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The Smashing Blow

There still seems to be a pleasant feeling of omnipotence about the German Emperor that sustains him through many disappointments, and of omniscience that leaves him with no misgivings as to what he ought to do. He differs, we are told, with his strategists, who have the name of being the greatest in the world. Still the Hohenzollern wisdom is greater than the greatest. If great generals regard his commands as disastrous, they may break their hearts, but all the same they must carry them out or shoot themselves. The Emperor, who, in his march on Paris, had altogether neglected the seaports which subtend England, whose contemptible little army of mercenaries he despised. So he counted it, though he denies that he embodied that view in a proclamation. Since then he has been becoming madder and madder, using that word for all it means, against England. When his army had been driven back largely by the English army to the Belgian border, he gave orders to take the channel ports of France, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne.

There was, of course, another reason for this, besides Count Zeppelin's ambition to invade the British atmosphere, though the notion of invading England was worth everything to hearten troops who had been aured on hatred and horror of Great Britain. From the very beginning of the war, the prime purpose of the German strategists had been to get round the northern end of the defending army. All their deeply-laid plans were based on that. This strategy worked the invaders in the days of their advance nearer and nearer to Paris. It is a curious, however, that when the German force had reached the striking point, and was consequently furthest from its base of supplies, weakness developed towards the middle of the line, and the conquering and starving wing tumbled precipitately back to its succor. Still, all the way back to the Belgian border the strategy continued to be to lengthen out the line to the northward in order to get round the defenders. But, as the German line lengthened so did that of the Allies, and this process went on till both lines reached the sea. There was therefore no nothing for it, unless the whole scheme was to be abandoned, but to throw a sufficient force against that end to smash it. Every corps that could be brought to bear was, as the reporters say, hurled against it. But the Belgian army had hurried out of Antwerp, and was there to save the last sliver of Belgium from being overrun. Reinforcements were there from England. The Indian contingent was there, and the successive ranks of boys that the Kaiser threw forward were simply slaughtered. They were thrown across the Yser river and their bodies choked it. "Like leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown, that host on the morrow was scattered and strown." What lesson did the Kaiser learn from this? He still thought that with him to command was to accomplish. He again gave orders to take the channel ports, and the whole tragedy was repeated, and is to be repeated again unless the next blow goes through.

The Turkish Torpedo

The last infernal machine the Kaiser has employed in Turkey, which, by dint of persistent lulling, he has forced into the war. If we are to believe various Turkish communications to the Powers, both at Constantinople and through ambassadors, this breach of the peace is against the will of the Turkish Government. If so, the Sublime Porte has for a good while been of two minds—the honest Turks, who did not want to go to war, who are said to be the majority, and a minority which has been at the bidding, or, to be plain, in the pay of the Germans. Among these latter was the War Minister. Through him Germany has been pouring field officers and great guns into Turkey, and has taken complete command of the Turkish armies, both in Europe and in Asia, which it has disposed with a view to the invasion of Egypt, which Great Britain has long been preparing for. The same tricks have been played with Turkey's navy. The two German cruisers which at the beginning of the war were found in the Mediterranean, made straight for the Bosphorus, where they were understood to have taken shelter from British and French ships. Then the force was gone through of selling them to the Turkish Government, which, we may be sure, did not pay for them.

They hoisted the Turkish flag, but kept their crews and equipment upon them. It is said also that the "Hamidieh," the only ship in the Turkish navy that was worth anything in the late war, was also under command of a German. When the Germans could not get the Turkish Government to declare war, they, with their allies in the Cabinet, took the matter into their own hands, and these vessels issued from the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, where they assailed various Russian ports and ships, and vessels of the allied Powers. This act created a state of war from which the Turkish Government was too weak to recede. It placed the Turkish war party on top, and it was found that the Germans had their plans well laid. They had been preaching Mohammedan fanaticism among the Arabs and getting them organized along the railway line that runs between Damascus and Mecca, to move on Egypt upon the old line of march through Syria.

A Fellow Turk

It is said that a legend has been diligently spread among the Turks and Arabs of the Kaiser's conversion to Mahomedanism. It is certainly a very believable story if Mahomedanism means, as it often has meant, especially in the record of the Turks, the invoking of the name of God over hellish rapine. The Kaiser is reputed to be a very devout man, but his religion is not Christianity. It is the worship of Allah, a god of force. Such a story was almost necessary to the scheme of raising the Mahomedan fanaticism of the world against Great Britain, the power that has more Mahomedan subjects than any other. That fanaticism would mean nothing to the intelligent Young Turk government at Constantinople, though they would be altogether willing to make use of it, and, having the Sheikh ul Islam, the Mahomedan pope, of their number, they could possibly use it powerfully. We have gathered however that that functionary is an honorable and modern man, and he might not be willing to appeal to fanaticism on behalf of a fraud. Still the signs are that the seeds of the revolt against Christianity have been sown broadly and carefully by the Turk of Berlin.

The Same old Falsehood

The German war office has issued a statement that this war was commenced by the Russians who attacked the Turkish fleet on leaving the Bosphorus. This is in accord with Bernhardi's book, which is the German prayer-book. He says it is always desirable to get the party you mean to attack to appear to begin the war. In this case as in the others the appearance is based on a pure lie, but a lie which will re-echo from the hired pulpits of Berlin. Here is a specimen from a production of the Kaiser's chief Court preacher, Dr. Dryander, and two other Court theologians: "We will utter no criticism upon the Russian Mongol-Asiatic policy of brigands, nor on the passion for revenge fostered among the French notwithstanding all our efforts to make friends with them. But we must say plainly that towards the English policy and those who are responsible for it we can have no other feelings than those of deepest wrath and moral contempt. It was in their power to prevent war. Without the very show of an ideal reason and solely for money's sake they fell murderously from behind upon a friendly nation to which they were united by ties of race, faith, and culture. They stamped upon their own moral worth by spurring on heathen Japan to a campaign of robbery, and by leading African niggers against us."

An Arab War

Somebody says that forty thousand Arabs are at Damascus and the Gulf of Akabah ready to march on Egypt. Though Arabs are proverbially mobile in the wilderness where there is no way, the proposition does not seem an easy one. The way of the Kings of the East was through Damascus, and then through Palestine, and then across the desert which the sons of Jacob travelled on their donkeys, and in the less forbidding stretches of which the returning children of Israel wandered for forty years. Great armies must have passed over it both ways, both when the Egyptian kings maintained sway over Syria, and when the Kings of As-

syria and Persia invaded Egypt. Egypt was for a long time dominated by Bedouins from that desert. The approach to Egypt was always perilous and wasteful of life. Cambyses got an army embogged there. So did Pharaoh, as we all know. It would be a bad road for German siege guns. We venture to think it will be more difficult now that there is a canal across the isthmus full of gunboats. The modern way to get from Arabia or from Syria to Egypt would be by ship. That, however, is excluded without the command of one sea or the other. Everything would seem to depend on the success of the Germans in scouring the many Arab tribes in Egypt itself, and in the adjoining parts of Africa. We shall soon have indications how they feel.

The British Moslems

There has been natural anxiety as to what the response of the seventy million Mahomedans of India would be to such a call to arms on behalf of a Mahomedan power which has long claimed religious sway over the Mahomedan world. The Germans are known to have had emissaries among them sowing sedition. It is the most important test that has ever been put on the cohesion of an Empire which depends not on rule by force, but on the loyalty of its peoples. So far as is known the Moslems of India are all loyal to their own Emperor, and are praying at their mosques for the success of British arms. Should it be found that this seduction of the Sublime Porte by a reputedly Christian power is generally condemned by British Mahomedans it will be a fine triumph for the Empire of freedom.

Austria Repentant

How different is Austria to-day from the Austria of three months ago! Italy has seized Avlona and Greece has entered Southern Epirus, both in Albania. Up till the first of August, Austria would not hear of any Power but herself in Albania. Her quarrel with Serbia had for its chief count on both sides the fact that Serbia had overrun Albania, and that Austria had ordered her out of it. But now Austria roars very meekly, and declares that both Italy and Greece have satisfactorily explained their course. But the astounding thing that has just occurred is that after a long and careful trial, the man who shot the Emperor's heir and his wife has got only twenty years' imprisonment for it. Three months ago, Austria, without any proof, held Serbia guilty of this crime of one of her subjects, and would take no explanation or humiliation short of being put in a ruling position in Serbia. For an accusation of complicity improved she devastated Europe and took two or three hundred thousand innocent lives. Now for the crime itself, fully proved against one of her own subjects, she imposes twenty years' imprisonment. What does it mean? Has the aged Austrian Emperor repented of being the catapew of the German one, is he trying to make amends to heaven for the devastation he has wrought, greater than ever was wrought by the stroke of one man's pen before?

Russia Insulted

Very circumstantial stories are being published of similar approaches being made to Russia. That such proceedings are on foot seems to be believed in military circles in Berlin and by the press there. One story is that the German Emperor made this base proposal to the dowager Empress of Russia, that Russia should make peace apart from her allies. She sent his letter to the Czar, who in turn sent it to his uncle, the Grand-duke Nicolas, commanding at the front, who simply answered that such action would mean revolution throughout Russia. This story is of the greatest significance if true, as it shows that the Royal family, which has in the past been dominated by an oligarchy of German and Germanic advisers, has come to understand that Russia will no longer stand it, and looks with joy on the present war, because it strikes at the real root of her ills. This story is certainly as likely as the other. If it be true it shows what a condition of anxiety and dishonor the Kaiser has been reduced. It also shows a new attitude of Germany towards Russia, which she utterly despised as a fighting machine, revealing ignorance on the part of the German war office exactly where it should have been best informed.

Also Slim

The Portuguese seem to have played the Kaiser's gambit in South Africa. They shipped an army to their West African colony for the undisguised purpose of attacking the German posses-

GERMAN EMPEROR IN A RAINSTORM.



After days of fighting in which the German troops were hurled in solid masses against the entrenched position of the British, Belgians and French on the south side of the Yser, who mowed them down with rifle and machine gun fire, until at least in one place, the Yser became so filled with the bodies of dead Germans that it was possible to walk across the corpses, the Germans finally succeeded in securing a footing on the south bank. This footing they extended until they had secured a considerable stretch of the southern shore. When they were congratulating themselves that the position of the Allies was becoming untenable, the Belgians cut the dykes to the south of the Yser and flooded the whole of the land captured by the Germans. Five thousand Germans were drowned, and thousands more were shot in their retreat. The blow seems to put an end to any hope the Germans might have of being able to capture the channel ports.

sions adjoining. They did this to help their good friend, Great Britain, just as the Italians recently sent a force to help the Austrians in Albania, their object in helping Serbia being to it that the Austrians did not lose possession of Albania. The Union Government of South Africa had set out to attack that same German possession, and the Portuguese no doubt thought that this would be a good chance to get some of it. The Germans, who have a great force in that dependency, prepared for the invasion of the British dominion, seem to have determined to be beforehand with this invading force, and have crossed the border into Portuguese Angola. At least the Portuguese allege they have done so, and have thus forced them to declare war against Germany. When people are resolved to fight it is always easy to blame the other party.

The Kaiser's Republic

One scheme of the plotting Kaiser seems to have pretty well fallen through. He had been working up in the South African Union the old Kruger feeling against Britain and reviving the aspiration for a Dutch republic. We do not put old Generals De Wet and Beyers in the same category as Colonel Maritz, who is a mere adventurer, and was probably in German pay. They are patriots of the old stock. How General De Wet reconciles his revolt with his signature to the Vereeniging peace treaty we do not know. He probably regards the war against Germany, for which his people were called out by the dominion government without any individual choice, as creating a new situation. The old Dutch system of calling out the whole population at the will of the government still prevails there. So that the old Kruger people had either to

serve against the Kaiser, who had congratulated Kruger on his stand against England, or rebel. Some leaders felt it their duty to rebel, and got some of the more intelligent younger generation, however, the prospect of a republic under the Kaiser's patronage simply means being a section of the Kaiser's dominions, to be used at his pleasure, as he is now using the Danes of Schleswig. As between that and the freedom they have as a British dominion, there is no sort of question in their minds. But it is probable, as the Manchester "Guardian" remarks, that had military service been voluntary, as it is here in Canada, there would have been no revolt. The revolt seems to have been more conscientious than well planned, as at the first brush of General De Wet is still being hunted, General Beyers' commando fled. That of General De Wet is still being hunted but there are but poor prospects for the Kaiser's republic.

Impending Famine

When Germany overran Belgium, and occupied its capital, Brussels, she sent out notices to the world at large that Belgium was part of the German empire, and that letters to Brussels must be addressed: Brussels, Germany. When Germany thus occupied Belgium, driving before her the Belgian army, the government of the nation and its king, Germany assumed of necessity a responsibility for the care of the people whom she had captured, whose natural protectors she had driven away, whose lines of communication with the outside world she had cut, and whose ability to act in co-operation for their own welfare she had put an end to. Now the Germans are shirking this responsibility. When the war started, there

OVER-RATED!



John Bull—This treaty is a solemn obligation upon both of us. Here is MY signature and here is YOURS! The Kaiser—Bah! you over-rate the value of a German signature! Dr. Dernburg, in an article in the New York "Times," says that "international treaties must not be over-rated."—Westminster Gazette.

were seven and a half million people in the Belgian nation. These people lived on eleven thousand three hundred square miles of land. Belgium was the most densely populated country in the whole world, there being more than an average of six hundred and sixty people to every square mile, or a little over one person for every acre in the whole country. Now the army has been driven out, also many have fled as refugees to Holland and to England, but there is still a population of over six million people in Belgium, for the care of whom Germany is responsible. The German army has taken from this six million people their food and the grain and hay for their animals. It has scraped the country clean of both. It has used this permitted plunder of war for the support of the force with which it is trying to crush the Belgians and their allies.

A Bad Foster Mother

By the crude rules of war an army is allowed to feed off a country, but it is contrary to civilized warfare to take from the non-combatants in conquered territory their food, without providing for them a regular supply, sufficient for nourishment. Germany has not only taken away the food of the people, whom she has proclaimed to be Germans, but now leaves these new citizens to starve, and she is practically threatening, that if the nations with which she is at war shall attempt to feed and clothe the people whom she has conquered and robbed, she will again rob them as soon as they have been retrained. Her word to the contrary, even if she gave it, would be poor warrant to the English-speaking peoples that in attempting to relieve the German nation of this rightful drain upon its food supplies and transport service they would not be directly feeding the German army. What she did say was that the Belgians were themselves to blame for the condition in which they found themselves. It is evident therefore that aid given must be from head to mouth. For this purpose the service of the American commission is invaluable. There are at the present time lying in Great Britain quantities of food, estimated at two thousand five hundred tons, which has been contributed for the feeding of the Belgians. If distributed, this would amount to a little less than one pound for each person.

In theory all effort to feed the Belgians amounts to feeding the enemy by relieving his food supplies, while the prospect of a shortage of food in Germany is one of the most important factors in fixing the duration of the war. That is, however, counting too much on the humanity of a people which has by some of its spokesmen expressed its purpose to clear the Belgians out of Belgium; and replace them by "honest" Germans. However difficult the problem may be theoretically, it is pretty sure that if the outer world does not feed the Belgians, the Germans will not; they will starve.

Supplies through Neutrals

There is another difficult phase to this question. Belgium is not the only country that is running short of supplies. A number of the neutral powers whose territory borders on that of Germany and Austria, or which are within uninterrupted sea communication with the enemies' territories, are running short of one or other of the principal commodities of modern civilization. Denmark wants petrol, as the English call gasoline; Holland wants food, both grain and meat; Italy wants copper; Germany and Austria want all three of these very badly. The German armies in Belgium are said to be extremely short of petrol; issues of it are only being made at the urgent demand of officers of high rank. Food shortage in Germany is being felt, though we get almost no news of it, and have no way of estimating it as the prices are regulated by the government. The German soldiers are expending cartridges by the ten thousand daily, and copper is needed with which to make brass for new cartridges. In the face of this situation, Great Britain is hoarding up ships laden with gasoline that would go to Denmark, ships laden with food that would go to Holland, and France has held up a ship laden with copper that was on her way to Italy. With Holland, Great Britain has come to an agreement that assures Holland of an uninterrupted supply of food and articles of commerce, on her promise that none of the commodities shipped in will be sent through to Germany. France has agreed with Italy, who is looked upon as likely to solve the matter by becoming an ally, by leaving the question of contraband to her own courts. The allies are desirous of like understandings with other neutrals, though it might seem that if it can be shown that Denmark has sold what oil she had to the Germans, it would be right to

prevent her getting more. Otherwise Denmark, Sweden and Norway might sell to Germany all the food which their farms can produce at greatly enhanced prices, and when all has gone, turn to the British and ask that food and the raw materials used for the manufacture of clothing be allowed in without interruption by the British navy. That would not be fair. If these countries are going to rely on Great Britain permitting them to revictual during the succeeding period of war, they must undertake now not to let their supplies leak into Germany, for when their period of shortage comes it will be too late.

Distressed Belgium

There are some contradictions in the information that comes to us with regard to the Belgians in distress. The administration of relief to those who are still in Belgium is confided to an American commission, whose neutrality is necessary to its free operation. A week ago an American consul took the ground with regard to the Belgian refugees who are tasking the hospitality of Holland, that the only solution of the problem was to get them back to Belgium, where they might resume their normal conditions. The Germans themselves invited the population of Antwerp back, though under threat of punishment if they should not act as good Germans. The Dutch, whose hospitality to their distressed neighbors has been heroic, strongly encouraged them to go back. Many of them did go, some only to return in dismay, others to suffer. Now there comes from the American commission terrible stories of privation in Belgium and of impending famine and probable desperation and crime. The supply is at an end, and what is wanted is bread. Other things are good, but bread is what is needed. All the English-speaking nations have been subscribing liberally to Belgian relief. The United States has done well, and there are considerable supplies lying in England for which transportation to Belgium has not been successfully arranged for. The British naturally have a war regulation against sending food within the German lines. The whole of it, if delivered, would hardly affect the situation. The commission has been asking the British government if it proposes to pay for what is needed. England is a nation doing her little share for the world's freedom and safety. Besides her terrible war toll she is receiving a thousand Belgian wounded a day, besides countless exiles landing with nothing but their needs.

Help in Sight

Should it come to applying to governments, there is a country, the richest in the world, which is as much interested in the world's freedom as any other, may be considered the champion of it: a country which, escaping the cost of fighting, might do this comparatively infinitesimal service for mankind without feeling it, and can do it without evoking obstruction and reprisals at the hands of the destroyers. It might regard itself as having enough national liability in a world's crisis as to do for humanity what would not involve its neutrality, the service of the good Samaritan for the man who fell among thieves. But fortunately that is unnecessary, at least at the moment. A splendid source of help has been tapped in the Rockefeller bounty which was placed in charge of a permanent commission to be used as needed for the good of mankind. No stronger appeal could be made to such a fund than for the relief of non-combatants at the point of starvation through the ravages of war. Relief must be allowed to the harried Belgians, but when the Germans come to starve, it is a question whether the rule will be observed: if thine enemy hunger, feed him. The allies have coals of fire enough to heap upon his head without that, and they will not see the sense of killing Germans at great expense while taking measures to support them in their war. Rightly or wrongly they will probably say, bring them to submission first and feed them afterwards.

Humiliation

Lord Charles Beresford is reported to have said that Germany must be humbled and humiliated. That looks like repetition, but we find a difference between the two words, and like one better than the other. To be humble is a virtue, the greater because it goes so much against the grain. When it is genuine, men instinctively honor it highly. It is the virtue which the German people most need and without which they cannot as a nation be saved. For some time back their chief weakness has been arrogance. Arrogance is weakness, and evokes contempt where it fails to inspire fear, while real humility is strength—it is felt to be majestic. The Emperor with his gorgeous

entourage of fifteen hundred is laughed at by all who dare. King Albert sharing the hardships of the battle-front is worshipped. It is therefore entirely true that, for their own sakes and to save them from the world's hatred and scorn and from divine condemnation, the Germans must become humble. But that is a very different thing from saying they must be humiliated. Humiliation is not a virtue within a man; it is a cruelty inflicted upon him from without, or suffered by him in the region of his own pride. The gronder he is the more susceptible he is to cruel humiliation. There is no saving grace in it to the person humiliated; still less to the person who inflicts humiliation. Germany must become humble if she is ever to live in comity with other nations, but to humiliate her would only widen the gulf which her arrogance has caused.

Our Own Jingoism

In talking as he is quoted as doing, Lord Charles shows us that we are not free from the evil spirit which has brought the world into so much woe, and has brought the world's odium upon Germany. He is not the only apostle of force. There died, just before the war, a very learned Oxford professor named Cramb, whose book has got upon all the English newstands. He had been lecturing on the same lines as Treitschke in Germany, holding that war is a normal thing, and that the struggle with Germany for supremacy was imminent, the only difference being that he held that it was Great Britain that must at all costs come out on top and continue predominant in the world. It was such British assumption as this which got on Germany's nerves, and made the humiliation of Great Britain her one passion. Professor Cramb had got, like the German scholars, so soaked in the thousand wars of old as to belong, not to the Christian era, but to the age of Odin, the war god, whom he pictures as looking down from heaven's gallery upon the warring nations in the arena, with delight over the way his children fight.

A Pervert

The mania of brute-force has also invaded the United States seats of learning, sacred and secular. We have already noticed Munsterberg, a German follower of Treitschke, a professor in Harvard University in Boston, where he renders his master the disservice of defending him to a people not lost to morality. He has at least the excuse that he is speaking for his country, and represents it truly, and that he is leading a forlorn hope, like a soldier who does not shrink when left alone in the field under the shot and shell of universal denunciation. But what shall we say of an American—a professor in the famed Union Theological Seminary of New York, and a Roosevelt professor at Berlin, if the following quotation from a Berlin publication does not falsely represent him. In it, abnegating human liberty and every human right, he is exhibited kneeling before the bestial image "which Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up." Writing for a Berlin publication, he congratulates Germany on being on the point of subjugating and despoiling all Europe and presumably the rest of the world. For of what other use would be "the coming navy" if not to control America. We have not the context, but this is the quotation:—"Now Germany, strong in the possession of Eastern Belgium, holding France to good behavior by an enormous war indemnity, making peace on the terms that suit Austria and herself, fastening Italy to her leadership by bonds stronger than any paper promises, will dominate Europe and soon rebuild her naval and commercial structure. And her coming navy, built for her by the contributions of France, Belgium and England, will leave no room for fear of England." This is fine Christian theology and fine American democracy. What is Union Seminary going to do about it?

A Shameless One

One thing the world will be cured of is the sending of all its most promising students to Germany to learn theology, philosophy and ethics. We print a letter to-day which any one would judge to be the production of some simpleton with a swelled head that needed a keeper, if he were not told it was from a Berlin professor of philosophy, and therefore one of those strong thinkers who made Germany what he claims for it, the one same nation on earth whose strength and intelligence make others its rightful vassals. This letter of the great Berlin professor will be read in every school of learning on earth. It will be read on social evenings with a German accent amid roars of laughter, as the most effective travesty yet written. It will make the young man who goes to Germany for culture seem to those about him like a fool. It is, of course, wrong to judge Germany by her present fit of raving dementia. Some of the greatest geniuses have gone mad. Germany will again be in her right mind, but not till she shall weep over her present folly, and sit penitent before the nations that have seen her shame.

Made in Germany

Another change that seems likely to be wrought by this war is that Germany will cease to be the nursery of royalties for the rest of Europe, just because she has an unlimited number of royal families. The peoples of Eu-

rope will want no more of that stork. It may seem like democratic talk, but it will suit the peoples far better if their kings and queens get their consorts from among their own people, as our King George has done, and small states wanting kings had better select them from among their own nobles than put themselves under members of the domineering fraternity of divine right Teuton princes, whose first loyalty is liable to be their own caste and not to the states they are set over. The King of Roumania is a Hohenzollern. The late King gave his word to the head of his clan that when the latter entered on his war of conquest, he would not take up arms against him. When the war broke out the Roumanians were keen to extend their boundaries so as to include their brethren across the Austrian border. The King told his Prime Minister that he had given his word, and the word of a Hohenzollern must stand. His Prime Minister told him plainly that the country had not given its word, and that the Hohenzollern relationship had nothing to do with it. The King saw that his Hohenzollern autocracy had alienated his people, and soon after died. His successor, the late King's nephew, may prove more of a Roumanian, but he also is a Hohenzollern and a Prussian. The Queen of Roumania, a charming woman, has a brother who was nominated by the Powers as King of Albania. He went there, but received unmistakable tokens that he was not wanted, and is now fighting in the cause of his own despot.

The Dutch are uncomfortable just now in having a German husband to advise their admirable and beloved Queen, and the German Prince Consort is equally uncomfortable. He may be as true to his adopted country as was the good Prince Albert, but like the excellent Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was driven by jingoism from the post he had well earned and was ably filling, as first sea-lord of the admiralty, he cannot free himself from popular misgiving. The Dutch will not seek another in that quarter. The Emperor of Russia has a German wife, who is now in the distressful position of being at war with her own folk. Her own sympathies are fortunately more English than German, her mother having been the Princess Alice of England. The Crown Prince of Bavaria, who is now slandering England to his troops with the Berlin falsehood that it was England that caused this war by uniting the Powers against Germany, a lie which we credit him with being fool enough to believe, and which his people seem to be fools enough to believe, is a brother of the brave and beloved Queen of Belgium, whose country he is helping to torture. The position of the Bavarians in this matter is a little hard to understand. The southern Germans are supposed to resent exceedingly the enforced and arrogant dominance of Prussia. But the Kaiser seems to have flattered this silly prince by saying that he would like the English to meet the Bavarians just once. Well, he had brought them to the hot place of the war for that purpose, and they got their experience. A whole battalion of them surrendered to the terrible English. We might go on at great length. It may in the past have attached some additional glamor to the divinity that doth hedge a king, that he should have descended purely from royal ancestry, but people have discovered that blue blood is no better than red, and they love their throne the better when it is occupied by one of their own, as the English throne will, we hope, be in future. Let Queen Mary look out for her son as an English wife if she wants to add to the love the Empire has for her and for him.

The Ban of Civilization

When the civilized nations of Europe entered into a life and death struggle against each other, they began to prepare for the contest as an athlete prepares for a contest of strength. The condition of individual men means everything, and one of the first requisites for their good condition is a clear mind and a steady nerve. As a result, one after another of the governments took steps to abolish drink in the ranks of its army. Never before in the history of the temperance cause have those who make money by brewing, distilling, or retailing spirituous liquors received such a sudden and spectacular blow. Drink has officially been declared an evil by Britain and Russia. To be sure, they have done this as a war measure, but it is not going to be easy for them to recede from the position taken after the war is over. War is much like other pursuits of life in that it requires a clear brain, a steady hand, and an ability to endure. If liquor is bad for the man at the front, it is equally bad for the men working in the mines at home, for the men working in the foundries or in business offices. If those who hold brewery stock in England never had cause to tremble for its security before, they certainly have to-day. It is a temperance army that will return to England after the war, and the spirit of national economy will be turned to such a conservation of national resources as will see the benefit to be derived from such prohibition measures, or of imposts directed against the manufacture of liquor, as will force the cultivation of the land into more productive channels than the growing of hops, and such as will put an end to the destruction of barley and rye by fermentation for the distillation of alcohol.

A Base Proposal

What craven hounds the Kaiser must have taken the French for, in opening negotiations with them to give them back some part of their plundered provinces and retire from France, as being generous terms of peace to a people he has always loved. So runs the legend. Of course it will be authoritatively denied from Berlin that any such negotiations have been opened. Probably it will have been denied before what we are now writing concerning it is printed. But the French government has no doubt that it has received overtures, authorized by the Emperor, through the Socialists of Germany, of Holland and of France. It certainly does the Emperor no wrong to believe that he has made this despicable proposal, as it is quite in keeping with the infamous offer he made to England, namely, that Great Britain should promise neutrality when he invaded France, in return for a promise on his part that he would not attack France on her northern coast, and that he would take no territory from France. In making this offer he admitted that he proposed to plunder France of her dependencies, and he did not deny that he meant in any case to add Belgium to Germany, in order later to use her ports against Britain. It is equally astounding that he should think Britain such a gudgeon as to bite at such bait and that he should think her such a sneak. He evidently thinks his neighbor nations altogether such as himself.

What a Bargain!

What the Kaiser offers to France is that he will grant her peace if she accept all her losses to be paid for by the return of some parts of Alsace and Lorraine. He would also retire from what portion of Belgium is of no use to him strategically, holding the major portion of it, including seaports. France is thus asked to desert the Belgians whose independence she guaranteed, now that they have rendered her the unspcakable service of holding the invader back so long. William is about to have himself proclaimed as "Emperor of Belgium, the happy Reichsland," which word means, imperial possession, with no rights. And the French are to consent to having him with his domineering armament in tutore for practically an immediate neighbor. France is likewise asked to desert Great Britain which stepped forward to her aid when invaded, and without whose aid she would now be conquered. She is being told that it is this Britain who is fighting for her that is her real enemy, and that it is to her interest to side against her. She is also to tear up her treaty with Russia in fulfillment of which she went to war, as well as the treaty made since the war began that no member of the allies would make a separate treaty of peace. She is in fact to put her soul under the heel of Germany. There is nothing in all this that the emperor need be ashamed of, as it is altogether in accord with what the world already knows of him. But what is strange is that he should think other nations so lost both to sense and to honor.

The Nationalists

There is said to be trouble among the Irish Nationalists because the government declines to accept a contingent distinctively Nationalist, officered by their own leaders. It would certainly not be against the traditions of the army to enlist regiments on the lines of local sympathy. Side by side have fought regiments of Cameron Highlanders, of Jacobite traditions, and the Camerons, who had their origin as followers of Richard Cameron, the leader of an extreme sect of Covenanters. The division between Ulstermen and Nationalists is not so extreme. There have been many distinctively Irish regiments in the army. It is therefore in the highest degree improbable that the alleged refusal of the government to accept the contingent thus offered is due to the Unionist proclivities of Lord Kitchener. Whatever may be his notions on the Irish question, he is too much of a statesman not to see the imperial advantage of such an accession to the army. His real reason is that he realizes, as only a soldier can, the absolute need of training and military experience on the part of the officers in command. He feels that to send such a force to the front under men selected as leaders in a political fray, however warm their zeal, would be to endanger it unnecessarily. It may be hard to overcome the difficulty, as most of the experienced field officers would be to have been Unionists; but it is to be hoped that moderate counsels will prevail on both sides and that Ireland's rival contributions to the cause of liberty will be allowed as far as possible to compete as quondam opponents for honor on the field of loyalty.

Militarism

The British people do not want to come under the heel of German militarism—or of British militarism. Apart from German conquest, which no one who has faith in God or in human liberty looks for, the worst result of this war would be to bring about the latter. We may state plainly that we are altogether in sympathy with those whom our able correspondent, R. W. S., scorns as "pacifists." Much better that a nation should be found unprepared than that its people should live in slavish awe of a uniform. It has always been found that despotic

A PRETTY "FRESH KID."



we war machines, and that democracies were unready to fight. It has also been found that in the long run the democracies were the stronger, because they were freemen and had liberty to fight for. Better be taken at a disadvantage than be forever in bondage to a supercilious caste. It is not at all shown that if Britain had had a regular army of a million men it would not have stimulated other nations to arms to that extent the more. Accompanied as it would have been with proportionate national vaunting and assumption, it would certainly have given the color that is now lacking for their theory that Great Britain was planning the humiliation of other Powers. Instead of having friends all round her she would have had enemies. The "Witness" has always urged that all the youth of the nation should be trained to arms in boyhood; not that they should spend some of their best years in camp, but that they should know enough to be quickly made into soldiers should the time or need arise; not that they should thereafter be, at the bidding of power, exempt as their own free will, but that they should never should be wanting the men needed to defend freedom should barbarism break out. We believe in a volunteer army and think the present stupendous campaign has vindicated that principle. Ours have been the best troops in the field. Even in this emergency the British government has not had to resort to conscription. It has found men eager when needed, but not so ready as they should have been. We own that we did not look for such an outbreak of barbarism as has occurred. We are not ashamed for having refused to believe it. Militarism and barbarism seem to be incredibly close allies.

The Peaceable Republic

The United States is as much unprepared for a world war as though the time had come, so much to be desired, when, like her, no nation shall have more armament than is necessary for police duty—that is, not only for keeping the peace within its own borders but for doing its share in enforcing upon pugnacious powers peaceable behavior towards all others and such limitation of armament as might be agreed upon by the fellowship of peaceful states. Such unpreparedness for war is the natural condition of a democratic power. It is a glorious thing to be free from militarism and from the burdens of war. It is a thing for all nations to aim at. The important question is how best to bring it safely about. The United States has hitherto rested unafraid behind her three thousand miles of sea, not noticing that the sea is not quarter as wide to-day as in the days of the fathers. A representative in Congress called attention to this unpreparedness and to the predatory nature of Germany's course, which boded ill for the United States should she succeed in her present purpose. He went on to urge that the United States should immediately arm against such an emergency. Immediately there was an outcry in certain quarters that the country's neutrality was being assailed. There are those who make a demigod of this neutrality, as though it was a virtue to sit and smoke when your neighbor's house is on fire.

What was notable about Mr. Gardner's speech was that there was no knight-errantry about it. He did not say, or at least was not reported to say, that a dangerous criminal was running amuck among the nations, whom it was every one's duty to help to bring under control; but unfortunately the United States was not in a position to share in the common cause. He only told what was likely to result to the United States when Germany became mistress of Europe, and she had to fight the world alone. As no one in the United States has begun to think that a possibility, he evoked little response. Yet

the struggle has so far been a fairly equal one, and all who look calmly at the facts regard the result as undecided, as far as the facts are concerned. The Germans still count on subduing Europe and thereafter America. They do not hide this intention. It is rather a belief in the overruling power of righteousness than the facts as they stand that makes men so sure of the result. But certain things are sure! It is sure that if the United States were in a position to join the fray, and did so, it would speedily determine the result; also, that such aid to the suffering nations would be far nearer to the claims of righteousness, than is a sacrosanct neutrality. There may be this to be said for Mr. Gardner's position that it may be too late to talk of doing fireman's duty for others. If so the only thing left is to provide against a home danger, which however unlikely, is not more unlikely than the condition of the world to-day was three months ago. It is an ingrained conception of the world in the United States, that it is in two halves which can ignore each other. It is real no more so than a man is. That notion is only possible to a world not conscious of itself.

War and Socialism

The Queen has returned to the donors some thousand pound subscriptions to the Prince of Wales fund for the relief of those dependent on soldiers at the front, on the score that the contributing firms had dismissed numbers of these hands. The note that accompanied the returned cheques said it was desirable that charity should begin at home, and that the money should be devoted to their own employees. This action was taken, we are told, by an American news gatherer named Keen, at the instigation of some wide-awake aristocrats of democratic tendencies on the committee, who asserted that those people were taking the glory of their patriotism out of the pockets of their poor employees. These alert aristocrats pointed out further that the same firms had displayed gaudy notices announcing that the men who joined the army would have their places kept for them and would suffer no loss of pay. This the aristocrats denounced as a trick, as they would earn as soldiers five-eighths of their pay, and the firm would only have to pay them three-eighths. The firm would persuade the other employees in the name of patriotism to do their work, so that they themselves would be the gainers by the amount they did not pay. This second count we find not altogether convincing. We should think the employees in question would be slow to admit that those who enlist have been doing half a man's work, and that their neighbors at the desk or bench have enough spare time and energy over and above the work they usually do to work for two instead of one. It is, no doubt, possible for any staff to key themselves up for a time to do more than normal service, but if they had been rendering full and true service before, that would not last long. What is more likely is that the work these men would have done will be largely left undone. If there is during the war that much less business they can be spared without unduly straining others. If the work is more carelessly done or worse overseen, as is too often the case at times of pressure, the loss will be to the firm. That is, however, a minor question. The important one is that which caused the return of those subscriptions, namely, the dismissal of superfluous hands. The firms so snubbed will be astonished. They, no doubt, thought they were acting in a most patriotic manner. The Queen and her democratic advisers are on an entirely different economic plane from that on which they have done all their thinking; so that neither can possibly see the other's view. The landscape of the fish and that of the bird have nothing in common. They are in different elements. The business men see

things from the business point of view. The rule of business is to employ the number of people one has work for and no more. When work fails the number of interested or benevolent delay, but the rule is admitted and is usually regarded as inevitable. Business men have never regarded their relation with their employees as one of charity, and probably the employees would greatly resent such a suggestion. Yet here steps in the higher economics of socialism and says the business man's first duty is to keep his employees as long as he has money to pay them, whether he needs them or not. Such, at least, these counsellors of the Queen think his attitude at the present time should be, and Mr. Keen is eloquent in heaping obloquy upon them for subscribing to the patriotic fund instead of keeping on their employees with the money.

Mr. Keen would probably be surprised to learn that he is advocating socialism. From the warmth of his denunciation he evidently feels instinctively that in doing so he has with him the sentiment of the man on the street—that multitudinous person who does not think, but feels as those about him feel. It is always interesting to note where this fluctuating index of the common soul points. The socialists have been showing with some gloom that at war time everything goes upon a socialist basis. Private property has no right; if the country commanders it. Private initiative in business is interfered with, with the approval of the whole people. The prices of commodities are prescribed and the quantity each person may buy. The rates of interest are determined; the prices of securities are fixed. Personal freedom has immediately to bow to the general will, whether its mandates are really for the general good or not. The very freedom of the press is limited; the soldier walks into the newspaper office and suppresses publication. Business says hire the help you want at what price you can get it. Socialism says, in this case at least, those people who are dependent on your business have rights in it, and, whether there is need for them or not, have a first claim on its reserves; and the man on the street says, amen. It is still a question how far the eminent domain of government that prevails during war time is wholesome and in accordance with liberty. The question might well be raised whether the control of prices is good even if the public voice insists upon it. A rising market is nature's provision for conserving a limited supply. Germany limited the rise in prices; she has now to beseech her people to save. A different question is that implied in the Queen's action, namely, whether such solidarity of business concerns as gives the employees a claim on their resources is the truest ethical rule for normal conditions. It certainly aims at a higher ideal than the warfare that now prevails. It would, of course, imply that none of the beneficiaries of a business should be its enemies, as is too often the case now.

Anti-National Laws

To the average man of business experience and horse sense, it was a staggering blow when British Columbia passed a law making it impossible for any company that was not incorporated in British Columbia to sue in the courts of that province for debts due it. It seemed to call in question the fabric of our nationhood. Shortly after the passage of the law, the John Deere Plough Company, incorporated by the Dominion Government to do business in Canada, started suit for a debt in British Columbia. The defendant immediately pleaded that the John Deere Plough Company, not being incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, had no right to sue. The case was taken to the Privy Council, which has just given its decision in favor of the John Deere Company, the debtor having in addition to pay the cost of the trial, though these costs should surely be borne by the British Columbia Government, which was so stupid as to pass a law which gave the people of that province occasion to think that they could plunder at their pleasure. The Privy Council hold that the question is in reality as to whether the province can interfere with the status and corporate capacity of a dominion company in so far as that status and capacity carries with it powers conferred by the Parliament of Canada to carry on business in every part of the Dominion. Their Lordships are of the opinion this question must be answered in the negative. They think the legislation in question really strikes at the capacities which are the natural and logical consequences of the incorporation by the National Government of companies with other than provincial objects.

When the decision was first announced on this side, it was said that it would cause a large loss to the revenues of the Province of Ontario. However, the officers of the legal department of the Ontario Government say that the revenues will not be affected by the decision, as it does not in any way affect the rights of the province to tax companies operating within the boundaries of a province, but simply prevents the provinces from usurping the Dominion's jurisdiction. Had British Columbia had its way, every province in Canada would have been free to force every company having a Dominion charter, doing business within its boundaries, to become specially incorporated in that province, so as to have to pay incorporation fees into the provincial treasury, and so as to be brought under its laws and tax requirements. The incorporation of anything more than

purely local companies should undoubtedly rest with the Dominion Government, and the incorporation given to the company by that government should be effective for the whole of Canada, and only subject in any province to such laws of taxation as are laid down for all companies doing business within the province. The United States has had no end of trouble over the fact that the incorporation and regulation of companies is under the jurisdiction of the several states, and not under the power of the Federal Government. As a result of this, companies naturally seek incorporation in those states where the restrictive laws are least and the taxation smallest. The Federal Government is striving hard to gain, by imposition of taxes, the power over corporations of which the constitution deprived it, as yet without success. It has, however, by the Sherman anti-trust law and the new Wilson laws governing corporations asserted considerable restrictive power.

ARMAGEDDON.

Arise ye Son of Men, the End is near! Rouse you from your slumbers, Christ shall soon appear, Millions of Armed Men, in battle fray, Are ushering in the dawn of God's Great Day! Gird up your loins! see now the bright'ning ray, Emerging from the gloom and smoke and glare! Doubt not that Righteousness doth still hold sway, Duty now calls, that each the task may share Of helping onwards Christ's Eternal Day! Nations at War, shall but prepare His Way. CHAS. D. POWELL, Winnipeg, Oct. 1914.

WHILE OUR SOLDIERS ARE DREAMING OF HOME.

By Miss Margaret Evans, Hampton, N.B. Hush thee, O turbulent wind of the North! Cease thy wild treacherous play; Curb thy feet steeds in their reckless career, Flecked with the white ocean spray. Rest thee, fierce pulse of the clamorous deep! Calm the mad pranks of thy wave, Guard thou the vessel where, dreaming to-night, Sleep the chosen of Canada's brave. Shine o'er them tenderly, pale stars of night; Though valiant soldiers they be; Bless the young hearts that are dreaming of home, Out on the lone-tossing sea. Lead them, thou glorious flag of the free, To hasten an empire's joy; Cheer the sad hearts that are waiting at home, News of their brave soldier-boy.

[The above words appeared in the "Witness" upon the occasion of the departure of the Strathcona Horse for South Africa.]

TRIUMPH OF PEACE

The earth is stained with bloody strife As empire strikes at empire's life, For war its deadly sceptre wields, And verdant plains are battlefields. Soldiers have said their last good-bye, And then fared forth to fight and die, Some for fair truth and honor's sake, And some dark passions thirst to slake. And lust of power and lust of place Have crowned a monarch with disgrace, And woes are heaped upon his head, With every increase of the dead. Up from the wreck of blood and flame Dire judgments crowd upon his name, And though he wears an empire's crown, His name in infamy goes down. Sweet peace has fallen in the street Trampled beneath the warrior's feet, And warfare's crimes and woes and pains Are measured with its utmost gains. Yet truth shall stand and right shall win Against this black colossal sin, Sweet peace again enthroned shall be, And men from blight of war be free. God speed the gallant men who war Against the thing that men abhor, And smile forever to the dust The war-lord's pride and empire lust. E. P. H. KING, Almonte, Ont.

CONSIDERS WAR IS DIVINE PUNISHMENT

Toronto Delegate to Sunday School Convention Expresses Unusual Opinion London, Ont., October 28. — "There are 14,000,000 children in North America who do not belong to Sunday Schools, and who should," declared John L. Alexander, of Chicago, before the 49th annual convention of the Ontario Sunday School Association here to-night. Referring to the European war, Mr. H. E. Irwin, K.C., of Toronto, intimated that in his opinion Germany's devastation of Belgium was Belgium's divine punishment for the Congo atrocities of a few years ago. The speaker declared that the Almighty was using this war to punish the nations concerned for their national sins. According to the Rev. E. W. Halpern, of Toronto, general secretary, there are 5,228 Sunday Schools in Ontario, with a total enrolment of 815,644.

WARRIORS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES

Belgians moving up the coast toward Ostend under shelter of naval guns--British force gradually gaining ground into Belgium--Russians still pursuing retreating German army westward from the Vistula--The battle front in East Prussia unchanged.

THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR

TUESDAY.

In the western theatre of war on Tuesday, the battle continued to be waged on the line of the Yser River and Canal from Nieupoort to Ypres with great violence. The Germans succeeded in getting a small part of their army across the canal during the preceding week, but had been driven back again. However, they gained a footing to the south of the canal, and held it against all efforts to repulse them, and this canal is the only natural boundary between the district in which the fighting is being carried on and the port of Dunkirk. This retention is considered of great importance. If the armies of the allies are driven away from the canal they will have nothing but a rolling country of sand dunes to fall back on. In the vicinity of Ypres, the British army, strengthened by the Indian cavalry, pressed the attack with much vigor. Between them and the sea in the region of Dixmude, is the French army, which reaches down to the coast at Nieupoort, which latter town is held by the remnant of the Belgian army. It is said that the German soldiers are still being encouraged to fight by being told that they are within two days of Paris. It is also said that the German Empire has given orders that the line of the allies between Ypres and Nieupoort must be broken at all costs, and in consequence, the German soldiers are being hurled at the entrenched position of the allies, until the ground in front of their trenches is literally covered with the slain. There is a story of unofficial origin which tells how the Belgians cut some of the dykes on the north of the Yser, and flooded the Germans out of their trenches. Not much credence is given to this story, as, were it true, it would surely have appeared in the official reports. The Germans captured, according to their own account, five hundred British soldiers during severe street fighting in a small town near Lille. The small boats of the British fleet still continue to play their part in the defensive of Nieupoort.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday the whole of the official report from France was: "There is nothing to report except some progress on our part in the region to the south of Dixmude." This is the region in which the British and Indian troops are fighting. The whole of the German official report for the day is contained in the following sentence: "The battle of the Yser Canal near Ypres and southwesterly from Lille, is proceeding with the same stubbornness. Yesterday the German troops made progress." The London "Times" of this date pleaded that the Belgian army, having fought continuously since the first days of the war, should be taken out of the firing line and given a chance to rest and re-quit.

THURSDAY.

The French War Office reports that two night attacks delivered by the Germans on the Nieupoort end of the line in the region of Dixmude were repulsed, and that the Germans appeared to be attacking less violently, while the British continue to make gains in the region of Ypres. Another French despatch of the same date says that the army of the Duke of Wellington and the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the main bodies of which appear to have been moved from the southeast end of the fighting line in the region of Verdun to the extreme north of the line, a single English brigade found one thousand six hundred corpses in front of their trenches. As the dead do not number more than one in six of the total casualties, this brigade of English must have shot about 10,000 soldiers of the German army and Wurtemberg. Through this large number of men have been taken from the first line of the army operating in the region of Metz and Verdun, the Germans have kept their ranks in that neighborhood up to full strength by the incorporation of men of the Landsturm and Landwehr in the ranks, and are pushing the attack. The French have been trying for some days to capture the main highway between Verdun and Metz, called the Highway of the Dames. A few days ago we were informed that their guns controlled it, but it does not seem to have been taken. The Germans made an attack on the French entrenchments which threatened the highway, in which they lost two thousand killed or wounded, while the total French casualties amounted to only one hundred. A report coming from Holland says that the German army is receiving reinforcements, and that sixteen British warships joined in the bombardment of the German trenches. The London "Times" estimates that Germany has a hundred thousand men now fighting to secure a road to Calais, and that probably another hundred thousand are on their way to reinforce them. The "Times" writer goes on to say that a couple of days previously it appeared as if the Germans would have abandoned their attack on the Yser, but that on Thursday they had secured strong positions on the left bank of the Yser, and that most of the fighting was now to the south of the river. This is an extremely bad outlook. If the Germans have been able to secure the south bank of the Yser river and canal with their troops they have, and have another hundred thousand men on the road to reinforce those troops, the position is in danger. Will the line of the allies hold has again become the great ques-

tion. If they can but hold for a few days it looks as if Germany would find her transport unequal to the task of provisioning both her troops in the field and the six million people of Belgium. FRIDAY.

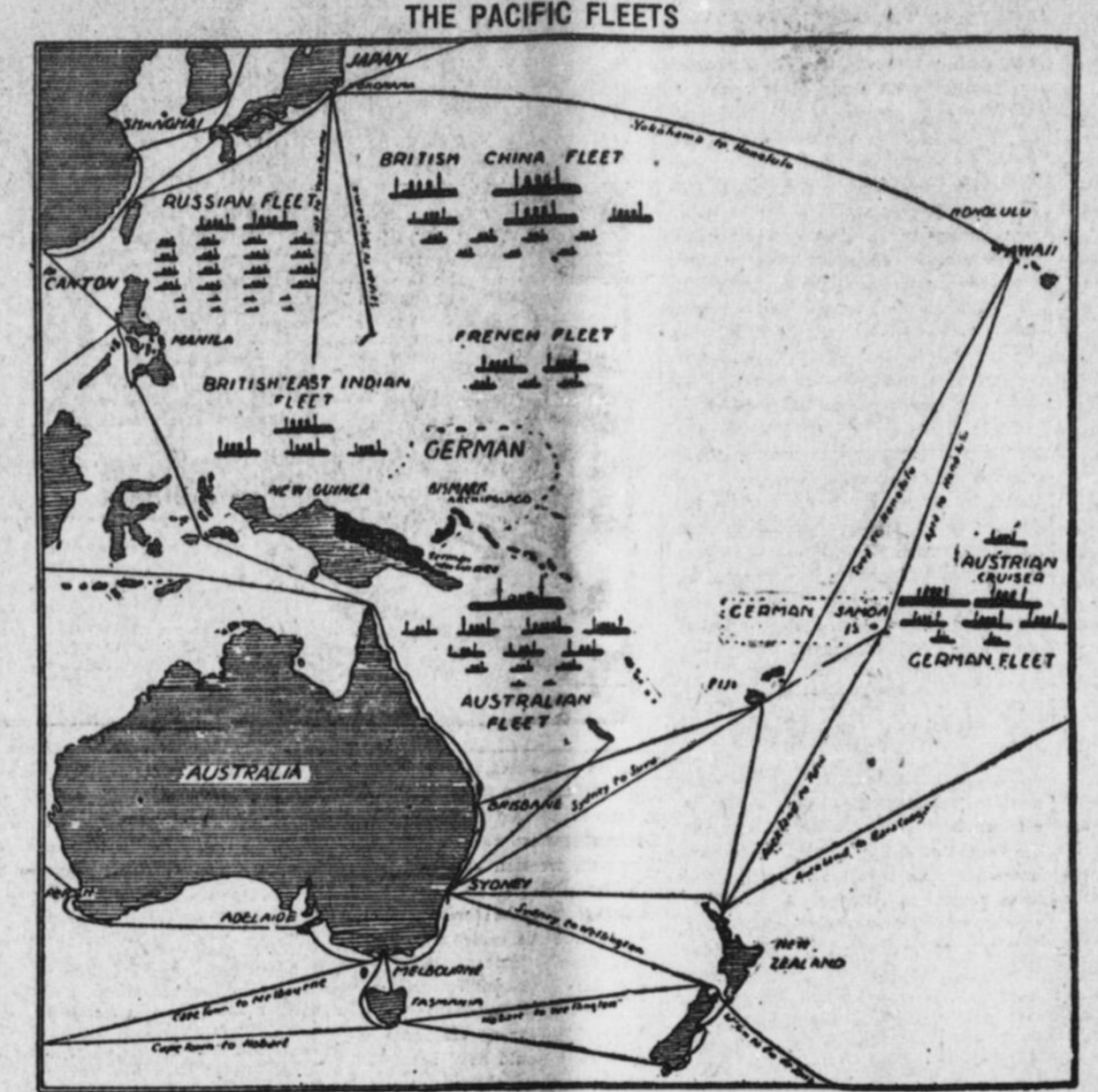
The Germans officially report that their attacks to the south of Nieupoort are slowly gaining ground and that to the west of Lille their troops are making good progress. To the southwest of Verdun severe French attacks have been repulsed. In counter attacks, our troops succeeded in getting in and breaking through the French lines to the main position of the enemy which was occupied. The French suffered terrible losses. The German despatch of this date is a very long one, and all of it tells of successes of more or less importance, while the French despatch of the same date is about the briefest we have ever had. It simply says: "There is no important news to report according to the latest information received." Such a dearth of news as this usually portends bad news. The statement of the Germans that they are fighting to the south of Nieupoort must mean that they have progressed to some distance south of the Yser river, though probably unable to attack the town of Nieupoort on account of the British gunships. SATURDAY.

The fighting line in France runs almost due west from a point ten miles north of Verdun to the town of Roye. This line is a hundred and forty miles long, and along the whole of this front there has been little fighting, as the both sides are so well entrenched as to make attack useless. At Roye the line makes a right angle and runs due north to Nieupoort, a distance of just a hundred miles. A straight north and south line drawn on the map from Roye to Nieupoort passes through the city of Arras, which is forty miles north of Roye. Twenty miles further up this line, we come to the town of La Bassée. Along the north and south line from Roye as far up as this town of La Bassée, there has been little activity. For this distance of forty miles the two armies are as thoroughly entrenched as they are on the east and west side, and their positions have been pretty well proved impregnable. It is in the region of La Bassée and the forty miles of line that reaches straight northward from that point to Nieupoort that the fighting of the last fortnight has taken place. When Nieupoort was first occupied by the Allies, the fighting line between it and La Bassée was practically straight. During the last fortnight the Germans have been pushed back again and again, until now the line between Nieupoort and La Bassée is almost semi-circular in form. This advance seems to have been made mostly by the British forces, and the advance which has just changed the line

GERMAN COMMANDER IN EASTERN FIELD



General Oberst von Hindenburg, Commander of the German Army which is facing the attempted Russian advance into German territory. It is announced that he is to be raised to the rank of Prince. Von Hindenburg won for the Kaiser the biggest victory of the war when at Tannenberg he turned upon the Russians in the bogs of the Masur Lake region and inflicted upon them a serious defeat, capturing many thousands of prisoners, numerous guns, and large quantities of stores. from the bow-like curve that it had last week into the deep curve of a semi-circle, took place on Saturday, when it was announced that the British forces had occupied Lille and Tourecoing. From Tourecoing the line runs between Ypres and Roulers, rather nearer the latter than the former, and then north-easterly to Nieupoort. This bending in of the German line is making the position of the Germans in western Belgium very precarious. It is a great thing for the Allies to have won back the city of Lille, and to have thrown their advance upward to the east. By doing this, they have secured just as the winter is falling, the shelter and comforts of a large city for the men of their supporting forces, and storage room for their supplies. Lille is also the largest railway centre in northern France, and, as soon as the stations and the roadbeds can be put in shape again, they will have in it a distributing point for railway traffic of great importance. While the forward position secured by the British forces at Tourecoing threatens the German route of communication, it may also be said that the forward positions of the Germans at La Bassée threatens the line of communication of the Bel-



The above map is intended to give an idea of the naval situation in the Pacific, and to draw attention to German possessions which are now subject to the fortunes of war. The following figures refer to the combined strength of the China, East Indies, Australian, and New Zealand stations:--Great Britain (with Australia): Battleships or Dreadnought cruisers, 21; cruisers, 21; light cruisers, 21; submarines, 4. France: Cruisers, 2; destroyers, 3. Russia: Cruisers, 2; destroyers, 20; submarines, 15. Germany: Cruisers, 2; light cruisers, 3; destroyers, 2. Austria: Cruiser, 1. Japan: Battleships or Dreadnought cruisers, 15; cruisers, 15; light cruisers, 18; destroyers, 75; submarines, 15--Sydney "Mail."

gian and English armies in northern France and Belgium. But the Germans have fought long at La Bassée without being able to make any headway, while the British in the region between Lille and Dixmude have been making a continuous forward movement. Should this movement progress during the next fortnight as it has in the last fortnight, the Germans will be driven entirely from the coast.

Not only did the allies announce today that they had captured Lille and Tourecoing, but also that the Belgians, opening the dykes to the south of the Yser river and canal, had flooded the land on the south side of the canal occupied by the Germans, and had driven them out with a great slaughter. The report is that five thousand of them were drowned. There seems now to be no reason to longer fear that the line can be anywhere broken by the Germans, unless with large reinforcements from the eastern theatre.

MONDAY.

On Monday for the first time the Belgian Government issued an official report on the progress of the war. It reports that the flooding of the land along the line of the railway from Nieupoort to Dixmude made the land very uncomfortable for the German forces their trenches, and that as a result they captured many German prisoners, and have driven the Germans well back from the railway. The British and French in front of Ypres and Lille are holding their positions. In an unofficial report of Monday's date it is asserted that the Allies have pressed their way along the coast to within seven miles of Ostend. This advance has probably been made under the protection of the fire of the ships of the British navy, and does not necessarily signify that they have enough men to hold the positions should a storm break and force the ships out to sea. The week has given us much good news, and its close finds the armies of the Allies registering a succession of victories.

THE EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

TUESDAY.

While the interest in the western theatre of war during the week has been intense, while we watched morning after morning to hear if the lines still held, the interest in the Eastern theatre has been almost equally strong, for there our ally the Russians has been victoriously driving the Germans as far as their men could chase them through Poland from the Vistula to the nearest fortified refuge in the vicinity of the German boundary. At the beginning of the week the battle line ran from Rawa eastward to the Vistula, then south to the mouth of the San River at Sandomierz, then up along the San through Przemysl to the Carpathian mountains. In one village near Rawa on this date the Russians buried seven hundred Germans who had been killed in a bayonet combat, and four hundred prisoners were captured near the Vistula. Also the Russians who crossed the Vistula at Ivangorod had marched southward along the west bank, and took possession of Nova Alexandria where many prisoners and cannon were taken.

WEDNESDAY.

The Russians announce that they have extended their battle line away to the eastward from Rawa, and that their right wing now rests at Lenczyca, while their left wing has advanced to Radom and from there runs southeastward to the Vistula. This is a straight

line of nearly a hundred and twenty miles in length. By drawing this line on the map which appeared in the "Witness" of a fortnight ago, it will be seen that the Russian army was, on this date, facing almost south, and seriously threatening the line of retreat of the German army invading Poland. In the vicinity of Ivangorod a new Russian corps has crossed the Vistula. In its first operations it captured fifty German officers and three thousand men. Another crossing of the Vistula was accomplished half way between Ivangorod and Sandomierz, where eight officers, three hundred men and some machine guns were captured. The German despatch of this date relating to these operations says, "To the southwest of Warsaw our troops have repulsed all the attacks of strong Russian forces."

THURSDAY.

On this day the Russians report a decisive victory to the south of the Pelica river in which they completely broke down the resistance of the twentieth German army corps, and the German reserve guard corps. Other minor victories were also reported. The German official despatch admits these victories of the Russians, and says that their troops have been forced to withdraw, but that the Russians failed to follow up their attack, and that the German troops escaped without difficulty. Despatches of this date from Russia also state that the Germans have made a simultaneous attack all along the hundred and fifty mile border of East Prussia, and for the whole length of the San River in Galicia, but that everywhere the Russian lines hold, and no ground was gained by the Germans.

FRIDAY.

The official despatch of this date says: "On the front beyond the Vistula all the Austro-German troops are now in retreat. Russian cavalry has captured several Russian convoys." The unofficial despatch of this date says that the Russian army has now definitely broken through, the German army having cut off its left wing, and that detachments of Russian cavalry are already at the back of the German army threatening its successful retreat. "Winter is come in Poland, snow has already fallen. Were a blizzard to occur, it would endanger the whole German army of invasion. If this army gets out safely, it will get out none too soon. There are very few railways through the regions in which the fighting has been in progress. The Germans will be far better able to meet the Russians on their own border than they can in Russian territory. It is said, however, that during their invasion of Poland, they have destroyed all the cities between the German frontier and the Vistula, as well as taking away from the region all the provisions that could be found, and cattle and men, and which left a great barren stretch over which it will be difficult for the Russians to advance toward Sellaia. That may be a strategic move, which will in itself justify the Germans in the great loss of life and loss of prestige that their armies have suffered during their defeat on the Vistula, and their retreat before the pursuing enemy.

SATURDAY.

Russia reports that her army is still fiercely engaging the Germans along the Eastern border of East Prussia, so as to keep Germany from moving forces from there to the support of the other armies. Russia also reports on this date that her forces have crossed the Vistula south of Jussowf, a small town just north of the junction between the San and Vistula rivers. This is a very important move, and may result in an Austrian evacuation of the district between the San and Vistula that will be almost as speedy as was the Russian evacuation of a fortnight ago, when the Germans threatened their

flank by the army marching towards Warsaw. The Austrians are said to be showing great activity in the Carpathian mountains in the vicinity of Turka. This town is on the pass in which the San river has its source, it is straight south from Przemysl. This is the same pass through which Russia pushed an army a month ago, when it was in the possession of the greater part of Galicia. The army which it sent up got through the pass, but was defeated on the other side, and as is usual in such cases, our despatches gave no news of how many Russians got back alive.

MONDAY.

Austria reports that the section of her forces which have their base at Turka have had a victory over the Russians in that region south of the Dniester river. Austria also reports on this day that Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, is still in the possession of her forces. Germany has announced that her casualty list for the week is sixty-two thousand, and that her total casualty list is four hundred and twenty thousand. In Great Britain and France, the German casualties were estimated at a considerably larger number than this, some estimates running up to three-quarters of a million. "It is natural for the allies to over-estimate the losses of the Germans. On the other hand, it may be taken for granted that the Germans are understating their losses. If the figures given out by Germany are correct, it signifies that the German losses during the last week have been twice as great as the average of their losses from the beginning of the war up to the present time, but probably not so bloody as some weeks that are to succeed it. The line of the Russian, telegraph front in Poland on this date ran in almost straight line in a southeasterly direction from Lenczyca through Lodz, Piotrkow and Opatow to Sandomierz on the Vistula river just above its junction with the San, so that the Russians had gained back just half of the region of Poland that had been invaded. Late on Monday afternoon Russia announced that her forces had occupied Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina and administered a severe defeat to the Austrians.

BRITISH REPORT ON WARSAW CAMPAIGN.

London, November 2.--Professor Bernard Pares, the British Government correspondent with the Russian army, telegraphs under date of October 30th the following account of the battle around Warsaw, which is issued by the Official Press Bureau: "I have spent some days at Warsaw, and have examined the scenes of the recent fighting as far out as beyond Skiernewice. The Russian river line of defence ran along the Niemen, Babr, Naraw, middle Vistula, and the San. "The Germans had not previously tested seriously the strength of the centre of this line, and the Russian reports issued had so far only spoken of a northern and southern front. Warsaw lay beyond the defensive river line. A rapid seizure of the city before winter set in would have greatly strengthened the Prussian northern front and would have endangered Russian occupation of Galicia. It would also have created a moral effect on the Poles, and they might have supported any proposals to negotiate. "The Germans advanced principally from the south-west, a region largely left in their hands. The German army corps reached a line south-east of Bionie, and at Pruzkow they were little more than six miles from Warsaw. "The cannonade shook houses in the city; German aeroplanes dropped bombs near the railway bridge, the quarters of the General Staff and elsewhere, killing over one hundred persons, but not

achieving their object. The people were much exasperated, and some of them went out to the scene of the fighting. "The brunt of the defence fell on two Russian corps, especially on one which included the Siberian troops. These had to oppose three German corps. "Splendid work was done at Pruzkow, and also by the Siberian regiment at Rakitna. Here the Germans delayed the Russian advance and placed machine guns on the roof of a church. The inhabitants say that the Siberians long refrained from returning the fire from the church. The regiment lost its colonel, many other officers, and 275 men, but held good until reinforced. Several Russian corps arrived, and the Russians then drove the Germans back in successive rearguard engagements, which lasted in all eighteen days. The country up to several miles west and south of Lowicz and Skiernewice has now been recovered. "The Germans in these operations seized provisions and some valuable, and committed minor indignities, but the country has in no way an aspect of devastation. The population is strongly for Russia, and offers every service to the Russian soldiers. In Warsaw great enthusiasm prevails, with a very striking difference from the attitude before the war and the Grand Duke's appeal. "The Germans, in retiring, made clear work of the bridges, railways and stores. There is every sign of a deliberate and well executed retreat. Fewer prisoners were taken than in the case of the Austrians, the wounded being for the most part carried away. "The Russian artillery worked with great precision and effect, and the Russian infantry, after artillery preparation, delivered attacks throughout. There is no sign of any likelihood of further German aggression on this side before winter, but there is always a possibility of an early conflict southward, where the Russians need to secure and complete their conquest of Galicia, and the enemy has to guard his base of joint action between Germany and Austria."

GERMANS CHANGED MUCH SINCE 1870

AT OLD ST. DENIS

Paris, Oct. 5. (By mail.)--Let the timid ones take note. Are the military authorities apprehensive that even yet the Germans may break through to Paris? This is no futile conjecture. Listen. And, first, let me explain that immediately outside the fortification of Paris -- those rather unpicturesque ramparts -- the external approaches to which were not so long ago strengthened in rather feverish haste, there lies what is called the military "zone." To outward appearance, a sort of no-

COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES



General Rennenkampf, leader of the Russians in East Prussia, and opponent of General Oberst von Hindenburg, in command of the German Army there.

man's land is this zone. No permanent building may be erected within its limits, though with the approval of the authorities structures of a light and flimsy character may be set down. In this way huts, or "shanties," not a few, have found a pitch; and sheds, covered, like the huts, with tarred paper, have also been known to be set up, in which the pastime of "rattling" is carried on. Now comes the story. The other evening a gang of masons and navvies, acting under the orders of an Engineer officer, made a visit to the zone and demolished quite a number of these flimsy buildings. The poor people--chiffonniers, many of them--who had been accustomed to dwell within them, raised no protest. They accepted the situation. The thing had been done for military purposes. So they had to lay their heads elsewhere. But why, at this time of day, are the military authorities clearing the zone in front of the ramparts?

SEPULCHRE OF FRENCH KINGS.

In the spring of 1871 I visited the town of St. Denis, where the ashes of the Kings of France repose. The Germans occupied the ancient Royal town while the Communists were fighting the Versailles troops in the streets of Paris and setting fire to public buildings. The Silesian Fusiliers were there, and daily the officers of that regiment and some German Hussars lunched in a wooden structure improvised in the garden of the restaurant. I can remember the subaltern officers coming in and standing stiffly at the salute before their superior officers for several seconds before taking their place at the long table. On a warm Sunday in May young "Freiwillegen" lunched in the gardens with the families with whom they were quartered. The ancient abbey had not been injured, and the bones of the Kings were left in their long rest, undisturbed, by the German invaders. A great strip of celice was stretched across the main portico, and the following inscription was printed thereon: "Any person wilfully injuring or removing any memento or any object from this ancient and historic monument will be severely punished by the commandant." The Germans went peacefully about the ancient borough. They bought pho-

tographs and tobacco. They behaved courteously, and saluted the shopkeepers on leaving. I saw groups of German soldiers fraternizing with gentlemen in the wine shops. Times have changed, and the Germans also. The town was quiet just as now, but in those long-gone days it has suffered from a violent bombardment. The German heavy guns, had however, carefully spared the old and magnificent abbey. On the road to Epernay you can still see a pretty garden, forming part of the grounds of a suburban villa. It is usually bright with flowers in summer-time. There are tombstones here, and a tablet bearing the names of French officers and soldiers who fell in the engagement outside St. Denis in October, 1870.

FLYING REFUGEES.

St. Denis behaved equally well when the German advance troops were announced twenty miles to the north two weeks ago. Some, no doubt, ran away on the approach of the enemy, but at that tragic moment the townspeople smiled ironically at the "trembleurs" who took to flight. The "boches" were announced at Creil, and then at Chaatilly, and nearer still, but the low distant boom of the guns to which we listened for hours coming ever nearer did not shake the nerve of the inhabitants. "We will show them that we are the sons of our fathers," said the workpeople, for St. Denis is a great manufacturing now at the gates of Paris.

For two or three days and nights the streets were filled with carts and flying country folk, poor refugees from the north rushing to the capital before the advancing foe. The streets were literally blocked with the families of country people who had deserted their homes with the few necessities that they had been able to pack in their hasty flight. Some brought poultry and rabbits, and their cats and dogs. Their one idea was to put as much distance between them and the dreaded Uhlans as possible.

PREPARING FOR BOMBARDMENT.

St. Denis let these panic-stricken peasants pass in long convoys with a shrug of the shoulders, with a word of pity, and a little chaff. Those days of tension more than a fortnight ago are past; at least for the time being, and St. Denis looks the same busy place as in normal circumstances. The children of the factory workers, now military soldiers, were playing on the occasion of my visit, before the abbey, where the history of France is written on the old grey stones. They were making mud pies. The little girls were playing "a la marchande," and the small boys were busy making trenches, and were armed with wooden toy guns. The usual door in the abbey was open for visitors, but a poster informed the visitor that the usual visit to the tombs of the Kings was suspended. Some old women were bending low on their knees before lighted candles, telling their beads, but these old dames are fixtures. They are always there. A group of men who appeared to be officials were in earnest conversation. Perhaps they were discussing the steps to be taken to protect the ancient basilica from bombardment. No; they were merely municipal authorities discussing measures for cleansing the interior. "All measures have been taken," said an official, "to bury the tombs and statues with sand in case of bombardment. But it is superfluous. They (meaning the Germans) will not come. Still, we have taken the necessary steps."

UNIVERSITIES AND WAR SERVICE

Ottawa, Nov. 1. -- Representatives of Toronto, McGill and Queen's Universities had a conference on Saturday with the Militia Council regarding the co-operation of the university students in the cause of Imperial defense and the utilization of the university corps which have been formed provisionally for the training of officers. Principal Peterson, Professor Evc, Dr. Todd and Capt. McGee, represented McGill; Col. Fotheringham, Col. Lamb and Major MacFarlane, Toronto, and Dean Carpen, Queen's. The university representatives pointed out to the Militia Council that much success had attended the organization of militia corps. Toronto University has enrolled 1,400 students; McGill University and Macdonald College, 900, and Queen's, 270, in addition to an engineering corps of 150. Many of the students who are training in these university corps are anxious to go to the front, and the suggestion was made that as the Canadian universities could probably muster enough recruits to form at least two battalions they should be sent as units. The Militia Council promised sympathetic consideration of the proposal, but nothing will be done until General Hughes returns home.

LORD NAIRNE WAS KILLED IN ACTION

London, Nov. 1. -- Lord Nairne, the second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, has been killed in action. He was a Major in the First Dragoons, and served in the South African war.

PARENTS.

Will your son or daughter earn the gold watch in the contest for 8c subscriptions on trial to the end of the year? The prizes are of real value. But even of more value to the young is the experience of prompt effective work, and of doing something for the cause of responsible journalism. Start them at it at once as the contest ends on Monday, the 16th of November. Short and sweet. "Do it now." If they win a prize they will be happy. If not they will have the satisfaction of having co-operated with all friends of the "Witness" to extend its circulation. They can tell their friends that a splendid new story starting Nov. 17 will add to the "Witness" attractions. See larger announcement in this issue.

DECLARES TURKEY ACTED AT BIDDING OF GERMANY

Main Hope is to Create Unrest Among Musselman Millions, But Calculation Likely to Fail Says "Morning Post" Correspondent; Christendom Called for Crusade Against Barbarism

London, October 31.—The Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs: "Turkey, under German orders, has begun war upon Russia. The Empire remains quite calm under the news that these German-Turkish acts of war were committed without a declaration of war. The possibility, gradually strengthening into probability, of such action, in the name and on the responsibility of Turkey, had long been foreseen, and Russia had long been measuring accordingly. So far as the Black Sea is concerned the Russian Admiralty is quite confident of the result of the collision, and the Russians are generally disposed rather to welcome an attack by Turkey, since it will enable her to settle the long-standing Eastern question once and for all under circumstances entirely favorable, thanks to her alliance with France and Great Britain.

ARMY UNDER GERMAN OFFICERS.

"The Turkish naval activity is not expected to prove more than a short-lived annoyance. On the other hand, the Turkish soldiers are said to be excellent, material if well officered. They are entirely under the command of German officers in the highest ranks, but the fighting officers—as lower quality than Turkey has known for centuries, inasmuch as the Young Turk politicians after their successful coup d'etat had seized upon all posts possible in the army as the booty of their political victory."

"Under German direction the Turks three years ago made their arrangements for invading Russia, when the time came, by way of the Persian frontier, and will join her Slav brethren against the Germanic losing commission. Greece of course goes with the allies.

umia, on Persian territory. They were ejected during the Balkan defeats, but have again been taking steps toward the occupation of this region, using subservient Kurds, or Turks in disguise.

GERMANY'S MAIN HOPE.

"Of course Germany's main hope in forcing Turkey into the world war is to create unrest, among the Musselman millions. If Khalifa were attacked, instead of attacking, it is possible something of this hope might be realized, but it is said that under the actual circumstances, this German calculation, like so many others, will utterly fail. A treacherous attack by night on commercial harbors without declaration of war can hardly, even if the skilled counterfeiter of Germany's state-aided news factories, be turned into anything that will now-a-days impose upon the most ignorant and credulous.

"With regard to the attitude of the Balkan states in this new crisis Roumania will undoubtedly take the field against Turkey. Bulgaria will probably follow her national policy, whatever her rulers may personally desire, and will join her Slav brethren against the Germanic losing commission. Greece of course goes with the allies.

TURKEY'S ACTION WELCOMED.

"Although the German action in affording opportunity for the satisfactory settlement of the Eastern question, upon another crusade, not against Moslem, but against barbarism fostered by Moslem rule and encouraged by Germany."

THE CANADIANS TO WAIT

(Special Correspondence of the "Witness.")

London, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—After a brief visit to the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plains, the Minister of Militia returned to London yesterday, and was to-day seen by your correspondent at the Savoy Hotel. The Hon. Sam Hughes had just returned from a two-hour visit to Lord Kitchener, and he brought the gratifying intelligence that the long Canada's contingent will be inspected not only by Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, but by King George himself.

MAJOR GENERAL HUGHES PAYS VISIT.

The Minister of Militia is, as usual, being a strenuous time, and is daily visiting one or other of the heads of the great British departments, the latest being the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary. Gen. Hughes was well pleased with the situation of the overseas force, which is under the command of General Alderson, who today sent to London for Colonel Victor Williams. Most of the troops are under canvas on Salisbury Plain, where a great camp has been prepared, many miles in extent. The only hotel anywhere near the camp has been taken over and will be used as divisional headquarters.

TO STAY IN ENGLAND.

It is absolutely certain that troops of one kind or another will be at Salisbury right through the winter, and therefore, wooden huts are now being erected to take the place of the tents as the cold weather comes on. Every member of the Canadian contingent will be in camp before the end of this week. Some of the troops were sent to Avonmouth to facilitate embarkation, and within the next few days drilling will be begun. Among the first to arrive at the camp were the Highlanders, under Col. Turner. As these and the various other battalions left the ships at Plymouth, they were given a rousing reception by the citizens and the greetings of the British press have not been less cordial. The news from the front was not too reassuring when the Canadian contingent arrived, and the mere presence of Canada's thirty thousand men seemed to put new heart into Britain. The "Daily Mail," which had a splendid leader upon the contingent, describes them as a corps of magnificent fighting men.

PEACE FORESHADOWED IN SOUTH AFRICA

London, Oct. 28.—In South Africa the situation according to latest advice, appears to be more favorable. General Louis Botha, the Premier, is at the head of the army which is operating against the rebellious commandos under Generals Beyers and de Wet, while loyal commanders, Dutch and English, are gathering in the remnants of the commando of which Colonel Maritz was the leader until he was wounded and fled across the German border.

London, October 30.—A Ruter despatch from Cape Town says that General Botha reports that the rebel general Beyers' commandos have been scattered and are not likely to reunite. General Beyers has fled in an unknown direction.

TACTICS OF GERMANS.

London, Nov. 1.—A Ruter despatch from Capetown says: "Col. Alberts has defeated the rebels in the Liechtenburg district of the Transvaal, killing thirteen, wounding thirty and capturing 240. Among the captured is Commandant Claussens. "The Commandant de Villiers was reconing when he met a strong rebel commando with white flags attached to their rifles. De Villiers approached the band, whereupon the rebels attacked him and captured 110 of his men. The rebels then advanced against Col. Albert's force from two directions, but Col. Albert defeated them and chased them twenty miles across the border.

ARMISTICE MAY MEAN PEACE.

London, Nov. 2.—The Durban correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says the Government at Pretoria has granted General Christian de Wet, the rebel leader, a five days armistice, presumably in order to arrange peace.

THE TRAITOR



General de Wet, who gave the British forces great trouble in the South African War, is one of the leaders of the present rebellion in South Africa.

WOULD BE A BOON TO CANADIAN FORCES

London, Oct. 29.—Lord Islington, on behalf of the Colonial Office Committee dealing with overseas forces, visited the Canadian camp to-day.

One aspect in providing for the welfare of the contingent while in England seems to have been overlooked. While not in the slightest depreciating the incalculable benefit conferred on the contingent by the tents erected by the Y.M.C.A. there does seem to be an unique opportunity for some wealthy Canadian resident in London or the neighborhood to offer social entertainment of some higher kind than is at present available. There are cases of members of the contingent of excellent social position who have practically nowhere to go when they come to London for a day or so, their English friends perhaps living at a distance. Anybody who had the largeness of heart to offer open house to such as these would confer a benefit which would be all the more valuable because it was an unostentatious effort to supply a real necessity.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS ARE BANNED

London, Oct. 30.—The names of the German and Austrian Emperors have been removed from the list of British Field Marshals in the army list just published, and also from the lists of the officers of the Royal Dragoons and King's Dragoon Guards, of which regiments they were respectively colonel-in-chief.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Albany cease to be colonel-in-chief of the Seaforth Highlanders.

CLERGYMEN AND NURSES WANT TO GO TO WAR OFFICERS SCARCE.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—About one thousand Canadian clergymen have applied to the Militia Department to go to the front as chaplains with the next contingents. If the same proportion of chaplains to troops is maintained as was the case with the first contingent, there will be one to every thousand men. Thirty-two chaplains went with the first contingent, and it is learned that over twenty were Anglicans, and the majority of the remainder were Presbyterians or Anglicans and Presbyterians far outnumbered the members of other religious denominations in the first contingent. Before the troops mobilized at Valcartier General Hughes intimated that six Salvation Army officers would go with the troops as chaplains, but it was found that there was practically no members of the Salvation Army in the ranks, and it was decided to send clergymen whose ministrations would be more familiar to the troops.

ONLY QUALIFIED NURSES.

As to the nurses who will go, there is some doubt. Nothing definite will be done until information is received from the War Office. It is stated that only qualified nurses will be chosen. Many ladies have applied who have not had a thorough training, and while their offers of service are recognized as highly patriotic, it is certain that the Militia authorities will not allow untrained ladies to be sent and thereby bring about conditions which would result in wounded Canadian soldiers falling into the hands of unskilled nurses. There is a scarcity of qualified officers in the militia at present as the result of so many being sent with the first contingent. The Government, therefore, will not allow any more officers to serve as privates, as was the case with the first contingent.

ECONOMY HURTS THE DRESSMAKERS

London, Oct. 24.—The economy being practised by English women at present is causing lack of work in certain branches of trade. At a meeting here to-night it was stated that one-third of the 60,000 dressmakers in London are on short time because every well-to-do are buying cheap ready-made clothing. It is also said that one-fourth of the 14,000 millinery workers are on short time, due to women buying hats which are cheaply trimmed.

MEANS GOOD-BYE TO CIVILIZATION

London, Oct. 30.—Lord Charles Bessborough in a speech at Chesterfield to-night devoted considerable time to Turkey's advent into the war. "Turkey has now joined our enemies and added to our difficulties," said the speaker. "I hope the Government will take efficient steps to meet the difficulty. We must not underestimate it. We must remember that if Germany and Turkey do succeed we might as well say bye-bye to civilization."

NAVAL FORCES OF ITALY IN ALBANIA

The Expedition is Described as One of a Protective Character Merely

PEOPLE IN DEPLORABLE STATE.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Avlona, Albania, was occupied yesterday by Italian naval forces. The expedition was in the nature of a relief and sanitary organization which purports to aid the large population which has taken refuge in the city to escape the persecution of the insurgents. These people are said to be in a deplorable state. Everything was done to remove from the expedition anything savouring of political or territorial occupation.

MERELY FOR AUTONOMOUS ALBANIA.

Pains were taken to show that Italy's step was merely for the purpose of seeing that the decision of the London conference creating an autonomous Albania was carried out. Italian ships have been instructed to closely watch the Albanian coast to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Albania, and also to see that the Albanians do not violate neutrality in the European war.

London, Oct. 28.—It is stated in official circles that the action of Italy in Albania and of Greece in Epirus, will not cause complications, as the meaning of both Governments has been made perfectly clear—and their intentions fully explained. Under other circumstances, Austria might object to Italy's action, but it is not believed Austria will risk forcing Italy into war.

PARIS RECEIVES ZEPPELIN VISITS

Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 30.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung," a Swedish paper published at Gothenburg, declares that on Wednesday of this week a Zeppelin dirigible balloon flew over Paris, and dropped six bombs on the city. Three of the missiles, according to this account, did considerable damage, killing eight persons and wounding several others. French airman, the newspaper adds, attacked the Zeppelin, but without success.

GERMANS IN STATES PREPARING FOR RAID

Are the Germans of the United States contemplating a raid on Canada? There have been rumors in some of the border cities ever since the war began that such was the intention of the more rabid of the German sympathizers in the Republic, but little attention was paid to them. Mr. William Galbraith, ex-Mayor of Westmount, Montreal, on Saturday received a letter from the vice-president of one of the biggest railways in the western States, in which it was said: "I overheard a conversation last night on a steamboat going from Norfolk to Richmond. It was between Germans, and to the effect that the German singing societies which are 500,000 strong, are carrying on a propaganda of secret arming and other arrangements for the purpose of attacking Canada from this side. It will pay Canada to be on her guard against anything like this. The Germans here are bitter partisans and will attempt anything to beat the British, and involve this country in the conflict."

Steps have been taken to bring this information to the attention of the Dominion Government.

KINGSTON'S GUNS READY.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 1.—Owing to the possibility of an attack by German fanatics in the United States, four machine guns have been promised by citizens to the local veterans. These will also be used for instructing cadet corps and Queen's students taking the voluntary drill.

MOTOR BOAT RESCUED "ROHILLA" SURVIVORS

Whitby, Nov. 1.—A motor life boat, which had been summoned from Tynemouth to-day, rescued the fifty persons still remaining on board the wreck of the hospital ship "Rohilla," which went on the rocks a few days ago. The sea was still heavy, but when the lifeboat got alongside the wreck oil was poured on the water and subdued the waves sufficiently to enable the transfer of the exhausted men. Ten minutes were required in the work of rescue.

In all seventy persons were lost in the wreck. Those saved from the ship total 146.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR WARNS GRAND VIZIER

Constantinople, Oct. 30.—Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, has called the attention of the Grand Vizier to reports of an intended Bedouin raid into Egyptian territory. He has warned His Highness that such a raid would be regarded as a hostile act on the part of Turkey by the British Government.

TRIPLE ENTENTE SOLID.

Bordeaux, Oct. 31.—(Via Paris).—Turkey's entrance into the war was the sole topic of conversation here to-day. In official circles it was said that the attitude of the French Government for the present will be a waiting one. Complete solidarity exists between England, France and Russia, it was said, in the face of the situation created by the action of the Turkish warships in the Black Sea.

According to advices received by the French Government, there are now 1,300 German military officers and engineers in Turkey.

HON. MR. M'KENZIE DIED SUDDENLY

Quebec, Nov. 1.—The news of the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. P. S. G. MacKenzie, Provincial Treasurer, caused a shock in the city to-day. Mr. MacKenzie left here for his home in Melbourne shortly after seven o'clock last evening, and before crossing over to Lewis to take the train, chatted with various friends and acquaintances at the Chateau Frontenac, where he had been staying, and seemed to be in the best of health, and apert to be according to Dr. Hayes, of Richmond, the late Provincial Treasurer was found dead in the bathroom of his home just before lunch to-day. The cause of his death is ascribed to either heart failure or apoplexy. According to information here, he was in good health this morning.

THE LATE TREASURER.

The Hon. Peter Samuel George MacKenzie, M.P.P., Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, was born at Cumberland House, Hudson's Bay Territory, on Dec. 19, 1862, the son of Roderick MacKenzie, for many years a factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was educated at St. Francis College, Richmond, and at McGill University, and was called to the Bar in 1889. He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly for the County of Richmond at the general election of 1900 and has been

A BRITISH BOER



General Botha, who was commander of the Boer forces during the war with Great Britain, is now, as a loyal subject of the Power against which he fought, preparing to subdue any revolt against British rule in South Africa which may be incited as a result of the European struggle. Such a revolt has been recently fomented among "unreconstructed" Boers by German emissaries.

re-elected after every election since. When the Hon. W. A. Weir was appointed a judge in 1909, Mr. MacKenzie was summoned to the Executive Council and appointed Provincial Treasurer.

GERMANS IN STATES PREPARING FOR RAID

Are the Germans of the United States contemplating a raid on Canada? There have been rumors in some of the border cities ever since the war began that such was the intention of the more rabid of the German sympathizers in the Republic, but little attention was paid to them. Mr. William Galbraith, ex-Mayor of Westmount, Montreal, on Saturday received a letter from the vice-president of one of the biggest railways in the western States, in which it was said: "I overheard a conversation last night on a steamboat going from Norfolk to Richmond. It was between Germans, and to the effect that the German singing societies which are 500,000 strong, are carrying on a propaganda of secret arming and other arrangements for the purpose of attacking Canada from this side. It will pay Canada to be on her guard against anything like this. The Germans here are bitter partisans and will attempt anything to beat the British, and involve this country in the conflict."

Steps have been taken to bring this information to the attention of the Dominion Government.

KINGSTON'S GUNS READY.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 1.—Owing to the possibility of an attack by German fanatics in the United States, four machine guns have been promised by citizens to the local veterans. These will also be used for instructing cadet corps and Queen's students taking the voluntary drill.

MOTOR BOAT RESCUED "ROHILLA" SURVIVORS

Whitby, Nov. 1.—A motor life boat, which had been summoned from Tynemouth to-day, rescued the fifty persons still remaining on board the wreck of the hospital ship "Rohilla," which went on the rocks a few days ago. The sea was still heavy, but when the lifeboat got alongside the wreck oil was poured on the water and subdued the waves sufficiently to enable the transfer of the exhausted men. Ten minutes were required in the work of rescue.

In all seventy persons were lost in the wreck. Those saved from the ship total 146.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR WARNS GRAND VIZIER

Constantinople, Oct. 30.—Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, has called the attention of the Grand Vizier to reports of an intended Bedouin raid into Egyptian territory. He has warned His Highness that such a raid would be regarded as a hostile act on the part of Turkey by the British Government.

TRIPLE ENTENTE SOLID.

Bordeaux, Oct. 31.—(Via Paris).—Turkey's entrance into the war was the sole topic of conversation here to-day. In official circles it was said that the attitude of the French Government for the present will be a waiting one. Complete solidarity exists between England, France and Russia, it was said, in the face of the situation created by the action of the Turkish warships in the Black Sea.

According to advices received by the French Government, there are now 1,300 German military officers and engineers in Turkey.

HON. MR. M'KENZIE DIED SUDDENLY

Quebec, Nov. 1.—The news of the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. P. S. G. MacKenzie, Provincial Treasurer, caused a shock in the city to-day. Mr. MacKenzie left here for his home in Melbourne shortly after seven o'clock last evening, and before crossing over to Lewis to take the train, chatted with various friends and acquaintances at the Chateau Frontenac, where he had been staying, and seemed to be in the best of health, and apert to be according to Dr. Hayes, of Richmond, the late Provincial Treasurer was found dead in the bathroom of his home just before lunch to-day. The cause of his death is ascribed to either heart failure or apoplexy. According to information here, he was in good health this morning.

THE LATE TREASURER.

The Hon. Peter Samuel George MacKenzie, M.P.P., Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, was born at Cumberland House, Hudson's Bay Territory, on Dec. 19, 1862, the son of Roderick MacKenzie, for many years a factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was educated at St. Francis College, Richmond, and at McGill University, and was called to the Bar in 1889. He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly for the County of Richmond at the general election of 1900 and has been

TURKEY ENTERS WAR BY ATTACK ON RUSSIA

Anglo-French Fleet Ready to Strike at New Enemy

TURKS BOMBARD SEBASTOPOL.

Theodosia, Crimea, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—From 9.30 o'clock to 10.30 this morning a Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded the station and city, damaging the cathedral, the Greek church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a southwesterly direction.

DEMANDS NOVOROSYSK'S SURRENDER.

Novorossysk, Caucasus, via Petrograd, October 29.—The Turkish cruiser "Hamidieh," which arrived here to-day, demanded the surrender of the city government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town. The Turkish Consul and officials were arrested. The cruiser withdrew.

"BRESLAU" SHELLED THEODOSIA.

London, October 30.—A despatch to the "Times" from Petrograd says it was the former German cruiser "Breslau," which now flies the Turkish flag, which shelled Theodosia.

TOKIO, OCT. 30.—THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY HERE ANNOUNCED THAT TURKEY HAS OPENED WAR ON RUSSIA.

READY TO STRIKE.

Rome, Nov. 1.—The Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean is ready to strike at Turkey. Advice to-night indicates that a fleet of battleships and destroyers has left the mouth of the Adriatic for the east.

ALLIES' AMBASSADORS GET PASSPORTS

Constantinople, Nov. 1.—The Ambassadors of Russia, Great Britain, and France have received their passports. The Russian and British Ambassadors will leave Constantinople to-night. The French Ambassador will leave to-morrow.

SERVED ULTIMATUM.

London, Nov. 1.—The allies have served an ultimatum on Turkey. It was admitted here to-night that Russia, France, and England are acting in concert in dealing with the latest crisis of the war. By direction of the Foreign Offices of the three nations their diplomatic representatives in Constantinople to-day formally demanded an explanation of the Black Sea incidents, and the bombardment of Russian ports and Russian shipping by the Turkish fleet.

A complete disavowal of the actions of the fleet was demanded and Turkey was also asked to immediately withdraw the German officers and men from the battle cruiser "Goeben" and the cruiser "Breslau" and to dismantle these two cruisers for the remainder of the war.

A time limit has been set for the receipt of the reply, and if it is unsatisfactory relations between the allies and Turkey will immediately be broken off.

Turkey was requested to make a reply on Saturday morning. So far as is known—telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted—no answer was made and the Ambassadors at the Ottoman capital of the triple entente, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

HAS "ANNEXED EGYPT"

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has formally annexed Egypt, according to a German official statement which has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

REPORT BEDOUINS INVADE.

London, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Athens says that a force of three thousand Bedouins has invaded Egypt. No statement is made as to where the alleged invasion took place and the Press Bureau is without confirmation of the report.

When the regular British forces were withdrawn from Egypt to take part in the war in Europe they were immediately replaced by troops from home much greater in numbers at least, and only last week they paraded through the streets of Cairo, making a splendid impression.

HALTS COMMUNICATION.

London, Nov. 1.—It is officially announced in London that the Turkish Government summarily shut off communication with the British Embassy at Constantinople on Friday last and that the British Government must take whatever action is required to protect British interests and territory in Egypt from attacks made or threatened.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION CUT.

London, Oct. 31.—The Post Office announced to-night that telegraphic

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be accompanied with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 2s; marriage notices for 3s; death notices for 2s; obituary notices for 2s. Notices of funeral appended to death notices are extra. Other notices of obituary, such as short notices of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths, occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

DEATHS.

CAMERON — At her residence, at Ghost Pine Creek, Alberta, on Monday, September 14, 1914, Flora Cameron, beloved wife of Hugh Cameron, in the 66th year of her age.

LE MESSURIER — At Indian Cove, Gaspé, P. Que., on Monday morning, Oct. 19th, 1914, Mary Simon, beloved wife of William Le Messurier, and sister of the late William A. Simon after a lingering illness, in her 81st year. "Gone home."

BALLACHEY — On Oct. 1, 1914, at Alarkirk Rectory, Lincolnshire, Louisa Margaret, widow of the late John Panayoly Ballachey, of The Mount, Edgelyth, Norfolk, and daughter of the late Elias Thomas Peter Guernsey, of St. Merryn, Cornwall, in her ninety-first year.

November Subscribers!

Subscribers whose address labels are marked NOV. are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing is ever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service, and a vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. See fuller subscription announcements and clubbing offers elsewhere in this issue.

JOHN DOUGAIL & SON, Montreal, Que.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE — S. C. W. LEGHORN Cockerels, \$1.00 each. These are choice birds, but to make room, we are offering them cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. A. FENNER, R.R. No. 1, Carleton Place, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE — ONE SPANISH JACK, rising nine years old, weighing about 1,200 pounds. Well built, heavy boned, good stock getter, dark in color. Apply to J. H. SHARPIN, Rathwell, Man.

communication with Turkey has been interrupted. This statement which follows reports from other points that Constantinople cannot be reached, would indicate that Turkey is completely cut from communication with the outside world.

BOMBARD SEBASTOPOL.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Turkish Minister of the Interior informed Mr. Morgenthau that Turkish warships within the last three days had bombarded Sebastopol. A further cable to Mr. Morgenthau says: Turkey has announced that Russian consuls in the Ottoman Empire will not be permitted to leave until assurances of safe conduct are given Turkish consuls in Russia.

Serbia has asked the United States, through Mr. Morgenthau, to look after her diplomatic interests at Constantinople, "in case of war with Turkey."

Great Britain and France have placed their interests in Turkey in the hands of the American Embassy, and the Turkish consul at Havre has turned over his consulate to the United States and is preparing along with other Turkish consuls to leave France.

AMBASSADOR GETS PASSPORTS.

Petrograd, Nov. 1.—The Turkish ambassador will be given his passports to-day.

CLAIMS RUSSIA STARTED FIGHT.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—(Via wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An official Turkish report forwarded from Constantinople by the correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," says that the Russians opened hostilities on October 29, firing upon a portion of the Turkish fleet, after having for some time interfered with the evolutions of the warships.

A New Story of Great Strength

We have been so fortunate as to secure the Canadian rights of the "Lost House" by David Lyall, the Scotch novelist, not yet published in book form.

Witness readers will remember that David Lyall wrote "Allison's Marriage," one of the most popular Stories ever published by John Dougail & Son

David Lyall has to his credit a long list of novels, but none more powerfully interesting than the "Lost House." The scenes are laid in Camden Town, London, and at Upleys Manor, Sussex. Among the characters are: Duncan Heriot, the editor of a magazine, living in shabby gentility, and on strained relations with his wife; Dr. Ferguson, a clever young doctor, engaged to be married to the unattractive Naomi, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer; Barclay Speed, a Scotchman, risen from poverty to affluence by his own determination to get on, and having more than his share of self-confidence; Lucy Ferrars, a charming widow, gracious and kindly; the Rev. Vickery Hunt, Vicar of St. Bede's, London, a man who, according to his own telling, after having "encountered strange experiences, was content to be led wholly by the spirit"; Naomi, sincere and downright, and Joy Ferrars, young and winsome. The "Lost House" will begin in the "Weekly Witness" shortly. Watch for it. Your friends would enjoy it, too; tell them about it. If those sending in their renewal now name a friend, we will send the friend the "Witness" to the end of the year free.

THE SUBMARINE IN WARFARE

One was used in War of Independence; Modern Growth from the "Holland" Design

(Written for the "Witness.")

Not so very long ago, the authors of juvenile fiction, beginning, of course, with the immortal Jules Verne, were showing vast inventiveness in producing stories of submarine adventure...

The short space of two months has sufficed to show plainly the lines of usefulness of both the aeroplane and the submarine. The former has proved almost useless as a weapon of attack...

SUBMARINE WAS USED IN WAR OF 1775

The submarine is not a new invention. For the last three centuries, scientific men have turned their minds to the problem of remaining for long periods beneath the sea...

The inventor, Fulton, also constructed a submarine craft along the same lines. Two of these were built in France, one with the encouragement of Napoleon...

HOLLAND AND NORDENFELDT

Both Bushnell and Fulton had had to rely on manual power for the propulsion of their boats, and it was not until about 1863 that submarine navigation received a fresh impetus from the introduction of mechanical power...

Differing materially from the Holland type was the Nordenfeldt submarine, constructed at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1883. It was driven when under water by compressed steam...

SUBMARINE OF TO-DAY CARRIES GUNS ALSO

This class of British submarine was purely an experiment, and three years later a much larger type, the "A" class...

was constructed. These boats are 100 feet long, and have a submerged displacement of 206 tons. Several have been lost at various times. A number were built up to 1907, gradually developing greater speed...

The "F" class, now being completed, marks another advance in size, being of 1,200 tons displacement. They can steam on the surface at a speed of 20 knots or more...

It will be seen then that the general trend of late years has resulted in the production of a type of vessel which can fight either on or below the sea, is ever growing larger, swifter, more powerful, and more easily handled and directed...

HECTOR J. DAVIDSON.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Two wealthy young Americans from New York, have taken up 22,000 acres of land in Central Alberta, with a view of operating it as a purely business enterprise...

A PROSPEROUS SETTLEMENT

New Norway is a settlement near Camrose, its name suggesting its predominating nationality. Sixteen threshing outfits have been busy there for six weeks turning out highly abundant yields...

CANADIAN APPLES

It is pleasing to note that Canadian apples are available in the West this year. There is no sufficient reason why they should not be used, generally, instead of the products of Oregon and Washington...

SELENDID FALL WEATHER

October has given us ideal weather conditions. In the first week there was a very heavy rain fall. This proved a boon to the farmers, leaving ground in splendid condition for working...

HELP FOR BELGIAN FARMERS

The Provincial Government of Saskatchewan is formulating a scheme for assisting Belgian farmers ruined by the war, to come over and take up farming in Saskatchewan...

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

An Act was passed last year by the Alberta Legislature providing for initiative and referendum law making. It has had its first practical application recently, and is found to be costly...

ANCIENT FRENCH TOWN RAKED BY ARTILLERY.



The picture shows the scene of destruction in the ancient town of Senlis, which was twice occupied by the Germans, once in their march on Paris and again during their retreat...

POCKET WAR ATLAS FREE

DURING NOVEMBER

Everyone who sends us one dollar before November 30 to pay for his 1915 subscription to the Witness, will receive a splendidly clear Pocket War Atlas free of charge. This atlas has individual maps of all the battlefields of Europe, besides a map of the world...

Send your dollar at once to pay for your renewal of the Witness and receive one of these pocket atlases free.

GERMANY'S DEFENDER ACROSS THE BORDER



Count Bernadotte, the German Ambassador to the United States, has come perilously near to becoming the laughing stock of the country to the south...

GERMANS IN BELGIUM ARE SHORT OF PETROL

Brussels, October 28.—The German troops in Central Belgium have virtually exhausted their petrol supply. Oil is issued now only to high officers, and then in small quantities...

EXPLOSION KILLED TWO AT WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 28.—Thomas Ford, aged 31, and Arthur Bright, aged 24, were killed in an oxygen-acetylene welding tank explosion in the Breen Motor Garage this afternoon...

AN INVITATION FOR THE NURSES

Today the Canadians were the subjects of that delicate courtesy and hospitality which these shores and their proud inhabitants have become famous...

GERMAN PRISONERS UTTERLY WORN OUT

Paris, Oct. 26.—Eighty-three prisoners from around Ypres arrived here today, utterly worn out. Some from Lille were literally at the point of starvation...

BY-ELECTIONS NOT TO BE CONTESTED

Quebec, Oct. 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been in Quebec for the last two days conferring with the Liberal organizers regarding the elections of Quebec and Champlain counties, left today for Ottawa...

20 YEARS IN JAIL FOR ARCHDUKE'S ASSASSIN

Sarajevo, Bosnia, October 28.—Judgment was passed today on the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg...

LANDING OF THE CANADIANS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Plymouth, England, October 15.—Here in historic Plymouth from which Sir Francis Drake set forth to smash the Spanish Armada lay the Canadian transports side by side, some of them sufficiently close to permit the troops on differing vessels to shake hands...

GREAT SECRECY MAINTAINED

So secretly and silently had everything been managed by the authorities that nobody as yet had any accurate knowledge of either the time or the manner of our appearing. Indeed Britain did not know that the Canadian contingent had left the land of the Maple Leaf...

A CHEERFUL GREETING

Little launches that plied their business in the narrow waters gave noisy greetings with their sirens, and to one and all the troops aboard gave answer in cheer, as they hastened from side to side of the ship determined to lose nothing of interest ashore or afloat...

THE COMMANDANT PAYS A VISIT

Once at anchorage, the commander of the citadel, General Penton, came aboard to pay his respects to Colonel Williams and the other officers. Naturally, it was supposed that the visit portended an early move of the troops ashore...

DESIRE TO GET ON SHORE

It is hoped that soon debarkation may be begun. Unfortunately Plymouth is no way fitted to undertake the task of handling 30,000 troops and 7,000 horses, and we may yet have to go on to Southampton which is admirably adapted for the purpose...

A VERY STRICT CENSORSHIP

The British officers of both arms were the pink of courtesy, and you could not but admire them for their intense zeal in their country's cause, their paramount desire that no sort of light should come to the Germans upon the situation of the transports that should lead to loss of life or destruction of ships...

AN INVITATION FOR THE NURSES

Today the Canadians were the subjects of that delicate courtesy and hospitality which these shores and their proud inhabitants have become famous. Word was received on the "Franconia" that the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, would be pleased to have as guests all the nursing sisters and ladies attached for the ensuing fortnight...

ONE HUNDRED LOST IN HOSPITAL SHIP WRECK

London, Oct. 30.—It is believed that at least 100 persons have perished through the running on the rocks early this morning near Whitby, of the steamer "Robilla," which was being used as a hospital ship...

GERMANY ADMITS THE WAR WILL BE LONG

People are Urged to Husband the Wheat Resources of the Country

London, October 29.—The German semi-official press has now changed its mind, and admits that the war is likely to last longer than it originally thought, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent...

SOME SPECIAL OFFERS

To Those Not Taking Advantage of Competitions.

Every subscriber who sends in his renewal subscription before the 16th of November may send the name of a friend, and we will, besides renewing the subscription, send the "Witness" to the friend to the end of the year free of charge.

Every subscriber who sends in his own renewal and the new subscription of a friend—at the specially reduced rate of \$1.50 to cover both subscriptions—may promise that the new subscriber will have the remainder of 1914 free.

Our splendid War Atlas offer printed in large type elsewhere may be availed of.

KAISER'S BANDMASTER CAPTURED AT YPRES

London, October 28.—A despatch to the "Daily Chronicle" from Las de Calais, France, says: One of the most curious captures of war was made last week in the neighborhood of Ypres. The capture is of no less important a personage than the bandmaster in chief of the German army...

It was on the outskirts of Ypres that the number of soldiers came upon this imposing functionary seated disconsolately and endeavoring to tie up with his handkerchief a slight wound in his right hand.

VERY DEJECTED

He was surrounded and informed that he was a prisoner. This increased his dejection, and he told his captors that he had lost his band. He did not even cheer up when told that it was probable that if the band was anywhere in the neighborhood it would probably join him in captivity...

The bandmaster in chief was marched off, but before night fell he made an effort to escape. Though he may know much about music, he proved a child in the matter of endeavoring to elude his captors, so he remains a gloomy prisoner.

TO LEGISLATE FOR ADEQUATE PENSIONS

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Next session of Parliament will see a new Pension Act passed. The Pension Act now in force has been found inadequate to meet the conditions resulting from the present war...

More generous pensions will be paid than the Imperial Government allows. It is expected that at the very least it will be fifty percent of the soldier's pay for the widow, and extra for children and dependents, whereas in Great Britain it is only three-tenths. This is the amount paid by the Imperial Government to widows of Canadians who lost their lives in the South African war.

The pensions following upon casualties to volunteers in active service will be dealt with in a special act, but pensions for those in the permanent force, and members of the militia department, will be dealt with in the Civil Service Pension Bill, which will come up next session.

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT SOLDIERS NEED

Don't Send Playing Cards; we Haven't Time for Them-- Feet Botter Them

Writing of the needs of the troops an English worker, after enumerating several things which the "boys" themselves mentioned, says: "Socks are needed. They wear through so quickly on the march, and our brave fellows suffer terribly with their feet. They like to soak their socks, but they can't get hold of a bit of soap, so, please, with every pair of socks send a cake of soap and a packet of boracic powder for dusting. They don't use vaseline, they tell me, for it softens the feet, but they like to have vaseline to ease chafing in other parts. Sleeping helmets, mufflers and body-bags, as many as ever you can send, they ask for; the nights are bitterly cold, and the service sweater and top-coat, too, are often left behind in hurried obedience to an order to march. In the morning we're like men with an ague," they say.

SHIRTS BADLY WANTED. "Shirts are badly wanted. What they are supplied with they often lose in sudden moves and emergencies. If plenty of these comforts are sent to the military base the men can get renewals as they pass through any base, their own or that of another division. One man told me of a shirt he had on from August 4th till September 5th, while he soiled ceaselessly each day. 'If I had another,' he said, 'I could have washed it when we did sight water, which wasn't too often!'

"Peppermints they like, but not so much as chocolates. "Chocolates are the troops' favorite," said one. "Queen Victoria wasn't a bad judge; I've got the tin yet that she sent out to South Africa." This man had served two years and six weeks in the South African war, had been in the Jamaica earthquake, had his ankle crushed in France, and still hadn't seen enough of life's good things! He was all impatience to be back in the fighting line.

THE BRUTAL INVADER Hoggish Deeds in an Old French Chateau

M. Tugene Tardieu, a distinguished correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," describes a visit which he has just paid to the Chateau of Compiegne, and incidentally reproduces the account which the curator, M. Gabriel Mourey, gave him of his experiences during the German occupation of the place.

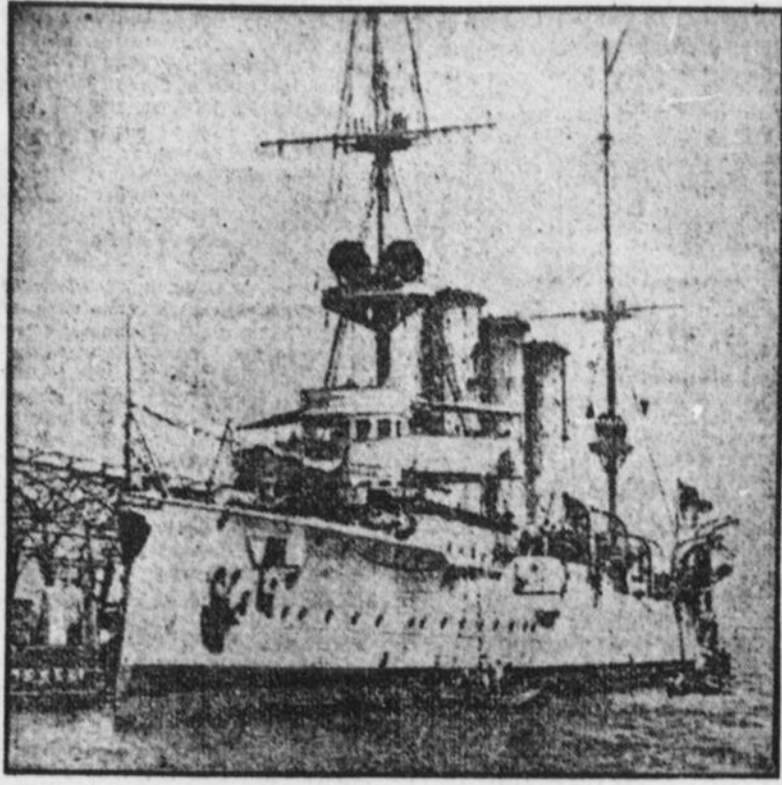
For twelve days, he says, M. Mourey and his wife had to endure the brutal domination of the Kaiser's soldiery. As soon as the Germans had installed themselves, occupying all the chief apartments, M. Mourey and his fellow-custodians were only permitted to traverse the corridors in the company of soldiers armed with fixed bayonets. The Germans were accommodated in rooms on the ground floor, that had previously been covered with straw, and as they walked about among the straw, smoking and carrying lighted candles, M. Mourey, fearing the imminent risk of fire, protested.

The German officer's reply was a brusque demand for the curator, within the following hour two should have electric light installed in the chateau. The Germans did not sleep in Marie Antoinette's bed, which stands in one of the historic apartments of the chateau; but these chambers themselves they occupied, taking the mattresses from the beds and spreading them on the floor. Fortunately, the famous Beauvais tapestries and much of the historic furniture had been removed to a place of safety before the Germans appeared on the scene, and such damage as has been done to the other furniture and to the hangings can easily be repaired.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SWISS COUNCIL Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 27.—The triennial elections for members of the Swiss National Council resulted today in the change of only eight seats.

GERMAN COMMANDER IN EASTERN FIELD General Oberst von Hindenburg, Commander of the German Army which is facing the attempted Russian advance into German territory. It is announced that he is to be raised to the rank of Prince. Von Hindenburg won for the Kaiser the biggest victory of the war when at Tannenberg he turned upon the Russians in the bogs of the Masur Lake region and inflicted upon them a serious defeat, capturing many thousands of prisoners, numerous guns, and large quantities of stores.

GERMAN MARA DER FLEW JAPANESE FLAG



The German cruiser "Emden," shown above, has sunk a number of British merchantmen in the Indian Ocean, and sent a small Japanese steamer to the bottom. Her latest exploit is recorded in the following despatch:— Petrograd, October 30.—Official announcement was made today that the Russian cruiser "Schemtchug" was sunk by the German cruiser "Emden" at Penang, Straits Settlements, on Wednesday morning. It is stated that the "Emden" passed inside of the British forts flying the Japanese flag, and after sinking the "Schemtchug" and a French destroyer that was also in the

harbor, escaped. The "Emden" successfully discharged torpedoes before she was recognized as an enemy. The Admiralty report says that 85 Russian sailors perished, while of 250 survivors, 112 are wounded. Japanese cruisers were sent in pursuit, but have failed to locate the "Emden," which is now blockading the rich eastern trade routes. The "Emden" is a speedier vessel than most of those possessed by the allied nations in Eastern waters, and takes no chances on a fight, but runs at once from a war vessel. Her main battery consists of ten 4-inch guns, and she has a speed of 24 knots.

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 said that every one who got us one new subscriber at that rate would be enrolled on OUR HONOR ROLL, and that those who sent us a dollar with five new trial subscriptions would go down on the Honor Roll in blacker type than the others. Hundreds have qualified for the Honor Roll. But very many districts are not yet represented on it at all as yet. Would you not like your district to be represented on it through YOU?

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. 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. It is not easy to find ten cent bits on the street. But each of your friends has one for a year-end trial to the "Witness" on your personal recommendation. And likely it won't take you three minutes to get it. So let the game begin with your nearest friend—and any who feel disappointed in their bargain will have their ten cents back FROM US. That's a bargain is it not?

Who will be the first in your district to secure a place on the Honor Roll and to share in this practical way in publishing the "Witness." Remember, that there were prizes offered for those who in each province acted most promptly and larger prizes for those who sent in the largest amounts of subscriptions at the year-end rates.

The sooner you tell them the more your friends will get for their ten cents. For the year-end period is shortening, and it has not been decided whether there will be any further reduction in the price. Probably not or not until almost the end of the year. Now is the time of greatest bargain for your friends, and they will want the "Witness," NOW in these days of the fiercest contest the world has ever known. This is a splendid opportunity to serve your friends and your paper and the cause of reliable journalism. Will you enlist in this big service? It is a truly national service. Will you enlist? Then act at once, as we hope to be able to include your name in the next instalment of the Honor Roll. FREDERICK E. DOUGALL, General Manager.

THIS WEEK'S LIST

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

- All those who send us two or more NEW trial rate subscriptions go down on the Honor Roll. But those who send us ten or more at ten cents each are entered in large type. Verlie, Vign... Mrs. W. T. Smith... Mrs. R. Cairns... Mrs. E. R. Woodburn... Mrs. Margaret Anderson... Mrs. Jean Burdell... Mrs. M. Brown... Mrs. M. L. Brown... Mrs. J. T. Birchard... Mrs. C. Charlton... JOHN MACALONEY... Mrs. A. A. Melan... M. R. TUTTLE... Mrs. L. S. Hanespacher... R. W. BARRITT... STEPHEN LOVERIDGE... Charles W. Way... Wm. H. DALLEY... Mrs. W. T. Smith... J. PEARCE... Mrs. Sparling... G. T. Woodmark...

When Will Your Name Appear?

EX-KING MANUEL IS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT

London, October 27.—Failing the accession of the proffer of his services by King George for the war against Germany, Manuel, former King of Portugal, has now offered the Government with the Republic of Portugal to serve with the Portuguese contingent if that country decided to join the allies. Manuel is also strongly urging his followers at Lisbon to avoid any attempt to make political capital out of the present situation. Former Queen Amelia of Portugal, widow of King Carlos, has gone to the front with the British Red Cross. A Portuguese Military Mission, comprising three officers of the general staff, is now in London arranging in conference with the British authorities, the necessary preparation for the co-operation of the Portuguese forces with the allies.

AUSTRIANS ABANDON THEIR WOUNDED MEN

Petrograd, October 29.—The correspondent of the "Retch" at Lemberg says that as a result of the burning of the villages on the lower regions of the San river frightful conditions prevail. All the available buildings, including the Slavie monasteries, are crowded with Austrian wounded and dying. Many of these men, the correspondent says, were

PRINCE MAURICE AMONG KILLED

Youngest Son of Late Prince Henry of Battenberg Died in Action in France

COUSIN OF KING GEORGE. London, October 28.—Prince Maurice of Battenberg, a cousin of King George and a son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, has been killed on the battlefield in France. He was an officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenberg was the youngest son of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who married Princess Beatrice, a sister of the late King Edward. The Prince was the brother-in-law of King Alfonso of Spain. He was 23 years of age, and since 1911 had been a second lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Field Marshall Sir John French, the commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force in France, in his report to Minister of War Kitchener given out on October 18th last, mentioned the Prince for meritorious services in the field.

Prince Maurice was the first member of the British Royal Family to be killed in the present war. It was reported that the Prince was not actually killed on the field of battle but that he died from wounds received in an engagement. King George and Queen Mary visited Kensington Palace this afternoon to condole with Princess Henry, his mother. Two brothers of Prince Maurice also went to the front—Lieutenant Prince Alexander of the Royal Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant Prince Leopold, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Prince Leopold was invalided home recently, suffering from an injury to his knee, the result of a fall. Prince Henry of Battenberg, father of the three Princes, died from typhoid fever while on service in Ashanti.

TORONTO RAISED A PRIVATE LOAN

Toronto, October 27.—A private loan amounting to \$2,000,000 was obtained by the Board of Control from local financial institutions today. The money will be devoted to local improvement work. The bonds will bear interest at five and a half per cent., and will mature in one, two and three years.

HUNDRED AND FIFTY CARLOADS LEFT

Belgian Relief Ship Could Not Take All Goods From Halifax

Because the hold of the ship was already packed even to its corners and crevices, 150 carloads of food and clothing donated by Canadians to the Belgian relief fund were left behind on the Halifax pier yesterday when the ship offered by the Government to carry the contributions of food and clothing to the Belgians, left Halifax for England. She had on board 5,000 tons of food and clothing, of which 1,000 tons had been sent from Montreal by H. Prud'homme, as head of the Belgian Relief Fund here. As a result of the way the donations are still pouring into Mr. Prud'homme's office, he and the other leaders in the work are immediately approaching the Dominion Government and ask that they arrange for a second ship to carry Canadian donations from Canada to the unfortunate Belgians.

INDIANS RECEIVE BAPTISM OF FIRE

London, Oct. 27.—A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph," dated "Northern France," relates the first instance of the British Indian troops coming into action. "It was at La Basse last week," says the despatch, "when by a great effort the Germans carried the British trenches and the position looked dangerous. An avalanche of the enemy poured through, evidently supposing that the way was open to the coast. They had a rude awakening. The supports of the British line were the Indian troops, who had been thirsting to prove their quality. It was a bayonet affair, and the German advance was beaten and broken. The Indians ran through them, using the steel in their own workman-like fashion, and thrusting the foe back to recapture the right and left of the British infantry, who awaited their coming. "Not only did the Indians regain the lost trenches, but they pursued the enemy down the hill until their officers thought it prudent to recall them."

WAR MINISTER IS NOW CHIEF OF STAFF

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency says that, according to despatches received in Rome from Berlin, Major-General Erich von Falkenhayn, the German Minister of War, has been appointed chief of the general staff, succeeding General Helmuth von Moltke, who is ill.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLEFIELD

Notes by War Correspondents. A French artilleryman I met at Arras was a nervous wreck, and had been sent back from the front to recuperate. On one occasion following the discharge of his piece after setting for a range indicated by an officer in an observation tower, he was invited by his superior to view the damage wrought. Looking through the field glasses he saw what had been only a few moments previous a solid body of men was then only a broken mass, dead and dying lying in heaps. The fearful work done by his dreadful engine was too much for his nerves and he broke down. Col. Lopoukhine was listening, after the first great battle in Galicia, to the reading of the report of his regiment's casualties. "We have lost 200 killed and wounded," he was told. "How many soldiers killed?" demanded Col. Lopoukhine. "So many." "How many officers killed?" "Only one." "What is the name of this officer?" "Lieut. Lopoukhine." Not a muscle of Col. Lopoukhine's face moved. "Where was the officer killed?" he asked. The place was indicated. He went to the body of his dead son, dismounted from his horse, kissed the forehead and lips of the child, made the sign of the cross, remounted, and continued giving orders.

COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIANS FORCES

General Rennenkampf, leader of the Russians in East Prussia, and opponent of General Oberst von Hindenburg, in command of the German Army there.

BRITISH PRINCE KILLED IN ACTION

Youngest Son of Late Prince Henry of Battenberg Died in Action in France



Prince Maurice, youngest son of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, and cousin of King George, has been killed while on service with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in France.

TERRIFIC SACRIFICE TO CROSS YSER CANAL

Amsterdam (via London), Oct. 27.—A despatch to the "Telegraaf" from Ghent says: The battle continues to rage indecisively on the Yser, and between Diksmuide and Ypres. In severity and in losses the fighting exceeds that which occurred on the Meurthe and the Meuse. The shells from the warships play havoc in the German trenches. The Germans have brought up more artillery, some of which has been posted at Heyst and other places. The number of wounded continually brought in from the front is very great. All the public buildings and the monasteries have been transformed into hospitals. The waters of the Yser Canal are thick with the dead that fell when the Germans forced their passage. Hand-to-hand fighting of a desperate character occurs when the order goes forth to carry a position at any cost, and men wrestle and die by drowning in the crimson-stained flood. The streets of Dixmuide are strewn with bodies after terrible night charges.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE WAS DONE AT RHEIMS

London, October 28.—The correspondent of the "Morning Post," who has just returned from Rheims, telegraphs from Paris that the insurance companies estimate the damage to Rheims at \$200,000,000. "Over twelve hundred civilians were killed in the streets and houses during the month's bombardment," the correspondent adds, "and about one-fourth of all the buildings were destroyed. The most severe damage was in the best portions of the city, where the finest and most historic buildings are located. "Forty thousand of the city's population of a quarter of a million still remain, mostly living in cellars. Although the bombardment continues intermittently, masons and other workmen are already repairing some of the buildings. "During the crisis, owing to the scarcity of money, the municipality issued a curious emergency currency like theatre tickets. The cathedral is a ruin."

THREE RIVERS IS SETTING AN EXAMPLE.

The publicity commission of the city of Three Rivers, which lies about half way between Quebec and Montreal, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence at its junction with the St. Maurice, is actively engaged in pointing out to manufacturers, by the agency of an attractive booklet, the advantages of the city as a location for factory sites, especially for the paper, pulp and iron industries. Abundance of water-power, excellent railway and dock facilities, (the depth of water permits of the construction of wharves to accommodate the largest steamships), and free sites and tax exemptions are among the attractions. Founded in 1634, Three Rivers has for centuries been an agricultural centre. In the last twenty years it has also become an industrial city, and its population is rapidly increasing, being now about 19,000. Mr. W. J. Shea is secretary of the publicity commission, which does not seem discouraged by present conditions.

GREAT INFUX OF REFUGEES.

The horrors of war have been forced on virtually all the cities, towns and country districts by the Belgian refugees, who are estimated to aggregate 800,000. The Dutch Government is paying to the cities 30 cents daily for food for each refugee. The cities bear the other expenses connected with the influx. The strain of attending properly to the refugees is hard on Roosendaal, with its 15,000 population, Flushing with 7,000, and other towns with lesser numbers. In these places there are more refugees than inhabitants. Amersfoort, with a population of about 16,000, has now 16,000 Belgian refugees and interned Belgian soldiers combined. In Groningen there are 2,000 British marines interned.

SCANTY SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

Holland depends on the United States and Canada for her wheat. At present the supply is very short. It is said that Great Britain is delaying food cargoes to Holland, and there is much adverse criticism of this alleged action. Holland is willingly feeding the refugees within her borders, but fears are expressed that famine conditions will prevail unless the embargo is slackened. The refugees are unwilling to return to Belgium, although Holland has offered them free transportation. The appearance of scarlet fever among the refugees at Flushing is causing some alarm, owing to the crowded conditions there. There is no compulsory vaccination law in Belgium, and the Hollanders therefore are alarmed by reports that there is smallpox among the refugees.

THE VICTROLA AND THE FAMILY—No. 1.



GRANDPA

and the Victrola are great friends. "I like to sit back and dream of the days gone by, while the Victrola, through its magic, recalls the old songs and singers to me. "There's Tamagno and Plancon, Patti and Melba who still sing for me—just as I used to hear them, at their best, although two are now dead and one has permanently retired from the stage. And the younger generation of singers, although I have never had an opportunity of hearing them personally, seem like old friends to me, so familiar have their voices become through their wonderfully beautiful Victor Records. "All the rest of the family enjoy the Victrola just as much as I do. They all have their favorite music and their favorite singers and musicians. It don't seem to me as though there could be anything that could give so much pleasure to everybody as the Victrola does."



VICTROLA IV \$20

With 15 double-sided, ten-inch Victor Records, \$33.50. Other Victrolas from \$32.50 to \$500 (on easy payments, if desired), and ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records at 90c. for the two selections at any "His Master's Voice" dealer in any town or city in Canada. Ask your dealer or write for free copy of our 350-page Musical Encyclopedia listing over 5,000 Victor Records. Ask to hear "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" the famous British Marching Song, on Victor Record No. 17639.

Berliner Gram-ophone Co. 208 Lenox St. MONTREAL. HALIFAX—Eastern Talking Machine Co. TORONTO—His Master's Voice Gram-ophone Co. ST. JOHN—J. & A. McMillan. WINNIPEG—Western Gram-ophone Co. VANCOUVER—Walter F. Evans & Co. Victor Records—Made in Canada, Patriotic Home Products. 432-474.

UNEASINESS GROWING AMONGST HOLLANDERS

German Activities Along Border and Significant Discoveries Intensify Dutch Unrest. SCHELDT HEAVILY GUARDED. Roosendaal, October 28.—Holland is feeling the pressure of the war almost as much as if she were engaged in it. The report that the Germans are massing large numbers of troops on the eastern border is causing great uneasiness throughout Holland. The alleged discovery of a tennis court, with cement nine feet thick, on the property of a German in the vicinity of Arnhem, and statements that German spies have been active near Arnhem and at other points close to the German front, seem to intensify the anxiety of the Hollanders. A Dutch army of over 300,000 trained men is scattered at strategic points along the Belgian and German borders. Roosendaal is the principal troop centre, as it is the only railway gate to Belgium that is now open. Hundreds of military automobiles leave here daily with messages and supplies for the border troops. The mouth of the River Scheldt, and all the canals, are heavily guarded. A large garrison at Flushing is guarding the docks and railway station, in order to prevent any attempt to violate neutrality. The Dutch army is in fine condition. Unfortunately it is just changing its uniforms from blue to gray, and consequently the troops make a poor appearance, because all the men have not received their new equipment.

COMPEL GERMANS TO END BUSINESS

Hong Kong, China, October 28.—The Legislative Council of Hong Kong today passed an ordinance to go into effect immediately, compelling all enemies of Great Britain, residing within the colony, to bring their business enterprises to an end and depart. The Government will appoint liquidators. Any person purchasing such a foreign business must show his good faith. There are as many German firms doing business in Hong Kong as there are British.

FORT ERIE WANTS A BORDER GUARD

Buffalo, N.Y., October 28.—The Board of Trade of the village of Fort Erie, Ont., opposite Buffalo, has asked the Dominion Government to station troops there. The nearest militia force is now doing guard duty on the Welland Canal, eighteen miles away. The possibility of a raid by German sympathizers from the United States was openly discussed at the last meeting of the village council, and the action of the Board followed the failure of the Council to take action.

OVER HALF MILLION FOR OTTAWA FUND

Ottawa, October 26.—One of the features of the contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund is the large amounts which are being sent in from small villages and towns. In the list of amounts published to-day by the Minister of Finance appear two excellent contributions from Cardinal, Ont.; residents of Cardinal, per E. A. Cook, \$516.45; Employees of Canada Starch Co. Ltd., Cardinal, \$508.55. Other amounts received include—Employees of Dominion Express Company, Toronto, \$4,230; Quebec Branch, Patriotic Fund, \$60,000; Officers and crew of Hydrographic Survey steamer "Bayfield," \$75; Mets Boys' Class and Mets Sunday School, Arthur, Ont., \$21.20; Grand Jurors, Gore Bay, \$25. The total received by the Hon. W. T. White is now \$517,725.50.

JAMAICA'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

Kingston, Jamaica, October 28.—Wessels Brothers & von Gontard, a branch of the New York commission house, Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co., have been ordered to close their business here within six days. The principal member of the firm, who is a naturalized subject of Great Britain, and two German assistants have been ordered to leave Jamaica because of alleged sympathy with the cause of Germany in the present war.

NOVA SCOTIA'S GIFT TO ROYAL RELIEF FUND.

London, October 28.—The War Office has informed the Governor-General of Canada that as it has been found impracticable for the Government of Nova Scotia to make the proposed gift to the Home Government of 100,000 tons of coal, His Majesty's Government has accepted the offer of one hundred thousand dollars, which will go to the Prince of Wales's Fund for the relief of distress.

BRITAIN GAVE HER FINAL WARNING TO THE PORTE

In plain language, Turkey was made to understand its game of bluff, inspired by German intrigue, could not be continued, and that action would be taken to protect British interests and territory.

London, Nov. 1. — The Foreign Office late on Saturday night issued a long statement dealing with the situation in Turkey and the protests made by the British Ambassador against what he alleges were breaches of neutrality by Turkey, especially in connection with the former German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau."

"Goeben" and "Breslau" took refuge at Constantinople, the attitude of the Constantinople Government towards Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. The promises made by the Turkish Government to send away the "Goeben" and "Breslau" has never been fulfilled. It was well known that the Turkish Minister of War was decidedly pro-German in his sympathies, but it was confidently hoped that the sane counsels of his colleagues who had had experience of the friendly relations which Great Britain has always shown towards the Turkish Government would have prevailed and prevented the Government from entering upon the every risky policy of taking part in the conflict on the side of Germany."

GERMAN OFFICERS TAKE CHARGE

"Since the war German officers in large numbers have invaded Constantinople, have usurped the authority of the Government, and have been able to coerce the Sultan's Ministers into taking up the policy of aggression. Great Britain, as well as France, and Russia, have watched proceedings patiently, protesting against many acts which have been constantly committed contrary to neutrality, and warning the Government of the Sultan against the danger in which they were placing the future of the Ottoman Empire."

PRELUDE TO MORE AGGRESSION.

"The Turkish Government, surreptitiously and without notice, shut off telegraph communication with the British Embassy at Constantinople; this, no doubt, a prelude to further acts of aggression on their part, and the British Government must take whatever action is required to protect the British interests and British territory, and also Egypt, from attacks that have been made and are threatened."

PREPARED FOR TO ATTACK EGYPT.

"The Minister of War, with his German advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for attack upon Egypt. The Mosul and Damascus army corps have, since their mobilization, been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to the invasion of Egypt, and the Suez Canal. From Akabah and Gaza, a large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture, and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier. Transport has been collected, and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akabah."

TO INFLAME MOHAMMEDANS. "The notorious Sheik, Aziz Shawish, has published and disseminated through Syria, and probably India, an inflammatory document, urging the Mohammedans to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Prueffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against British occupation, and who is now attached to the German Embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict. Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the activity of the German officers employed in the Turkish army, and many of them realize that when Turkey is pushed into war by Germany they must disassociate themselves from a course of action that is prejudicial to the position of Turkey itself."

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"JACKY" FISHER HEAD OF ADMIRALTY



London, Nov. 1. — The appointment of Baron Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet, to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, has been announced officially by the Press Bureau. Lord Fisher has been one of the big figures in the British navy for more than a score of years, and was formerly First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, a post which he held from 1904 to 1910. Since that time he has been Admiral of the Fleet.

A TRAIN OF WOUNDED

Pathetic Scenes at a French Station

Paris. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon I left Paris to motor to A. — a railway station some fifteen miles outside the capital. I wished to assist a party of French and American ladies in their voluntary task of feeding the sick and wounded soldiers as they pass through in the trains on their way from the front to hospitals in the remoter provinces of France.

A — the full name of which I abstain from giving at the request of that little band of helpers, who are giving so much in wealth and personal service, is a typical French suburban station. Round the dingy railway buildings crowd the factories and dwellings of an industrial city. The former are now all closed, and over the latter hangs that spirit of desolation which in war time pervades a conscript country. There was no trace of architectural or natural beauty to relieve the sombre drabness of the scene. The station approaches and the platform were guarded by French reservists in the red and blue uniforms of past generation. One officer in command told us that many wounded had passed in the day, and that many more would pass in the night, begging us to lose no time in getting ready to receive them.

Within half an hour four large cauldrons containing coffee, milk, soup, and rum tea were simmering over charcoal fires, and upon a trestle table placed along the platform were bread, chocolate, biscuits, and other solid foods for those who might be well enough to eat them. Night settled slowly down on the scene. From time to time great endless trains, drawn sometimes by three labouring engines, lolled slowly through the station, carrying food and other supplies toward the front. Once an express engine and one coach went shrieking through at sixty miles an hour, carrying a staff officer from the front into Paris. A group of bearded, slouching reservists, looking in their red and blue uniforms like pirates out of some impossible position, carrying food and other supplies toward the front. Once an express engine and one coach went shrieking through at sixty miles an hour, carrying a staff officer from the front into Paris. A group of bearded, slouching reservists, looking in their red and blue uniforms like pirates out of some impossible position, carrying food and other supplies toward the front. Once an express engine and one coach went shrieking through at sixty miles an hour, carrying a staff officer from the front into Paris.

CHOCOLATE POPULAR

When all our preparations were completed there followed an interval of waiting, until at about eight o'clock the "jack in office" hurried up, crying: "Messieurs, mesdames, un train contenant quatre cents blessés va arriver à l'instant. Les wagons étaient remplis de hot drinks, baskets with provisions and clothes, and then slowly there crept into the station out of the darkness a great train made up for the most part of third-class carriages and those rectangular box-shaped cattle-trucks which are specially designed in conscript countries for purposes of mobilization. The wagons stretched far beyond the platform where the mazy of glistering, writhing rails was lost to sight in the night.

Instantly at the windows of the third-class carriages appeared faces pale and bearded for the most part, and crowned with an indescribable variety of head-gear. These were the slightly wounded. They held out their little tin cups begging for food and drink, which were distributed to them. Chocolate was especially popular, particularly among the Algerians, Tunisians, and the coal-black Senegalese infantry. The front part of the train was filled almost entirely with these slight cases, the men being cheerful but very tired and dirty. Many of them had not been able to change their shirts since the war began, and it was weeks since most of them had had any sort of wash.

Towards the end of the train were carriages where no faces appeared at the windows, and on opening the doors one saw some ragged and helpless victim of the war lying amid straw, crying feebly for drink, and asking if here at last was the hospital where his sufferings were to end. Further back still were the great cattle wagons, the doors of which were fastened with iron bars, and which when opened revealed six, eight, or even more lying helpless in the straw, sometimes in total darkness, sometimes lighted by an oil lamp, the pale rays of which revealed the horrors of the scene. How can I describe the condition of these men? Some of them were crying like wolves: "A boire! A boire!"

CHORUS OF SUFFERING.

In one wagon eight of them were uniting in a ghastly chorus of suffering. We could hear them before we had slid back the great wooden doors, like voices crying from the tomb. The wagon was in darkness, so I fetched a lantern, and in its pale light saw their white faces staring up at me in various expressions of delirious agony. They were lying in the straw like animals, unable to move hand or foot, their limbs swathed in blood-stained bandages, with no one to care for them or give them drink. For nearly two days they had lain in this dark and airless cattle-wagon, burned by fever, their wounds throbbing and staking at every movement of the train. They had no idea of time or place, and for forty-eight hours they had heard no sound save the grinding of iron wheels and the cries of their comrades. We did what we could for these poor wounded, giving them food, drink, and clothing, for which they expressed the most touching gratitude. In many cases I had to crawl about in the semi-darkness over the prostrate bodies in the straw, lifting up the heads of those who could not move themselves to drink. On every hand one heard the most pitiable cries and lamentations from men who a few days before had been strong and in the prime of life, now reduced to helplessness, many of them for life. One man, who had received two bullets through the chest and one in the shoulder, had relieved himself of all clothing in the intensity of his fever, and was tossing about naked in the straw. I wrapped him in a blanket and gave him some hot milk, but as I left the wagon he heard him still crying, "Mon Dieu! Que de souffrances! Qui l'aurait cru possible! O mon Dieu, ayez pitié de moi!"

THE LOST MEDAL.

In another wagon a soldier, a peasant from the Morbihan, was lying on his back crying like a child. He had been wounded in the head, and the bandages were soaked in blood. I offered him some hot milk to drink, but he refused it, and continued to moan and cry. Then a soldier lying beside him, and whose leg had been shattered by a shell, said to me, "Le pauvre camarade, il a perdu sa médaille." He did not answer. I called again, and still there was no reply. I fumbled for a box of matches and struck a light. The flame spluttered and then burned clear. An infantryman was lying on his side with his face buried in the straw; he leaned over and raised his head, but his face was white and his staring eyes lifeless. And of a sudden I was filled with nameless terror at the thought of this lonely death amid the straw on the floor of a dark railway carriage, far from family or friends, with no one to comfort his last moments, no priest to give the supreme consolation of religion. All through the night train after train rolled in from the battlefield, and dawn breaking haggard across the silent city found us still at our task. By seven in the morning, when others relieved us, thirteen trains, containing over 3,000 wounded, had passed. Three thousand at one station in a single night. So it has been going on day and night for over fourteen days, and these are only the victims of one section of the battlefield. In the trains were some German wounded. With their mud-colored uniforms, closely shaven heads, and simian cast of countenance, they looked grim and terrible, symbolical of the ruthless military despotism that they represent. To one wagon load of Germans I

PRIZE WINNERS IN THE HUNDRED MINUTE CONTEST.

In this contest we had two great objects in view:

First. — To show how easy it was to get people to take the "Witness" when it was introduced to them in a kindly way. To prove this we wanted to show how many could be secured within a hundred minutes. This proof was worth in a little prize, even though each ten cent subscription taken did not nearly cover its cost.

Second. — We hoped to get a great many ingenious suggestions from actual experience as to the best way for our subscribers to introduce the "Witness" to their friends. So we called for descriptions from each contestant as to "How they did it." These descriptions were worth a prize, even though they used only the most ordinary methods. They prove at least that extraordinary methods are unnecessary.

To sum up, the prizes offered in this particular contest were not offered for the number of subscriptions, but for speed in securing subscriptions, and for the descriptions as to how they were secured.

We announced that there would be two prizes, and we are giving three — not because there were so many contestants as to warrant a third, but, conversely, because there were so few. In fact there were only two who fulfilled both conditions. And a boy fulfilled one of them so well as to deserve a consolation prize.

THE AWARDS

FIRST PRIZE—\$10.00.

MRS. MASSE, G.L. QUE.

Eleven subscriptions, taken at the following times: 3:25 p.m., 3:30, 3:34, 3:35, 3:37, 4:10, 4:15, 4:50, 4:35, 5:00 and 5:03 p.m. on October 14th, just the day before the contest closed.

HOW I DID IT.

"A lady called on me this afternoon, and, in the course of conversation, remarked that she wished to subscribe to a new paper very soon. Remembering the exceptionally generous offer that had just appeared in the 'Weekly Witness,' I mentioned it to her, adding that we had recently subscribed and were delighted with the paper."

"She decided almost at once to subscribe, and remarked that she thought several teachers in the school near by would be glad to do the same. So, with the last number of the 'Witness' in hand, I went to call on the above mentioned teachers, with the result that, without exception, they each gave me their names and ten cents. Encouraged by this I called at a few homes, spoke to several acquaintances that I met on the street, and got one subscription by telephone. Every one seemed pleased to subscribe, and, if they like the paper as well as we do, they will continue it for a long time to come."

(MRS. A. E. MASSE.)

SECOND PRIZE—\$3.00.

MISS HELEN WELLS, AL. P.E.I.

Ten subscriptions taken at the following times: 3:02, 3:10, 3:18, 3:23, 3:28.

I thought at first that he meant some war medal won in a previous campaign, but a Frenchman on the platform explained to me that it was the little aluminium image of the Virgin handed out to each soldier on the day of mobilization. Another soldier in the wagon said to me, "Tenez, monsieur, donnez-moi la mienne." So I placed in the hands of this poor sufferer a little round disc with the image of Christ on one side and on the other that of the Virgin and Child, surrounded by the words, "Virgo Carmelae, ora pro me." The man clasped the medal, and instantly became quiet, while his comrade said, "Ah! pauvre camarade! Priez la sainte Vierge. Elle vous guérira bien vite."

Another man with a shattered leg told me that he had lain for twenty-four hours on the battlefield before a stretcher party had picked him up. Most of the soldiers had been wounded as much as four days previously, but the number of casualties is so great that it has been impossible to deal with them before. Everywhere one heard the cry, "Sommes-nous enfin arrivés!" and when one answered, "You have only a little further to go," the poor fellows would reply, "Plus loin, mon Dieu! C'est toujours plus loin."

A LONELY DEATH.

He did not answer. I called again, and still there was no reply. I fumbled for a box of matches and struck a light. The flame spluttered and then burned clear. An infantryman was lying on his side with his face buried in the straw; he leaned over and raised his head, but his face was white and his staring eyes lifeless. And of a sudden I was filled with nameless terror at the thought of this lonely death amid the straw on the floor of a dark railway carriage, far from family or friends, with no one to comfort his last moments, no priest to give the supreme consolation of religion. All through the night train after train rolled in from the battlefield, and dawn breaking haggard across the silent city found us still at our task. By seven in the morning, when others relieved us, thirteen trains, containing over 3,000 wounded, had passed. Three thousand at one station in a single night. So it has been going on day and night for over fourteen days, and these are only the victims of one section of the battlefield. In the trains were some German wounded. With their mud-colored uniforms, closely shaven heads, and simian cast of countenance, they looked grim and terrible, symbolical of the ruthless military despotism that they represent. To one wagon load of Germans I

3:35, 3:52, 4:08, 4:17, 4:39 p.m. of October 12th 1914.

HOW I DID IT.

"The tenements around here are very close together, so it was not hard for me to secure the subscriptions. I simply ran from house to house, telling them they would oblige me by sending for the paper. I had no trouble at all securing the subscriptions in a hundred minutes, and I could have got as many more had the time allowed been longer."

"P.S. The extra ten cents is not in the hundred minute race, as it did not come within the time, but it is for a friend of mine who wants the 'Witness' too."

[Miss Helen's way was possibly the best way for young people — though other people have used the same argument successfully, too, and it certainly does count. "Take it to oblige me," she said. But, of course, she would not have offered the "Witness" to her friends unless he had felt sure that they would like it. And they had confidence in her.]

CONSOLATION PRIZE—\$2.00.

MASTER VICTOR J. MCINTYRE, RIVER ST., N.E.S.

HOW I DID IT.

"To enable one make an intelligent canvass for anything, it is of first importance to thoroughly understand and appreciate the paper for which you solicit subscriptions. We have taken the 'Witness' for some time, and the excellence of the paper has always been a topic for discussion both in our family and among our friends. So in starting to get subscriptions, I was posted as to the merits of what I was canvassing for. The first evening I visited the post office, and there secured my first subscription. The second evening I visited two of my neighbors, both young men, and had no difficulty whatever in inducing them to subscribe, from the fact that it is common knowledge here that reliance can be placed on the editorials and general news to be found in the columns of the 'Witness.'"

[This young friend made a very intelligent canvass, but he did not carefully read the conditions of the contest as to the hundred minutes. But his "How I Did It" letter is so good that we are glad to award a consolation prize to him.]

Apart from mere numbers, the contest was a success in that each of the three winners proved how little was necessary to successfully introduce the "Witness" to a friend — and that, on an average, it only took ten minutes to get a subscription. But who would have believed that such an easy, interesting, and worth-while contest would have brought out only four contestants. Honestly, we had hoped that hundreds would have entered the hundred minute contest. But one never knows when offering prizes whether the competition will attract few or many. And in this case, apparently, while many friends are only too glad to extend the circulation of the "Witness" as opportunity affords, few feel inclined to enter "a race" for the largest number in a hundred minutes or cared to write a description of "How they did it." And yet at the moment these features were just what we desired to emphasize, and for which we offered some little prizes. But we take this opportunity of thanking all those of our friends who, without entering the contest, have been introducing the "Witness" to their friends. And we remind them that those who in one list send a dollar's worth of year-end subscriptions are to be remembered in some slight way by Christmas time. Their names appear in the larger type of our "Honor Roll" each week.

SLAUGHTER BY MACHINERY.

All the men that I saw had received the most excellent dressings and first care, and in no single case had any of the dressings become loose or displaced. But it is three or four days sometimes from the time they are dressed in the field ambulances before they arrive at a hospital where they can be properly attended to. It is doubtful whether any one is seriously to blame. The number of wounded is so enormous that no organization can cope with it. Warfare under modern conditions is simply slaughter by machinery. Many of the wounded whom I talked had never seen a German. One man epitomized modern warfare as follows:

"For four weeks I had been marching. I was hungry, dirty, and worn out. Then one day we were ordered to run across a field, and I received two bullets in the chest. For hours I lay there listening to the sound of the cannon. Then at last some one picked me up. Voilà ce que c'est que la guerre, monsieur."

The scenes that I witnessed at A — have left an indelible impression on my mind, and as I write I can still see those pale, suffering faces, hear those cries of pain from fine men laid low in the prime of life, and the pitiless grinding of those endless trains bringing men from the front as fast as other trains are taking them up.

THE REV. DR. CARMAN CONVULSING.

Ottawa, Oct. 28. — The Rev. Dr. Carman, the veteran head of the Methodist Church in Canada, who, at the close of the general conference several weeks ago, suffered a fall in a street car, is slowly convalescing, but is still unable to leave for his home in Toronto.

For our younger friends, 18 years and under

A NEW CONTEST

GOLD WATCH And Other Valuable Prizes

For NEW Year-end Subscriptions at 8 cts. each

While we actually only had four entries to the last contest, we want to try another on somewhat similar terms. But this time we are going to limit it to our younger friends of Eighteen years and under. For, if it does not bring many subscriptions, it may result in discovering some still more effective way of getting new subscribers.

The last contest proved that ordinary methods, backed by enthusiasm, would secure subscriptions at the rate of about one in every Eight or Nine minutes on an average, if the friends lived close at hand or could be seen in groups, though this speed could only be kept up for a few minutes, of course. But it proved that few people had the time just now to give to such work.

In this competition we want to prove how many NEW Year-End Subscriptions at 8 cents can be got before November 16th. That is, letters may be mailed on or before that date — the paper being sent from the time the subscriptions are received. So the sooner you get at it, the better bargain you can offer to your friends.

No less than five subscriptions may be entered in this contest on any one list sent in before the 16th of November. But competitors may send in additional lists of five if they are able. Or, if they get less than five, they may send them in on the last day — that is, mailed on November 16th, — and they will be entered in the contest.

- *1st Prize — \$15.00, or a Ladies' or Gentlemen's Thin Model Gold (Filled) Watch, guaranteed.
*2nd Prize — \$7.00, or a Ladies' or Gentlemen's Sterling Silver Watch, guaranteed.
*3rd Prize — \$3.50, or a Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gun Metal (Finish) Watch, guaranteed.
*4th Prize — \$2.00, or a (Waterman's) Fountain Pen.
*5th Prize — \$1.00, or an Electric Flash Light.

The alternative Prizes are invariably worth considerably more than their cash, because we can buy these goods at wholesale or from the makers direct.

Remember, the sooner you get your lists in the sooner will your friends get the "Witness," as the subscription starts from its receipt by us.

We only had four contestants last time. If we only have four this time, one prize will go a-begging.

The largest list of year-end subscriptions sent in last time was twelve.

Can't you beat that before the 16th instant? The prizes are larger this time, and there are more of them.

*If the two largest lists sent in under this contest are under twenty and fifteen subscriptions respectively, the first and second prizes will be withdrawn, the third prize thus becoming the first prize, and two additional prizes, each equal to one dollar, will be added as consolation prizes, making five in all.

If by any chance, two or more contestants tie for any one prize, the contestants will be notified that they will have another week from receipt of notification in which to increase their lists.

If any contestant sends in early lists, so that his subscribers may the sooner get the "Witness," he must be sure to keep the dates and numbers on each list, and send these in with his final list. Otherwise the earlier lists will not count in the contest.

All lists must be clearly marked at the head, "Year-End Contest." Read about how Victor McIntyre did it in the last competition. His letter appears on this page.

"NEWS" SERVED OUT FROM BERLIN

Report South African Rebellion Increased, and People Leave London Fearing Zeppelins

"CAIRO BANKS SUSPENDED"

London, October 30. — The following despatch from Berlin has received here to-night: "Dunkirk is preparing for a state of siege. In the event of a German advance the whole neighborhood will be flooded. Panic exists in the town of Dunkirk, upon which several German aviators have dropped bombs."

DARDANELLES STATUS VIOLATED.

"Finally," says the note, "the status of the Dardanelles has been violated by Turkey itself, in violation of the series of international acts, and she has interfered with the free passage of British merchant ships through the Straits." The Ambassador's note concludes: "In the presence of the facts set forth above it is impossible for the Imperial Ottoman Government to maintain that they have hitherto observed their duty of neutrality, the performance of which the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs declares them to have had in view when drawing up the rules embodied in the circular note of September 26th."

THE FINAL WARNING.

"If, after consecrating their recognition of these duties by an official communication, the Imperial Government should continue to tolerate the use of Turkish territory by German ships and agents for purposes connected with the war, His Majesty's Embassy will feel itself constrained to protest with renewed vigor against what it cannot but consider the partial and unneutral attitude on the part of the Imperial Ottoman Government, and must reserve to His Majesty's government complete liberty of action. If on the other hand, the object of the communication is to prove that the Imperial Government is prepared to embark on a new line of action, the Embassy will have the utmost satisfaction in taking the assurance in that sense and bringing it to the knowledge of the British Government."

GERMANY SAID TO BE PREPARING FOR RAID?

London, Nov. 1. — The Petrograd correspondent of the "Observer" sends the following: "According to a report being circulated in army circles, Russia recently has been approached regarding the concluding of peace with Germany. It is said that the German Emperor wrote a personal letter to the Dowager Empress, urging her to persuade the Russian Emperor to make peace. The Dowager Empress forwarded the letter, without comment, to Emperor Nicolas, who sent it to Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian army. The Grand Duke returned the letter with this comment: 'If you comply, our armies will mutiny and there will be a revolution in all the Russias.'"

GERMAN CASUALTIES ARE STUPENDOUS

Sixty-two Thousand for Past Week and Total a Staggering One

Berlin, Nov. 1. — The German casualty list for the past week amounts to 62,000, it was announced to-night. The total to date is about 430,000. Divested of technical terms the Order means that Canada will take care that nothing will find its way from the Dominion to the enemies of Great Britain which would be of any assistance to them. A number of articles are specially mentioned such as nickel, nickel ore, woolen goods, food, explosives, horses, fodder, leather, coal, copper, petrol, aeroplanes, barbed wire, etc.

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PROHIBITS EXPORT OF NICKEL AND ORE

Canadian Cabinet Passes Order-in-Council to Guard Against Export of Material that Would be Useful to the Enemy

Ottawa, Oct. 30. — A far-reaching contraband of war Order-in-Council was passed by the Cabinet to-day to prevent the exportation to an enemy's country, or to any country which will in turn export to an enemy's country, any articles which would be useful during war to the enemies of Great Britain. Divested of technical terms the Order means that Canada will take care that nothing will find its way from the Dominion to the enemies of Great Britain which would be of any assistance to them. A number of articles are specially mentioned such as nickel, nickel ore, woolen goods, food, explosives, horses, fodder, leather, coal, copper, petrol, aeroplanes, barbed wire, etc.

BRITISH ARMY BUYER TO PLACE HUGE ORDERS

Mr. Fred Stobart Wants Military Equipment of Value of Five Million Dollars

THE MAIN REQUISITES. Orders for equipment for the British Army totaling five million dollars are being placed by Mr. Fred Stobart...

THE PRINCIPAL LINES.

The principal lines which are to be purchased include a million sweaters, coats, a million flannel shirts, and a million pairs of socks.

On his arrival in Canada, Mr. Stobart went direct to Ottawa, where he consulted with Sir Robert Borden...

The War Office, Mr. Stobart states, is eager to give to Canada every possible order which she can handle.

WAR IS SETTING NEW LOW MORTALITY RATE

Sir William Osler Says Soldiers Should Fear Fever More Than the Bullets

London, Oct. 26. — Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, said since the beginning of the war, in close supervisory touch with hospital work in England...

ADVOCATES VACCINATION.

"All fighting forces should take advantage of the knowledge that the human body can be protected from typhoid fever by vaccination.

RESTRICT THAMES RIVER NAVIGATION

London, October 27. — To frustrate the attempts of hostile craft to reach London, further channels in the Thames, several of which previously had been closed, were banned to-day by order of the British Admiralty...

NAVAL LOSSES COMPARED

Everything German is Right, Everything Else is Wrong He Says

REAL ENEMY IS ENGLAND. London, October 29. — The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a translation of a letter written by Privy Councillor Dr. Adolf Lasson...

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

Table listing losses of the Allies including cruisers, gunboats, destroyers, and submarines with tonnage figures.

LOSSES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Table listing losses of Germany and Austria including battle cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers with tonnage figures.

It will thus be seen that, in spite of the severe blow dealt by Germany when she sank three cruisers on September 22nd...

ARMED MERCHANTMEN LOST.

By Allies—"Oceanic." By Germany—"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," "Cap Trafalgar," "Bethania," "Spreewald," "Soden," "Itolo," "Rhein," "Konigin Luise."

BELGIAN LEADER A SPY

Commander of Fort at Antwerp Shot for Aiding Germans

London, Oct. 12.—Five thousand British marines who aided in the defence of Antwerp have returned, and from many of them it was learned that the commander of one of the fortresses was a German spy.

GAMBIA'S PRACTICAL EVIDENCE OF LOYALTY

London, Oct. 28.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies received a telegram from the Governor of Gambia, in which is embodied a resolution unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council on the question of the war.

C A FOSTER VOLUNTEERS FOR WA

Cobalt, Oct. 26. — It is reported that Mr. C. A. Foster, the millionaire mine owner of Haliburton, has volunteered for the front...

PROFESSOR IMPROVES UPON KAISER WILHELM

Everything German is Right, Everything Else is Wrong He Says

REAL ENEMY IS ENGLAND.

London, October 29. — The "Daily Chronicle" publishes a translation of a letter written by Privy Councillor Dr. Adolf Lasson...

"For months I have not written to a single foreigner; foreigner means enemy — dum probatur contrarium — until the contrary is proved.

"Our army is the epitome of German excellence. We must sacrifice our dearest, our best, our most noble to fight with Russian beasts, English mercenaries and Belgian fanatics.

THERE SHALL BE NO PEACE.

"There shall be no peace until the three mischievous plotters who would not let Europe rest are completely subjugated. We want peace and safety for ourselves in order to be able to guarantee them for others.

"We have nothing to apologize for. We are not a bully state. We threaten no one so long as we are not attacked. The House of Lords is not destroyed — the French caused the damage.

WOE UNTO THE ENGLISH.

"Our real enemy is England. Woe unto the English. God is with us, and the just cause."

The professor, dealing with Holland in another letter, says: "The kingdom of Holland lives an easy life at our expense. It lives on its old reputation and its old money bag, in complete historical nullity."

YUKON DETACHMENT ANXIOUS FOR SERVICE

Vancouver, B.C., October 28. — Forty-five dusky sardoungs arrived this morning from Skagway on the C.P.R. steamer Princess May, and proceeded at once to Victoria.

HUNDRED LIVES LOST IN BURNING MINE

Royalton, Ill., Oct. 27.—One hundred and five men who were trapped on the lower level of a burning mine near here to-day are believed to-night to be beyond hope of rescue.

PASSENGER SHIP WRECKED BY MINE

Dover, Oct. 26.—The steamer "Admiral Ganteaume" was sunk to-day by a mine just outside Boulogne Harbor.

BRITISH LOSSES IN NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS

London, Oct. 29.—The Press Bureau issued to-night a summary of the military operations which have taken place in Nigeria and the German Cameroons under date of Aug. 25 and Sept. 20, together with a list of casualties.

WORK OF RESCUE.

A mine rescue car from Benton, Ill., arrived nearly four hours after the explosion with a supply of oxygen helmets. The work of rescue was then pushed with vigor, and soon 28 bodies had been recovered.

"RALPH CONNOR" TO SERVE AT FRONT

Winnipeg, Man., October 27. — Among those who have volunteered for active service is the Rev. C. W. Gordon, better known as Ralph Connor, the novelist.

WHY should I WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT? "be sure" to get

BECAUSE it is beneficial, preserves the teeth, purifies and sweetens mouth and breath, soothes the throat, quickens appetite, aids digestion.

- every particle that goes into it is clean and wholesome—subjected to rigid examination to insure quality. —it is the BEST that men, machines and money can produce in the most up-to-date, sanitary chewing gum factories in the world.

Image of a Wrigley's Spearmint gum pack with text: Every Package Tightly Sealed, Therefore: Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S

STEAMER SUNK BY A MINE IN IRISH SEA

Ill-fated Freighter was on her Way to Montreal, from Manchester

FOURTEEN DROWNED

Belfast, Ireland, October 27. — The British freight steamer, "Manchester Commerce," bound from Manchester for Montreal, struck a mine at midnight last night and sank.

CAPTAIN BARTLETT AND EIGHT SURVIVORS HOME

Eight Succumbed on Weary Tramp to Wrangell Island After "Karluk" Sank

A THRILLING STORY

Victoria, B.C., October 26. — Captain Bartlett, the well-known Arctic skipper, has just reached Victoria, British Columbia, after an almost unprecedented struggle with the Arctic terror.

INDOMITABLE WILL POWER.

That they succeeded is the best tribute that could possibly be paid to the indomitable will power which alone saved them. On the island the gallant band was still further reduced, three succumbing to the rigors of the climate and hardships, weakened as they were by past struggles and the lack of supplies.

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Unsurpassed for the Christmas Tree

are the ANGEL CHRISTMAS CHIMES

Image of an Angel Christmas Chimes tree ornament with text: Millions have been sold in Europe, and have brought joy into every home.

West African Medical Staff, were captured while attending to the wounded. The enemy's casualties are unknown. In an engagement off Unanang, which went in favor of the German forces, the enemy's forces were heavy.

CO-OPERATOR'S COUPON

Subscription coupon form for 'The Weekly Witness' with fields for name, address, and payment details.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG RESIGNED POST OF FIRST SEA LORD

Was Subject of Criticism Because of German Associations

PRESS CAMPAIGN For some weeks Montreal and Ottawa people have been discussing an extraordinary story that Prince Louis of Battenberg had been placed under arrest as a spy.



H. S. H. PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

Notwithstanding this the London correspondent of the New York Times published his paper under date of October 27.

The London "Globe" publishes an amazing leader declaring, that though satisfied itself with Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord, "the man in the street" is not.

In one of the letters it is stated that the belief is current in London that Prince Louis was aware of the manner in which the Germans, which resulted in the destruction of British cruisers and the wrecking of the converted cruiser "Oceanic" off the Scottish coast.

When Prince Louis was appointed First Sea Lord the navy received the announcement with very mixed feelings owing to his being a German prince, though a naturalized British subject, but he was regarded as a good tactician, an honest man and one who could be entrusted with vast and increasing responsibilities of the First Sea Lord.

Prince Louis was born in Austria in 1854, and is the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and grandson of the Grand Duke Louis II. of Hesse.

Prince Louis served in the Egyptian campaign in 1882, for which he received the service medal and the Khe- divi's star. He was director of naval intelligence from 1902 until 1904, when he became a rear admiral and was placed in command of the second cruiser squadron.

Prince Louis is a brother of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who married Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, and who died in 1895 of fever contracted while fighting British battles as an officer of the Ashanti expedition.

Resignation Offered. London, October 29.—Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, has resigned. His resignation is said to be due to the campaign

TAKES SUPPLIES FOR THE BELGIANS Halifax, N.S., October 29.—Laden to the hatch coverings with supplies for the gallant Belgians, the steamer "Tremorval," Nova Scotia's argosy of aid, sailed down the harbor to-day bound for England on her voyage of mercy.

A GENEROUS OFFER In order to assist our friends to secure new subscribers for the "WEEKLY WITNESS" at once, instead of waiting until the first of the year, we have decided to send the paper FREE to new subscribers from the date the subscription is received to January first, and all of 1915, for the regular price, \$1.00, by referring to this offer.

BUT If the old subscriber remits one dollar and sixty-five cents it will pay for his own renewal (extended six months from date on his address tag) as well as for the subscription of his new friend from receipt of subscription to the end of 1915.

THE SOONER YOU TELL YOUR FRIEND THE BIGGER THE BAZAAR YOU CAN OFFER HIM.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL GUNS SILENCE GERMAN FIRE

Enemy's Submarines Activity Against the Bombarding Ships was in Vain

CASUALTIES VERY LIGHT

London, October 29.—The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement: "The British naval flotilla continues to support the Allies' left wing, and since the morning of October 27 the fire of 12-inch guns has been brought to bear upon the German positions and batteries.

GERMAN GUNS RESPOND.

"Yesterday and the day before the enemy brought up heavy guns and replied vigorously to the fire of Admiral Hood's ships. The vessels received only opposition from the shore has practically ceased, and the preponderance of the naval gunners seems to be established.

THE CASUALTIES.

"The casualties have been very slight throughout, but one shell exploding on the destroyer "Falcon" killed one officer and eight men, and wounded one officer and fifteen men.

DESTROYER DAMAGED. Dover, October 30.—The British torpedo boat destroyer "Falcon" was hit by the first shell fired on Wednesday afternoon by the Germans off the coast of Belgium.

SHORTAGE OF FLOUR IN NEW ZEALAND Ottawa, Oct. 28.—There is a shortage of wheat and flour in New Zealand and the Government has appealed to Canada.

REARGUARD ACTION. The following letter has been received from Private R. Homewood, of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry:

"I am sorry I have no souvenirs, as the French call them. I asked to leave the best souvenir, but the doctor refused, so I shall be longer than I thought. But I expect there will be a few Germans left when I go out again.

"One of the tightest corners we were in was at a place called Le Cateau. On the previous day we had done 28 miles, with the regiment fighting a rearguard action. We arrived at the village exhausted as it was getting dark, well tired. The whole brigade bivouacked about a quarter of a mile from the centre of the village on a piece of high ground.

"There we lay down to sleep, not dreaming of the surprise we were to get in the morning. At dawn we were had breakfast and prepared to resume our retirement through the village of Le Cateau, our regiment and two companies of the Suffolk detached for rearguard action.

"We thought that one of our men had laid a round off, as often is the case. But no, there was more to follow. They came through us like rain. Of course, there was a bit of confusion for a minute, it coming unawares. The order was given to line the roads and ridges nearest. It was done coolly, each man anxious to have a shot.

"FALL IN FOR YOUR PAY." "We were not long finding something to shoot at, for there were hundreds of Germans who had got into the village, actually while every house which had been looted there were, with no artillery to dialogue them from the houses.

"Meanwhile, their artillery were pounding away at us on the high ground, sending five or six over at a time, and to hear them whistling through the air was as if a steam pipe had burst near us, and with little effect. Still, it was not safe to throw your head too high while they were buzzing around.

"You hear some quaint remarks under heavy artillery fire. That day everything and one fellow shouted: "Fall in here for your pay. A Company" which caused officers and men to laugh aloud. When once we got under fire we take very little notice of it, for it seems to come natural to us.

"All we look for is something to shoot at, taking no notice of what our comrades are doing on either side. When ammunition is gone we shout for some more 'souvenirs for the 'uns,' and continue the same motion till one side or the other has to stop it up.

"After about three hours after this surprise came our artillery and began to bombard the village, from which the Germans had to beat a hasty retreat.

"That is my imperative duty, and it is a duty you can fulfil with the assistance of our allies."

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES TOLD IN SOLDIERS' LETTERS

LONDON, ENGLAND, Oct. 27.—The following incidents are told by a wounded private of the Highland Light Infantry now invalided home.

"Out on the Aisne there's so much fighting and so many fine deeds done that you can't keep count of them. There were two lads of our regiment who were both hit, and there was only one stretcher for them. Each had his views about which had the most need of it first.

"The big one, who was a bit of a bully, got ragged with the other's refusal to raise himself with his un-wounded arm he cried "You go the noo, Jock, an' if you're no slippy about it, you'll gaur me gae something you'll remember when am a richt again. Jock didn't wait any longer after that.

"There was a big awkward gawky lad of the Camerons who took a fancy to a Scotch collier who had followed us about a lot, and one day the dog got left behind when we were falling back. The big lad was terribly upset and went back to look for it. He found it, and was trudging along with it in his arms, making forced marches to overtake us, when he fell in with a party of Uhlans on the prowl. He and his dog fought his best, but they hadn't a dog's chance between them, and both were killed.

A COSTLY APPLE. "There was a body of Connaught Rangers who made a rush out of the trenches under heavy fire to an orchard near by to get an apple for a wounded comrade who was suffering from thirst and hunger. He got the apple all right, but he got a German bullet or two in him as well on the way back, and dropped dead within fifty feet of the goal.

"The dead and four wounded were landed here yesterday. Other members of the crew who were injured were put ashore at Dunkirk. The "Falcon" arrived at Dover on Thursday afternoon and proceeded to Portsmouth.

REARGUARD ACTION. The following letter has been received from Private R. Homewood, of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry:

"I am sorry I have no souvenirs, as the French call them. I asked to leave the best souvenir, but the doctor refused, so I shall be longer than I thought. But I expect there will be a few Germans left when I go out again.

"One of the tightest corners we were in was at a place called Le Cateau. On the previous day we had done 28 miles, with the regiment fighting a rearguard action. We arrived at the village exhausted as it was getting dark, well tired. The whole brigade bivouacked about a quarter of a mile from the centre of the village on a piece of high ground.

"There we lay down to sleep, not dreaming of the surprise we were to get in the morning. At dawn we were had breakfast and prepared to resume our retirement through the village of Le Cateau, our regiment and two companies of the Suffolk detached for rearguard action.

"We thought that one of our men had laid a round off, as often is the case. But no, there was more to follow. They came through us like rain. Of course, there was a bit of confusion for a minute, it coming unawares. The order was given to line the roads and ridges nearest. It was done coolly, each man anxious to have a shot.

"FALL IN FOR YOUR PAY." "We were not long finding something to shoot at, for there were hundreds of Germans who had got into the village, actually while every house which had been looted there were, with no artillery to dialogue them from the houses.

"Meanwhile, their artillery were pounding away at us on the high ground, sending five or six over at a time, and to hear them whistling through the air was as if a steam pipe had burst near us, and with little effect. Still, it was not safe to throw your head too high while they were buzzing around.

"You hear some quaint remarks under heavy artillery fire. That day everything and one fellow shouted: "Fall in here for your pay. A Company" which caused officers and men to laugh aloud. When once we got under fire we take very little notice of it, for it seems to come natural to us.

"All we look for is something to shoot at, taking no notice of what our comrades are doing on either side. When ammunition is gone we shout for some more 'souvenirs for the 'uns,' and continue the same motion till one side or the other has to stop it up.

"After about three hours after this surprise came our artillery and began to bombard the village, from which the Germans had to beat a hasty retreat.

"That is my imperative duty, and it is a duty you can fulfil with the assistance of our allies."

MILLION AND A HALF BRITISH SOLDIERS NOW

Six Hundred Thousand Territorials Included in this Service and they are a Fine Body

CANADIANS ADDITIONAL.

London, Oct. 28.—The British army on the rolls and drilling in the United Kingdom now amounts to approximately one and a half million men. Of this total, about 800,000 men belong to what is termed "Kitchener's army"

—men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve three years, or the duration of the war. About 600,000 belong to the Territorials, while the remainder are enrolled with the special reserves, so called, or with the regular army, and have seen service previously.

The Territorials are considered the flower of the force, as a great majority of them belong to the middle and upper middle classes, and are men accustomed to athletic pursuits.

A FINE BODY OF MEN. Both physically and mentally they are considered by military men to be about the finest body of its numbers ever assembled under arms. They are drilled with feverish enthusiasm, and are anxious to go abroad for service on the firing line. A considerable portion of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener's army, of course, is not yet fully equipped but they are working hard. They are being armed and clothed with great rapidity. The Canadian contingent is not included in this total.

GERMANY MUST BE HUMILIATED Stafford, England, Oct. 26.—The serious time of the war, said Lord Charles Beresford in a speech here to-night, would begin when the Germans were forced over the frontier and were in their country, with their own harvest of supplies. This was not going to be a short war, Lord Charles added. It would take more than six months or a year to put Emperor William on his back. Nobody knew what would happen in the great naval battle in which modern instruments of warfare were used, Lord Charles continued. The element of luck would come into play, but luck or no luck, Germany, he declared, must be humiliated and humiliated. "She must lose the whole of her fleet," Lord Charles concluded, "give up the Kiel canal and her colonies; her forts must be demolished, and the Krupp works razed to the ground."

SHORTENS MAIL ROUTE BY OVER TWO DAYS Residents in the busy little city of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, are enjoying this week for the first time the benefits of a direct mail service with the East. Postal service over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Edmonton and Prince Rupert has just been inaugurated, and a great saving of time is being effected. Hitherto the mails have been taken from Prince Rupert and other coast points to Vancouver by steamer, and then sent east by rail. Under the new arrangement a direct service over the G. T. P. there will be a clear saving of two, and possibly, three days time. A letter posted in Montreal or New York should be in Prince Rupert within five days. Via Vancouver it would have taken at the very least seven days.

Prince Rupert is destined to be an important stopping place on the short-

est route around the world, for any scheme that has for its ultimate object the swift circling of the globe must reckon the city on its right of way. The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama by this route is 16,085 miles, as against 10,858 via New York and San Francisco. Moreover, ships sailing from Prince Rupert, past with a few strokes from the land-locked harbor to the high seas, and begin their journey across the Pacific 500 miles nearer the East than a ship would by sailing at the same time from any other Pacific port.

DYNAMITE SET UNDER TIMMINS THEATRE Haileybury, Ont., Oct. 28.—It has just been learned here that a quantity of dynamite has been found under the theatre at Timmins. It is significant that a fireman's dance, at which a large number of people would have been present, was to be held to-night in the building. The amount of dynamite found is sufficient to have entirely wrecked the theatre. It has not yet been ascertained by whom it was set, but it is believed probable that it may have been an Austrian, for there have been a large number of them out of employment since the war broke out.

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OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Cured Both Stomach Trouble and Headaches

Palmerston, Ont., June 20th, 1913.

"I really believe that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives.' Ever since childhood, I have been under the care of doctors and have been paying doctor bills. I was so sick and worn out that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help. The same old stomach trouble and distressing headaches nearly drove me wild. Some time ago I got a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted, and advised a continuation of their use. To-day, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked the reason. I replied 'I am taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' He said, 'Well, if 'Fruit-a-tives' are making you look so well, go ahead—and take them. They are doing more for you than I can.'"

MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c., or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

est route around the world, for any scheme that has for its ultimate object the swift circling of the globe must reckon the city on its right of way. The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama by this route is 16,085 miles, as against 10,858 via New York and San Francisco. Moreover, ships sailing from Prince Rupert, past with a few strokes from the land-locked harbor to the high seas, and begin their journey across the Pacific 500 miles nearer the East than a ship would by sailing at the same time from any other Pacific port.

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THE FARMERS' MARKETS

FARMERS MARKETS

Eggs Active and Strong-- Butter Unchanged--Cheese Lower--Dressed Hogs Quiet

BUTTER.

There has been no important change in the condition of the butter situation during the week...

The receipts of butter for the week ending October 31st were 5,201 packages...

We quote prices as follows: Finest creamery... 27 1/2c to 28c

CHEESE.

The cheese market throughout the week has been quiet, but notwithstanding this fact...

The receipts of cheese for the week ending October 31st were 46,189 boxes...

We quote prices as follows: Finest western white... 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c

PROVISIONS.

There were no new developments in the local provision trade to-day, prices for all lines being about steady...

EGGS.

Owing to the continued good demand for eggs for export account...

We quote prices as follows: Straight receipts, round lots... 26c to 26 1/2c

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

A moderate amount of business continues to be done in maple product...

We quote prices as follows: Pure maple syrup, 8-lb. tins... 60c to 60c

HONEY.

In honey the feeling is firm under a fair demand for new crop make...

FINANCE ADJUSTED



Sir George Paish, the English financial authority, who is visiting the United States at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury...

market, for which the demand is limited. We quote prices as follows: Clover, white honey... 10c to 17c

BEANS.

Trade in beans is fair, there being an increased demand for car lots, and the undertone to the market is firmer...

We quote prices as follows: Hand-picked beans, per bushel... \$2.85 to \$2.95

POTATOES.

A steady feeling prevails in the market for potatoes, with a fair amount of business doing in car lots...

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

Beefhides are strong, according to Hallam's report, and are coming to market in fair supply...

Calfskins are steady, the demand about equal to supply. City skins, green, flat, 16c...

Horsehides are firm with moderate supplies coming to market. City take off, \$4.50 to \$4.75...

Sheepskins are in good demand at current prices. City lambskins, 7 1/2c or shearings, 50c to \$1.10 each...

Wool holds its own with no change in the situation. Washed combing, fleece, coarse, 27c to 28c...

Tallow is in demand for the better grades; the lower grades are weak. City rendered solid in barrels, 6c to 6 1/2c...

Horse Hair is easier, and in good supply. Farmer pedlar stock, 45c to 50c.

Old rubbers, junk, etc., are quiet, with no change in prices. Rubber boots and shoes, according to trim, 5 1/2c to 5c...

Deerskins will be coming to market in a few days, the advance quotations are on about the same basis as in previous seasons. Dry, 25c to 30c per lb.

Moosehides, according to size, condition and make, 75c to \$1.00 each.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—Futures closed as follows: Wheat—Oct. 1, 116 1/2; Nov. 1, 116 1/2; Dec. 1, 116 3/4...

Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.16 3/4; No. 2 northern, \$1.13 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.08 1/2...

Barley—No. 3, 60c; No. 4, 64c; rejected, 60c; feed, 59 1/2c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—Western wheat took a jump upwards to-day of 2c. Western oats also are up 3-c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.08 to \$1.10 outside, according to location. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, old, \$1.24...

Peas—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Barley, 63c to 66c, outside for malting; Manitoba, No. 3 C.W., 60c.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, \$23 to \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27 per ton on track, Toronto.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Futures closed as follows: Wheat—Dec., \$1.15 3/4; May, \$1.21 5/8c.

Cash prices closed: Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 2 hard, \$1.13 3/4 to \$1.14 3/4c.

Barley, No. 2, 68c. Timothy seed, \$3.75 to \$5.25. Clover seed, \$11 to \$14.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

W. P. Mackenzie, of Shearson, Ham-mill & Co., wired the following: Broomhall's advice this morning confirm the opinion expressed yesterday...

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.

Cable advices received on Saturday morning were: London—Wheat cargoes arriving off coast, none; wheat cargoes waiting off coast, none...

Liverpool spot wheat strong. Australian wheat, 10s 5d; soft winter wheat, 9s 3d...

Wheat futures closed, 9s 2 1/2c October, and 9s 3d November. Corn, 5d 3/4 October, and 5d 6 1/2 November.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Nov. 2.

About 2,000 head of butchers cattle, 400 calves, 1,800 sheep and lambs, and 800 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

Such large supplies of cattle in such wet, muggy weather caused a slow trade with lower prices for all kinds, excepting prime beefs, which were scarce and brought higher rates.

Prime beefs sold at from 7 1/4c, to near 8c per lb., pretty good animals 6c to 7c; do., common stock 3 3/4c to 4c, and the lean canners, 3s to 3 3/4c per lb.

Sheep sold at 4 1/2c to 5 1/4c per lb., lambs at 7c to 7 1/2c per lb. Calves sold at from 4 1/2c to 8 1/2c per lb.

Good lots of hogs sold at 7 3/4c to 8c per lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, October 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000. Market steady; beefs, \$6.50 to \$11.00; Texas steers, \$5.75 to \$9.40...

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000. Market steady; light, \$7.10 to \$7.60; mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.65; heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.65; rough, \$7.10 to \$7.20...

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000. Market strong; native, \$5.25 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.00; lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.20.

BIRKENHEAD CATTLE MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.—Supplies of cattle to Birkenhead this past week have been heavy, but the demand has remained firm, and quotations are the same as last week...

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 22.—To-day's supply, compared with Thursday last, showed an increase of 30 head, and consisted entirely of fat cows, bulls and rough cattle...

South African rising. Manchester "Guardian" to-day thinks the South African rising purely local. Many Boers, rightly or wrongly, regard the European war a foreign war...

CANADIAN CHEESE

Took Precedence for Quality and Texture at the National Dairy Show at Chicago. Brockville, Ont., November 2.—Recently Mr. John Webster, M.P., one of the buyers on the Brockville Dairy-men's Board of Trade...

London, October 23.—The "Morning Post" announces that the Government, after having consulted its allies and neutral powers, has decided to disregard the Declaration of London of 1909.

DECLARATION OF LONDON DROPPED

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charge of the Dominion exhibit. Experts from the dairying States of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa pronounced the Canadian article superior to anything they had ever sampled. Attracted by the quality of the cheese, Mr. Webster is in receipt of letters from one of the largest departmental stores of Chicago...

SAFE SEASON IN HUDSON BAY

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The season of navigation in Hudson Bay closes this year without a single mishap or accident of any kind having occurred. This is in marked contrast with last year when there were several accidents and wrecks.

Three Government steamers and several lighters have been voyaging constantly all season to and from Hudson Bay, and cargo was taken to Port Nelson right up to the end of September. Two steamers are making their way out now. These facts have demonstrated the practicability of the Hudson Bay route for freightage of grain from the Prairie Provinces to Europe.

Between five and six hundred men are at work at Port Nelson at present and will be engaged there all winter. One hundred and twenty men have returned. The population is kept daily in touch with news of the outside world, a bulletin service being sent by wireless from Le Pas.

The big Government dredge has been busy all summer clearing out the channel to the wharves at Port Nelson. There was some delay at the beginning of the season until some parts had arrived to replace those which were lost when the "Carance" was wrecked last year.

ISSUES WARNING TO AMERICAN SHIPPERS

Washington, October 26.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, by instruction of Sir Edward Grey, issued a warning to-day to American shippers, through the State Department, to consign all cargoes bound for neutral countries to the neutral government or a specific consignee.

Two notes, addressed to the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, say British cruisers will not interfere with neutral commerce when shipments are properly consigned. The documents specifying exempt cotton from molestation, even though destined to belligerent countries, as this article is not contraband.

With respect to mineral oils and articles listed as conditions contraband, the notes say Great Britain will seize no cargoes if the papers of the ships show their ultimate destination to be neutral. Only in cases where cargoes have been consigned "to order," the notes point out, has the British Government been exercising scrutiny.

It is added in conclusion that although the British Government has detained cargoes of contraband in order to make sure that they are really intended for neutral countries and have retained some cargoes such as copper destined for Krupp's ammunition works, they have not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and have allowed every cargo really destined for neutral countries to proceed to its destination.

BRITAIN GRATIFIED AT CANADA'S RESPONSE

London, October 28.—The greatest gratification is expressed here in reports from Canada about the anxiety to enlist in the second contingent. Comment is frequent on the fact of Canada offering better terms of enlistment than are offered for the home army. The Lieutenant Governor, for instance, says Canada has spent enormous sums on emigration propaganda, and perhaps she is a little nervous lest the attractions of the old world should prove too strong for her new sons when they find themselves back among English friends and relations.

The "Courier" asserts each man has been promised a grant of land on his return to Canada.

SOME SPECIAL OFFERS

To Those Not Taking Advantage of Competitions. Every subscriber who sends in his renewal subscription before the 15th of November may send the name of a friend, and we will, besides renewing the subscription, send the "Witness" to the friend to the end of the year free of charge.

Our splendid War Atlas offer printed in large type elsewhere may be availed of.

AMERICAN VESSELS MAY CARRY COTTON

New York, Oct. 28.—The British Government having assured the State Department at Washington that cotton, not being contraband, would be allowed to go through to Germany, American vessels are being sought in this port to carry abroad shipments.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London, Nov. 1.—The Secretary to the Admiralty last night made the following announcement: "The old cruiser, 'Hermes,' Captain C. R. Lamb, was sunk to-day by a torpedo fired by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover, as she was returning from Dunkirk. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained until the men are mustered. The loss of the vessel is of small significance."

COMPARATIVELY OLD VESSEL.

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The cruiser "Hermes," sunk in the Straits of Dover, is the seventh British cruiser to meet such a fate at the hands of German submarines, or to be destroyed by mines. Others in the list are the light cruiser "Amphion," sunk by a mine on August 6; the scout cruiser "Pathfinder," sunk by a submarine September 5; the armored cruisers "Cressy," "Hogue" and "Aboukir," sunk by a German submarine September 22, and the cruiser "Hawke," sunk by a submarine October 15.

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BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

No Panic on Board When Vessel Hit Says Survivor

ONLY FEW CASUALTIES

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SIXTEEN THOUSAND INFANTRY RECRUITED

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—By the end of this week it is expected that the 16,000 infantry called for from the various divisional areas will be recruited, and assembled at the different local mobilization centres within the Dominion. They will be much better trained than the first contingent, for they will have more time before sailing than the first force had. Besides being well trained in infantry drill, the men will be provided in places like Toronto and Victoria, where the weather is not unduly cold. There will also be thorough training in the use of the bayonet. There will be no difficulty about equipping the next contingent, and the time of its departure, expected to be in December, will probably depend only upon when the first contingent leaves Salisbury Plains for the front.

THOROUGH PREPARATION.

As the Canadian troops just arrived in England are likely to be given a very thorough training before crossing the channel, the second contingent is not likely to reach Salisbury Plains till near the end of December. The time spent here, however, after recruiting, will be used to the very best advantage, and the force will also have the benefit of a longer and more intimate association of the officers with their men than was possible with the first contingent. In addition to the 30,000 men who will be kept in training in Canada for service in Europe from now till the end of the war, and the ten thousand more on guard duty and home defence, there is a possibility of the militia regiments in the cities being mobilized. This has not been decided on as yet, however.

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QUEBEC TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES GREAT HOPES

The convention at Montreal last week of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Quebec passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that this convention has learned with dismay of the establishment of a wet canteen in the Canadian camp in England; and, speaking for many wives and mothers, hereby earnestly protest against temptation being specially placed before our Canadian volunteers, believing that their moral interests will be endangered thereby; and calls upon the Canadian Federal Government to make such representations to the British War Office as will lead to the abolition of the sale of drink in the camps on Salisbury Plain and elsewhere, and maintain the dry policy adopted by Major-General Sam...

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London, Oct. 27.—Armorer Corporal Wm. Ogden, Eleventh Battalion Canadian Infantry, was accidentally shot at Pond Farm Camp on Sunday, dying from his injuries the same night. All his relatives reside on this side.

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Salvationists who have friends among the Canadian contingent will learn with interest that four members serving in one company have introduced an anti-swear box, one cent per swear being the penalty imposed. Between Saturday and Monday the box received ten shillings.

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SOUTH AFRICAN RISING.

Manchester "Guardian" to-day thinks the South African rising purely local. Many Boers, rightly or wrongly, regard the European war a foreign war with which they have nothing to do except defend themselves if attacked. The Union Government comes along and compels them to serve against German South West Africa. The Manchester "Guardian" remarks that if enlistment had been voluntary, as in Canada and Britain, there would have been no rising.

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AGRICULTURE

CARE AND ABUSE OF FARM MACHINERY

Farmers Might Save Thousands of Dollars Now Wasted

Recent investigations by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm.

In Saskatchewan out of 94 farmers visited by the Commission's representative, 76 leave all of their implements out of doors.

WASHING THE BUTTER.

There is a happy medium to be observed in all things, but there is much experience to be gained and many difficulties to be surmounted before the buttermaker finds this happy medium when washing his produce.

BELGIAN FARMERS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

A movement having in view the settlement of Belgian farmers in Saskatchewan has been started at Regina, and is receiving good support.

TO GROW VEGETABLE SEED

Timely Hints From the Dominion Horticulturist

As conditions in some of the countries which supply Canada with vegetable seeds are not likely to be favorable for the production of seed next year...

"INCREASE PRODUCTIONS" IS SASKATCHEWAN'S MOTTO.

"Increase the production," is the advice that has been sent throughout Saskatchewan by its most prominent business men.

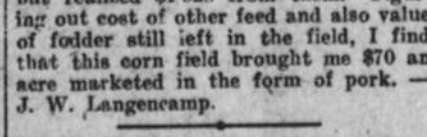
CORN BROUGHT \$70 AN ACRE.

Here is one year's experience with corn. I had eight sows to start with, four old ones and four young ones.

WINTER FEED FOR THE PIGS

There has been much controversy as to whether pigs should be given raw or cooked food, but I feel convinced that each pig-feeder should use his own discretion in the matter.

A CHAMPION TWO SHEAR SHROPSHIRE RAM.



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WEANING THE FOALS

This is Critical Period in Young Horse's Career

The best place to wean foals is in a small yard with a shed, with strong high fences around, and an entrance of double doors—not a gate.

CHAMPION ABERDEEN—ANGUS COW "TULIP OF STANDEN."



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This leaving the centre shoot. Cutting back close to the roof will remove this centre shoot which is not desirable.

CRACKED HEELS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

To understand the nature of a cracked heel one should know that in the hollow behind the pastern bones the skin does not carry hair at all, but is provided with infinitely small glands whose office in the normal heel is to exude a slight, unctuous material.

FOR PROFIT

Plant out Top Notch Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees this fall. Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Vines, Currants, etc.

AGRICULTURAL QUERIES.

A. B. O. (Medicine Hat, Alta.) would you kindly tell me how to make a compost of decaying potato tops, carrot and parsnip tops, etc., other general refuse of the garden at this season of the year.

POLLED ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Reader (Brookholm, Alta.)—Kindly state in what ways the Polled Angus and Galloways differ. I understand that both are black in color.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORN SALE.

At the Collynie and Uppermill Short-horn Sale (Aberdeenshire, Scotland), the best price was 850 guineas (about \$4,450) paid by the agent of the Prince of Wales for Collynie Red Knight, a bull calf by Knight of Collynie.

HOME TEST FOR DIRT IN MILK

The following is a simple home test for dirty milk which might be used for the housewives of Canada to apply.

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS.

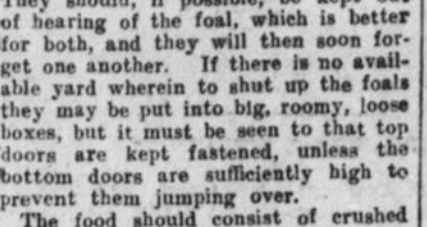
The grain crop of Saskatchewan in 1914 is valued at \$100,904,192 by the provincial department of agriculture.

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BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES

are as well made as the machinery that makes them



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GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY

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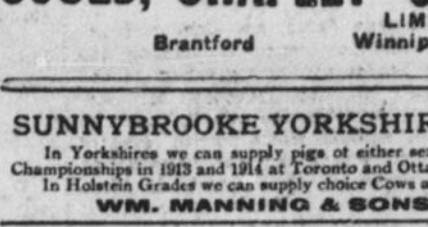
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SUNNYBROOKE YORKSHIRES and HOLSTEIN GRADES

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In Holsteins we can supply choice sows and litters. All pigs guaranteed as represented.

WM. MANNING & SONS - WOODVILLE, ONT.

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Reader (Brookholm, Alta.)—Kindly state in what ways the Polled Angus and Galloways differ. I understand that both are black in color.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORN SALE.

At the Collynie and Uppermill Short-horn Sale (Aberdeenshire, Scotland), the best price was 850 guineas (about \$4,450) paid by the agent of the Prince of Wales for Collynie Red Knight, a bull calf by Knight of Collynie.

HOME TEST FOR DIRT IN MILK

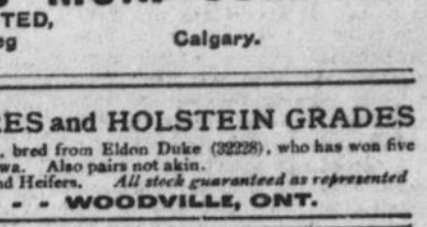
The following is a simple home test for dirty milk which might be used for the housewives of Canada to apply.

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS.

The grain crop of Saskatchewan in 1914 is valued at \$100,904,192 by the provincial department of agriculture.

BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES

are as well made as the machinery that makes them



BRANTFORD GASOLINE ENGINES

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE THE ADMITTED STANDARD TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.

1-2 to J. P. Stationary. Mounted Traction.

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

OLD FASHIONED NEIGHBORS

(By Mrs. Annie A. Preston.) "There are no neighbors in this utilitarian age," said Mrs. Norton, impatiently, when some one had said — in us, of course: "The very best way to have a good time is to invite in the neighbors. I am tired of not knowing the name even of the people next door. I wish we could save this congested city and go to live in the country where one may have old-fashioned neighbors."

ever, that I have been saving, in case I should have unexpected company, but there is not a man nor a boy in the village. I just saw my neighbor who looks after my chores drive off after the others to that auction over at the East Side. It is real auction weather; there will be a crowd. Couldn't your grandma eat this, or that, or the other? I said she mentioned several things she would be glad to prepare for her, but I tried to laugh, and said 'chicken broth or nothing, she is so set,' and I ran home discouraged, making sure that before I could gratify her, her appetite would be gone and her strength with it. "In a couple of hours I heard my neighbor's pantry window open and call. It sounded like, 'Come over and get the broth,' but the wind was a gale by that time, so rigging out my feet again in boots and enveloping myself in the blanket shawl, I made my way across the garden, being greeted by the savory smell of stewing chicken as I opened the door of the cheerful kitchen. "Did Mr. — come home, dismayed by the storm? I asked. 'Oh, no,' she replied, 'I managed it.' And I found she had dressed for the undertaking, been through the wild storm to the poultry house, caught the fowl she was holding in reserve, brought it in, cut its head off—I have no doubt she asked its pardon and assured it that she would be so quick about it that the pain would be merely nothing—scalded, picked, drew it, cut it up, and set it to soak in ice water for half an hour, and there was the broth ready for Grandma's supper. "I was so astonished that I had to cry a little, and when I tried to thank her she said it was what either of her grandmothers or her own mother would have done, and she didn't want the family record for neighborliness to be broken while it rested with her. 'Tell your grandma,' she said, 'that I am glad that I had the fowl; that I was well enough to go and get it; for grit, to cut its head off, that I know how to dress it and cook it, and most of all I am thankful for the disposition to help a neighbor in need, so the thankfulness is all on my part, if now, she accepts it and eats it in the spirit of neighborliness in which it was offered.' And she did; she took it with relish, and it lasted for two days, and she is sure it saved her life, and she says with her characteristic assertiveness that she guesses she knew what nature craved. "That sounds like a made-up story," said the nephew, "although it is an enjoyable one." "It is as true as truth," said Aunt Martha. "That is what we mean when we talk of good, old-fashioned neighbors, your wife and I."—Christian Intelligencer.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Keep me from turning back! My hand is on the plough, my faltering hand; But all in front of me is untilled land, The wilderness and solitary place, The lonely desert and its interspace. What harvest have I! But this paltry grain. These dwindling husks, a handful of dry corn. These poor lean stalks. My courage is outworn, Keep me from turning back. The handles of my plough with tears are wet, The shares with rust are spoiled—and yet—and yet— My God! My God! Keep me from turning back. —Selected.

THE TERRORS OF CHILDHOOD.

Many mothers who are stricken with horror at hearing of acts of deliberate cruelty to children fail to realize the variety of more subtle forms of torture which may exist, even in their own households. Some children are intensely nervous. A loud noise, such as the banging of a door or the fall of a heavy article, makes them shake from head to foot, while their eyes show how their nervous system has been shaken. A loud, blustering tone of voice or the raised note of angry discussion between parents has a similar effect on the child, which is made quite unhappy if the offending element is persisted in. The approach of big animals, even dogs and cats, alarms some children; while others are terrified at the sight of a large bath full of water. Most children have an instinctive fear of a dark room, and many object to being left alone in a room during the day. One of the commonest methods of extorting obedience from refractory children is by frightening them. Threats that they will be given to mysterious beings who will do all sorts of dreadful things to them are held over their youthful heads. Parents who leave their children in the care of others have little idea as to how much this sort of thing goes on behind their backs, for the children are again menaced with additional horrors if they tell. The evil is a real one, while the folly and danger of it are self-evident. The lives in an atmosphere of continual dread, and the impressions received remain throughout after life. Many adults who are subject to morbid moods

and excessive nervousness are reaping the effects of nerve strain induced in their young days.—"L. D." in "The Lady."

A LITTLE "WORTHY."

Eve herself could not have been sweeter than the little "Worthies" Anne, of whom Thomas Fuller tells in his "Worthies of England." Born in 1637, this daughter of Charles I. died in her infancy, when not full four years old. "Being minded by those about her," writes the old chronicler, "to call upon God even when the pangs were upon her, 'I am not able,' said she, 'to say my long prayer,—meaning the Lord's Prayer,—but I will say my short one, 'Lighten mine eyes, O Lord, lest I sleep the sleep of death.'" "This done, the little lamb gave up the ghost."

SHE WAS DIFFERENT.

Several men were talking about how they happened to marry. "I married my wife," said one, "because she was different from any other woman I had ever met." "How was that?" chorused the others. "She was the only woman I met who would have me!"

IF YOUR PEN LEAKS.

Paraffin rubbed on the thread of a fountain pen before screwing on the head will, it is said, prevent leaking.

IN PARVO.

(By Adelbert F. Caldwell.)

The smallest task he never thought to shirk; All uncomplainingly he did his work, Quietly, thoroughly; he left undone no part; Hard though his lot, a cheery was his heart. Shared he his neighbors' toils, their cares, their fears, Gave of his joys, but kept from them his tears! Yet no great thing by him was ever done, No laurel leaf for merits ever won. But when he slipped away, silent his lips and still, He left behind a world earth's heroes could not fill! —S. S. Times."

HOME COOKING.

TRIPE, MUSHROOM KETCHUP AND CAMELS

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Questions and answers in Practical Housekeeping."

"Housekeepers are invited to write to the Editor of the Home Page of the 'Weekly Witness,' asking for suggestions; recipes will be given on request, and we will be pleased to have favorite tried recipes sent for publication in this column.

Dear Madam,—Will you please tell me how to prepare tripe—as received from the abattoir—for the table? I have made many inquiries, of many so-called authorities, have made many trials and experiments, and have had many failures. Once I was able to get the tripe very clean and white, but when we came to cook it, it shriveled up and became thin, hard and discolored. I shall be much obliged if you will give me the benefit of your advice.

A COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPER.

Will some of our readers who have actual experience in dressing tripe tell us how they do it. I have always bought it ready prepared, and can only quote one of the "authorities" who says, "when the paunch or first stomach of the ox is brought in its natural state it must be repeatedly washed until thoroughly clean, and then boiled for ten hours or more during which time the water should be changed at least three times."

Tripe and onions should be prepared as follows: Take two pounds of dressed tripe, cut in three-inch squares; put in a saucepan, cover with cold water, bring to boiling point, and strain. Replace the tripe add half a pint of milk, half a pint of water, and one teaspoonful of salt, boil up, put in two large onions thinly sliced and simmer for three hours. Twenty minutes before serving have one tablespoon of flour mixed smoothly with a little milk, pour it into the saucepan, stir until boiling and simmer for fifteen minutes. Season to taste and serve.

To fry tripe, cut it into three-inch squares, dip in a batter made by mixing three tablespoons of flour with a quarter of a pint of milk or water and seasoned highly with salt and pepper, and fry until crisp and brown in a little dripping. Onions sliced and fried are usually served with this dish.

Dear Madam,—I wonder whether you can give me a recipe for mushroom ketchup, there are still so many this season. Although it is late, I would like to try making mushroom ketchup. I am also sending a little box containing some fruit, I do not know what they are, perhaps you can tell me. They are not poisonous, for the hens eat them, and they are very plentiful, although I might use them if they are good. I am enclosing an envelope if you will please let me know and oblige.

A READER.

For mushroom ketchup gather the mushrooms on a dry day or your ketchup will not keep. Trim tips of the stalks, but do not wash or peel. If any part is not quite clean rub with a little salt. To seven pounds of mushrooms take half a pound of salt. Place mushrooms in earthenware jar sprinkling each layer with salt. Let them remain for three days stirring at least three times daily. Then cook very gently over fire or in slow oven, until juice runs freely. Strain through clean cloth, drain well, but do not squeeze. Replace liquor in jar, add half oz. all-spice half oz. ground ginger, quarter teaspoon pounded mace, quarter teaspoon cayenne, place the jar in a saucepan of boiling water and cook gently for three hours. Strain two or three times through fine muslin. When quite cold, pour into small bottles, cork securely and store in a dry cool place. I regret to state that the berries arrived in such a badly damaged condition that they could not be identified.

Dear Madam,—Can you tell me through your page how to make 'ladies' caramels' the soft kind with nuts in, I do not use a candy thermometer, but you may be able to suggest some other way of judging the temperature. Perhaps I may mention now while I am writing that I enjoy the home page. I find it useful, but am very sorry that you have seen fit to omit the delightful short story which has for some time been a feature of the page. I live in a very isolated place. As the story was almost always about people I looked for it as I would an agreeable visitor every week. I am hoping that it is not discontinued permanently—I remain yours truly, M. B. B.

Are the caramels you mean sometimes called Sultan's? You will find them extremely good made as follows: Put quarter cup of butter in a saucepan; when melted add two cups sugar, half cup milk, and quarter cup molasses. Heat to boiling point, then boil steadily for seven minutes. Add two squares chocolate, and stir until the chocolate is melted; then bring to boil and boil seven minutes longer. Remove from fire, beat until creamy, add half cup walnuts or hickory nuts cut in pieces, two tablespoons of sultana raisins and one teaspoon of vanilla, and pour at once into a buttered tin. Cool slightly, and mark in squares. We will try to squeeze in the story, but the pressure of war news is so great and the interest in it so intense that much other matter is of necessity crowded out.

Dear Madam,—Would you please give me the directions through your paper how to free a room from flies.—Yours truly, MISS F. B.

Too early removal of fly screens and a return of warm weather resulted in

ONE-DAY SIMPSON SERVICE

ONE DAY SERVICE WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES

a perfect invasion of flies in a house I know of. The housekeeper who had just returned home hurriedly borrowed from her neighbor a supply of poison fly paper, and in each room set several plates with the wet paper liberally sprinkled with sugar. Then every bit of food was kept covered, and no water left about. The result was dustpans full of dead flies and in two days a house absolutely free.

Dear Madam,—There is an inquiry in last week's "Witness" re laying of linoleum. There is a brass binding to be had at hardware stores which makes an excellent finish for both seams and edges of linoleum. It comes in different widths, I think half-inch three-fourths and one-inch widths marked for nailing with small brass nails to nail down with. Is very convenient to use and makes a close even finish. Is very nice for fastening down squares of oilcloth or linoleum. I got mine in a box so many feet to the bunch; price according to width of band. This may be of use to some reader of the Home Page, where we all find many helpful hints and good recipes.—Yours respectfully, H. H.

The brass binding does make a good finish as does also a "quarter round" of wood for the sides of a room, but neither give a quite watertight floor. Lemon Custard—Two eggs, one lemon, one cupful of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of water. Make pie crust and let it cook. Mix ingredients for custard and let cook, stir while cooking and when thick put in crust, put the beaten whites of the eggs on top and put in the oven and brown. If preferred, you can use two lemons; this makes a delicious custard.

Ladyfingers with Caramel Filling—If company should come unexpectedly, the housekeeper is too tired to bake a cake, try ladyfingers with caramel filling as a substitute. Get a pound of fresh ladyfingers, separate and put together with the following filling: Two cupfuls of brown sugar, one-half cupful of sweet milk; boil until it threads, beat until it begins to cream, then add butter size of egg, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one-half cupful of chopped nuts and raisins.

Chow Chow—Cut fine one large head of cabbage, one dozen bell peppers, one dozen large white onions. Put these with three roots of horseradish, grated into a kettle, cover with strong salt water, boil until the cabbage is tender, then drain through a hair sieve. Boil in three pints of vinegar one-half ounce of turmeric and one-quarter ounce of white mustard seed, pour hot over the vegetables. When cold add a half teaspoonful of oil and two tablespoonfuls of mustard, mixed as for the table.

Rice Muffins—One cupful of cold rice, one cupful of sweet milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder, flour to make a stiff batter. Beat together the rice, eggs and milk, adding the sugar and salt. Mix in the flour with the baking-powder sifted in, and last the butter melted. Bake in well-greased muffin tins.

Corn and Tomatoes.—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in an agate frying pan and heat well, but do not brown. Then turn in a pint of fresh ripe tomatoes, peeled, chopped and seeds rejected. Simmer five or ten minutes, stirring to prevent sticking. Add a sprig of thyme, a sprig of parsley, chopped fine, and a bay leaf. Cook about five seconds then add the corn pulp removed from the cob. Add salt and pepper to taste, mix well together, add one teaspoonful or more of sugar, to suit the taste. Then let it stew for twenty or thirty minutes. Add a spoonful of butter and serve. A sweet pepper minced fine may be added and the thyme and parsley omitted when it is to be served alone.

Apple Fritters.—Pare and core four apples, and slice crosswise in round slices. Beat an egg until light; add a cup of milk. Str gradually into a cup of flour mixed with a teaspoonful baking powder and pinch of salt. Beat hard for three minutes. Put the sliced apple into the batter. Have ready a kettle of hot fat, drop the batter into it in large spoonfuls, having a slice of apple in each fritter, and fry ten minutes. Serve hot.

Apple Batter Pudding.—Peel and slice very thin four large or eight small, good cooking apples. Make a batter with two eggs, pinch of salt, one cup sugar, one cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, and half a cup of boiling water put in last. Put layers of apples in deep dish, sprinkling bits of butter and handfuls of sugar over them, then some of the batter. Fill dish in this matter, having a layer of batter on top. Cover closely and steam for an hour. Eat hot with caramel sauce.

A Simple Sauce.—Two cups of fine dry bread-crumbs, three cups of chopped apples, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of mace and half as much all-spice, two teaspoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt. Butter the pudding dish and cover the bottom with crumbs, lay on these a thick layer of minced apples, sprinkle lightly with salt and spices, and more heavily with sugar. Stick lots of butter over all, then more crumbs going on in this order until all the ingredients are used up. The top layer should be crumbs covered closely. Bake half an hour, remove the cover and set on the upper grating of the oven until nicely browned. Send to table in the dish in which it was baked.

Sauce for the Above.—Two cupfuls powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half teaspoonful mace or nutmeg, strained juice of a lemon, two tablespoonfuls boiling water. Melt butter with the hot water and beat in the sugar a little at a time until the sauce is like a cream. Add lemon juice and nutmeg. Mould into a mound on a glass dish or a deep plate and set in a cool place until it is firm. This is a good hard sauce for any hot pudding.

FIX THE COLORS.

If you are doing embroidery in colored wools, take the precaution of setting the colors before using them. Soak the wools for at least an hour in boiling water, to which a teaspoonful of vinegar has been added. At the end of the hour hang the wool up to dry, patting but not wringing out the moisture.

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Realize this ambition, when assisted by Cuticura Ointment, by keeping your scalp clean and free from dandruff, itching and irritation.

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TRY IT 10 DAYS FREE. Burns Coal Oil. Beats Electric or Gasoline.

Costs You Nothing to try this wonderful new Aladdin coal oil mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home.

Twice the Light on Half the Oil. Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading universities prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best lamp on the market.

Over Three Million people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen.

We Will Give \$1000 to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details in this Reward Offer and his own circular which will be sent you).

Get One FREE. We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer which one lamp is given free.

Aladdin With Rigs Make Big Money. Delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer received \$200.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 35 sales."

MACHINE OIL STAINS. Yellow machine oil stains on white material may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before using soap.

KNITTING MACHINES HOME MONEY MAKERS



Home knitting is quick and easy with any one of our 6 Family Knitting Machines. Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.—Plain or Ribbed—can be knitted ten times as fast as by hand, and for far less than their cost ready-made.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents instamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond unnecessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



1051-1094—LADIES' COSTUME.

Comprising Ladies' Shirt Blouse Pattern, Pattern 1051 and Ladies Skirt Pattern, 1004.

As here shown blue serge and blue muslin are combined. For separate wear the designs are also very good. The waist will develop attractively in brown crepe with trimming of Roman stripe silk. It is made with a yoke portion over the back, and the sleeve in either wrist or short length is good. The skirt has a shaped fiddle that may be omitted. Serge, velvet, silk or combinations of such material are lovely for these tunic models. The skirt is cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The waist in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of material 27 in. wide for waist and skirt, and 4 yards for the tunic for a 36 inch size. This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in EACH pattern in silver or stamps.

1008.—A GOOD AND BECOMING STYLE FOR THE GROWING GIRL. Girls' Dress with Long Shoulder (and With or Without Peplum). Brown and white checked, woolen is here shown, with facings of brown velvet. It would also be pretty in green daid staid, combined with fine serge or in red poplin with Roman stripe silk or trimming. The model is suitable

for wash goods as well as wool fabrics. For galatea, seersucker, gingham, percale, linen, or linene. Soft messaline or batiste with embroidery would develop this model effectively as a party dress. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for an 8 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



1086.—A STYLISH MODEL.

Ladies' Skirt With or Without Yoke Tunic.

The varied tunic forms are most pleasing and with yoke portions are becoming to most figures. The model here shown has a pretty underskirt, with plaited fullness at the panel seams in front, and a neat lap back at the back. The tunic outlines the panel, and has a shaped yoke at its upper part. The pattern is good for garbardine, cashmere, chevot, chiffon cloth, velvet, velveteen and corduroy. It is cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5 yards of 44 inch material for a 34 inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

1095.—A DAINTY NEGLIGEE. Ladies' Dressing Sack or Kimono. Figured lawn in pink and white, with facings and trimmings of pink are here shown. The model is cut with body and pleasing. The style is good for batiste, cashmere, voile, crepe, organza or silk. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It

requires three yards of 36 inch material for a medium size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



1091.—A PRACTICAL GARMENT.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirt.

This design is good for muslin, cambric, nainsook, linen, silk, flannel or flannellette. The pattern provides two styles of sleeve, and may be made with a collar, or in low neck style, finished with a flat band. It is cut in 5 sizes for boys: 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years of



age, and in 8 sizes for men: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches breast measure. It requires 1 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for a 42 inch size, and 3 5/8 yards for a 14 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



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'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me Pattern. Size. No. Name. Street and No. P.O. For blouse, 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.

WORLD'S WELFARE

CONAN DOYLE AND THE CANADIAN SABBATH

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle while in Canada expressed surprise that the country is not more "progressive" in its views of which a rest-day should be. He is quoted as saying in Winnipeg when informed that the picture-theatres were closed on that day:—"Aren't they open on Sunday?" Sir Arthur asked. "Well, you certainly are behind the times; but it will come, you will progress. I am a believer in more liberty in innocent pastimes. What can people do on Sunday? Boose! They have Sunday movies in England, and other recreations. I fired the first shot on the Sunday rifle range, and thus accelerated the movement. So there you are!" To this sentiment of the popular author of the Editor of the "Lord's Day Advocate" addresses the following trenchant reply:—"Dear Sir Arthur:—And so you have given a message to the people of Canada, and made suggestions as to their Sunday programme, which apparently you would revolutionize! This, of course, is the privilege of visitors, and we have no complaint to make that you have done so. It is equally our privilege to consider and discuss the merits of your counsel. A little distinction, apparently, you have failed to grasp, namely, that the important factor in the question of Sunday entertainment is business. You are a believer in liberty in innocent pastimes. Is the opening of moving picture places on Sunday a pastime only or is business also involved? There is only one answer: it is a business. Should we control business on Sunday? Why, we cannot have a Sunday, even for pastime, unless we control all business. Should we control some business, or should we control none on Sunday? Well, if we control none, it must be one or all, and if exceptions are made, these can only be made upon well-grounded necessity or mercy. Think once again, Sir Arthur! Perhaps we are wrong in using the word "again"; apparently you did not think. This will be news to you with respect to Canada: Our Lord's Day Act is distinctly designed to exercise over the business of amusement the same control that it does over any other business. Another little matter overlooked is that business requires employees. It may not be so in England, but it is in Canada, now, if the business of amusement goes on on Sunday, somebody must give up his rest day to carry it on, and when he gives up his rest day he gives up not only his church and his home, but he gives up his walk, his fresh air, his pastime, his reading—oh, he gives up so much! Think of it, Sir Arthur! If you, in your leisure, would, as a matter of benevolence, do the labor, instantly the case would be different. Have you ever thought how many thousands—not tens or hundreds, but thousands—of people are employed on Sunday just to minister to the surfeit of pleasure to which their fellow-mortals are addressing themselves? You emphasize "being up to date." I apprehend your meaning. You consider it a great sin to be behind the times. Have you read "Keeping Up With Lizzie"? If you have not, get it: it will do you good. This counsel, however, from you, surprises me. Your accredited vigor of body and mind would suggest that you could do a little thinking occasionally for yourself and stand alone, if need be, and that you would expect others to exercise their grey matter and be independent. Now we in Canada are not so much trying to keep up with the times, or to get ahead of the times, or to stay behind the times, but we are trying to find out what is best, whether it is before, or behind, or on a level with the times—what is best, and what will make our people stronger, purer, happier. Have you ever seriously considered the relation that the Sabbath and its time-honored observance bears to that? Take some of your cities, and think what kind of manhood and womanhood you are making out of your frivolous Sunday! Surely it is a day that may be used for serious ends and yet contribute immeasurably to human happiness! Suppose we do not make this provision in Canada, what then? We are surprised that you suggest only one alternative in this case, namely, "Boose." The word you use is a little coarse, but that is your fault. We know what you mean. Is drinking the only alternative? You are a literary man. What about reading on Sunday, and church life, and home life, on that day? Does the closing of the moving picture theatres rob the people of all pastime? Are there not left them the liberties of the fields and the fresh air, etc., concerning which some people are so clamorous? In making that suggestion, as a visitor, are you quite courteous to the Canadian people? Have we learned no higher occupations for leisure hours, and especially for the Christian Sabbath than drinking? And may I say this: Is there more or less Sunday drinking in Canada, where we have not the Sunday moving picture theatres for the most part, or in England, where they have them? Canada has a very favorable report to give in this matter, as your own observations must have testified. It is interesting to note that you fired the first shot on a rifle range in Great Britain, and thus accelerated the movement. I do not know what your skill is as a marksman, and I have no idea what you scored on the target by that shot, but do you realize that you "smashed the record"? You broke in Great Britain an honorable tradition, you helped to turn the tide of the sacred away from the Sabbath and of the secular into it; and then you come to one of Great Britain's colonies, where we are fighting our battles for liberty, for high principle, to beat of your drums of violence. When your king visits his colonies he does not come boasting of smashing records. He moves quietly, and firmly—but unostentatiously—says, when he speaks about Sunday, and arrangements are proposed for his entertainment: "I do not travel on Sunday except when absolutely necessary, nor do I participate in social functions on that day." He seems occupied in maintaining standards. There is not much art in smashing. Any bullet-edged, heavy-fisted man can do that; some wisdom, courage, and, indeed, heroism are required for the defence of good institutions and for constructive work in national life. These are but a few observations, and they are given for what they are worth, as, of course, yours are accepted.—R.

THE PROPHECY.

(Matthew 26: 68.) (By Roy Temple House.) "Tell us, thou Christ," they bawled in drunken spite, "Who smote thee then—and then!" They cannot see The soft eyes answer: "None hath stricken me, O blind ones; it is but yourselves ye smite."

the most direct ways which the diplomacy of the American government can provide.—Selected.

THE WAR AND THE DRINK QUESTION.

It was in 1899, in October of which year the South African war broke out, that the drink bill of England reached its highest point—namely 186 millions. From this it gradually fell in ten years to 155 millions, rising again to 166 millions last year. The principal combatants in the present struggle appear to have no faith in the fortifying properties of alcohol. From the press we learn that the Lord Kitchener has intimated that "No presents of cases of wine or spirits can be accepted for the troops at the front, and no consignments of this nature will be forwarded to them." Germany—"There is absolutely no alcoholic liquor being sold. The sale has been completely forbidden." Russia—"The manufacture of alcohol has been suspended." In various parts of England some reduction is proposed in the hours for the sale of drink, but such petty reforms will never meet the case. Let us see how the expenditure on drink compares with the expenditure on some other things. Here are figures for 1913: Drink £166,000,000 Bread 80,000,000 Army and Navy 74,000,000 So that England spends 12 millions more on drink than on bread, Army, and Navy all put together. This may appear incredible, but it is true, and the fact that some 26 millions of the drink bill goes to pay duties does not greatly affect the argument. Up to 31st August there has been raised for the National Relief Fund nearly two millions, but in these three weeks we have, on the basis of last year, spent ten millions on drink. The War Vote passed by the House of Commons was 100 millions, an enormous sum, but only the equivalent of seven months' drinking. Last year Scotland spent £204,000 every week on drink, and Glasgow alone £66,000 every week. In other words, Glasgow wasted in this way as much as would have given 40s. a week to 35,000 families. God's hand rests upon all gates. He swings the right one open at the right time.

Sunday School Lesson

Jesus and Peter. Golden Text. I. Corinthians x. 12. "Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." THE NARRATIVE. The story of Peter's failure is a sad one. The paragraphs selected from the Gospel of Mark give us that story in clear outline. It is as most probable, this Gospel is largely Peter's own, then he did not spare himself in the telling of the story. The first paragraph brings us to the scene outside the upper room, and apparently on the way to Gethsemane. It was so, there was repeated in effect what had already transpired during the Paschal discourse, the full account of which we find in the Gospel according to John. It is quite sufficient, however, for an understanding of this failure that we take the facts as they are given in these paragraphs. After the Passover feast, and after the singing of the hymn, Jesus again distinctly told His disciples of the things that lay before Him. He told them, moreover, that they would all be offended. This statement was followed by Peter's denial as he said, "Although all shall be offended, yet will not I." To that the Lord replied by telling him that even that night, before the cock should crow twice, he would deny Him thrice; and again Peter denied His Lord, as he said, "I will not deny Thee." The denial of Peter subsequently in the judgment hall was prefaced by this denial of the truth of His Master's assertions on the way thither. The second paragraph tells us the story of his following Jesus afar, and yet within the courts of the high priest's palace. There we see him warming himself by the side of the fire around which the servants and soldiers of the powers against Christ were gathered. This was, to say the least, a place of grave danger. The last paragraph gives us the final scene. While still at the fire, a serving-maid looking at Peter said, "Thou also wast with the Nazarene, even Jesus." Peter immediately denied this, declaring that he neither knew, nor understood what she said. Having done so, he left the place of the fire, and passing into the porch, heard the first crowing of the cock. There again the maid saw him, and this time, not speaking to him but to those who stood by, she said, "This is one of them." Again he denied it. After a little while those standing round with him, again declared that he must be one of the followers of Jesus, because he was a Galilean. Then he reached the depths, as he swore that he did not know Jesus, and accompanied his oath with curses. Again he heard the crowing of the cock. Strangely enough, as it seems to us, Mark does not record the look of Jesus, but only the crowing of the cock, associating the weeping of Peter with the effect produced by the memory of what his Master had said to him. THE TEACHING. When dealing with the story of Judas we said that there was a great difference between that story and this of Peter. In the case of Peter everything happened in a comparatively short space of time, and with terrible rapidity. Indeed, the descent commenced in a high exalted state of mind. Again, we find the fuller account in the Gospel according to John. It was during the wonderful experiences of the upper room. In that room the Lord had washed the disciples' feet, thus giving to them the supreme example of that humility and service which they were to practise toward each other. After that, the Paschal supper was observed, Judas was excluded, and he proceeded to give His final instructions to these men in view of His coming departure. It was in the midst of this teaching, while sorrow filled their hearts, that Peter, in some sense, blunderingly, but nevertheless boldly, had asked Him where He was going, and had declared that he was willing to die with Him. We have said that this was a blundering boldness, but there is no doubt that it was a devotedness. He was passionately devoted to his Lord, felt himself able to stand by Him in any difficulty; and so far as His will was concerned, was prepared to die. It was then that Jesus told him of the coming failure, and that failure became definite in its first stages when in boastfulness he denied his Lord's assertions. Of course there is another sense in which all this had been prepared for at Caesarea Philippi. When justified by what his Master said concerning the Cross, he had made his protest against it. Now even crowded upon event so quickly and closely that the man was swept from point to point, almost irresistibly. This swiftness of descent is in itself a warning. High and noble aspirations which carry us beyond the limits of His permission are always grave perils to the spiritual life. The fire in the downward course of Peter are clearly marked. The first was failure of faith, that is, of confidence in his Lord, and was manifested immediately after the great confession when he called into question what Jesus said about the necessity for the Cross. This was followed by a spirit of boastfulness and self-assurance, which manifested itself over again, and notably in the declaration that though all forsook Him, he would not. Then came his failure to watch with his Lord in the hour of darkness of Gethsemane. Following this, there was the attempt to make up in zealous activity what he lacked in heart sympathy, as he drew his sword in defence of Jesus. Being rebuked, we next saw him following Jesus, speaking to him but to those who stood by, "This is one of them." Again he denied it. After a little while those standing round with him, again declared that he must be one of the followers of Jesus, because he was a Galilean. Then he reached the depths, as he swore that he did not know Jesus, and accompanied his oath with curses. Again he heard the crowing of the cock. Strangely enough, as it seems to us, Mark does not record the look of Jesus, but only the crowing of the cock, associating the weeping of Peter with the effect produced by the memory of what his Master had said to him. THE GOLDEN TEXT. No verse could better express the one central appeal of this story to all those who name the name of Christ. In his New Testament, John Wesley translates the passage, "Therefore let him that assuredly standeth take heed lest he fall"; and in his notes he justifiably says, "The word translated 'thinketh' most certainly strengthens the sense." (Copyright 1914, McClure, New York.)

COMMITTEE OF MERCY SET UP IN NEW YORK.

The fact that the Red Cross Society is by its constitution restricted in time of war to aid and relief for soldiers only, has brought to thoughtful persons a consciousness that the activities of that society can by no means meet the full measure of need in the war-ravaged countries of Europe. The unhappy people who are driven from their homes and left in destitution by the destructive tide of war will receive no benefit whatever from the \$350,000 which America has already given to the Red Cross. To speak in this way is not to signify, of course, that anyone begrudges this sum of money to the Red Cross or the wounded soldiers that will be the beneficiaries of it. Nor is there the slightest desire to diminish further giving to this great agency of humane helpfulness. But the need of doing something for the suffering noncombatants is so great that those who realize it fully cannot be content without action, and on that basis there has been organized a new agency designated as the "Committee of Mercy," which now from its headquarters in New York city, appeals to the open-hearted people of the United States to give generously for the succor and sustenance of women, children and old men who are left without any other hope for even their daily bread than the benevolence of the more fortunate. The personnel of the committee is sufficient assurance that it is responsible and worthy of general public cooperation. Its chairman is Senator Elihu R. Root; its treasurer, August Belmont; and among its vice-presidents are Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University and John Purroy Mitchell, mayor of New York city. Norman Haggood, editor of "Harpers Weekly," is chairman of a committee instructed to organize state branches throughout the country. It goes without saying that the moneys received by this committee will be distributed impartially among all the nations at war. Cooperation has been established already with committees in England, France and Germany, and gifts will be transmitted to these separate countries by

THE WAR AND THE DRINK QUESTION.

God's hand rests upon all gates. He swings the right one open at the right time. The more a man denies himself the more he shall obtain from God.—Horace. Nearer even than our nearest friend is the opportunity of taking hold which our own life supplies. It is our task and privilege to shape our own lives so that they shall be the channels of God's mercy to the world.—I. O. R. "The man who is least willing to practice is sure to find the most fault with the preaching." "There are many unheralded miracles—divine interferences—with the order of nature for wise ends—even in these days of rampant unbelief. God will fulfill his promises even if it take a miracle to do so." Count no duty too little, no round of life too small, no work too low, if it come in thy way, since God thinks so much of it as to send his angels to guard thee in it.—Mark Guy Pearse. O GOD, OUR STRENGTH. (By Bishop William Boyd Carpenter.) O God, the strength of those who war, The hope of those who wait; Be with our sons gone forth to fight, And those who keep the gate. We draw the sword to keep our troth Free from dishonor's stain; Make strong our hands to shield the weak, And their just cause maintain. Give to our hosts in battle's hour Firm hearts and courage high; Thy comfort give to those who fall, Thy peace to those who die. Breathe on our land the spirit calm Which faith in right bestows, And in the hours of dark suspense A faith which stronger grows. In these slow we place our hope, Thou keeper of the just, And Thou, through fight and fire and fears, Wilt justify our trust. Thy ways are wonderful, O God, Who makest wars to cease, O let this be the final war That ushers in Thy peace. Amen.

THE HIGHER NATIONALISM

(By the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., of Christ's Church Cathedral, Montreal.)

It is inconceivable to me that any man who loves his country, and especially any Christian man, can do other at this time than support with all the force of his being any measure which will help to deliver us from the almost immeasurable evil of the drink traffic.—Dr. Campbell Morgan. TEXT, Rev. xi. 15—"The kingdoms of this world have become of the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever." In Wordsworth's noble poem "The Character of the Happy Warrior," the warrior is described as "Whose law is reason: who depends Upon that law as on the best of friends; Whence in a state where men are tempted still To evil for a guard against worse ill, And what in quality or act is best, Doth seldom on a right foundation rest. He labors good on good to fix, and ours To virtue every triumph that he knows." The complete in this passage which moved me to quote is this: "And what in quality, etc." It is, unfortunately, possible to build good on a poor foundation. You may, for example, build good on the foundation of expediency. You may build it upon the shifting foundation of circumstances. And that is what Wordsworth was thinking when he penned the lines: "And what in quality or act is best, Doth seldom on a right foundation rest." But the happy warrior assents to no such motives. His law is reason. His aim is truth. It always takes longer to lay a good foundation than a bad one, and, therefore, men are tempted to evil as a guard against worse ill. But the Happy Warrior, like a good builder, labors "good on good to fix." When the war is over, the question of peace will be a stupendously difficult one. So many great nations are involved in it. The questions at issue will be complicated. There will be not only a good, but a bad public opinion pressing on statesmen. There will be the natural desire of the victor to take revenge on the conquered. "Vitis" is an old cry. And if such motives have the upper hand, then the good of peace will be built upon a bad foundation, and humanity will dread the vicious circle of war until exhausted, then a time of peace to recuperate, and then another struggle for the mastery. We are all warriors to-day in one sense or another. May we earnestly desire to be happy warriors, happy in our cause, happy in our motives, and in the end, happy because we labor "good on good to fix." What then is the right foundation upon which peace must rest. First, I would say that our aim must be constructive, not destructive. No doubt construction must sometimes be pre-

cluded by destruction. You cannot build a new house on a site already occupied by an old one without tearing down the old. War is a time of destruction. But the task in which we are immediately engaged, and which necessarily every day of the war with its revelations of not only individual acts of brutality, but of the thoroughly pagan and truly brutal motives that lie behind it, renders more clear, that task is destructive. Peace should be a time of construction. It is sometimes good to have a word, which is as it were, the key to a problem. And I would offer you this word: construction. Such a word to the problem of peace. But what is it we are going to construct? My answer to that question was given last Sunday, "A Higher Nationalism." A conception of the relation between different nations that shall be higher and better than anything that has gone before. It is good to have a phrase that, easily remembered, enables us in the maze of details ever to pursue our way to the true goal that is set before us. And this goal is expressed in the phrase, "The Higher Nationalism." With constructiveness as our motive, and a Higher Nationalism as our goal, we shall surely be laboring "good on good to fix." For this good we are seeking the true foundations, and my duty is to set you questioning this, as I have done in my own ideas, but the ideal of Him who is the Master of all Preachers, even Christ Jesus. We too often think of Christ as one who cared nothing for this life, but turned men's thoughts altogether to heaven. But He said far more about this life than about any other. How to live here and now was His great subject matter. Read again the Sermon on the Mount and you will find that we must not think of Christ as a monk who renounces this world and thinks only of another. We must think of him as the Master of Life. I have no conviction stronger than this, that in Our Lord's teaching we may find the true foundation principles of all life, of life in all its ramifications. I believe the Gospel to be a book of guidance to the devout individual. So we look in His teachings for the foundations of the Constructive effort after a Higher Nationalism. Here then are what I conceive to be Christ's foundation principles: First, The Unity of God. "One is your Father. All ye are brethren." I need not labor the point for you will not doubt it. Every question of human relations must be modified by this doctrine where it is believed. It must ever be the foundation principle for both justice and mercy. And even though some should say: "But I do not believe in God, or the Fatherhood of God, yet even their position ought not to be so very different from ours. The Unity and Fatherhood of God means a common source of mankind. But the unbeliever also believes in some common source for

all men, and if he believes in any kind of ties at all, he must hold that community of source argues common relationships. No one to-day occupies the ground of many ancient peoples, viz. that the nations had no kind of relationship, because they were made by different gods, and had therefore no common source. Religion and science are in respect of this foundation principle sufficiently at one for all practical purposes. The second foundation springs out of the first. The Unity of the source from which mankind has come implies the unity of the race itself. And this too is a fundamental principle of Christianity. Christ's mission was one of universal principles, good, that is to say for all sorts and conditions of men. "God so loved the world." That was a new word. "Go ye into all the world" is the natural and necessary corollary to that text. The verdict of modern science on this point is not quite so decisive. Did the whole race spring from one pair, or did it originate at different parts of the earth, yet it would not be denied that it was similar causes working in different places that produced him, and still less would it be denied that he had a common nature. There then are the foundation principles upon which a constructive theory of the true relations of different nations must be built. (1) The Unity of God, or if you wish to call it otherwise the common source from which mankind has come. (2) The unity of man and (3) His common nature. But within this great Unity there is room for diversities of many kinds. Consider how, within one family of seven or eight children, all spring from common parents, the diversities of temperament, character, physical strength intellectual powers vary. You can easily see for how much more there is for those groupings, produced by various causes, which we call nations. And then you can see how these diversities of character and temperament which within the large circle of the human race, produce a number of smaller circles which we call nations, issue in difference of interest, and out of difference of interest, spring differences of points of view, and differences of point of view produce disputes and out of disputes spring war. Now, dear friends, let me ask your close attention to this point: I admit that it is under discussion. I admit the three principles I have laid down, I lay

down as Christian, and so I lay them down in dogmatic fashion. Now I deal with a point which is not so specifically Christian. I do not speak dogmatically. I only ask of you consideration. The point is this. It is being contended by men of very great ability that to a very much larger degree than was formerly supposed, the interests of nations are not at variance, but are common. In other words, that in these days nations do not live on what they produce, but upon the productions of all the world. Let me give an illustration of this. The Canadian Almanac gives a list of all the articles upon which customs are levied. These articles then all come from other countries than our own. The list of these articles fills eighty columns. There are about fifty articles to the column, making a total of four thousand different products made outside of Canada, which we either need or desire, and are willing to pay for. But we are only able to buy these things because we are selling many other things to other nations. Here is another way of illustrating the interdependence of nations. A Birmingham iron manufacturer who is able to buy them because he sells his engines to a Brazilian coffee planter, who is able to buy them because he sells his coffee to a merchant in Havre, who sells it to a Westphalian iron manufacturing firm for Siberia, which buys them because peasants are growing wheat as the result of a demand in Lancashire, which is manufacturing cotton for Indian coolies growing tea for sheep farmers in Australia, who are able to buy it because the wool goes to a Bradford merchant, who sells wool to a petroleum-refiner in America, who is able to buy good clothing because he is selling petrol to the users of automobiles in Paris. The law of the life of nations, then, is not competition or the struggle for existence, but it is co-operation based upon mutual interests. Let me now once more enumerate our foundation principles on which alone can be erected the superstructure of the Higher Nationalism. (1) The Unity of the source of mankind. (2) The Unity of the race springing from that source. (3) The common Human nature. (4) The common interests of humanity. But I would ask you to note that man did not begin his career on earth with the knowledge of these principles. On the contrary, he began without any principles. And then he developed principles that were only half truths, but which served their purpose till man was ready for higher. But when man once makes a higher truth, the old half-truth ceases to be even a half-truth and becomes a pernicious tradition. The last of these principles concerning man's common interests is to be discarded, and it is as yet only struggling for recognition. The old conception of national re-

lations built up on the assumption that nations are of necessity competing rivals, and that hostility is the national feeling has lingered on down to our times. But there has grown up the feeling that war is wrong and disastrous. The two things have existed side by side. Nations naturally crush the enemies of Christ had built, and the perils associated therewith. At last we hear his open and profane denial. His memory of what the Lord had said to him, and the tears that followed, constitute part of the pathway back to full communion. THE GOLDEN TEXT. No verse could better express the one central appeal of this story to all those who name the name of Christ. In his New Testament, John Wesley translates the passage, "Therefore let him that assuredly standeth take heed lest he fall"; and in his notes he justifiably says, "The word translated 'thinketh' most certainly strengthens the sense." (Copyright 1914, McClure, New York.)

It is always the work of the enemy, when distrust of God's love is the result of a sense of failure; though the consciousness of sin may be of the Holy Spirit. God shows us our failure to lead us on; but Satan seeks to spoil His work by throwing in distrust.—Selected. Charity should begin at home, but it should not stay there. Life is service. Service is a part of life: it is the only real human life, and from Christ's own existence we see the great example of it.—Phillips Brooks.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

- (By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.) (Copyright, 1913, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.) The Bradley-Garretson Co. Limited, Publishers, Brantford, Ont., Canada. 9. Verses 53-54—Why did Jesus submit to be led away to the high priest, when he could have freed himself and destroyed his enemies? 10. What influence did the warning of Jesus and his subsequent arrest have upon Peter? 11. Why did Peter follow Jesus afar off, instead of as near to him as he could get? 12. What was the probable state of mind of Peter, "as he sat with the servants and warmed himself at the fire"? 13. Verses 66-68—Peter was now dejected, discouraged, and in doubt, concerning the mission of his master; how much, therefore, under the circumstances, was he to blame for his denial that he belonged to him? 14. Put a hundred present day good men in Peter's identical circumstances, and say what proportion of them would not have done as practically as Peter did? (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.) 15. Do you think it possible, or not, that Peter prayed to God for help and guidance when under this severe temptation to doubt? Give your reasons. 16. Verses 69-71—With his faith in his master's messianic claims, shattered, and his utter dejection; with the devil bringing to bear on him all his influence, was Peter in a same state of mind? Why? 17. Verse 72—If Peter had to pass through the same temptation to deny his master, an hour later, or after he had remembered the words of Jesus, and had time to reflect, and come back to himself, what would have been the probable result? Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 22, 1914. Jesus and Pilate. Matt. xxvii. 11-31; Luke xxiii. 1-25.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH

BY CHARLES READE.

He tender truthfulness of sympathy, its ar- and depth of feeling, the woman the frequent pos- sion of its pathos are qualities in which the tale of adventure so stir- ing and incident so in- ex-haustible compared to a ...—Algernon Charles Swinburne

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

He went to see what it could be; and he had no sooner viewed it closer, than he threw up his hands with rapture. "It is a scrap," he whispered, "a lovely scrap. Heaven hath witnessed my bitter trial, and approves my cruelty; and this flower of the skies is sent to cheer me, fainting under my burden." He fell on his knees, and gazed with ecstasy on its golden hair, and its tender skin, and cheeks like a peach. "Let me feast my sad eyes on thee ere thou leavest me for thine ever-blessed abode, and my cell darkens again at thy parting, as it did at hers." With all this, the hermit disturbed the lovely visitor. He opened wide two eyes, the color of heaven; and, seeing a strange figure kneeling over him, he cried piteously, "Mum-ma! Mum-ma!" AAnd the tears began to run down his little cheeks. "Clement! it may be remembered, was fond of children. He employed all his gentleness and all his art to soothe him; and as the little soul was wonderfully intelligent for his age, presently succeeded so far that he ceased to cry out, and wonder took the place of fear. Clement was perplexed to know how this little human flower came to lie sparkling and blooming in his gloomy cave. But he remembered he had left the door wide open, and he was driven to conclude that, owing to this negligence, some unfortunate creature of high or low degree had seized this opportunity to get rid of her child forever. At this his bowed-yer-ears so over the poor, deserted chorub, that the tears of pure tenderness stood in his eyes, and still, beneath the crime of the mother, he saw the divine goodness, which had so directed her heartlessness as to comfort his servant's breaking heart.

left her lips, Margaret was flying to wards the hermitage as noiselessly as a lapping. Arrived near it, she crouched, and there was something like serpentine in the gliding flexible, noiseless movements by which she reached the very door, and there she found a creak, and listened. The little boy then being asked whether he had no daddy, at first shook his head, and would say nothing; but being pressed he suddenly seemed to remember something, and said he, "Daddy! my daddy; run away and left poor mum-ma." She who heard this wined. It was as new to her as to Clement. Some interfering foolish woman had gone and said this to her boy, and now out it came in Gerold's very face. His answer surprised her; he burst out, "The villain! the monster! he must be born without bowels to desert thee, sweet one." Ah! he little knows the joy he has turned his back on. Well, my little dove, I must be father and mother to thee, since the one runs away, and 'tother abandons thee to my care. Now to-morrow I shall ask the good people that bring me my food to fetch some nice eggs and milk for thee as well; for bread is good enough for poor old good-for-nothing me, but not for thee. And I shall teach thee to read." "I can read, I can read." "Ay, verily, so young? all the better; we will read good books together, and I shall show thee the way to heaven. Heaven is a beautiful place, a thousand times fairer and better than earth, and there little cherubs like thyself, in white, glad to welcome thee and love thee. Wouldst like to go to heaven one day?" "Ay, along with my-mummy." "What, not without her, then?" "Nay, ting a tong. Nay—?" And the my mummy? "Oh! what if that poor Margaret were to burst in and class him by her heart?" "Well, fret not, sweetheart, mayhap she will come when thou art asleep. Will thou be good now and sleep?" "Ting a tong. Nay, tell I a tory. Nay, ting a tong. Nay—?" And the corners of his little mouth turned down and he had half a mind to weep because he would not have both, and could not tell which to forego. Suddenly his little face cleared; "Ting a tory," said he. "Sing thee a story, baby? Well, after all, why not? And wilt thou sit by my knee and hear it?" "Yea." "I must e'en doff thy breast-plate. 'Tis too hard for thy soft cheek. So, And now I shall doff thy bristly crier; they would prick thy tender skin, perhaps make it bleed, as they have me, I see. So, And now I put on my best pelisse, in honor of thy worshipful visit. See how soft and warm it is; bless the good soul that sent it; and now I sit me down; so, And I take thee on my knee, and put my arm under thy little neck, and so, And then the psalter, and play a little tune; so, not too loud. He chanted a child's story in a sort of recitative, singing a little moral refrain now and then. The boy listened with rapture. "I likes oo," said he. "O! is oo; is oo a man?" "Ay, little heart, and a great sinner to boot." "I likes great fingers. Ting one tory." Clement laid down his psalter softly and began to rock his new treasure in his arms, and to croon over him a little lullaby well known in Tergou, with which his own mother had often sent him off. And the child sank into a profound sleep upon his arm.

first man that hath gone abroad and come back richer by a lovely little self than he went forth. Being a man of God, take courage, and say He sends thee this to comfort thee for what thou hast lost in me; and that is not so very much, my lamb; for sure the letter part of love shall ne'er cool here to thee; though it may be in thine, and ought, being a priest, and parson of Gouda."

"That he will never do for us. You know the man; he is our as you; yet would he do it for our word from one that will not speak it." "Who?" "The vicar of Gouda. The old man will be at the manse to-morrow, I hear." "How you come back to that?" "Forgive me; I am a woman. It is us for nagging; shouldst keep me from it by questioning of me." "Alas, Kate had left her trouble behind her. Thy mother wept sore, but Kate would not let her. She gave her little earthly treasures to her favorite child—for you were her favorite—and her immortal jewel to God, and passed so sweetly we none of us knew justly when she left us. Well-day, well-day!" "Gerard wept." "She hath not left her like on earth," he sobbed. "Oh, how the affections of earth curl softly round my heart! I cannot help it; God made them after all."

in and being kind to them? Sixth man is one of the animals, why pick him out to shun? Let it be because he is of animals the paragon? What you court the young of birds, and abandon your own young? Birds need but bodily food, and having wings, deserve scant pity if they cannot fly and find it. But that sweet dove upon thy knee, he needeth not carnal only, but spiritual food. He is thine as well as mine; and I have done my share. He will soon be too much for me, and I look to Gouda's parson to teach him true piety and useful lore. Is he not of more value than many sparrows?" Gerard started and stammered an affirmation. For she waited for his reply.

"You wonder," continued she, "to hear me quote sholy writ so glib. I have porled over it this four years, and why? Not because God wrote it, but because I saw it often in thy hands ere thou didst leave me. Heaven forgive me, I am but a woman. What thinkest thou of this sentence? 'Let your work so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven.' What is a saint in a sink better than a light under a bushel?" "Therefore, since the sheep committed to thy charge bleat for thee and cry, 'Oh, desert us no longer, but come to Gouda manse; since I, who know thee ten times better than thou knowest thyself, do pledge my soul it is for thy souls' sake to go to Gouda manse—since duty to thy father, too long abandoned, call thee to Gouda manse; since thy sovereign, whom holy writ again bids thee honor, sends thee to Gouda manse—since the Pope, whom the Church teaches thee to revere, hath absolved thee of thy monkish vows, and orders thee to Gouda manse—"

"Now bless thee, bless thee, bless thee, sweet innocent, I would not change thee for e'en a cherub in heaven." "As a pot," said the boy, pointing to the hermit's breastplate. "There are prettier things than that," said Clement; "there are little birds; lovest thou birds?" "Nay, Ay. En um little, ery little. Not like torks. Hate torks; um bigger an baby." He then confided, in very broken language, that the torks with their great flapping wings, scared him. "Ay, but my birds are very little, and good, and oh, so pretty!" "Den I likes 'em," said the child authoritatively. "I out my mummy." "Alas, sweet dove! I doubt I shall have to fill her place as best I may. Hast thou no daddy as well as mummy, sweet one?" Margaret, when she ran past Gerold, was almost mad. She ran to Reicht, heynes pale and trembling, and clasped her round the neck. "Oh, Reicht! oh, Reicht!" and could say no more. Reicht kissed her, and began to whimper; and great mastiff uttered long moans, and even his gimmer of sense did him grief was afoot. "Reicht!" moaned she me, "he want for a desij; he said I came to love him. Am I the woman to love a man you know me, Reicht." "Nay, in sooth, sweet Mistress Margaret, at the last 't the world." "And he would no look at my child, fling myself and him into the Rotter was night."

CHAPTER XXV. The startled hermit glared from his nursing to Margaret, and from her to him, in amazement, equalled only by his agitation at her so unexpected return. The child lay so peacefully on her lap, and she was so right knee; no longer the pale, scared, panting girl he had overpowered so easily an hour or two ago, but an imperial beauty, with blushing cheeks and sparkling eyes, and lips sweetly parted in triumph, and her whole face radiant with a look he could not quite read; for he had never yet seen it on her; maternal pride. He stared and stared from the child to her, in throbbing amazement. "Us!" he gasped at last. And still his wonder-stricken eyes turned to and fro. Margaret was surprised in her turn. It was an age of impressions not facts. "What!" she cried, "doth not a father know his own child, and a man of God too? Fie, Gerard, to pretend! nay, thou art too wise, too good, not to have—why, I watched thee; and e'en now look at you twain! 'Tis thine own flesh and blood thou holdest to thine heart." Clement trembled. "What words are these?" he stammered, "this angel mine?" "Whose else? since he is mine."

Gerard literally staggered where he sat at this tremendous thrust. "Forgive me for nagging," said she. "Thy mother, too, is waiting for three. Is it well done to keep her on thorns so long? She will not sleep this night. Beshink thee, Gerard, she is all to thee that I am to this sweet child. Ah, I think so much more of mothers since I had my little Gerard. She suffered for thee, and nursed thee, and tended thee ere thou wast a man. Priest, monk, hermit, call thyself what thou wilt, to her thou art but one thing; her child."

Then Margaret saw the time was come for that appeal to his reason she had purposely reserved till persuasion should have paved the way for conviction. So the smith first softens the iron by fire, and then brings down the sledge hammer. She showed him, but in her own good straightforward Dutch, that his present life was only a higher kind of selfishness, spiritual egotism; whereas a priest had no more right to care only for his own soul than only for his own body. That was not his path to heaven. "But," said she, "whoever yet lost his soul by saving the souls of others? The mighty loves him who shall think of others and when he shall see thee caring for the souls of the folk the duke hath put into thine hand, he will care ten times more for thy soul than he does now."

RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE Many of the astronomical expeditions arranged to study the solar eclipse of August 21 last were unable to reach the positions chosen because of the vast extent of the present European wars. From two points, however, reports of successful observations have been received—from Minsk, Russia, where observers from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, were stationed, and from Hernostrand, Sweden, where a party under Father Cortie, S. J., from the Joint Permanent Eclipse Committees of the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies, had safely arrived. At both of these stations weather conditions seem to have been favorable. The Minsk party secured good photographs of both corona and chromosphere. The corona was of the intermediate or "square" type, and there were no large equatorial or polar streamers. The telegram from the expedition in Sweden also announced a corona of intermediate type. If the photographs taken by the two parties are successful, an unusually comprehensive range of chromospheric spectrum will be placed on record, as the Minsk party was equipped for studying the ultra-violet end, while that under Father Cortie covered the yellow and red regions of the spectrum.

WHOLE NATION RAYING. And patrolling the streets one sees increasing in number daily a nondescript army of uniforms. Every color and sort of ancient regalia has been brought forth from old storehouses. In the hour when war and its horrors are keeping a pall over Vienna, the sight of religious processions, headed by priests praying for divine aid, brings out in relief the picture of faith. The churches are constantly filled with women and children praying for husbands and fathers and brothers who may never return. In the time of sorrow, too great to endure alone, the people are throwing themselves now and more upon the bosom of the Church which has offered them consolation so many times before.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure many common ailments which are very different, but all which arise from the same cause—a system clogged with impurities. The Pills cause the bowels to move regularly, strengthen and stimulate the kidneys and open up the pores of the skin. These organs immediately throw off the accumulated impurities, and Biliousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney Troubles, Headaches, Rheumatism and similar ailments vanish. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Save Doctors' Bills

Lowered by fasts, and unnerved by solitude, the once strong man became hysterical, and was nearly fainting. Margaret was alarmed, but having experience, her pity was greater than her fear. "Nay, take not on so," she murmured, soothingly, and put a gentle hand upon his brow. "Be brave! So, so. Dear heart, thou art not the

CHAPTER XXVI. Margaret eyed him in silence. "Let not you and I dispute," said she gently; "speak we of other things. Ask me of thy folk."

"What do you think of the birds?" Gerard interrupted her. "The birds are God's creatures, His innocent beings, and I do love to love them, being God's creatures." "What are they creatures of the same kind that we are, that he is who loves upon thy knee?" "You know they are."

and being kind to them? Sixth man is one of the animals, why pick him out to shun? Let it be because he is of animals the paragon? What you court the young of birds, and abandon your own young? Birds need but bodily food, and having wings, deserve scant pity if they cannot fly and find it. But that sweet dove upon thy knee, he needeth not carnal only, but spiritual food. He is thine as well as mine; and I have done my share. He will soon be too much for me, and I look to Gouda's parson to teach him true piety and useful lore. Is he not of more value than many sparrows?" Gerard started and stammered an affirmation. For she waited for his reply.

London. — We are informed, says the "News of the World," that the Hon. Archer Windsor Clive, youngest son of the Earl of Plymouth, whose name appeared in the first list of killed, was done to death under singularly tragic and disgraceful circumstances. "Seeing what he took to be a British officer, who was wearing the cloak which is worn by the officers of one of the British regiments, he went up to him and saluted. The "officer" at once took out a revolver and shot him. That "officer" was a German.

FRESH FROM THE GARDENS OF SUNNY CEYLON "SANTAL" Preserved and Sold only in Natural Green Sealed Air-Tight Packets.

VIENNA NOW CITY OF GLOOM AND DESPAIR A People Burdened with Plague, Famine, Bereavement and Suspicion (By Alice Robe.)

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John T. Wait Homeopathic Pharmacy, Arnprior, Canada. "CUT THIS OUT."

OMINOUS RUMBLINGS. On different subscriptions lists opened for the Red Cross the sight of unbelievably small sums given by members of the nobility and by millionaires, has brought forth waves of indignation.

HOW EARL'S SON DIED. London. — We are informed, says the "News of the World," that the Hon. Archer Windsor Clive, youngest son of the Earl of Plymouth, whose name appeared in the first list of killed, was done to death under singularly tragic and disgraceful circumstances.

LITERARY REVIEW

SECRETS OF SUCCESS AND PROGRESS

If the world is not rapidly growing better it is not for lack of good advice and encouragement, and even urging along the upward path. It is in literature that the clearest advice is seen...

without sensitiveness to the opinion of others, helps a man to choose the best and stick to it. The price he must pay above all else. Once again a host of illustrations are given of William Penn's words, "No pain, no palm, no thorn, no throne, no gall, no glory, no cross, no crown."

in detail but seldom has the organizing genius of a business head. She throws herself with ardor into her work, but her emotional force of necessity becomes atrophied. She becomes "cold."

and emulated by those who are not "free." Some "pass their lives in a line round of household activities, sunning and preening themselves in their long hours of leisure like so many sleek cats."

UNIVERSITY JOURNALS

The latest number of the "Trinity University Review," for June-July, 1914, is devoted especially to the new relations between Trinity and Toronto University...

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS

"The Question of Alcohol," by Edward Huntington Williams, D.D., (The Goodhue Co., New York, cloth, 75c; leather, \$1.25), consists chiefly of papers prepared for "The Medical Record" and "The Survey."

ly identified with the movement for Race Betterment. Their conclusions are stated, emphatically, with "reasons annexed." Briefly these conclusions are: (1) In prohibition communities the cocaine habit is increasing more rapidly and in greater proportion than in non-prohibition communities...

POEMS BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

Those readers who are familiar with American and Canadian magazines, or at any rate, those who read the verses dotted throughout these periodicals, will be familiar also with the name of George Herbert Clarke whose collected verses have now been published under the title, "At the Shrine and Other Poems"

"Fate looked and found my Helen fair— That little fragile flower— Spared her but an hour, When she died the daisy spring vanished there; No little flower so holy anywhere."

Oh, can you see my baby frightened there And can you hear to keep me from here (Sweetheart, wait for mother!) How may she find the way, uncom-forted? And how shall comfort come from any other Save me alone! The people there are dead!"

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE QUEER BREAKFAST TABLE

(By A. F. Caldwell.) There wasn't a thing on the table that morning that Phil liked. He even set aside the well-prepared grape-fruit and the "piping-hot" rolls that Norah had just brought in.

THE MISSES AT SCHOOL

There was once a school Where the mistress, Miss Rue, Taught a number of misses that vexed her; Miss Chief was the lass At the head of the class, And young Miss Demeanor was next her.

WHERE LIONS STOPPED TRAINS

Simbra station has made history for itself by the numerous attacks on the station staff by lions. It was a matter of common occurrence at one time for the railway traffic manager to receive urgent "clear-the-line" messages over the wires, such as: "Traffic Manager Nairobi: Lions on platform - train approaching - pointsman up water tank - lions won't let down - station master in office - cannot give line clear to oncoming train - please arrange."

A PROBLEM IN THREE'S.

If three little houses stood in a row, With never a fence to divide; And if each little house had three little maids At play in the garden wide; And if each little maid had three little cats (Three times three times three); And if each little cat had three little kittens; How many kittens would there be? And if each little maid had three little friends With whom she loved to play; And if each little friend had three little dolls In dresses and ribbons gay; And if friends and dolls and cats and kits Were all invited to tea, And none of them should send regrets, How many guests would there be? -Selected.

DO DOGS TALK.

Stray and Jack were very near neighbors and fast friends; they often took long walks together, going off for miles and calling at every house. Stray was a medium sized Newfoundland, with good, mild, honest eyes, and a fine, queer, Jack was badly bitten, and came home crying piteously. Stray heard him cry, and came to see what was the trouble. He licked Jack's wounded shoulder and tried all he could to comfort him; then he went and found put his nose down close to his, and the right dog (passing the other); he seemed to say something that made his hair stand up straight on his back, and then gave him a good shaking, and sent him home howling. Stray then came trotting back to tell Jack, and if a dog ever laughed, Stray did, while telling Jack how nicely he had punished his assailant—"Our Four-footed Friends."

THE ORIGIN OF PEARLS.

For many centuries, even until comparatively recent times, it was the common belief that pearls were drops of dew that gained entrance into the shell of an oyster, and were there transformed into lustrous gems. Arab and Indian divers still believe that at certain seasons oysters come to the surface and suck in the raindrops, and later become pearls. Science, however, has rudely shattered this poetic fancy, and discovered the real origin to be a worm. Dr. Hugh M. Smith gives an interesting description on this subject in the "National Geographic Magazine."

OUR MAIL BAG

Dear Editor,—My papa brought home three goats and one kid in the automobile to-day; two are trained. My brothers have two little tame rabbits, and have great fun with their pets. I was in Detroit for a week, and had a lovely time this summer. Well, I guess I will close, wishing my painting will fly by the W. P. R. Wishing the support of the public conscience. A law is indeed nothing more nor less than the registration of the public conscience, and cannot come into existence without it. It is natural that laws carried by one class for the repression of another class, as in the Southern States, should be resented and disobeyed. But to forbid wholesome measures because they have not the support of those they are intended to restrain, is going a good way. No negro e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law. Still, the conviction and bottom motive of thinking prohibitionists is that their propaganda and its achievement in law are the most effective means of creating in the people, a conscience against a maligned traffic, and a fearfully dangerous indulgence. Dr. Williams would hardly revoke the prohibition of the sale of cocaine because the use of it is increasing.

THE JAPANESE WAY.

"Come little pigeon, all weary with play, Come and thy pinions furl." That's what the Japanese mother would say To her dear little Japanese girl. "Cease to flutter thy white, white wings, Now that the day is dead; Listen and dream while the mother bird sings." That means it is time for bed. "Stay, little sunbeam, and cherish me here; My heart is so cold when you roam." That is the Japanese "No, my dear, I'd rather you stay at home." "Roses and lilies shall strew thy way, The sun goddess now has smiled." That's what a Japanese mother would say To a good little Japanese child. —"Mission Dayspring."

MY LIVE DOLLY.

I've plenty of other dolls, you know; There's Mademoiselle Suetette— She came from Paris a year ago And I haven't played with her yet. The lace on her clothes is real, they say, Entirely too good for every day.

PATIENCE.

If a string is in a knot, Patience will untie it; Patience can do many things, Did you ever try it?

THE QUEER BREAKFAST TABLE

"Suppose you had to get your own breakfast?" asked Uncle Ned slowly, looking up from the paper he was reading. "But no one has to do that—no one so small as I!" returned Phil, in surprise. "Yes; and very much smaller—some little fellows that I have seen," declared Uncle Ned. "They not only have to get their own meals, but they have to find their own tables as well—and queer ones they are, too!" "What are they made of?" asked Phil. "Wheat stubble," replied Uncle Ned, seriously. "And who are the 'little fellows'?" and Phil laid down his knife and fork. "Bob White—and his brothers. Suppose I tell you about their queer little breakfast tables," continued Uncle Ned, "and what they find on them to eat. In the first place, Mr. and Mrs. Bob White have a great many children—more than other birds we know. At a single sitting, Mr. Bob White will hatch out from eighteen to twenty little ones. "How, then, could Mr. and Mrs. Bob White ever get sufficient bugs and worms for eighteen or twenty hungry mouths? "Well, they don't. The task would be too great. So as soon as the baby Bob Whites are hatched, they have to find their own food, or starve. And where do you imagine they find the queer little breakfast tables that they use?" "I don't know," said Phil. "They are the wheat stubble, and on these strange tables they find their food all prepared; they don't have to set them at all. "Mrs. Bob White doesn't hatch her family until near the last of June, and by that time the farmers have harvested their wheat. On the stubble—the breakfast tables for the little Bob Whites—is what is called the Hessian fly, a very small insect, much like a mosquito. "These tiny flies just wait there, unless they are used for food, until the new fields are ploughed and the green wheat blades are up. Then they go there and eat a little house in these new green blades, and there they stay through the winter, eating the sap of the plant for food. And thus they insure the next year's wheat crop. "When the Hessian fly is waiting for the new wheat to come up, Mr. and Mrs. Bob White—if they live in that vicinity—come along with their family of boys and girls, and they tell them their bird language—very easy for their little ones to understand—such to find

THE JAPANESE WAY.

side pleasures and farm fun together. You will hardly know which to choose when the days are long and sunny, but when winter comes the farm will be best. Dear Editor,—I am trying to win if I can, and I have 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 sets of play dishes, a doll's house, and a toy stove. I hope to see my letter in print. Your friend, ANNIE M. LARRADOR. Sorry you did not win, Annie. Next drawing was quite clever, but next time can you not just color the picture in the paper and cut it out and send it. You must have a lovely time giving parties with all those sets of dishes. Dear Editor,—Mamma and papa have taken the "Witness" for about 18 years, and when mamma was a girl her father took it. I have three sisters, and we are Americans, but mamma and papa are Canadians. They lived on farms in Ontario. We all like the paper very much. We live in the city, and ran right past me, as I was sitting on the bench. We have got four little kittens and two colts. I like to live in the country. We have got two cows and two calves. I remain, DOROTHY EMMA GRIFFIN. Such a nice newy letter, Dorothy, but do tell us what a "pole" bridge is like, and if you go across it yourself. But none of my dollies are half so sweet, None of these half so dear; And I don't love one of them half so much. As the one in the go-cart here— My baby brother—can't you see, I He's the loveliest doll in the world to me? —Barbara Allen. PATIENCE. If a string is in a knot, Patience will untie it; Patience can do many things, Did you ever try it?

GERMAN AFRICAN COLONIES POSSESS VERY GREAT VALUE

Camerun Said to be as Fruitful as the Congo and German East Africa can Compare with British East Africa--Not Yet Economically Independent, But Improving Yearly.

There has been a tendency to underestimate the value of the German colonies in Africa... The Congo Basin German East Africa can, from every point of view, bear comparison with British East Africa, and even in German Southwest Africa the mineral riches compensate largely for the sterile character of the region.

They allowed themselves to be hampered by scientific prejudice and financial apprehensions. Bismarck used to sneer at France's "mania for Colonial Imperialism." According to him, it was nothing short of folly to create a railway through a country in the hope that trade would follow.

GERMAN COLONIZATION.

The history of German colonization may be roughly divided into three periods--the first attempts made by colonists, from 1870 to 1884, without any, and often in spite of, decisive intervention; the period of State intervention, from 1884 to 1900; and the period of full activity, from 1900 to the present time.

They allowed themselves to be hampered by scientific prejudice and financial apprehensions. Bismarck used to sneer at France's "mania for Colonial Imperialism." According to him, it was nothing short of folly to create a railway through a country in the hope that trade would follow.

HAMPERED BY PREJUDICE.

In spite of these diplomatic successes the Chancellor, and, during the first years of his reign, the Kaiser himself did not adopt a decided Colonial policy.

THINGS SEEN IN BATTLE

(G. Ward Price, in the London "Daily Mail.") Paris.

He was a Scots Guardsman, though his accent was pure Lancashire, and he was wounded in the hand last Monday on the Somme. I found him in a French hospital and he was glad to have someone to whom he could talk in English.

THE HORROR TOO MURCH FOR HIM.

But this man had something else engraved upon his brain that he wanted to share by way of speech with someone who could understand him; it was as if the horror of it was too great for him to keep to himself, and I do not think it was imagination that made me think I saw a look of relief in his eyes as he finished telling me the story.

that he had brought more clearly than any other out of the inferno from which the hope had come. It was the strange sight of a British Maxim gun deliberately saving a wall of bricks in half. At short range the gun had opened upon a party of Germans who rushed for cover behind the only obstacle at hand, an ordinary red-brick wall.

They are countless--these little anecdotes brought by those who come back from the field. So the battle that each individual fighter, of whatever rank he was, sees often no more than twenty human beings throughout the whole lonely day in which death goes flying past him on every side.

SILENCING "SILENT MARY."

There was a story told by an officer of gunners about a battery of the which had an intricate battery of the enemy which was no more than an almost trivial fluke. For four days the British position had been bombarded day and night by a battery of German guns of a type which have been nicknamed "Silent Mary" because they make such a noise.

Nights in the water-soaked trenches, the deadly cold dawn, when the weary, half-waked troops must stand to arms, for that is the hour which the enemy often chooses for a surprise attack, the hunger that a cup of half-cold tea, a hard biscuit, and a piece of uncooked bacon can do little to appease--the remembrance of these had faded from his recollection beside the vivid memory of that instantaneous destruction and dismemberment of men whom he had seen living and moving close in front of him an instant before.

TYPES OF AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR EUROPEAN SERVICE.



These are types of the New South Wales volunteers who form a part of the first Australian Expeditionary Forces of 20,000. The photo was taken in Sydney just prior to the departure of the troops.

observer and a wireless apparatus, set out to cruise over the German position and watch its effect. It took only seven rounds to find that German batteries exactly, and after that 100 shells more were fired. Then the aeroplane sent a message that was short but sufficient. The German battery ceased to exist. The "Silent Marys" were silent for ever.

HE IS UNCHANGEABLE

The Prussian in 1815 and 1914

(London "Chronicle.") The Prussian of 1914 is very like the Prussian of 1815. There were two things upon which Blucher was determined when he entered Paris after Waterloo--to blow up the Pont d'Iena and to exact from the city an indemnity of a hundred million francs.

WAR FOR THE SOUL.

M. Leonid Andreff, a well-known novelist, and author of "Seven Men Hanged," has given me the following statement:-- "Though I am opposed to war on principle, I am not opposed to war on principle."

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE MINISTER.



The Hon. Mr. Millen, Australia's Minister for Defence, who is discharging his responsibilities in a thorough manner. His post is the Australian equivalent of that of our Canadian Minister of Militia.

A PEOPLE'S WAR.

A War of Emancipation From German Absolutism.

RUSSIA LOOKS TO ENGLAND.

The following remarkable letter from its Petrograd correspondent appears in the London "Chronicle," a leading Liberal organ:-- (Received in London, Sept. 15.) The air is ringing with the glad news of the Russian victory, which must be particularly bracing to Englishmen, for at this moment Russian ideals are ours.

A RELAPSE INTO SAVAGERY.

When this letter reaches you war will probably have begun. I foresee all horrors of this war will bring-- maybe a general relapse into savagery-- but my own feeling is quite different from what it was before the Japanese war. And, however strange it may be-- for an intellectual and a political prisoner to boot-- I wish Russia, if she goes to war, to win.

A WAR SONG.

There's a mangled corpse by the moaning spring And the water is foiled and red. While, with grim sneer, whetted and lazy wing, Come the birds to a crop of dead: And the weakest die by the grateful score And the thirst and hunger that plagues them sore; But the slaving, howling beast of war, He is given his drink and fed.

cal course, despotic Germany has only done us harm. A spiritual and material alliance with free England will hasten the solution of those questions which most distress us.

A PEOPLE'S WAR.

The historian, Schlegeloff, who was imprisoned two years ago on account of his editorship of the journal "Ryloc," containing records of the revolutionary movement, writes to me as follows:-- "All Russia regards the war as a people's war, and a war of liberation, and the army is fighting with intense enthusiasm because it is the most perfect representative assembly Russia has yet known."

WAVE OF JEWISH ENTHUSIASM.

"This wave of enthusiasm was astonishing that it fills me with great hopes of brighter days for our people, and that Jewish blood now shed in battle will not be shed in vain."

IDENTIFYING THE FAMILY.

"This plant belongs to the begonia family. 'And you are taking care of it while they are away!'"

HER WATERLOO.

Mae--I was in a very embarrassing position this morning. Fae--What was it? Mae--I had to rescue a man from drowning when he was teaching me to swim.

HARD ON THE EDITOR!

One of our evening contemporaries mentioned that the gallant aviators who returned Dusseldorf last Tuesday, had to be held by Boussolle on your way. If you can't find Boussolle on your way, don't bother to write to the publisher, because it is a Mrs. Harris of a place. Being interpreted, the word signifies "compass" as an unhappy sub-editor who has forgotten his French will remember for the rest of his career.--London "Chronicle."

DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

(From the Louisville "Courier-Journal.") You never see a bulldog that doesn't look pessimistic.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

(From the Philadelphia "Bulletin.") Patient--"I wish to consult you with regard to my utter loss of memory." Doctor--"Ah, that's why--or--in cases of this nature I always require my fee in advance."

EASY MASTERY OF THE FRENCH TONGUE.

It was in a bus in Chelsea, and the speaker was a Grenadier Guardsman, who surveyed us all solemnly on your way--"I'll tell you a story, my dear fellow, which I'll tell you in a very simple manner, and you'll see that it's a very good one. There are three pairs of pants in this room."--"Harper's Magazine."

MAMA'S GIFT.

Father and the three children were to give mother a birthday gift in combination. The youngest child was selected to make the presentation address. She prepared for it carefully, and thus delivered it in due season: "Dear mama, this gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."--From "Child Development."

DOES HIS WIFE COOK IN AN EMERGENCY?

"No, ma'am; in the kitchen."-- Baltimore "American."

PROFESSOR'S WIFE--"I suppose you have had work and small pay?"

Plane Mover--"Oh, we're not regular musicians, lady; we just deliver goods."--"Life."

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

APPRECIATION.

"Uplift Magazine." The Lady--You can't cheat me, my man. I haven't ridden in cabs for 25 years for nothing. The Cabby--Haven't you, mum? Well, you've done your best.

THE ACTOR'S MISTAKE.

Toole, the English actor, used to get off a good thing occasionally. At dinner at a country hotel he was sitting next to a gentleman who had helped himself to an extravagantly large piece of bread. Toole took it up and began to eat a slice from it. "Sir," said the gentleman, "that is my bread."

LAPSE OF TIME.

(Seattle "Post-Intelligencer.") "The Panama Canal is finished." "Yes; and a little \$200 law suit that was started about the same time is still dragging on."

COURTESY.

(Kansas City "Star.") A man met another, and while not remembering who he was, but feeling certain that he was acquainted with him, held out his hand and said: "I am sure I have met you somewhere." "No doubt," was the reply. "I have been there often."

A GENTLE REMINDER.

(Baltimore "American.") He--I am very much opposed to the tipping habit. She--Yes, I have noticed you do not even tip your hat.

TOO BAD.

(Judge.) Mrs. Gramercy--I suppose you feel the business depression. Mrs. Park--It's just terrible. My dear! We're still using our last year's car.

ANOTHER MEAN MAN.

(Boston "Globe.") Burton--Mean man, isn't he? Robinson--Mean. He's capable of going into a barber shop for a shave and then getting his hair cut just to keep other people waiting.

PLENTY OF IT THERE.

(Seattle "Post-Intelligencer.") "Some people seem to be able to live on wind." "That may account for it." "The wonderful growth of Chicago."

HOW THEY ARRANGED IT.

(Journal "Amusement.") Passenger--Your trains always used to be slow. To-day I arrive 20 minutes before departure time and find my train gone. Station Master--Ah! Since our new manager took charge, we have been trying to make up for lost time.

TOO EASY.

(Buffalo "Express.") "Have you been able to meet all the demands of your creditors?" "Meet them! I haven't been able to avoid them!"

SUSPICIOUS.

(Town "Topics.") Harper--Foolish he has a great scheme and he invited me to get in on the ground floor. Carper--Don't forget that that is where the trap doors are.

AN IMPORTANT DETAIL.

(The "Bystander.") "Quick, quick, my dear--everybody else is in the lifeboat. The ship is sinking!" "Wait a minute, I cannot go like this. The life belt makes my coat pucker."

COMING IN TO HER OWN.

(Judge.) Woman is certainly coming into her own. Even in tender romance she is exerting an influence. The young man had just been accepted. In his rapture he exclaimed: "But do you think, my love, I am good enough for you?" His strong-minded fiancee looked sternly at him for a moment and replied: "Good enough for me? You've got to be!"

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HAD INDIGESTION

FOR OVER 10 YEARS.

ALMOST DESPAIRED OF EVER GETTING WELL.

Indigestion is one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. The stomach becomes upset and you have a raw, debilitating feeling in it. After a meal you feel that you must get rid of that nasty, bilious, burning sensation. It is not necessary for you to be troubled with indigestion if you will only try that old and well-known remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, which is a combination of nature's best known roots, herbs and barks for the cure of all stomach and blood troubles.

Mrs. Mary MacKay, Hunter's Mountain, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with indigestion for more than ten years. I tried several doctors' medicines claiming the power to cure, but all without success. Having heard of the many cures effected by Burdock Blood Bitters, I decided to give it a trial. After taking two bottles I was completely cured. My appetite which was very poor is now good, and I can eat most everything without any disagreeable feelings. I can strongly recommend B.B.B. to anyone suffering from indigestion." B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HAD TO KEEP MOVING.

A rather stern parent recently took his little son to church, but had to be constantly repressing the natural tendency to whisper. At last the tiny lad could bear matters no longer and broke out: "Papa, if I mustn't move or say anything, please let me take off my shoes so I can work my toes."

THOSE RUSSIANS.

I have uncles, nephews, nieces, Cousins, children (some are grand!) And each one of them to me says: "They have taken the Russians land Or, since truth cannot be hid, Know well somebody who did."

ALMOST EVERYBODY VOWS.

All the rest know for a fact, There were just two hundred thousand Russians came to be exact; Every one, too, has a friend, Saw them camped out at Ostend.

ALL EMPLOYED AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Drivers, clerks, guards, porters, too, Railway magnates and relations Saw the Cossacks passing through; Most, too, thus at truth one gets, Treated them to cigarettes.

BUT, BEYOND ALL THINGS ELSE STRANGE, 'T

Be the news that comes to-day-- Not a Russian left Archangel, Not a Cossack came our way-- Hence the question's not, say I, How we stand, but how we lie! --London "News and Leader."

THE EMPIRE'S WAR SONG.

(London "Chronicle.") A French journalist heard the British troops at Boulogne singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." Not knowing the words, he took the tune at its ear value, so to speak, and described it emotionally as a "dignified and solemn" chant expressive of the characteristics of the British race. An enthusiastic London newspaper has since reprinted the song, words and music, with the music both in the usual notation and in tonic sol-fa. So it is not a matter to take "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" as the war song of the British Empire in this dreadful struggle.

WHAT HIS WORSHIP TRIED.

In less strenuous times Mr. Plowden's death would have released a flood of humorous anecdotes which at various times have been attributed to the genial Marylebone magistrate. Here is one marked by a correspondent. "Genuine Plowdenism" which may serve to relieve the strain of war-time. It was during a heat wave and the charge was "drunk and disorderly." Prisoner pleaded the weather. "Yes," said Mr. Plowden, "it is indeed very trying, and I know from experience how difficult it is to find a satisfactory drink." "Yes, yer Worship, it is." Then, after a moment's pause, "I suppose, yer Worship, ye've never tried gin and ginger beer?" "No," said Mr. Plowden, "but I've tried a good many who have!"--London "News and Leader."

WHAT A MORATORIUM IS.

They were discussing the meaning of the word "moratorium," which the ignorant one supposed to be derived from "something to do with death." The man who knew both Latin and law quickly put them all right. "A moratorium," he said, "means that you have to pay your debts, but no one need pay you!"

SHOP FOREWOMAN (to great musician, practicing on the French horn)--

The factory over the way sends their compliments, and will you switch off on to another note, 'cos a lot of the 'sands 'ave mistook it for the dinner hour."--"Tatler."

EDWARD WAS THE PROUD OWNER OF HIS FIRST PAIR OF TROUSERS.

On the occasion of his first wearing them a neighbor happened in and was chatting with his father, but, much to Edward's disgust, the all-important subject was not mentioned. The little fellow stood it as long as he could, then, in a very indifferent manner, remarked: "There are three pairs of pants in this room."--"Harper's Magazine."

FROM THE DAYS OF "WOODEN WALLS" TO STEEL-CLAD DREADNOUGHTS

The Evolution of the British Warship

HOW DIFFERENT TYPES WERE DEVELOPED

The submarine and the floating mine have taken their toll of the British Navy in these weeks of grim inaction...

The battleship, in its modern form, began in 1860, with the launch of the "Devastation," the first sea-going British battleship to depend wholly on steam-power for propulsion.

Next came two other classes differing very slightly, and known as the "Formidable" and "London" classes. The former consists of the battleships "Formidable," "Irresistible" and "Impregnable," and the latter of the "London," "Bulwark," "Queen," and "Prince of Wales." They are larger than the "Majestic" class, and carry heavier guns.

So far the line of development may be traced through successive classes, each heavier and more powerful. But the time when the "Royal Sovereign" was inaugurating a new era, there was a divergence in type which led to a new class of warships being built.

Meanwhile, there had come into existence a turret ship of new design, the "Devastation." Her twin funnels and single mast at the rear, together with the revolving turret, one at the front and one at the rear, gave her something of the appearance familiar to us in modern war-craft.

THE RISE OF THE BIG GUN. Next was seen a most remarkable increase in the size of guns. The "Inflexible," laid down in 1874, carried four 30-ton guns, of about 16-in. calibre.

"DREADNOUGHT" IS ALL-BIG-GUN SHIP. The following year saw the introduction of the celebrated "Dreadnought." Her design was the outcome of the investigations of a committee which sat for several months, and it involved great changes.

From 1885, when Sir N. Barnaby retired, there was a period of four years when no new battleships were laid down. Then came an awakening to the fact that Britain was falling behind, and the Naval Defence Act of 1888 was passed.

British naval requirements have necessitated the introduction of a number of new types, each adapted to its own special duties. They may be classified as unprotected, protected (first, second and third class), and armored cruisers.

ed cruisers have side or vertical armor in addition to protective decks. First class protected cruisers may be divided into four classes, conveniently grouped under the names of their respective classes.

The "Pioneer" class, (1896-8), consists of nine vessels of 2,200 tons displacement, with a speed of 20 knots, and is armed with eight 4-in. q.f. guns and smaller guns.

The year 1909 saw a further development in the fast cruiser, the "Bristol" class, of 4,500 tons, 25 knots speed, and carrying two 6-in. and ten 4-in. q.f. guns.

AMAZING DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMORED CRUISER. We now have to consider the armored cruiser, the most important type in the Navy, and one which has developed in an extraordinary manner in the last few years.

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it used to be said that he made gunnery his hobby. His experience seems to have led him to the belief that the best gun and gunners are unavailing against the sting of the mosquitoes of the ocean, and his pronouncement on the subject, made only a few months ago, created widespread public interest.

THE LARGEST BRITISH WARSHIPS. It will perhaps be of interest to give here the names of the principal British warships and their classes:— Battleships building:— "Royal Sovereign" class, (27,000 tons, 10 x 15-in., 16 x 6-in. guns)—"Royal Oak," "Resolution," "Revenge," "Ramillies," "Royal Sovereign."

Two battleships of similar type, built for Turkey, were taken over when war broke out, and were named "Erin" and "Agincourt."

WAR QUERIES. J. W. H. (St. Paul, Minn.), writes: It has been stated that the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" was sunk in Spanish waters, and that England is dismantling German vessels in the Suez Canal.

THE Y.M.C.A. J.H.T. (Peterborough, Ont.), asks for information about the Y.M.C.A., its origin and development. Ans.—The Y.M.C.A. was founded in England by Sir George Williams (1821-1905), a merchant of London.

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genia, "Intrepid," "Thetis," "Naiad," "Andromache," "Latona," and "Apollo." Then there are the "Topaze," "Amazilia," "Sappho," and "Diamond" of 1902, the "Pelorus" class, 1897-1901— "Pelorus," "Proserpine," "Pegasus," "Pyramus," "Perseus," "Psyche," "Prometheus," "Pioneer" and "Pandora."

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finely, while the surveys and construction were carried forward as the Government work. The next agreement, ratified in 1881, made a contract with a new company to complete the railway within ten years, on condition of receiving a grant of \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land, together with those parts of the line already finished under Government direction.

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HOW COULD MY CAT ARM

TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

HEALS BAY AND NIGHT

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plaster; no keeping in the house; nothing of that kind at all.

Something new and different, something different and healthy, something different and successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free My cat was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It killed my mind. It undermined my health and was poisoning my will.

RISK JUST ONE CENT Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how I can get rid of my cat."

\$150 Per Month and Expenses Salary or Commission—Introducing our King Butter Separator. Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk.

isting upon something of the utmost importance. The staff officer finally smiled and nodded, whereat a look of brick-red satisfaction spread over the face of the stout little general.

into the great man's presence and delivered my message. It was all courtesy, very businesslike, and wasted no words. I had a chance to see him then closer than at any other time.

MISSING RELATIVES. Jarvis (Benjamin) was last heard of Moose Jaw, Sask., six years ago; may have gone to Alberta. Brother George asks.

THE MAN WHO PUT IT OVER. General Sir John French is undeniably the hero of the first chapter in the Great War. A plain, modest soldier, he is direct, swift to act, and slow to talk.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued to the undersigned.

To acquire by purchase, exchange, lease or otherwise, from any individual, firm or company, as a going concern or otherwise, and carry all any similar business with or without the lands and buildings used or destined for its exploitation.

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SECRETARY. The principal place of business of the corporation will be in the city of Montreal.

DR. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE GREAT KIDNEY PILLS. BRIGHTEN THE EYES. CURE RHEUMATISM. CURE NEURALGIA. CURE MIGRAINE. CURE BRUISES AND SWELLINGS. CURE ALL KINDS OF PAIN.

