agreement, which guaranteed the preservation of the kingdom; in spite of the protests of the most enlightened and most conservative elements of the population, Sweden was compelled to join the other nations of Europe, already groaning under the vast burden of the war preparations. "This war-crazy, billion-dollar taxation is not the only sacrifice the German nation is making. The extreme intensification of the worst form of militarism, the supercilious notion that the soldier, the man who wears a uniform, is higher, nobler and more worthy of respect than any other citizen, is the immediate consequence of the unseemly haste to grant so extravagant a military budget. The Zabern incident shows the result what we get in return for our military taxes, and the loss of cultural values the Germans must suffer is a heavier burden or our international credit than even the bleeding of our economic system of billions of dollars."

At that rate, the professor went ripping along for six columns, tearing the military system of his beloved country to shreds. Now comes the invasion of Belgium in violation of a treaty and the Prussian violation of the neutrality of the Continent-wide war, and the Professor Ostwald writing to Edward D. Mead, Director of the World Peace Foundation, with his (Ostwald's) foot on the reverse pedal. His tune now is:

Germany has proved its love of peace for forty-four years under the most trying circumstances. "The entire German military force is scientifically organized and honestly administered." "It is a violation of Belgian neutrality was a necessity, since it is only proved that Belgian neutrality was to be violated by France and England."

He also sees Canada here, to join the United States, under a German domination of Europe. Professor Ostwald, it will be seen, is no longer worrying about the evils likely to flow from a militaristic system—he does not see the suicide of civilization, and the Zabern incident which filled him with horror, has passed away under the nothing news received from Louvain. The independent article was published only one month ago, although written earlier, of course. A month later we read this lavishly censored rearguard.

COUNT CALLS KAISER TYRANT

(To the Editor of the New York "Herald.")

Will it not surprise you that a German born and a lover of the central Europe civilization, am a dissenter to the mad enterprise commanded by the present tyrant of Germany? This despotic man gives to himself the title of a military hero, to him his soldiers are only as many tons of flesh, which he expends to the enemies' guns, not to shield his own pathway to the victorious result he seeks. German soldiers do not know why they go to fight. They know only they are fed with horse flesh.

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the real character of this vampire from the view of his own people and those of foreign countries. In Germany he contrived to make friends in all classes, especially in the low and immoral quarters. His protection have been extended to such objectionable persons, which if I were to mention them here would cause the August of Honesty to cover his face.

I remember this Kaiser in Naples when, at the side of the proud King Humbert, he gazed with his oblique eyes and grotesque expression, in the elections of the splendid Italian fleet. I well remember his manner on that occasion, this pseudo-hero. While the King of Italy was keeping a sober, correct and dignified composure, this killer of children and harmless citizens was continually busy in moving his sabre, fidgety in all directions and longing to possess that navy as his own.

The result of that trip to Italy was the intrigue with Austria, by which Italy became an ally, with all to lose and nothing to gain. Why was Italy tricked into this alliance? Because the Kaiser wanted the strong Italian fleet and the powerful Italian armies. Italy awoke to find herself the ally of her old oppressors, the Austrians, and found to her day aid this German juggernaut in his massacres in Belgium, France, and even in England—Massacres which could have been averted, together with the commercial disasters that have resulted, by the civilized nations on the one side and the other side of the Atlantic. Happily, Italy has slipped away from that alliance.

By declaring themselves for the cause of justice the civilized nations would have paralyzed this evil. The Kaiser would have been compelled to think better of the business and go home. However this war ends he has irreparably ruined his country. Our Germany will become the worst, the poorest, the most abject place of the world, with no hope of sympathy, thanks to the great Kaiser.

But a great majority of well thinking Germans, including myself, think that to save Germany and other people from further ruin it is urgent to create a German Republic, with the annihilation of the hateful military party, in which the majority are worthy only of the titles of outlaws or inhuman monsters. The German Republic may expect support from the best Governments where their flag stand for humanity, not stupid ambitions and cruelties.

The German people are good and well guided. Away with the barbaric militarism and Europe will be liberated from a horrible nest of reptiles. The republic, if there is need, will have soldiers proud but generous, and educated above all not to employ false truce flags, nor to shield themselves from their enemies with children and women.

The exclusion and banishment of the Hohenzollerns by the republic will purify the conscience of the Germans, stained by their sorrows they were induced to inflict.

I am leaving my country horrified by the barbarian, inflicted upon humanity by this ruler. I must rest my brain. I will return to Germany when governed by a republic. But I will work for it.

COUNT ERIK YANBERGEN

(P. S.—I have managed to translate this Amsterdam English, in which I will post it in a town where I will be sure it reaches you. I beg you, sir, to publish it in your well-credited journal. You will do it for the justice and for the right of the people of Germany, and for humanity. Accept my hearty, anticipated thanks.

E. V. Iserloh, Westphalia, Germany, August 27, 1914.

LIVING DOES NOT PAY.

(London "Times.")

The arrangements which have been made to have garbled stories disseminated abroad show the importance which the German authorities attach to this trick. They think that it will have a wholesale moral effect upon us. Well, we think so, too, but not quite the same effect they expect, and desire. It is hardly worth our while to do it, if it is to be a failure. It is hardly worth our while to do it, if it is to be a failure. It is hardly worth our while to do it, if it is to be a failure.

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WAR ARTICLES

WORTH REPEATING

LOOK THESE OVER AND READ THE OFFER AT THE BOTTOM.

The following are the contents of the latest issue of "World Wide" for Saturday, September