

THE EQUITY.

No. 11, 32ND YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1914.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Paid up Capital, \$ 4,000,000
Reserve 4,750,000
Total Assets over 54,000,000

OVER 95 OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Items accepted for

COLLECTION

on any point in Canada, the United States or abroad.

Fort Coulonge Branch - B. F. CHILTON, Manager.
Campbells Bay Branch - R. LEGER, Manager.
Portage du Fort Branch - A. H. MULHERN, Manager.

The Merchants Bank

Of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid up Capital \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000
Total Assets over Eighty-three Millions of Dollars.

President - SIR H. MONTAGUE ALLAN.
Vice-Pres. - K. W. BLACKWELL, Gen. Manager - E. F. HEDDEN.
220 Branches and Agencies in Canada

A Savings Bank Account
May be operated as a Joint Acct.
Incurs no expense nor formality
Is a most decided business asset
Insures money for investment.

Shawville Branch } F. C. SMYTH, MANAGER.
Quyon Branch }

More than
100
students from the
GOWLING
Business College.
OTTAWA, ONT.

Received appointments in the Civil Service during the year 1913. This is the best evidence of superior work.
Fall Term Opens Sept 1.
Write for full particulars to
W. E. GOWLING, President.
Ottawa.

Come one, come all, to Dover's Sale.

Don't put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day. How often have you delayed now in having a photo taken of some cherished friend? Our modern studio and equipment makes photography a pleasure to all.
H. IMISON, Artist.

Our local Vet., Doc. O'Hara, motored over to the Gatineau country last week to inspect horses there that are being purchased for the Militia Department.

A number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Strutt on Friday evening last to enjoy a social evening together. Ice cream and cake was served and a good time was spent by all.

A card has been received from the Rev. Charles Reid stating he arrived safely at Queenstown, conveyed by a warship. The rev. gentleman found his wife children and mother well, though greatly concerned by the war.

I'm the guy that put the "GAIN" in bargains. To be convinced attend our sale. A. Dover.

Births

At Bristol, on Thursday, Aug. 27, 1914 to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. Cowley, a son.

At Dunrobin, Ont., on August 23rd, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pritchard, a daughter.

DEATH.

Mrs. William Bennett, of Portage du Fort, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. E. Cowley, of Bristol Corners, on Wednesday afternoon after an illness of two weeks only. Death was due to paralysis. She got out of bed during the forenoon Wednesday, and appeared considerably improved; but early in the afternoon she sustained another stroke, from which she did not rally, death ensuing about four o'clock.

The remains were conveyed to the home of her son Walter, at Portage du Fort, Thursday afternoon, and on Friday at 2 p. m. the funeral took place to St. George's Church.

The funeral of Dr. G. H. Groves, whose death was announced in these columns last week, took place to the Carp Methodist church last Thursday afternoon and was largely attended. It was under the direction of Carleton Lodge A. F. & A. M. and many prominent people of the county were present. The church was crowded, many being unable to gain admission. Interment was made in St. John's cemetery, South March. The church service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. R. Kelly, assisted by Revs. I. W. Williams, of Diamond, and P. L. Jull, of Carp, while that at the grave was conducted by the March rector, Rev. F. H. Wimberley. The pallbearers were: R. H. McElroy, M. L. A., William Richardson, James McElroy, Robert Richardson, R. H. Grant and Howard Graham.—Carp Review, Aug. 27.

HENRY'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

On the Civil Service Examinations for November, 1913, our stenographers and typists headed the list of successful candidates for the whole of Canada, capturing the first, second, and fourth places.
We attribute this success to modern methods, first-class equipment, and a strong staff of teachers who know what to teach, all having been practical stenographers. Send for circular.

D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT.
Bank and Sparks Sts.

WILLIS COLLEGE

Canada's Premier Commercial School

Now is the Time to Enter This Prosperous School.

Willis College, like any other business institution, is open the year round, so that students may complete their courses without interruption.

Prepare for Civil Service
Prepare for Business.

Willis College prepares more students for business life and for Civil Service than any other college in Eastern Ontario, because Willis Graduates are in demand.

Willis Graduates Stand the Working Test.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE, 102 Bank Street,
Cor. Albert St.

OTTAWA, ONT.

I have some good photographs of the Orange Lodges taken at Greer Mount and North Onslow. Size of photo 8x10 inches. Special at 50c. each. Allow 5 cents for postage if sending for one.
H. IMISON, Artist.

STRAYED—From my premises about August 22nd, bound dog, spotted black and white; answers to name "Mutt." Substantial reward for information that will lead to his recovery. THOS. SHORE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—A beautiful Royal Jewel Range, with reservoir; six hole, almost new, will be sold cheap. Mrs. T. E. HODGINS, Shawville.

FOR SALE—House and Lot (No. 55) well situated on Main St., Shawville. For particulars apply at 243 Frank Street Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—One mare, 5 years old; one mare, 9 years old; one foal, 3 months old. Apply to ALEX. SEAMAN, Yarm.

FOR SALE.—Registered Ayrshire Bull, 3 years old. (Roy of Elmvalle, 38043). Apply to JAMES SMITH, North Clarendon.

FOR SALE—Desirable property on King Street, Shawville. Commodious brick dwelling house, with necessary out-buildings. Two lots. For full particulars and terms apply to A. E. POSSEK-WHITE, Shawville.

FOR SALE—The corner lot on Main street, Shawville, known as the Shawville meat shop, comprising 2 shops and dwelling house. One of the best business stands in town. Good bargain to a cash buyer. W. J. HAYES, Shawville.

CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND curbing for wells sold at works. We will contract with municipalities to manufacture pipes. H. T. McDOWELL & SON Shawville Que

Horrors of War.

What is the war about? Few know or understand. Our Book "The Nations of Europe," gives the causes and issues of the greatest of all wars, magnificently illustrated. Everybody wants to know why industry, commerce, finance, shipping, mails and every activity in the world has been instantly stopped. Agents send 15c., cost mailing outfit. Retail \$1.50. Big commissions.
HOME PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Box 94, St. John, N. B.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Vinegar! Vinegar!

Just received our usual supply of
Heinz's Celebrated Vinegar—
None Better.

Pickling Spices,

Fruit Jars,

Rubber Jar Rings,

Parowax.

Get busy and make your Pickles. Never mind the war.

J. H. HAW.

W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

Threshing Time

Get your Supplies from us

Our Crockery Dept. is well supplied with necessary goods. In Heavy Whitewear we have a good stock of

Cups and Saucers,
Plates, all sizes,
Platters, Covered Dishes etc.
at right prices.

In spite of tariff and war advances our Grocery prices are only affected in a few lines. You can always rely on getting your supplies from us at lowest possible prices.

We have a good Stock of

Towelings Overalls
Table Linens Shirts
Oilcloths Shirtings
at the old regular prices

Ladies' Fall Jackets

Our first showing of New Coats are now on display—New Styles—Nobby Materials—and are well worthy of your inspection. See them.

W. A. HODGINS

Read DOVER'S Ad.

The Exhibition at Shawville will be on September 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

The continued ill health of Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, is likely to lead to his retirement from the Cabinet shortly, it is reported.

Of course "England" will gain, but not as much as you will by attending Dover's Sale.

Toronto and York county workers had raised on Friday last the sum of \$882,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Potatoes, corn, beans and garden stuff generally was pretty badly damaged by frost on Tuesday night of last week especially in the district north of Shawville.

Everybody speaks in admiration of the external appearance of St. Paul's Church since the improvements were made. It would easily be mistaken for a new building by strangers to the locality.

Another car load of horses went from here last Wednesday, in charge of Lieut. Mills, to be used for military purposes, in connection with the outfitting of the contingent which is being got in readiness for foreign service at Valcartier.

Every patriotic Canadian should wear a small Union Jack during the war. Get one free at Dover's.

Mr. W. J. Conroy, of Aylmer was among the guests at the Pontiac House last week. Mr. Conroy is promoting the development of the Calumet Chutes as an electrical enterprise, with the object of distributing power to the several villages in this district, for lighting, mechanical and other purposes. We understand one of the water-powers has already been acquired by the company which Mr. Conroy represents.

Although Canada contains its quota of anti-imperialists and stand-patters in the face of the grave situation which confronts the Empire at the present time, the great over-riding wave of patriotism surges on and each day sees the war and relief funds augmented by individual and corporate donations which each in themselves represent what many would regard as a fortune. These apart altogether from the national contributions, now foot up to millions of dollars, and the movement may be said to be only fairly started. Meanwhile the do-nothings croak about the burden of the increased taxation which the Government has deemed it expedient to impose in order to equip Canada's volunteer contingent to the forces of the Empire whose existence is threatened.

All our new fall goods which are arriving daily to be included in this Sale. A. Dover.

Household Science.

There are still a number of vacancies for the one-year (homemaker) and two-year (institution administration) courses in the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, P. Q., which extend from September 8th to June 10th. The courses include work in bacteriology and hygiene, chemistry, cooking, english, home nursing, household accounts, household administration, household furnishings, laundrying, millinery, needlework, nutrition, physical training, physics, physiology, and practical housekeeping; and with either dairying, horticulture or poultry as an optional subject. These courses are tuition free to farmers' daughters belonging to the Province of Quebec. The other expenses are board and lodging \$4.00 per week, and laboratory fee for the course \$10.00. For other residents of Canada, the tuition for the course is \$75.00. Full particulars will be sent on application to Macdonald College, Province of Quebec.

Dover's Sale—Sept. 5th to 12th.

Threshing commenced in this neighborhood last week.

For the latest in Men's hats come to Dover's.

If you want a view of your buildings, stock, etc., I am prepared to fill your requirements. Special prices on application.
H. IMISON, Artist.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter Bessie, to Mr. Archie Dover, merchant, of Shawville.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss A. Junkin is taking her holidays with Arnprior relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Richardson spent the week-end in town.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas and other members of the family motored from Ottawa last week, returning Sunday.

Mr. Donald Baker and family returned home Monday night from spending a two-weeks' visit among friends.

Dr. J. W. Armstrong and family returned last week from their extended motor trip to Dunham, Que.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Patterson, N. J., who spent his boyhood days in Shawville, has been visiting Mr. J. G. Elliott and other relatives in this section.

Mrs. Seaman will have her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Aikens, of Simcoe, Ont., for guests during the Fall and Winter months, those ladies having arrived Thursday.

Mr. R. J. Hamilton made a shipment of horses from here Tuesday for a Montreal dealer.

Mothers!—Your boy will need a new suit for school. Get him one at Dover's where the stock and styles are new and prices low.

This week two young ladies, Miss G. McDowell and Miss L. Armstrong, will make a canvass of the town and receive contributions in aid of the Hospital ship. Everyone should assist this cause, no matter how small their contribution may be.

The Homemakers' of Elmside will meet at the home of Mrs. Jack McNeill, Wednesday, Sept. 9th, at two o'clock p. m. Subjects:—Benefits derived from Egg Circle, etc.—Mrs. H. Ross; Dressing of Poultry, etc.—Miss A. Davis.

A convention of the teachers of this district was held in the Academy on Saturday at which there was a very representative attendance. Mr. Honeyman, inspector of elementary schools, was present.

The Edmonton "Capital" of August 25th reports that a man named T. G. Cook, manager of the Imperial Lumber Co., has been placed under arrest and brought to Edmonton, in connection with the mysterious murder of W. B. Crawford, whose body was found in a well about two months ago.

According to announcement Rev. Rural Dean Saunders, G. M. of the Grand Orange Lodge of Quebec, addressed a public meeting at the Orange Hall here on Monday evening. Whether from the stress of harvesting operations, or other matters occupying their attention, the number of members of the Order who turned out to hear the Grand Master was not encouragingly large, but this fact did not detract from the highly interesting and instructive character of his remarks, which in the main dealt with the aims of Orangism and the great principles it stands for and its uncompromising opposition to all that savors of interference with the civil rights or religious freedom of the individual. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Burton.

HOME

With the Watermelon.

Perhaps the watermelon is never better than when it is served, perfectly ripe, in a perfectly natural state. If it were not for the trouble of eating it, we probably should enjoy a huge wedge of it, eaten out of hand, in true pickaninny fashion. But next best to this ideal way of eating it comes the generous slice or wedge served on a plate.

To be good, a watermelon must be thoroughly ripe and thoroughly chilled. Then it can be cut in inch-thick slices and served on plates with the rind removed, or it can be sent whole to the table and then cut in wedge-shaped pieces.

Like any plentiful summer fruit, watermelon could be served far oftener than it usually is if the home cook would but master more ways of serving it. Watermelon au naturel, no matter how good it may be, palls after many servings; but watermelon ice, watermelon cherries, watermelon hearts, watermelon with spun sugar and watermelon in half a dozen other different forms could be served every day for a week.

Watermelon in Small Forms.—A sound, ripe watermelon can be cut into many different little shapes to make dainty and appetizing desserts. It can be cut into balls with a ball potato cutter, chilled on the ice, and served sprinkled with sugar in sherbet cups. It can be cut into balls and served under the name of watermelon cherries, soaked in maraschino cherry juice, in sherbet cups. It can be cut in diamonds, three inches long, and an inch long and an inch thick and two of them with a little rum poured over them, can be served on each plate. It can be cut in cubes or blocks, chilled and served without flavoring for an appetizer at luncheon. It can be cut in any shape at all, piled in a pyramid and served with a little spun sugar ornament on top.

Watermelon Sherbet.—Frozen watermelon is a surprising delicacy to many persons. One way of making it is very simple. It is this: Crush the pulp of very ripe watermelon with a silver fork and pack it into a freezer. Let it stand for two or three hours packed in salt and ice and then serve it in sherbet cups.

Another watermelon sherbet calls for two quarts of watermelon juice and pulp and a cupful of sugar with the juice of half a lemon. Freeze until it is thick and then remove the dasher and add the beaten whites of two eggs. Pack for a couple of hours.

Watermelons for the Future.—Watermelon catsup is an easily made and good winter appetizer. To prepare the watermelon for it, remove the rind, leaving a little of the white. Cut the melon in convenient pieces and cook it gently until it is soft. Do not add any water. You can cook it in a double boiler or carefully over a low heat in a saucepan, as the water in the melon soon forms moisture enough to keep it from burning. When it is soft, rub it through a colander which, of course, retains the seeds. Measure it and to seven pints allow three scant cups of sugar and a cupful and a half of vinegar, boiled with the sugar ten minutes and skimmed. Then add the following spices and simmer for twenty minutes: Three quarters of an ounce each of ground cloves, cinnamon and mace. Bottle while hot.

Watermelon Pickles.—For watermelon pickles cut off the green rind of a watermelon and cut it into cubes about three quarters of an inch square. Cover with water and add alum about the size of a hazel nut. Soak over night and in the morning rinse in fresh water two or three times. Boil in water until you can pierce the rind with a broom corn and then drain. Make a syrup of equal parts of vinegar and brown sugar. Slice lemons very thin and remove the skins and slice some ginger root thin. Use a quart of vinegar and four cupfuls of sugar to four quarts of the rind, four lemons, an ounce of stick cinnamon and about a teaspoonful of ginger root. Cook slowly until the rind is clear and the syrup is thick and bottle.

As a Garnish.—Watermelon pulp, red and ripe, can be cut into shapes of all sorts and used as a garnish. Cubes of watermelon ranged around a slice of pineapple on white lettuce leaves, dressed with French dressing, make an attractive color scheme. Balls of watermelon can be used to top off orange water ice in sherbet cups or can be served with vanilla ice cream.

Household Hints.

Raw potato juice is a valuable cleanser. It will remove stains from the hands and also from woolen fabrics.

Before cleaning knives on a knife-board damp them slightly. They clean more quickly, and gain a better polish.

To strengthen shirt-buttonholes stitch round and round with the machine after the buttonholes have been worked over.

Articles infested with moths or fleas should be saturated in benzine. The benzine injures nothing and it kills the pests.

To stiffen sheer fabrics, such as dimities or chiffons and veilings, put three tablespoonfuls of sugar in the last rinsing water you wash them.

In dusty districts cleaning should be done regularly and thoroughly once a week, and the windows sills and furniture lightly dusted each morning.

Take the fat from a fowl, put it in a jar, and place it in the oven to melt, and you have one of the best preparations for keeping boots and shoes in good condition.

The person who does not pay as he goes seldom succeeds in accumulating anything. It is better to deny oneself at times than to run in debt for unnecessary things.

To prevent corks sticking in mullage and paste bottles, grease them with lard immediately after drawing them the first time. A thorough greasing prevents their sticking.

A teacher of cooking says that for every quart of cooked vegetables four even tablespoonfuls of butter, a teaspoonful of salt and an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper should be used for seasoning.

To utilize a large old sponge, place in the bottom of your umbrella stand. This will prevent the metal ferules breaking the bottom by striking it with too much force, and it will also absorb the water from the umbrellas and may be wrung out and replaced.

To prevent shoes from creaking put a small quantity of linseed oil on a plate or shallow pan, and stand the sole of the shoe in it for a few hours. The creak will disappear and the shoe will also last longer on account of this treatment.

Potatoes should be peeled thinly and not exposed to the air after peeling or they will discolor. They should be boiled slowly; if cooked too fast they will break. After cooking drain off all water and stand the saucepan on the stove for a few minutes. This makes them dry and floury.

Chamois leather gloves of white and light shades can be perfectly washed as follows:—Make a lather with pure Castile soap and water, using one spoonful of ammonia to each quart. When the water is tepid put in the gloves, and let them soak for fifteen minutes, then press them with the hands, but do not wring them. Rinse in fresh cold water with a little ammonia added, and press the gloves in a towel. Dry them in the open air, first blowing in them to put them out.

Plenty of sunshine and fresh air are the most effective helps the housewife has in her fight against the insect pests in our homes. Clothes moths infest closets and drawers where unused garments are stored, and while the moths themselves are harmless, they should be killed whenever seen, because they lay eggs from which caterpillars develop. These feed mostly on woollens and carpets, fur and feathers. Fortunately, they are short lived, but articles that are stored away should be taken out in the sunshine and air occasionally, and carefully examined and brushed to prevent serious damage. Moth balls and various other repellents may keep moths out of an article, but have no effect on those already there.

An Aid to Memory.

"And when you were abroad on your honeymoon trip did you visit the Palace of Peace at The Hague?" asked the girl friend of the bride just home from abroad.

"Oh, yes," was the reply. "We had our first quarrel there."

It's an ill tongue that tells no good.

"BOBS" TO HEAD DOMINION TROOPS



APPOINTED COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

Lord Roberts, aged 82, who offered his services in any capacity, and has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the overseas forces which will include the Canadian contingent of 25,000 men.

\$117,000,000 FOR AIRSHIPS

WILL ADD THEIR QUOTA TO WAR'S HORRORS.

Germany Hopes to Use Dirigibles Effectively Against British Battleships.

The part which aircraft will play in the great war in progress is a feature of the struggle which will be keenly watched. Only the other day Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the inventor of the most destructive of British Artillery, stated that he had exhausted his engineering skill in devising resistance for dreadnoughts that were rendered obsolete by the forces in the air and under the sea, the airship and the submarine.

European nations have during the past six years spent \$117,000,000 in aeroplanes and dirigibles.

France has twenty aircraft factories, all grinding away for dear life. Germany's twelve plants are working night and day. The two great Zeppelin works—the one at Friedrichshafen, the other at Berlin, employing 2,000 skilled artisans—are capable of turning out six Zeppelins a month.

In England six factories are engaged not only in producing aeroplanes, but at Farnborough the British navy is constructing a great rigid dirigible of the Zeppelin type. Russian and Austrian factories are inadequate to keep them supplied.

The organization and work of the respective air fleets of Germany and France are wonderfully perfect. The German air dreadnought fleet is strictly homogeneous and forms one collective striking force. The airship fleet consists of four squadrons of four airships each, with two in reserve. The army and navy dirigibles are operated on a separate basis. The Prussian army possesses six airship battalions of twenty companies, Bavaria three companies, and Saxony and Wurttemberg two companies each.

Have Huge Motors.

Each airship is commanded by a military or naval officer, assisted by

two lieutenants. Four helmsmen work in relays; two helmsmen attend to naught but rudders for horizontal steering. An assistant engineer and four engineers handle the motors, of which on latest Zeppelins there are five of 1,000 horsepower. Two wireless operators furnish relief. Three machines and three to six gunners complete the crew, according to the size and armament of the ship.

The latest marine Zeppelins, of which there are three, the L.3, reinforced by the L.4, and L.5, new ships that were finished two weeks ago, are the giants of the entire Zeppelin fleet. They scale 30,000 cubic metres and judging by the voyage of the L.3 in May, when it covered a journey of 2,000 miles around Germany and made it in thirty-four hours, running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, these great ships should have no trouble about remaining continuously in the air for two days and nights with their full war complement and guns, which are probably of greater range than any preceding ship of this type.

These ships are intended by the German Admiralty for attacking the British fleet, possibly at night, since the manoeuvring of Zeppelin airships in conjunction with the sea fleet over the North Sea and the Baltic during both day and night the last two years should have given much experience.

The French organization is equally effective. Each aviation section is divided into aviation flotillas. The entire nation is divided into aviation centres. Observation from the French aeroplanes has proved very successful, and the airmen have returned with accurate estimates of the number, kind, and disposition of troops and artillery. The French count upon the aeroplane to increase the power of their artillery a hundredfold, and their aviators have been able practically to find the target and direct the fire of artillery; but this has never been attempted under real conditions. Each artillery command has a section of aeroplanes attached to it for this purpose.

Bomb Dropping.

They are carried along with the artillery, mounted on wheeled transports, and all the impedimenta necessary to maintain the aeroplanes

in the field, such as automobile trucks and traction engines for wheeled transports, have proven to be a cumbersome escort, which may be subjected to the deadly work of the Zeppelins.

It has been developed by actual military experience in France that the observer becomes seasick and nervous, so that the greatest accuracy has not yet been obtained in machines directed by a pilot. The pilot does not fear gusts. Thanks to his piloting he holds in his hands the means for preventing pitching and rolling.

Hudson Maxim, the powder expert, has insisted that bombs dropped from aircraft will do little damage, and the experience of the Italians in Tripoli tends to show that the moral and material effect on troops is very small. In many cases the bombs did not explode. Projectiles have been experimented with by France, but the results have been kept secret. Projectiles for use against aeroplanes and airships have been devised. They release peculiar bullets, which fly out in all directions. The bullets themselves release knives and hooks which tear and rend.

Bomb dropping by the Zeppelins is counted upon by the Germans to produce havoc. The dirigible has the advantage of well regulated speed which allows taking sharp photographs, an adequate working crew, and long range wireless, which permits its commander to give instant information. It has the ability to slacken its speed and hover at night over a supply depot. The bombs which have been dropped from Zeppelins in experimental work have fairly struck circles of fifteen feet in diameter, even when the bombs were sent from five thousand feet. Each of the great German air dreadnoughts carries at least four to five tons of explosives, and the marine Zeppelins transport as much as eight tons.

IS THE END OF ALL MONARCHIES AT HAND?

Perched upon a throne as Emperor, sits the old man of Austria, whose few remaining years are numbered, yet he has a lively interest in Earth's affairs, and, fearing that his passing might be followed by a division of his empire, he determined to act quickly.

A frenzied fanatic slew a prince and his consort, and the old man thought he could see behind the wanton act a plot against his dynasty; bitterness filled his soul.

Around him lay Europe, another name for a vast magazine of explosives awaiting only the spark to release its disrupting and destroying forces, yet this old man, with trembling hand, flung the lighted torch into its midst, and to-day the roar of cannon, the scream of shell, and the rattle of rifles, tell the sad story of the old man's insane deed. The crimson stream, already broadening into a river, is staining the soil of every old world country, and civilization is pushed back towards mediæval darkness.

Two other rulers, fearing the stability of their thrones, have joined issue, and have dragged in to the seething strife Europe's only great republic, who, though desiring peace, finds war forced upon her and her territory actually invaded by menacing hordes.

And in England, where democracy has made of monarchy but a symbol, calmest of all the great powers, striving to the very last to avert the threatened cataclysm, has been forced into the maelstrom and has joined her allies to swell the crimson stream to a devastating flood.

Into this whirlpool of bellum lethale have been drawn the little nations, to whom peace is the only desideratum, but whose territory unfortunately lies in the pathway of the mighty contending armies; but as seemingly intent that none shall escape the general devastation, neutrality treaties count as nothing to thwart the ambitions of the maddened rulers who have

plunged Europe into this unholy war.

Thus three men,—Emperor, Czar and Kaiser,—have kindled a fire under the fabric of civilization that in a short time will consume what generations of men cannot restore. The men who are marching to-day under their respective banners, and who are paying the last drop of patriotic blood for the upkeep of useless dynasties, had no voice in the issue. They heard their country's call to arms and nobly responded; but the die was cast by the jewelled hands of rulers who are far from the dangers of the great struggle, and the peaceful citizens lay down the tools of their employment and took up the weapons of war against their brothers.

Beneath it all is heard the mutterings of popular interest and protest, except in Russia, which is still semi-barbaric and eager for war. There, democracy has made small headway, and those who have agitated in its favor have been hunted out and sent to Siberia.

In Italy the working classes brought such pressure to bear on her rulers that they proclaimed her neutrality, and even in Germany, thousands of men and women paraded the streets shouting "Down with war."

In France, a like protest has gone up, and the "Internationale," the song of labor's brotherhood, was heard on the streets of Paris above the "Marseillaise."

In England, Lloyd George, the great defender of democracy, is said to have split the Cabinet by his opposition to war, and the miners of Wales and others have urged the calling of a convention of the laborers of Europe, to force upon the governments their protest and condemnation of this unholy and unjustifiable war. They probably will accomplish but little at this late date, but their numbers, and the intensity of their protest, is full of meaning to the autocrats who have been instrumental in deluging Europe in innocent blood. When the great struggle is ended, and these monarchs withdraw their armies and count the cost, monarchy in Europe of the outcraic kind will face its day of judgement.

What all Europe is fighting about is not worth the life of a single soldier already killed; no wrong has been committed against any nation that the war can alleviate, and, so far as known, only England, and Belgium, whose territory has been invaded, have the slightest cause for war. Even the lives of the Archduke of Austria and his consort did not call for the sacrifice of the lives of the thousands of his own people. Thus the war assumes the aspect of fratricidal horror.

It thrusts its brutal fist into the face of a civilization from which the spirit of modern culture and of working class fraternity was fast smoothing the lines of hate, and back of the fist are the jealousies of thrones none too secure.

Can America watch the struggle unaffected? It is impossible. As chaos strikes a continent and consumes the achievements of a century, our sympathy is quickened, and we must feel in time the terrible strain of Europe's loss. We are brothers, and war must cease! Man has girt the world around with cables—with steam he has cut distance to a fraction,—he has made the atmosphere the bearer of his messages,—in short he has fraternized the human race, and this fratricidal war will go down in history as the most unjust and inexcusable of all wars known to man.

In the enormous issues at stake, it is not merely France and Russia, or England, we have to contemplate, but the destiny of European civilization, which will now be decided by the force of arms.

CHAS. M. BICE.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 10, 1914.

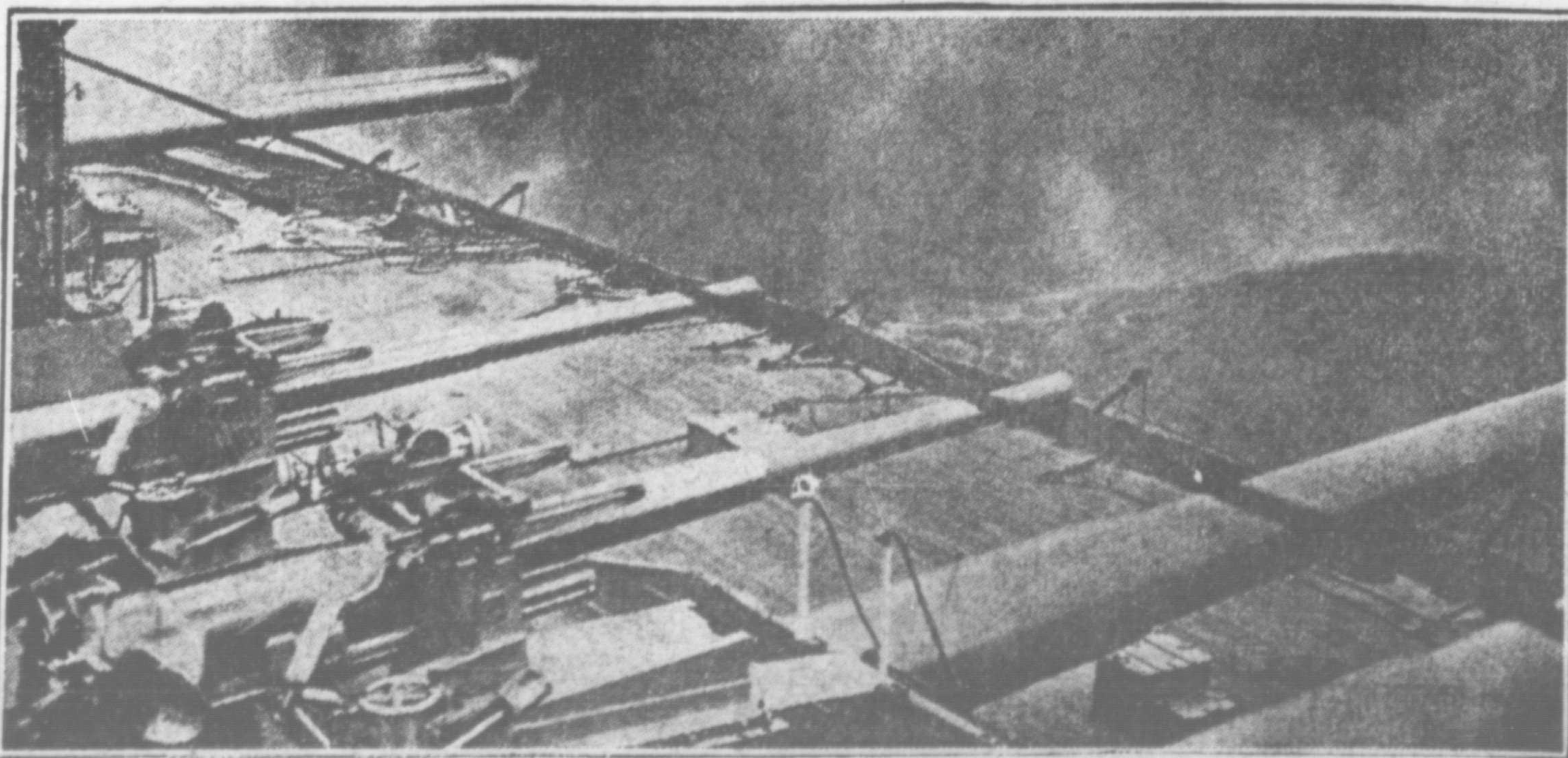
On Turkish Inns.

To the traveller accustomed to the luxury of up-to-date hotels, a Turkish "khan" (inn) comes as a rude surprise. One finds oneself suddenly whisked from the twentieth to the tenth century. Beneath a central archway one passes into a quadrangle, which, with its fountain, suggests University precincts. The ground floor of the building forms the stables. Above are the guest-rooms. The principal guest-room—the one above the entrance gateway—is allotted to travellers of note. It is innocent of the appointments proper to a European bedchamber, its furniture consisting merely of a roll of matting to spread on a low, wooden platform, and an earthenware pipkin for water.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

"Let me have some money, dear; I want to take a little trip."
"Can't you afford it?"
"Isn't that too provoking! I was thinking of visiting mamma to keep her from coming here."
"Why didn't you say so at first!"

But when a woman puts her foot down, the size of her shoe cuts no figure.



His Majesty's Battleship "Dreadnought" Firing Her Aft Turret Guns

CARVING UP GERMAN AFRICA

RICH PRIZES FOR FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

Great Warring Nations Have Large Possessions in the Dark Continent.

Not only the map of Europe but also the map of Africa is apt to be changed considerably in the near future, for the three great powers, now engaged in the titanic European struggle, all hold extensive stretches of territory on the Dark Continent.

The French Empire in the northern part of Africa alone is very large. In acquiring this France has had many differences with the Kaiser.

Then again the German activities have clashed with those of Great Britain. England has control over Egypt and the country about the southern point of Africa extending northward, but this is broken in its continuity by the German possessions on the eastern coast (German East Africa).

Good Picking.

Present probabilities are that whatever map making, if any, is done in Africa, will be done in spite of Germany and at Germany's expense. The German possessions in Africa have a total area of nearly a million square miles, or, to be exact, 931,420 square miles. The African possessions are 4½ times as large as Germany itself, which is about 209,000 square miles in extent. The African possessions have a population of 12,700,000, as against 65,000,000 in Germany. Apart from its African possessions, Germany has only a few small islands in the Pacific.

Undoubtedly the French are the better colonizers and the most loved of the three great European nations in Africa. If the worst comes to the worst, it is said, France could raise a black army of 250,000 to fight for her, while the Germans would have to fight with European soldiers only. The blacks living under French government have been made French subjects and the equal of Frenchmen, and love their masters, while the black man of the German possession both fears and detests the ruler who wears the spiked helmet. The Egyptian fellah respects his British master, but he doesn't love him.

Took Part of Morocco.

Colonization methods of the three nations are widely different. Indeed it is said "when the English occupy a country the first thing they build is a custom house, the Germans a barracks and the French a railway."

Every foot of German territory in Africa has been gained at the expense of friction. One clash of the German and French resulted in the former taking a good portion of the rich Moroccan country in the north-west corner of Africa. If the war extends to Africa and the French are victorious they would undoubtedly demand this portion of Morocco back and the Cameroons another German possession on the west coast, would in all probability go to France in addition to Alsace and Lorraine.

One Obstacle.

Were it not for Germany the "all red" railway, from the Cape to Cairo on the east coast, would be possible for the British. A glance at the map will show this broken bit of possession. It will show the present territory held by the Germans in two sections on the west, adjacent to the Belgian Congo in the centre of the continent. Germany might in the next few years to come, if she survives this war without losing her African possessions, purchase Portuguese East Africa.

The Kaiser may possibly, ere this war is over, lose his foothold in Africa and at the same time the French and the British possessions would be enlarged. Just what this means may be gleaned from the fact that German capital expenditures in Africa have reached a total of \$400,000,000.

Wonders Done.

Going into the desert country of the British you come to Timbuctoo, which 20 years ago was nothing but a name, and is now the junction of an Atlantic-Mediterranean railway, part of which has been constructed and part of which is under construction.

The French empire in Africa is not all desert. Two years ago the government announced that a tract many square miles in area in the heart of the Sahara had been reclaimed and was ready for grain planting. On the basis of past work, in 50 years one half of the desert will be reclaimed.

The affairs at home have kept Germany busy of late years and her colonial enterprises have been a flat failure. In Africa the German possessions have more soldiers than traders, and more barracks than schools. The natives have been

so reduced in number that it has been found necessary to import white labor to do a good part of the heavy work in railroad building.

Possessions Scattered.

The German territory in Africa is divided into four scattered chunks. On the east coast is German East Africa, on the west is German South-west Africa, while farther north is Cameroons. Togoland is a little strip sandwiched in between French Dahomey and the British Gold Coast.

Togoland has an area of 33,000 square miles, while the population is 1,580,000, of whom only 363 are Europeans. German South-west Africa has an area of about 322,450 square miles and a population of 200,000, of which but 14,000 are white people, and of these 12,000 are Germans. German East Africa has an area of 384,180 square miles with a population of 7,500,000, of which about 6,000 are Europeans. Cameroons, having a coast line of 200 miles, has an area of 191,130 square miles, and a 3,500,000 population, of whom but 1,400 are Europeans.

GERMANY'S POPULATION.

Was 67,912,000 at End of First Half of 1914.

Fears that the time is rapidly approaching when the population of Germany, like that of France, will become stationary, or even go back, have been dissipated for the present by an estimate in the latest year book of the Imperial German Statistical Office, putting the population of the Empire at the end of the first half of 1914 at 67,912,000. This compares with 66,981,000 in the previous year and shows an increase practically the same size as was recorded from 1912 to 1913, and exceeding the gain from 1911 to 1912 by 44,000.

Comparisons with the growth of the population in France give striking figures. In 1872, following the Franco-German War, France had a population of about 36,000,000, only 5,000,000 less than Germany. In 1911 she had less than 40,000,000, and the number has declined since then. Thus her increase in 42 years has been less than 3,000,000, against an increase for Germany of 26,000,000.

The tremendous increase of Russia saves the Triple Entente from being overwhelmed by numbers by the Triple Alliance. Germany alone has three-fourths as many inhabitants as Great Britain and France together, and Austria and Italy add roundly 86,000,000 to this number. The great population of Russia, however, brings the total strength of the Triple Entente to 253,000,000, against 152,000,000 for the Triple Alliance.

Germany's growing population is illustrated by a great statistical chart at the Stuttgart Hygienic Exhibition. This chart shows that in Germany:

- One child is born every 16 seconds.
- Two sets of twins are born every hour.
- One person dies every 23 seconds.
- Thirty-five infants die every hour.
- One victim of tuberculosis dies every 4½ minutes.
- One victim of infectious tumors dies every ten minutes.
- Three fatal accidents occur every hour.
- One suicide occurs each hour.
- The net result is that Germany's population increases by 100 every hour.

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from an Eastern man:

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food."

"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the medicine I had taken before."

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts."

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Children of the Late Crown Prince Ferdinand.

These are the little orphans, the assassins of whose parents, Crown Prince Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, was the excuse for Austria's declaration of war against Serbia. In the midst of the world's anger against those who precipitated this cruel war, these innocent victims of international politics will receive sympathy.

WEAPONS OF MODERN ARMY

NO REVOLUTION IN SCIENCE OF WARFARE.

Three Branches of the Army, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.

Caesar said that Gaul was divided into three parts, and this applies also to the modern army, which is divided into horse, foot and artillery. Our general knowledge on this point is not likely to be greatly increased as a result of the present war, since the censorship is so strict, and is likely to be more so. However, in the Franco-Prussian War, as General Sherman said, he saw nothing new in the matter of grand tactics, and in the present war there is not likely to be any revolution as regards the science of warfare. The big battles will still be decided by the infantry, and they have their definite functions to perform. There is no chance of a military genius appearing who will have infantry do what has hitherto been accomplished by cavalry, nor cavalry that will serve the purposes of artillery. We know now as well as we shall know in another six months, what is expected of the three branches of the army, and it may be interesting to mention their duties.

New Cavalry Tactics.

Taking them in the order in which they get into action, first place must be given to the cavalry. Until comparatively recent times the function of cavalry was to advance a slight distance in front of the infantry, spy out the land, and generally clear the way for the main body of the army. Nowadays the cavalry is almost as detached from the army as are the flying machines. It was Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, who had the honor of first discovering a new method of employing the horsemen, and the principles laid down in his textbook on the subject have since been adopted by all modern countries. Col. Denison suggested that the cavalry might advance with safety and advantage forty or fifty miles in front of the infantry and artillery and already the reports from Belgium indicate that the German cavalry has been at least this far in front of the other troops. Indeed, some of the Uhlans have gone so far that they have become lost, and have fallen an easy prey to the Belgian scouts.

Cavalry's Two Functions.

Modern cavalry has two functions, the first and most important being to penetrate the enemy's country and discover the strength and disposition of the hostile forces. It is a screen for the advance, and does scouting duty. In the present war the cavalry is often accompanied by small detachments of infantry and artillery conveyed upon motor trucks, so as to be able to follow the horsemen. Being challenged by considerable bodies of troops, the cavalry retires and returns to the army headquarters with the information it has been able to gather. The second duty of the cavalry is to hold itself in readiness to serve as a sort of forlorn hope when the battle is joined. It is held in readiness to be sacrificed at any moment when the enemy prepares for a sudden

onrush. Practically all the notable cavalry engagements of modern times, such as the charge at Balaclava, tragic blunder though it was; the advance of the Austrian cavalry at Custoza in 1886, Bredow's charge at Mars-la-Tours, and others, were undertaken with the idea of stopping or postponing a general advance of artillery or infantry that threatened the main body of the army.

The Duty of the Artillery.

In recent years, however, it is the artillery that has made the most important strides as a death-dealing agency, and on this account it is not likely that the cavalry in the present war will be effective for charging purposes. It will still do scout duty, but it will do little charging against quick-firing guns. The real battle is fought by the infantry. The cavalry provides the infantry with the map; the artillery, however, comes first into action, and its function is, primarily, to silence other artillery that might destroy the infantry. Incidentally, it will put out of action the opposing infantry if possible, but since modern infantry no longer advances in close formation, despite the blunders of the Germans in this respect, the artillery cannot do the execution it was capable of under the old system of warfare.

The Real Fighting.

As the main army advances, the artillery goes into action, and begins shelling the enemy's guns. In the meantime, the infantry creeps nearer in an attenuated line, each man taking advantage of any natural breastwork, or even digging himself a shallow trench with the little spade that is part of his equipment. Lying thus, the shells of the artillery hurtle overhead, the infantry probably, being so far away from the enemy that it is useless to fire. Closer and closer the infantry advances in irregular lines. If the artillery fire has been successful, the men on foot are able to reach within a quarter of a mile of the position to be carried. Then the infantry opens fire. The shells from the artillery burst over their heads, and the fire from the rear is redoubled. The infantry rises from the ground and rushes forward. At 200 yards' distance there is another halt, then another charge. When the infantry is within 100 yards of the enemy the artillery fire ceases, and the rest is left to the bayonet, and the final charge home. Should the cavalry be a failure, the artillery covers the retreat and the cavalry again appears.

Willie Wants to Know.

Mother (cooking)—Pheew! That's a bad egg.
Willie—Why don't you make it good?
Mother—I can't make a bad egg good, my son.
Willie—Why, I heard the grocer tell you if you found any bad ones he'd make 'em good, and if he can, why can't you?

"I'm afraid you may think we're giving you a lot of fish this week, old man," said the genial host, as they sat down to dinner. "The fact is my wife has got hold of what sounds like a really capital device for removing a fishbone stuck in the throat, and we want to see if it works."

WAR DEATH RATE LOWER

WILL BE LESS AMONG THE WOUNDED MEN.

The Modern Bullet Makes Work of Army Surgeons Easier.

In spite of the magnitude of the European war the death rate will be the lowest of any war in history, according to surgeons, who say that the rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations and the high velocity of the small-calibre bullets of modern rifles will not only reduce the mortality, but will make the work of the army surgeon far more easy and efficient than ever before.

The needle-pointed, steel-covered bullets will either go clear through a man, making a wound that is easily cared for, or they will kill almost instantly and practically painlessly on striking a vital organ, in direct contrast to the wounds caused by the old, lower-powered guns as were used in the Civil War in the United States or the Franco-Prussian War. One surgeon said:

"Modern warfare has produced many deadly agencies to kill and wound, such as cannon balls, which either kill instantly or may tear off a limb; hand grenades, explosive missiles which are deadly at close range; bursting shells, which produce fearful wounds which always suppurate and menace life, and rifle bullet wounds. It is with the latter that my hope for a lessened mortality rests. The modern bullet is an immense improvement over the old-fashioned, large-calibre, soft-lead bullet. The old bullet was fired at low velocity, made a big hole on entering the body, was often deflected in the tissues, flattened out, and became larger, and either lodged in the body or came out by tearing a larger hole. The new bullet is rarely more than one-third of an inch in diameter, is covered with steel and pointed, and rotates on its own axis about 2,500 times a second. It has such power that it can inflict a fatal wound at 5,000 yards.

Drills a Neat Hole.

"When such a bullet strikes a man it usually makes a small hole through the body, drilling a neat hole even through a bone, it is not deflected, and will not flatten out and tear a large hole on leaving the body. The wound usually heals quickly. The modern bullet is a merciful weapon; it either kills quickly or puts a man out of the battle and yet without making him a cripple the rest of his days. When the old soft bullet struck a bone it flattened out and made a terrible fracture of the bone, which usually meant amputation, and under unsanitary conditions, the death of the soldier.

"It is extraordinary how quickly a wound made by the modern bullet will heal. This is due to, not only the small, neat hole, but to the fact that infection with germs is becoming rare in these wounds. The heat of the explosion, the scraping of the bullet by the rifling of the gun, the tremendous scrubbing the rapidly-rotating and forward moving bullet receives from the air, all tend to make the bullet almost sterile when it penetrates the body. The few bacteria which may remain are widely scattered in the tissues and are easily overcome by the tissue resistance found in a healthy man.

Sanitary Regulations.

"Sanitary regulations are becoming more and more scientific in all armies. Personal cleanliness is insisted upon, and water supply, disposal of waste, and all activities are carried on in a hygienic manner. The Japanese were the first nation to perceive the importance of personal cleanliness. They are the cleanest people, physically, in the world, to-day. Every Japanese while at home takes several baths a day. When Japan was at war with Russia every soldier had to follow strict bathing rules. Just before every battle he had to take a bath with some disinfectant and don clean, freshly boiled clothing. They obeyed with patriotic fidelity, and the result was that when the Japanese soldier met his less clean Russian enemy he had on a new kind of armor—a carbolized skin covered by a clean shirt. The Russian usually was unbathed and clad in garments which certainly were not sterilized. When the bullet struck the Russian it penetrated a germ-laden garment, passed through a germ-covered skin, and carried many bacteria on bits of clothing into his body, seriously infecting him. The Japanese soldier received his bullet through a clean skin, and only clean fragments of clothing came in with the bullet. It was an aseptic operation, and the Jap quickly recovered."

How It Was.

"Did you have a fine auto trip?"
"I must say it was mostly fine."



ORIGIN OF THE ENTENTE

THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Alliance of France and Russia Began Through Hostility to England.

Great Britain's stand from the very beginning of the present European situation has been so aggressively pro-French largely because during the closing years of the last century there resided in Paris a Scotchman with an idea. The man was Thomas Barclay, and the idea was the desirability of an entente between the monarchy and the republic.

If any individual (outside of cabinet or ex-cabinet ministers) can tell the world of this momentous entente, Barclay is the man. England gave him his knighthood—he has been Sir Thomas for ten years—because of his services in the bringing about of the understanding, while France made him an officer of the legion of Honor for the same reason. After the signing of the Anglo-French treaty of arbitration in October, 1903, Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Alverstone, Chief Justice of England, gave to Barclay chief credit for the bringing together of the nations, while Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to London, did so at a later date. Lord Alverstone wrote that "no one knows better than I that the signing of the Anglo-French treaty is entirely due to you."

Sir Thomas, who used to be President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, achieved his result in consequence of years of molding of public opinion on both sides of the English Channel through speeches, through the newspapers, through letters, through personal interviews with men in the highest official places, through a set campaign carried forward month after month with profound determination.

It is thus an author who knows his subject in utmost detail who discusses the entente in a new book entitled "Thirty Years; Anglo-French Reminiscences."

No German Hostility.

In view of the present alignment of the European powers, two facts brought out by Sir Thomas are of peculiar interest. The first is that the alliance between France and Russia antedating the Anglo-French rapprochement, was entered into largely as a result of hostility to England; the lands of the President and the Czar were both unfriendly to Great Britain at that time, therefore they had in this a common ground of sympathy on which they met and embraced. The second odd point, when Europe's situation of to-day is viewed, is that there was in the beginning no intention on the part of France or England that their friendship should be in the least either a means of defence from Germany or a means of offense against that power; Germany was not considered, the entente being solely to straighten misunderstandings and banish hostility between the Briton and the Gaul. But the entente has changed with age, undergoing evolution with the growing power of Germany.

Sir Thomas shows that in the first place, approximately from 1880 to 1900, there was suspicion, then dislike, then hatred, finally almost war (over Fashoda) between France and England. Then came less hatred, less dislike, less suspicion, at last toleration, followed by a carefully nurtured liking. Then the arbitration treaty was signed, and from the drawing together of the nations which made that treaty possible there has sprung the warm friendship which both English and French term the entente cordiale.

On the Chute.

Gabe—He says he is a descendant of a great family.
Steven—Yes, and he is still descending.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 3, 1914.

Nearly a month has elapsed since war broke out—a war the consequences of which threaten to be more frightful than any which this old world has experienced since the days of Napoleon I. During the short period since hostilities began much of an appalling character has occurred: Prosperous districts have been laid waste; peaceful villages and towns have been reduced to heaps of ruins; palatial structures—temples of worship, of art and of learning have become the prey of the pitiless cannon's irresistible fury; and, worst of all, many thousands of lives have been snuffed out in the awful conflict which the proudest and most civilized nations of the universe are waging against each other. How and when will it all end, is the great question which nobody seems competent to answer.

As the situation now stands the vast armed hosts of the German Empire seem to be slowly forcing backward, at tremendous sacrifice, the less numerous forces of the French and British allies. On the other hand, in the East, the armies of Russia have swarmed into Prussia and are advancing with rapid strides towards the heart of the country, capturing many important positions. In the South the veterans of Serbia are holding the Austrian hordes in check, while the latter have made no progress against their Russian foe on the northern boundary. In the Far East Japan, as the ally of Britain, is laying siege to the German possessions in China.

At sea the navies of Britain and her allies are masters of the situation. Germany's great transportation lines have been put out of business, many of her ships have been captured as prizes of war and others are docked in neutral ports. The Kaiser's mighty fleet, designed and created to dispute Britain's supremacy of the ocean, is rendered ineffective and powerless by the vigilance of Britain's navy in the North Sea, thus assuring the safety of ocean traffic between the Mother Land and her dependencies, as well as that of neutral powers.

Your last chance to buy goods at such a low price. All new fall goods have been included in this sale and everything is new. Be sure and come. Sept. 5 to 12th. A. Dover.

Good Market for Canadian Horses

The Montreal Standard announces on high authority that the British War Office considers that the present titanic struggle will last at least a year.

In this belief arrangements have been made for the shipment of Canadian horses from the port of Montreal at the rate of one thousand a week until next May. This enormous quantity of animals is required for the British transport service.

It is estimated that ten millions of money will flow into Canadian channels on this account alone, and the farmers throughout the Canadian provinces will all benefit greatly from the distribution of money from the British War Office.

We have Eaton's beaten to a frazzle. Bring along your catalogue and compare our prices and we are then sure of your custom. A. Dover.

Canadian Militia Regiment to be brought up to Full Strength

Ottawa, August 28.—Militia regiments throughout Canada are under orders from the Militia Department to recruit up to full strength as soon as possible in order to make good all drafts made upon them by the enlistment of volunteers for the first expeditionary force. Commanding officers of all regiments are expected to start drilling their men with more than usual thoroughness and frequency this autumn. This is in preparation for the expected call for a second expeditionary force from Canada.

The Minister of Militia announced tonight, as an example of patriotic spirit in Quebec, the request of a French Canadian, of Beaufort, 80 years of age, to be given some opportunity of active service with the Canadian forces. Practical patriotism is also evidenced in a gift of a carload of transport wagons from Mr. F. W. Cockshutt, M. P., of Brantford, who is an honorary colonel. The Windsor Salt Company has contributed a car of salt for the use of the troops at Valcartier.

A number of the contractors for supplies for Valcartier are also filling repeat orders for meats, provisions, etc., at original contract prices, despite the recent increases in market prices.

Lady Borden has intimated to the Minister of Militia that she is arranging for the presentation of colors to the Nova Scotia contingent at Valcartier, and Mrs. J. D. Hazen will present colors to the New Brunswick contingent.

The biggest event of the year! What? Why Dover's Sale—Sept. 5th to 12th.

THE WAR.

Summary of the News.

Ottawa, August 25.—The Canadian first contingent may form part of an overseas force of 100,000 men. Australia is sending approximately 30,000 and the Indian regulars will number 40,000. Some 7,000 will be added by the Imperial forces in South Africa and 8,000 more will be gathered from other parts of the Empire.

All the forces of the Dominions are now organized and equipped on the British Army model and all war material is of a similar pattern.

A Zeppelin airship sailed over the city of Antwerp on the night of the 24th and dropped seven or eight powerful bombs which exploded with terrific effect. Twelve people were killed and sixty houses were wrecked, while about nine hundred were damaged. It is reported that Belgian soldiers brought down the airship some time later and captured the crew.

Announcement is made that the British casualties in the big battle August 22—24 numbered over 2,000. Field Marshall Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reports that the withdrawal of his troops to their new position was successfully effected.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for war, announces that the 100,000 men first asked for have joined the colors. He declared that the reinforcements to the British army will steadily and surely increase until in nine months there should be thirty divisions in the field. If necessary the men and money of the whole Empire will be drawn upon to the utmost.

August 27.—The great battle line along the French frontier continues to be the scene of engagements and their result have not been made public, beyond the admission by the French War Office that in the north the French and British lines have been moved back a short distance, as well as the French right in the region of St. Die. The French troops on the offensive between Nancy and the Vosges are said to be making headway.

By mutual agreement the French cabinet resigned, and a new war ministry with the same premier (Viviani) at its head was immediately chosen.

London reports that Togoland, the German possession on the south west coast of Africa, has unconditionally surrendered to the British.

Paris, August 27.—The following official bulletin was issued by the war office tonight:—In the Vosges district our troops today resumed the offensive and drove back the enemy who yesterday had forced them to retire on the Saint Die side.

In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive movement has continued interruptedly for five days. The German losses have been considerable, 2,500 bodies were found on a front of three kilometres, south east of Nancy, and 4,500 bodies on a front of four kilometres in the region of Vitrimont.

August 27.—A cable from London published in the New York Evening Sun says:—"England has stripped the reserve ships of the North Sea fleet of marines to aid in the fighting in Belgium. Because of the alarm over airship raids to which England would be exposed should the Germans establish a permanent base in Ostend, the British 'Sailor Soldiers' have been sent to Ostend to re-inforce the Belgians now there."

London, August 27.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, one of the palatial steamers of the North German Lloyd line, has been sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser High Flyer. At the outbreak of the war she was converted into an armed cruiser and since has been reported active in searching for British merchantmen. She was armed with 10 4-inch guns. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. The High Flyer had one killed and five wounded.

London, August 27.—A despatch received here from Ostend says the Germans have occupied Lille, Roubais and Valenciennes, all towns within French territory.

London, August 28.—Field Marshall Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force, reports that his troops were attacked by five German army corps and cavalry Wednesday in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Le Cateau; and that their casualties were heavy. He did not state the outcome of the battle.

A newspaper despatch from Boulogne reports that the Germans broke through the French lines near Arras in the Province of Pas de Calais but that the French have the situation well in hand.

A British destroyer has sunk an Austrian ship off Corfu, according to a news despatch from Brindisi, Italy.

German troops are reported as having taken the offensive in the Belgian Congo.

The Russian military attaché at Paris is credited with the statement that additional Russian armies are about to invade Western Prussia with the intention of marching on Berlin.

Washington, August 28.—France has submitted to the United States and other neutral governments a sworn statement that after an engagement at Moncel, a German officer fired on three Red Cross nurses, killing two and wounding the third.

His Majesty's Canadian ship Rainbow has been ordered to capture or destroy the German cruiser Leipzig, which is now haunting the Pacific coast. The Rainbow is more heavily armed than the Leipzig but less speedy.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

DO YOU contemplate building, or making any alterations in that line? If so, call in and see me; place your orders early, and have your material ready when required. Ask for a sample of BEAVER BOARD, the coming Interior Finish for Dwellings and Public Buildings.

3 of the 41 advantages of BEAVER BOARD:

Can be applied in any season. Anyone handy with tools by following instructions can apply it. Is pure Wood Fibre throughout.

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BEAVER BOARD
PURE WOOD FIBRE
TRADE MARK
NO CRACKS
Are ever seen in walls and ceilings made of Beaver Board. Durable, beautiful, sanitary. Forty-one advantages. Call and see how it looks.
For sale by
R. G. HODGINS.

Central Canada Exhibition

Ottawa, Canada

Sept. 11th to 19th, 1914.

Entries Close September 4th.

Canada's Greatest Fall Live - Stock and Poultry Show - Accommodation for 2,500 Head.

All freight paid upon Live Stock from Ontario and Quebec.

Seventy acres of new, bright and up-to-the-minute Exhibits.

New 50,000 Agriculture and Horticulture Building,

Dairy Building covers 12,000 square feet in which Prize Competitions in Butter-making will be held daily.

Huge Parades of Prize Animals on Track in front of Grand Stand.

Magnificent Afternoon and Evening Performance in front of Grand Stand.

2 — WILD WEST SHOWS — 2 (THE BEST EVER)

Unprecedented Night Military Display—"Nero, and the Burning of Rome."

For fuller and more complete information, apply to

E. McMAHON,

MANAGER AND SECRETARY,

26 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.

ATTACK ON GERMAN FLEET.

London, August 28.—Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty with a strong array of torpedo boat destroyers, battle cruisers and light cruisers and submarines attacked the Germans in Heligoland Bight early this morning. The protected cruiser Mains was sent to the bottom in an engagement with the light cruiser squadron, while the battle squadron sank another cruiser of the Koeln class. One cruiser, battle scarred and on fire, drifted away in the mist and was lost sight of.

In the general fighting two of the German destroyers were riddled and sunk.

No British ships were lost in the battle and the loss of life was not heavy.

Che Foo, China, August 28.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Welland has engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S 90.

Rome, August 20.—Despatches from Austrian headquarters to Corriers Della Sera state that one million men are engaged in the battle on the Austria-Russia frontier. The battle line extends from the Vistula river to the Danister river, over 100 miles. The Russians have penetrated more than 20 miles into Austrian territory.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Seventy thousand British troops for the last three days held in check two hundred thousand German troops, until relieved by French reinforcements, according to information here today through neutral diplomats. The advice did not give the place of the battle.

Quebec, August 31.—The Princess Patricia Light Infantry arrived at Quebec on Saturday night on board the Megantic and immediately disembarked and went into camp at Levis. It is understood the regiment will not sail till a convoy is ready to escort their vessel. The Megantic continued her journey.

BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

FOR SALE!

Everything in the line of up-to-date Bee-keepers' Supplies, as follows:—

SECTIONS, BROOD FOUNDATION, SECTION FOUNDATION, SEPARATORS, SMOKERS, SUPERS.

Hive Bodies and Frames made correctly.

Any of the above will be delivered within a reasonable distance—free. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

H. STEWART,

R. M. R. No. 1, Shawville, Que.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
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WORK

Work is the cure For most everything That flesh is heir to. To know the supreme Comfort of labor Invest in a pair of Peerless Overalls And square away.

PEERLESS OVERALL CO., Rock Island, P. Q.

Sold by G. F. HODGINS CO., Shawville.

McCORMICK WARE ROOMS

Howard Block, Centre St., Shawville.

Farmers' Requirements

Buggies, Expresses and Waggon

in the following makes:

Wm. Grey & Son, Bain, Munro & McIntosh.

HARNESS!

A complete stock of Harness constantly kept on hand. We carry the durable kind made by WILSON and CARSON—no better for the money.

STABLE FITTINGS!

Hay Fork Outfits, Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stantions.

Horses Bought and Sold.

JOHN L. HODGINS.

Now in Stock

A very attractive line of

Silver Ware and Fancy China

Hand Painted and of very pretty design.

We will be pleased to show you these very attractive goods.

Prices Reasonable.

HANS SHADEL

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.

MONUMENTS!

Before purchasing your Monument consult the SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS Nothing too small. Nothing too large.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Fencing and Cemetery Work a Specialty.

T. SHORE

Proprietor.

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.
Published every Thursday
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
All arrears must be paid up before
any paper is discontinued.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for
1st insertion and 5 cents per line or each
subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month
or for longer periods inserted at low rates
which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without in-
structions accompanying them will be in-
serted until forbidden and charged for
accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry
declined.

JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail
promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN,
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Professional Cards.

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Licentiate of Dental Surgery, University of
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Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

D. R. BARRY, K. C.

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, & C.
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Visits Shawville every Saturday.

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ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, & C.
196 Main St. - Hull.

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UNDERTAKER
Embalmer and Funeral Director
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male
over 18 years old, may homestead a
quarter section of available Dominion
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Al-
berta. Applicant must appear in
person at the Dominion Lands Agency
or sub-agency for the District. Entry
by proxy may be made at any Dominion
Lands Agency (but not sub-agency) on
certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain condi-
tions. A habitable house is required in
every case, except when residence is per-
formed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 10 acres extra cultivation.
A settler who has exhausted his home-
stead right may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00
per acre. Duties.—Must reside six
months in each of three years, cultivate
50 acres, and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to re-
duction in case of rough, scrubby or stony
land. Live stock may be substituted for
cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.

HALF PRICE

School Dresses

An opportunity to buy Dresses for
School Opening at half price.

9 only Girls' Dresses in blue and pink checked
gingham, with plain trimmings, from 3 to 6 years.
Formerly 75 cents at half price.

5 only Girls' Natural Linen Wash Dresses, laced
front, blue and red trimmings, short sleeves, from 3 to
8 years. Formerly 75c. and \$1.00 at half price.

2 only Girls' Tan Linen Wash Dresses, laced front
with red trimmings, size 8 years. Formerly \$1.25 for
half price.

10 Misses Balkan Coats made of white Indian
Head Linen, with blue and red trimmings, for girls
14 to 18 years. Formerly \$1.50 and \$1.75 for half price.

HOUSE DRESSES

1 only Brown Checked Gingham House Dress,
collar and cuffs trimmed with plain brown chambray,
short sleeves, size 34. Formerly \$1.25 for half price.

2 only Plain Blue Chambray House Dresses, em-
broidered at neck and sleeves, low neck, short sleeves,
size 36. Formerly \$1.25 for half price.

HOSIERY

15 pairs of Women's Tan Hose, plain lisle and in
lace, sizes 8½ and 9. Formerly 25 and 40c., to clear
at 15 cents.

G. F. HODGINS CO.

Our Aim to Please

We endeavor to handle goods that will please
our patrons, and at prices to suit everyone.

If your purchase is satisfactory, kindly favor
us again. If not satisfactory, please let us know
and we will gladly make it right.

General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries
and Martin Senour Co's. 100 p. c. Pure Paints.

E. B. GAYLER - PORTAGE DU FORT.

LIST OF DONORS OF SPECIAL PRIZES TO SHAWVILLE FAIR.

Geo. B. Campbell, M. L. A., Ottawa, Ont.	\$40.00
G. F. Hodgins Co., Shawville, Que.	10.00
Wm. Hodgins, Esq., Portage du Fort, Que.	10.00
G. A. Howard, Esq., Shawville, Que.	10.00
C. Caldwell, Esq., Shawville, Que.	10.00
Thos. McDowell, Esq., Shawville, Que.	9.00
Dr. H. T. Lippinatt, Shawville, Que.	6.00
George Fraser, Esq., Beechgrove, Que.	5.00
Erwin Mohr, Esq., Beechgrove, Que.	5.00
Archie Dover, Esq., Shawville, Que.	5.00
James Steele, Esq., Quyon, Que.	5.00
P. E. Smiley, Esq., Shawville, Que.	5.00
W. E. Maitland, Esq., Shawville, Que.	5.00
O. D. Sullivan, Esq., Shawville, Que.	5.00
Hans Shadel, Esq., Shawville, Que.	5.00
W. J. Thompson, Esq., Wyman, Que.	5.00
J. H. Shaw, Esq., Shawville, Que.	5.00
Nelson McLellan, Esq., Wyman, Que.	3.00
Home Makers Club, Wyman, Que.	2.50
Shawville Milling Co., Shawville, Que.	1 bbl. Flour
F. W. Allan, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.	1 "Purity Flour

OBITUARY

James Millar of the Joseph Farm
passed peacefully away Monday, Aug.
10th, 1914, at his late residence River
Desert, Que., at the age of 76 years.
The late Mr. Millar was born near
Randalstown, in the County of Antrim,
Ireland, on 10th May, 1839. He came
to Canada 42 years ago, and 37 of these
years were spent in the vicinity in
which he died. A Presbyterian who
closely observed that: "Man's chief
end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him
for ever."

Funeral service was conducted in
Desert Presbyterian church by Rev. Dr.
Kerr of Baltimore, Md., assisted by Rev.
Dr. Guthrie of Knox church, Ottawa,
and Rev. Mr. Stewart, pastor. Rev. Dr.
Kerr preached from Zechariah 14:7—
"But it shall come to pass that at even-
ing time, it shall be light."

A large cortege of friends followed
the remains to McArthur cemetery,
where interment took place. The pall-
bearers were: Messrs. Jos. Bennett,
W. J. Ardies, James Cleland, W. A.
Cummings, R. M. Gendron and T. J.
Garvin.

Floral tributes: Wreaths, Family,
Donovan Family, Mr. J. Quale and
family, Hull Officials—Messrs. Maxwell,
Luman Kirby and Gillespie, Desert
Officials—Messrs. Taylor, Grierson, John-
son, Garvine and Mullin; sprays, Mr.
and Mrs. Albert Robinson, New Lis-
keard, Ont.; Miss Mary McAllister,
Ottawa; cut flowers, Mrs. Dr. Mulligan
and Mrs. P. Lacroix.

He leaves to mourn his loss a wife
and five sons: James, Henry, William,
Thomas and David, and 13 grand-
children.—Com.

McKEE

August 26.—The farmers in this sec-
tion are busy at the harvest.

Miss Eva Thompson is visiting friends
at Wyman.

Mrs. John Russell, of Toronto, visited
Mrs. S. Knox last week.

The young people from around here
attended the party at Mr. Smith's on
Tuesday night and report a good time.

Mrs. Kennedy is visiting her daugh-
ter, Mrs. Mick Stanton.

Miss Mildred Draper was the guest of
Miss May Findlay Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Sheppard and son Bobby
spent Sunday at Wm Findlay's.

Mr. Wm. Woods, who was seriously
hurt by a runaway accident, is not much
improved.

R. Judd, Greer Mount, spent Sunday
in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wellington Smith,
also Mr. George and Miss Jessie Smith
were guests of Mrs. John Sheppard last
week.

Mrs. James Woods has returned home
after visiting friends around here.

A. McCuaig, McKee, spent Sunday
at home.

Mr. Hector Hodgins, Ottawa, spent
a few days last week with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. George Hodgins.
DEWDROP.

Overheard by Thackeray.

The discomforts endured by Thack-
eray in the United States, which he
dwells upon in the letters to Mrs.
Brookfield, were alleviated by some
amusing incidents. After his return to
London he told Carlyle that during one
of his American journeys "the train
stopped at Concord. Then one of the
two silent Yankees opposite me turned
to the other and remarked, 'Mr. Em-
erson, I hear, lives in this town.' 'Ye-as,'
was the drawing rejoinder, 'and I un-
derstand that, in spite of his odd no-
tions, he is a man of considerable
property.'"

Lover of Poetry.

"Too bad about poets, isn't it?"
"What's too bad—their poetry?"
"No, no; the fact that it doesn't pay
to write poetry. I'm told they're most-
ly always very poor."
"You mean their books don't sell?"
"That's it. It's too bad."
"You like poetry?"
"I love it. I read all I can get."
"You buy the books, of course?"
"Oh, dear, no! I can get 'em all from
the library!"

Seldom Misses.

Two "good fellows" were ambling
home at an early hour in the morning
after a festive evening.
"Doesn't your wife miss you on these
occasions?" asked one.
"Not often," replied the other; "she
throws pretty straight."—Cleveland
Leader.

Where They Differed.

"I always try to look at everything
from both sides."
"Your wife tells a different story."
"How's that?"
"She says you haven't seen the in-
side of a church for years."—Chicago
Record-Herald.

Made It Short.

Newedd—What's wrong with this pie
crust? It doesn't half cover the pie.
Mrs. Newedd—Why, dearest, I asked
your mother all about how to make
them to suit you, and she said to make
the crust very short.—Boston Tran-
script.

Precept and Practice.

"What's the matter with your wife?"
"She has fretted herself into a sick
headache over her paper for the Don't
Worry club."

One shriek of hate would jar all the
hymns of heaven.—Tennyson.

Frost & Wood and Cockshutt Machinery.

PLOWS:

MAPLE LEAF, 2 Furrow
CROWN GANG "

Also a full line of Walking Plows.

S. E. HODGINS,

D. McRae's Old Stand

Main St., Shawville.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

Round Trip Excursion Fares.

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto,
Aug. 29th to Sept. 11th, 1914

Lowest one-way first class fare and one third, for round trip
good going Aug. 31st to Sept. 11th, inclusive.

Lowest one-way first class fare for round trip, good going
Sept. 2nd and 9th. All tickets good to return up to
and including Sept. 15th, 1914.

For further particulars apply to E. J. HEBERT, 1st Asst.
G. P. A., Montreal, or nearest C. P. Ry. Agent.

THE SEASON IS ON FOR Roofing, Sheeting And all kinds of out-door Tin-work.

Estimates of anything in this line cheerfully furnished.

All orders executed with a view to giving satisfaction

G. W. DALE, PRACTICAL TINSMITH
Shawville, Que.

Shawville Fair Sept. 21, 22, 23.

THE WAR

Paris, August 31.—The Ministry of
War announces that it has been decided
to call out the class of 1914, which will
give at least 200,000 additional troops,
and also to call out the active reserve
and the oldest classes of the territorial
reserve.

London, August 31.—The official in-
formation bureau announces the Apia
(a seaport of Upolu, Samoan Islands
and capital of the German part of the
group) surrendered on the morning of
August 29th to a British force from
New Zealand.

Montreal Star: "The battleship
"New Zealand" was in the firing line
yesterday (Friday) and helped to win
the victory. New Zealand feels a thou-
sand times repaid for her contribution.
The New Zealand ship by strengthening
the navy in the North Sea to that ex-
tent helped Britain to clear the trade
route of both oceans, and to protect
Canada's sea coasts. All Canadians
hope that Canada in the not far distant
future will have in the British fleet
these ships—the "New Brunswick," the
"Nova Scotia," the Prince Edward Is-
land," and the "British Columbia,"
representing our Maritime Provinces.
What cheers would have gone up today
in Canada if her ships had been sharing
the glory with little New Zealand."

Railway Guard shot at Smiths Falls on Saturday

Smiths Falls, August 30.—Two Aus-
trians were taken into custody Saturday
afternoon in the Long Bush, a strip of
woods about 15 miles from this town
and are held in connection with the
death of Patrick Moran, the C. P. R.
guard who was murdered in the early
hours of Saturday morning by an un-
known whom he challenged. Moran
was able to give a good description of
his slayer before he succumbed, and
posses were immediately organized to
scour the surrounding country. The
trail led to the two men who were event-
ually arrested.

It is said that the shooting of Moran
will likely lead to the arrest of all the
Austrian reservists in Canada.

CONCRETE WORK EXECUTED.

We, the undersigned, have purchased a
CONCRETE MIXER and are now in
shape to do all kinds of concrete work,
either by contract or by the hour.
For full particulars apply to

JAS. R. & JOHN A. DEAN,
Stark's Corners, Que

HELP PROTECT THE DEER.

And other Game during Close Season
by reporting at once to the undersigned
any violation of the Game Law you be-
come aware of. Liberal compensation
paid for convicting evidence. All cor-
respondence strictly private and confi-
dential.

N. McCUAIG

Prov Gam Warden.

Bryson January, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon,
Public Notice is hereby given that E. T.
Hodgins, the undersigned Secretary-Treas-
urer of the Municipality of the Town-
ship of Clarendon, that the Collection
Roll of the said Municipality is made
and completed for the current year, 1914,
and also the Collection Roll for the
current year, 1914, to pay Interest and
Sinking Fund of the Railway Bonus.
Both collections are deposited in the
office of the undersigned. All persons
whose names appear therein as liable for
the payment of any assessments are here-
by required to pay the amount thereof to
me, the undersigned, at my office, within
the twenty days following the date hereof
without further notice.

Given at Shawville, this 31st day of
August, 1914.

E. T. HODGINS,
Secy-Treas.

The Wanderer's Return;

Or, A Change of Fortune.

CHAPTER XLIX.—(Continued).

Yes, Mrs. Grey could take care of her self. She was in no sort of danger. But as for the poor young man, Craven Lytton?

Day after day he found some excuse to drop in at Blue Cliff. Evening after evening he spent in the fire's fatal companionship. Like the three professors at Mount Aconcagua, like poor young Parson Lytton, like Governor Cavendish and Alden Lytton, he was in his turn, a victim to the baleful beauty of Mary Grey.

Forgotten was his fair betrothed, the brave maiden of the lighthouse; forgotten were all his vows, his faith, his honor. He loved only the fascinating siren who was luring him on to his destruction.

One fatal evening in the last week in Lent he broke through all the barriers of reserve, and with awkward earnestness declared his passion for her, and besought her to be his wife.

And she? Why, she laid her little white hand on his head, and wept over him and sympathized with him, and told him that her heart was buried in the grave of her betrothed, this time; but that, if ever she could rally from her present despair so as to take any interest in the affairs of this life, she might possibly think of his proposal; and that if ever she should consent to marry any one, it should be him, and he alone; no other; but that he must not press her now. He must forget for the present the proposal he had made, and continue to visit her and be her friend as heretofore.

And he sighed and thanked her, and blessed her, and promised to try to school his heart to moderation and forbearance.

And still, after this he visited her every day, while she played with him as a cat plays with a mouse, gratifying her inordinate, cruel and selfish vanity with the sight of his agonies.

And this lasted until the arrival of the Easter party to break up this daily tete-a-tete in the drawing-room.

They came on the Saturday evening preceding Easter Sunday. Mrs. Grey sat reading, and said to her, "Our visitors will be here to-night. I have a letter from Laura Lytton. She and Electra will travel under the escort of Dr. Jones. Grandmother has also a letter from Alden Lytton. He is coming, and thanks her invitation to join his sister here," she added.

"Ah!" said Mary Grey. And she thought: "He knows that I am here, and he does not care to meet me. I wonder if he has told Laura anything about me?"

Emma Cavendish, having gaily told her news, now drew out of the room, saying that she had yet some preparations to make for the reception of her visitors.

And Mary Grey sat and anxiously awaited the coming of the evening and the arrival of the visitors that were to decide her destiny.

"Does Laura know, or does she not know?" was the question that continually repeated itself to her.

CHAPTER L.

Evening came at length, and fine fires were lighted in the long drawing-room, and in the dining-room, and in the guests' chambers, that were prepared for the visitors.

And an elegant supper service was laid in the dining-room, ready for the luxurious supper that was being prepared in the kitchen. And Emma Cavendish had sent Jerome with the capacious family traveling carriage to the Wendover station to meet the travelers and bring them to Blue Cliff.

And Emma herself, with Mrs. Grey, sat in the parlor awaiting their arrival.

But as the hours of waiting passed heavily on, Mary Grey's courage ebbed. She dreaded to meet Laura Lytton, lest that young lady should have heard of her murderous treachery, and should, in the presence of all her companions, give her "the cut direct."

She felt that she could not risk meeting such an affront.

So when at length she heard the sound of distant carriage wheels, she arose, saying: "I think I will leave you to receive your young friends alone, my dear Emma. Doubtless you will prefer to do so."

And she slipped out of the room before Miss Cavendish could put in any reply. Mary Grey tripped upstairs and concealed herself in an empty closet, situated between the chamber occupied by family Cavendish and the one assigned for the use of the two girls, Laura and Electra.

Here, hidden from view, she knew she should pass unperceived, and that she should pass between the young hostess and her guests, whether they should talk together in the one room or the other. She had not long to wait, for the carriage rolled up to the front door, the door quickly thrown open and the merry entrance of the Easter party, attended by the joyous greetings, as hostess and visitors embraced.

And soon they all came upstairs together. And soon they were all gathered in Laura and Electra's room, where, the door being closed, they thought themselves alone and secure from outside intrusion and observation. And then followed the senseless, sweet chatter of young girls meeting after absence.

And then at length Mary Grey's name was mentioned, and the listener pricked up her ears and listened with great interest. It was the voice of Emma Cavendish that she heard speaking.

"Yes, she is here still, and is to stay here always, my dear Laura, dear, that you never liked Mrs. Grey. And even I, who liked her at first, began to dislike her very much when I thought she was going to be my step-mother. And I am sure I might have been subject to her then. But Laura, listen! My father loved her—loved her tenderly. And since his death, I have taken her to my heart for his sake. Why, Laura, dear, I would cherish a dog that papa had loved. And shall I not much more cherish the woman that he adored? But perhaps I should not have felt so if he had lived. But death makes a great difference, Laura, love. Now, try to like her for my sake, and for my dear father's."

"Emma, dear, I shall be very good to Mrs. Grey, since you wish it. And I shall try to believe in her also, since I really have no substantial reason for doubting her," answered Laura Lytton, pleasantly.

Mary Grey's heart bounded with joy. She gave a great sigh of relief.

"So Laura Lytton had 'no substantial reasons for doubting' her Mary Grey. Laura had said it. Therefore it was true. And, therefore, also, Laura had never heard of that horrid scene between herself and Alden which had ended in the fatal stroke that caused the death of Charles Cavendish."

With the "sigh of a great deliverance," she arose and stole forth from the closet by the door leading through Emma Cavendish's room, which was then empty.

She hurried to her room, which was now well warmed and well lighted, and she stood before the mirror to put a few finishing touches to her toilet—for, was there not a gentleman in the Easter party? Was there not the Rev. Dr. Jones there to be fascinated? True, he was over sixty years old; true, he seemed to have devoted her and to be her enemy. But what of that? He was the only available man to flirt with for that evening, and she knew the power of her beauty to win him over, and therefore he must be victimized. So with her dress perfectly arranged, and her face in smiles, she descended to the drawing-room, where the young people were already gathered.

CHAPTER LI.

A sharp glance sent around the room showed her that the Rev. Dr. Jones was

not present. And a quick intuition told her truly that he was in his mother's room.

As soon as she crossed the threshold, Miss Cavendish kindly came forward to meet her, and took her hand, saying: "Come in, Mrs. Grey. We are waiting for you. Here is Laura and Electra, both looking so well and happy."

Reassured by these pleasant words, Mary Grey went smilingly forward and greeted the two young ladies, each with a kiss. And she even commanded herself sufficiently well to say to Laura:

"Yes, I had hoped so, too. It was so very kind and thoughtful in Mrs. Cavendish to think of asking him. Was it not?" said Laura.

"It was like her dear self," smiled Mary Grey.

"And after all he wouldn't come; said he couldn't; that he had to read hard all the holidays, so as to make up for lost time, and to be prepared to pass his examination in July. It is a very great nuisance, is it not?"

"It is perfectly abominable!" put in Electra.

At this moment old Aunt Moll, the oldest and most esteemed female servant in the family, entered the room, upon court-courtesy with old-fashioned deference, said: "Miss Emma, honey, de ole madam 'sires for to see you in her own room, and like Miss Mary and the young ladies."

Miss Cavendish immediately arose, requesting her companions to accompany her, left the drawing-room, and conducted them to her grandmother's chamber.

Although it was rather later than the old lady's usual hour of retiring to rest, they found Mrs. Cavendish still sitting in her fireside easy-chair, dressed with unusual care and taste, and looking better and brighter than Emma had seen her for years.

The Rev. Dr. Jones stood near her on the rug, with his back to the fire. "Come in, my dear, Emma introduce your friend," said the old lady, kindly.

Miss Cavendish took Laura's hand and presented her by name.

"I am glad to see you, Miss Lytton. Your family and Emma's have been friends for centuries," said Mrs. Cavendish, offering her hand.

Laura, who courted very low, and kissed the offered hand of this ancient grande dame, as if it had been the hand of a queen.

But the old lady drew the young girl to her bosom and embraced her with much tenderness.

Then Emma took Electra's hand to present her.

But the old lady forestalled the action. "No, my darling Emma. It is I who must introduce this young lady to your young friends, aye, and to herself, too, in a character in which she has not hitherto been known to any, not even to herself."

Mrs. Cavendish paused for a moment and looked from the curious and expectant faces of her young listeners to the astonished face of the girl who stood before her.

Then, taking the hand of Electra, she drew her to her bosom, and embraced her fondly, saying:

"Come to me, my dear child. This is your home for evermore."

And she released her, and turning her around to the others, she said:

"Young ladies, I am over eighty years of age, and have lived to see my great-granddaughter a young woman. This is Electra, my dear, the daughter of my good, long-absent son here, Dr. Beresford Jones."

At these words the youthful party turned their eyes to the Rev. Dr. Jones, who smiled and bowed gravely.

Electra's face grew white and red again, and she sank upon the foot-cushion at the old lady's feet, dropped her head upon her hands, burst into tears, and sobbed softly.

The old lady laid her hand upon the girl's shining hair, and kept it there for a little while, during which no one spoke, and no sound was heard but the soft sobbing of Electra.

The announcement that had been made was totally unexpected by Laura Lytton and Mary Grey, and their faces expressed the utmost astonishment. Truly, Mary Grey had, by eavesdropping, overheard Mrs. Cavendish call Dr. Jones her son, and had thought that she had discovered a mighty family secret, which would be of use to herself some day. But this had given no clue to the secret of Electra's parentage, and thus she was as much taken by surprise as was Laura Lytton and Electra herself.

Mrs. Cavendish was the first to break the silence.

"I deemed it right, young ladies, to call you here and communicate this piece of intelligence at once, so as to put all matters upon a right basis to begin with. And now, my dear, as my health is but feeble, and I need to retire early to bed, I will dismiss you to your evening amusements, with the hope that you will find your visit here as pleasant to yourselves as it is welcome to us. Good-night."

And the old lady held out her hand for a blending of friendliness and old-fashioned formality.

Emma, Laura and Mrs. Grey, in turn, took and kissed the kindly hand, and turned to leave the room.

But Electra still sat on the cushion at her grandmother's feet with her face buried in her hands, sobbing softly, until the old lady stooped over her and whispered:

"My dear child, does it affect you so much as to have found your family and friends?"

"Oh, yes, yes, yes!" sobbed Electra.

"Come, try to calm yourself. Rise and go with the young companions to whose society you are accustomed. You, I, all have a great deal to say to each other after this. And you will recover calmness in their company sooner than anywhere else."

And with these words, the ancient dame raised her youthful descendant to her feet, and, turning to her granddaughter, said:

"Come, Emma, take your cousin here away with you, and be good to her."

Miss Cavendish took Electra's hand, and said, pleasantly:

"Come, my little cousin. We have always been friends, and now I am very glad to find that we are such near relatives."

And the weeping girl, weeping for joy rather than grief, suffered herself to be led away by Emma Cavendish.

Mrs. Grey and Laura Lytton were following, when the old lady uttered a low exclamation that stopped them.

"Come here, Mrs. Grey, my dear. I beg your pardon. And you, also, my son, she said, turning to Dr. Jones. 'The absorbing interest of receiving the child Electra made me forget the common courtesy due to others.' Mrs. Grey, permit me to present to you my eldest son, Dr. Beresford Jones. He has been an absentee and a traveler for many years. And my return now fills my heart with joy. My son, this is Mrs. Grey, once the dear friend and betrothed bride of your late brother. Their marriage was prevented only by his death. Receive her, therefore, as a sister."

And the old lady took the hand of Mary Grey and placed it in that of Beresford Jones.

What Dr. Jones was about to say or do, under the circumstances, I do not know; probably something rather unpleasant to the young widow; but Mary Grey, as she gave him her hand, lifted her beautiful dark eyes, her pleading, subduing eyes, to his face, and he simply released her hand, and said gently:

"I have met this lady before."

"Ah! to be sure. At the school where you went to place Electra. She was a teacher there at the time, as I have heard," murmured Mrs. Cavendish to herself.

"Ah!" thought Mary Grey, "he was going to sneer when I was introduced to him. But I only looked at him, and he

CHIEF OF VALIANT BELGIANS



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM AND HIS STAFF.

could not do it. I shall have him at my feet yet, for all his gray hairs."

"There, my children, old and young, an old lady's invalid chamber cannot be the most cheerful place in the house for you to spend your evening in. And, besides, doubtless you are tired and hungry, and your supper has been ready this half-hour past. Take them down, Emma, my dear. Good-night, my loves," said Mrs. Cavendish, sinking wearily back in her chair.

"So at length they all left the room. Emma Cavendish drew Electra's hand within her arm and pressed it affectionately.

The strange girl returned the caress, but then slipped away from the side of her cousin, and went and put her hand through the arm of Dr. Jones and walked down with him.

"Grandpa," she inquired, "why was it that you put me to school without any other name than Electra?"

"Because, my child, you must remember that I very much disliked your father's name, and would not call you by it. That dislike has only now been reasoned away by my good mother. You are Electra Coroni."

"My father was a foreigner, then?"

"An Italian dancing-master, whose acquaintance your mother formed at her boarding-school. But your mother was my daughter, a lady. Both your parents died in your early infancy, leaving you in much destitution. That accounts for your having been lost in New York, and having fallen among thieves, while you were yet too young to bear your parentage in memory. I had lost trace of my unhappy daughter for many years; so that when at length I sought her, I could not find her. She had, in fact, been dead for a long time, though I did not know it then."

"Did not know it, in fact, until accident revealed to me the fact of your existence, and gave me the clue that I followed backward for years into the history of your mother's married life. And, Elec-

tra, let us drop the subject for the present," said Dr. Jones, as he led the young lady into the supper-room, where their companions had already preceded them.

The supper was a triumph of Aunt Moll's housekeeping and culinary skill. And the hungry travelers enjoyed it much.

And after supper they adjourned to the drawing-room, where Emma Cavendish soon found herself sitting beside Dr. Jones, "Uncle," she said, sitting her hand in his, "I hope that you will confirm grandmother's words to Electra."

"What words, my dear?" inquired the doctor.

"She told Electra that this was to be her home for evermore. I hope it is to be, dear uncle. I have no sister. I should be so happy to have Electra always here. Shall she not stay?"

"She shall stay until after Easter week, my dear, and then she must return to school, for her education is very backward for a young lady. She shall spend all her holidays here, however, if your grandmother and yourself wish it."

"Certainly we wish it, uncle. And when she leaves school finally she shall come here to stay permanently, shall she not?"

"No, my dear. Once more I am anxious to make a home of my own. While my granddaughter is completing her education, shall be improving and beautifying her old family mansion and estate of Beresford Manor. When she finally leaves school, I shall take her there to be the mistress of the place of which she will be the sole heiress. But, my dear, you can exchange as many and as long visits as you please."

"In that case, dear uncle, I cannot be so selfish as to urge my own career, and desire to have my cousin make her permanent home with me," said Emma, with a smile, as she arose and went to join Laura and Electra, who were chattering away in a corner like a couple of magpies.

"I hope, dear cousin, that you feel quite at home here," said Emma, approaching her new-found relative.

"No, I do not. I feel like a cat in a strange garret," answered the girl; for she seemed quite to have recovered her cheerfulness. And truly, Dr. Jones was right. Her education had been sadly neglected.

Meantime, Mrs. Grey, seeing Dr. Jones left alone, went and took her seat by his side and winily began appearing look up to him, she said, with childlike humility:

"Oh, Dr. Jones, do not be my foe! If you—"

"She stopped and sobbed a little, and then recovered herself and continued: "You cannot condemn me more than I condemn myself. But I was so young, so young! And if you knew all you would not condemn me so much."

"No, I do not," he answered. "If I had chanced to come upon the scene before my brother's death, and had found him on the verge of marriage with you, I should certainly have interfered and prevented that misfortune by telling him precisely who and what you were. But death prevented that intended marriage. And now, as I said before, that, seeing you can do no harm to others here, and may do good to your own soul, I shall not interfere unless I see grave occasion for doing so. Therefore be circumspet, my dear, and poured the light of her soul-subduing eyes into his face, until he had to turn away from their lustre."

ARMY CORPS.

Number Composing the Various European Armies.

The German army is divided into 23 army corps, with Saxony furnishing one corps, Wurtemberg one, Alsace-Lorraine two, Bavaria three, and Prussia the remainder. Each corps has two divisions; each division two brigades, and each brigade two regiments of three battalions. The war strength of a corps is about 30,000 men. The 23 corps, the cavalry and the reserve, make a war strength of about 1,100,000 fighting men.

The French field army is divided into 19 corps, organized on the German basis. The corps have a fighting strength about 33,000 men. The total strength of the active army is 740,000; with the reserves it is 1,230,000 combatants.

The Austro-Hungarian army is divided into 16 army corps of about 24,000 combatants, organized on the German plan. The active army has 570,000 combatants making, with the reserves, a total of 820,000.

The Russian army has 30 corps, organized on the German model, with a fighting strength of 36,000. With the reserves this makes a total of about 1,250,000. There are in addition vast numbers of non-descript troops in Asia, which would be of little consequence in a European war.

The Italian arm. has 12 corps of the German model, with about 30,000 combatants. The field strength of the army is about 400,000 combatants, with reserves, etc., swelling the strength to probably 600,000.

"Why do people speak of the human race?" "Because men and women are always running after each other."

GOLD RESERVES.

Enormous Sums Held by the Countries at War.

The financial aspect of the war and the extent to which each country may be able to finance its operations is extremely difficult to estimate. On July 30 the principal countries engaged held in the vaults enormous sums. The Bank of England alone showed about the same reserves as for the last eighteen weeks, and there was a slight decrease from the corresponding week of the last two years. The gold and silver holdings in France, however, showed an increase of about \$160,000,000 over the corresponding week for the previous two years, and the reserves have been steadily mounting week by week for the last eighteen weeks. Germany shows an increase of about \$67,500,000 over the week ending July 30, 1913, and an increase of about \$100,000,000 over the same period for 1912. For the week ending July 30, 1914, Germany shows a sudden increase of about \$70,000,000, about the same increase as is shown over the corresponding period for last year. Austria-Hungary, on the other hand, does not appear to have increased her holdings very much. Russia only increased her holdings by about \$15,000,000 in the last eighteen weeks, but the increase over the similar period in 1913 is about \$88,000,000, and over the same period in 1912 about \$150,000,000.

The actual reserves in gold at the end of July amounted to:

Bank of England, \$195,073,140.

Russia, \$799,875,000.

France, \$958,331,400.

Germany, \$430,689,500.

Austria, \$305,846,400.

Thus Great Britain, France and Russia had \$1,953,279,540 in reserve and Germany and Austria had \$756,535,900.

Germany, however, has a war chest at Spandau which amounts to many millions and was said to be made up largely of the indemnity extracted from France at the close of the war of 1870-71. Russia also has an enormous sum put away for a rainy day. The reserve at the Bank of England is not to be taken as the only stock of gold in Great Britain. The Bank of England has an arrangement with the various joint stock banks by which that reserve is enormously increased.

But in trying to estimate how long any of these countries can carry on war would tax the energies of an expert, and then he would probably waste his time. It was thought at the time of the Balkan wars that the little nations would be unable to finance their undertakings for very long. They were terribly exhausted at the finish, but money has been found for the purposes of recuperation. By royal decree it is high treason for any British house to lend money to Germany, and it is, of course, interesting to speculate on how Germany, even with an enormous war chest in reserve, can carry on for very long without financial disaster—if the British fleet does its work thoroughly.

For in such a case Germany alone of the continental powers can not draw on any outside sources for supplies. She can sell nothing, buy nothing, manufacture nothing. A complete victory for the British navy means that Germany is absolutely cut off from all her colonies and her trade. Her merchant vessels can not leave port, even her fishermen can not venture out to sea. What this may mean to such cities as Hamburg and Bremen may be imagined. They exist by trade, and Germany's whole trade then must be internal. That her mines and agricultural wealth may support her for some time to come is likely. But the irretrievable ruin that stares her in the face—if her navy is rendered helpless—whether she conquers Russia and France or not, must surely make her business men pause and ask whether smashing the mailed fist in the face of Europe is quite as profitable a pastime as the military party has imagined.

ABOUT SUBMARINE MINES

THEY ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO CLASSES.

One Kind Is Controlled From the Shore and Fired by Electricity.

Submarine mines are divided into two main classes, "controllable" and "uncontrollable," or, as they are often termed, "electrical" and "mechanical." In the first class the method of firing is by electricity. The source of the power, whether from battery or dynamo, is contained in a firing station on shore, which is connected up to the mines by insulated cables. By simply switching off the electric power such mines are rendered inert and powerless. The power which fires mechanical mines comes either from a self-contained small electric battery or from a pistol, spring, or suspended weight. In all mines of this class the impulse which starts the firing gear comes from a ship or floating object bumping against the mine. Mechanical mines thus set for firing are dangerous to friend and foe alike, and it was one of this class presumably which sent the Amphion to the bottom. The principal advantages of uncontrollable mines are their cheapness and the rapidity with which they can be laid.

Electrical Mines Go In Two.

Electrical mines take longer to prepare and lay out. They are usually arranged on two systems—"observation" and "circuit-closer." The first depends on two careful observations made by the shore operator, one of the exact mine positions, the other of the track of hostile ships passing over the field. The position is then charted on a map, and the track of ships crossing the mine field is also plotted. When the track is seen to be crossing the mines the switch is closed, and the mines sprung.

These mines are arranged in lines of two, all mines in a line being fired together. They are either moored on the bottom or at sufficient depth to be harmless to friendly traffic.

In the "circuit-closer" or "C.C." system, each mine contains a small piece of apparatus which is set in motion by a blow from a vessel. Such an impact completes an electrical circuit through which the mine can be fired. If it is not wished to fire, the "C.C." is automatically restored to its ordinary condition, by a spring. These mines are near the surface, and are used in side-channels, which it is intended to close entirely. They are also used to reduce the width of navigable channels.

They are effective in foggy or misty weather. The powder charge is small and they are easy to lay.

Wet Gun Cotton Used.

Any explosive can be used in submarine mines, but the explosive which is in general use is wet gun-cotton with a small dry primer, and a detonator to start ignition.

Cases for "observation" mines are cylindrical in shape to rest on the bottom and spherical for buoyant mines. The weight of the charge is 500 lbs., and the size of a buoyant case for such, is four feet in diameter. Contact cases are spherical and about 39 inches in diameter. They hold 100 lbs. of gun-cotton.

The most interesting example of mine warfare was in the attack and defence of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5.

Mines and torpedoes were first introduced into the British service in 1863.

Proof of It.

She—Men aren't any brainier than women; they have only fooled us into believing that they are.

He—Well, doesn't that show that they are?



If your jars are well cleaned and scalded and the right proportions of St. Lawrence Sugar

and fruits are used, your confections will not ferment or spoil but will remain pure, fresh and sweet for years.

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar is the ideal preserving sugar, as it is made from the finest selected, fully matured cane sugar and is 99.99% pure.

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar is sold in 2 lb., and 5 lb. cartons, also in bags of 10 lbs., 20 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs. in three sizes—fine, medium and coarse.

Order a bag of St. Lawrence Ex. Granulated—the blue tag, or medium grain, suits most people best.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.

5-7-14



St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.

Peabody

Extra Granulated Sugar

is put up at the Refinery in

10 Pound,
20 Pound,
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and
100 Pound
Cloth Bags,
and in
2 Pound
and 5 Pound
Sealed Cartons

When you buy Peabody Extra Granulated Sugar in any of these original packages you are sure of getting the genuine Peabody, Canada's finest sugar, pure and clean as when it left the Refinery.

It's worth while to insist on the Original Packages.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time, and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GENERAL JOFFRE.

A Silent Man, Kind, Quiet, and Unaffected.

The generalissimo of the French army has considerably over 3,000,000 officers and men under his command, obedient to his slightest word. Gen. Joffre is the youngest officer of his rank in the French service.

Like so many great military leaders, Gen. Joffre is a very silent man, rather retiring in his demeanor, yet of the kindest, quietest, most unaffected, and easy-going manners, which do not at first convey the impression of his rigid will and steel-like determination that constitute his chief characteristics. Burly in figure, with heavy flaxen moustache plentifully tinged with silver, thickly tufted eyebrows, shading a pair of very clear blue eyes that often twinkle with merriment, are usually genial and but seldom hard, he suggests when in civilian clothes one of those courtly country gentlemen that are to be found in rural France. Yet he can be very grim, and there are some who regard him as harsh, notably those officers of high rank, comprising a dozen colonels and no less than five generals, who last year at the close of the annual manoeuvres were by one sweeping and sudden stroke of discipline relieved by him of their commands and placed on the retired list for inefficiency.

Unbounded Confidence.

During the three years that he has been in the supreme command of the army the latter has had time to take his measure, with the result that it has accorded to him its unbounded confidence and believes in him as a leader who can be trusted to lead it to victory. He is liked and respected by the officers, and above all by the rank and file, the soldiers describing him as the finest of "chiens de garde (watch dogs), calm, but always ready to bite. He in his turn has had during these years of command in time of peace the opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the officers and men upon whom he now has to depend for the execution of his carefully matured plans against the enemy, and if they are enthusiastic about him, he is equally enthusiastic about them.

Although the cleverest mathematician in the army and a scientific soldier in the best sense of the word, Gen. Joffre is the most determined supporter of the policy of attack in war. The only tactics that he has any use for are those of the offensive, and it is these that are best suited in his opinion for troops of the temperament of the French soldier of to-day.

Hailing from the Pyrenees, a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris, from which all the engineer and artillery officers of the French army obtained the rudiments of the scientific branches of their profession, he at the age of 18 commanded a battery of artillery throughout the siege of Paris, and

on the restoration of peace was appointed to a first lieutenantancy in the engineer corps. He took part in the Formosa and Tonkin campaigns, and later was engaged in West Africa, directing the construction of railroads there, heading the relief column which went to the assistance of the Bonnier expedition, and finally penetrating as far as Timbuctoo, and seizing that mysterious city, which for centuries had been the headquarters of the native trade of Central Africa.

He likewise had a large share in the conquest of the Island of Madagascar, of which he was governor



General Joffre.

for three years. Then he became commander of the Second Army Corps with headquarters at Amiens, and just before his appointment as Generalissimo of the army was Director-General of Military Education.

UHLANS ALWAYS IN FRONT.

Twenty-Six Regiments in the German Army.

Just who and what the Uhlan is at the present time occupies the minds of many persons. An erroneous impression seems to exist in some quarters that the word "Uhlans" indicates a tribe or nationality, similar to the word "Cossack." This is not so.

The Cossack is born a Cossack. He is of Tartar origin, whose able-bodied men are enrolled in the armies of the Tsar. The word "Uhlans" simply denotes a certain type of cavalryman in the German army. The Uhlan is a lancer. There are 26 regiments of Uhlans in the German army—19 from Prussia, three from Saxony, two from Bavaria, and two from Wurtemberg—with a total strength on a peace footing of approximately 25,000. These regiments are ranked as heavy cavalry, and are used principally as independent cavalry, forming the cavalry screen. This was their employment in the Franco-Prussian War, and from the reports coming from Belgium, it would seem that the Uhlans are still being used as the vanguard of the German army.

The Uhlan is armed with lance, sabre, carbine and pistol. He is well mounted and his equipment is especially designed for the purpose for which he is employed—ready to fight or run, ride down outposts or scouting parties of the enemy, harass his flanks and screen the movements of his own main body. The word "Uhlans" itself is of Polish origin and denotes a lancer. The Uhlans in the German army wear the czapka, the peculiar flat topped headpiece which was worn by the Polish Uhlans, and which to this day is the distinguishing mark in the uniforms of the lancer regiments of Great Britain and other European countries.

The Uhlans during the Franco-Prussian War made a name for themselves for their quick dashes and raiding expeditions and the ruthless manner in which they ravaged the country through which they went. The patrol of Uhlans who tried to gallop into Liege, according to reports from Brussels, and capture the Belgian General Staff, was acting true to the Uhlan reputation for daring work.

Was a Poor Girl.

"Does your wife ever tell you that she might have married a millionaire if she hadn't thrown herself away on you?" "No, I escape that. My wife's folks were poor people. She never saw a millionaire until we had been married nine years."

How a Sick Woman Can Regain Health

READ THIS VERY CAREFULLY.

"For years I was thin and delicate. I lost color and was easily tired; a yellow pallor, pimples and blotches on my face were not only mortifying to my feelings, but because I thought my skin would never look nice again I grew despondent. Then my appetite failed. I grew very weak. Various remedies, pills, tonics and tablets I tried without permanent benefit. A visit to my sister put into my hands a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. She placed reliance upon them and now that they have made me a well woman I would not be without them whatever they might cost. I found Dr. Hamilton's Pills by their mild yet searching action very suitable to the delicate character of a woman's nature. They never once gripped me, yet they established regularity. My appetite grew keen—my blood red and pure—my rings under my eyes disappeared and to-day my skin is as clear and uncrinkled as when I was a girl. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

The above straightforward letter from Mrs. J. Y. Todd, wife of a well-known miller in Rogersville, is proof sufficient that Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. Use no other pill but Dr. Hamilton's, 25c. per box. All dealers or The Catarrh-ozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

THE MEN OF THE NORTHERN ZONE.

Oh, we are the men of the Northern Zone.

Shall a bit be placed in our mouth?

If ever a Northerner lost his throne, Did the conqueror come from the South?

Nay, nay—and the answer blent

In chorus is southward sent. Since when has a Southerner's conquering steel

Hewed out in the North a throne? Since when has the Southerner placed his heel

On the men of the Northern Zone?

Our hearts are as free as the rivers that flow

To the sea where the North Star shines;

Our lives are as free as the breezes that blow

Through the crests of our native pines.

We never will bend the knee

We'll always and aye be free;

For liberty reigns in the land of the leal;

Our brothers are 'round her throne;

Southerner never shall place his heel

On the men of the Northern Zone.

Or, shall we shatter our ancient name,

And lower our patriot crest;

And leave a heritage dark with shame

To the infant upon the breast?

Nay, nay—and the answer blent

In chorus is southward sent: "Ye claim to be free—and so are we—"

Let your fellow freemen alone;

For the Southerner never shall place his heel

On the men of the Northern Zone.

Shall the mothers that bore us bow the head,

And blush for degenerate sons?

Are the patriot fires gone out and dead?

Ho! brothers, stand to the guns!

Let the flag be nailed to the mast

Defying the coming blast;

For Canada's sons are true as steel,

Their mettle is muscle and bone.

The Southerner never shall place his heel

On the men of the Northern Zone.

Oh, we are the men of the Northern Zone,

Where the maples their branches toss;

The Great Bear rides in his state alone,

Afar from the Southern Cross.

Our people shall aye be free,

They never shall bend the knee;

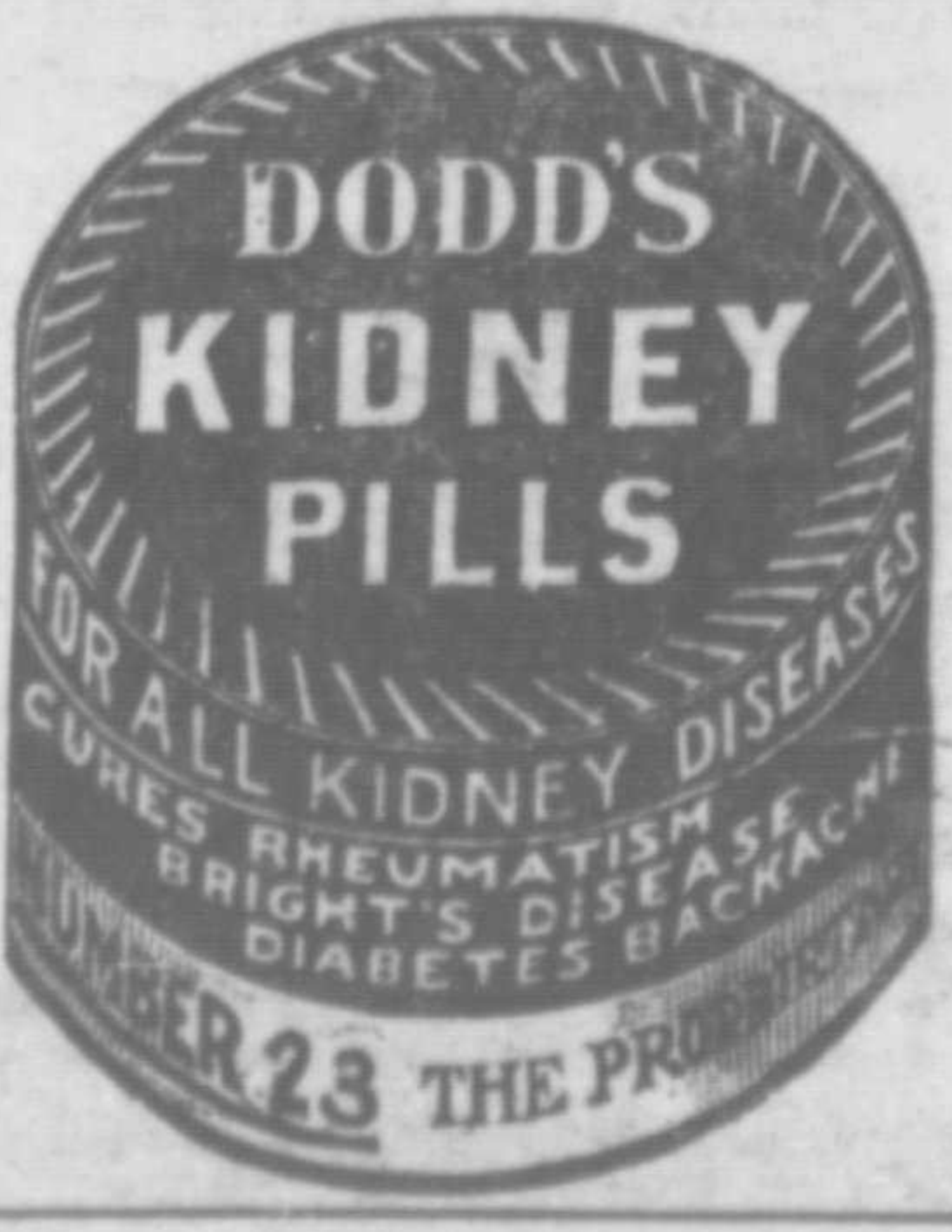
For this is the land of the true and the leal,

Where freedom is bred in the bone,

The Southerner never shall place his heel

On the men of the Northern Zone.

—The Khan.



BIG CRACKS ON HAND AND FINGERS

Eczema for Three Years. Broke Out on Head in Scales. Itched and Burned Badly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Lyons Brook, N. S. — "I suffered with eczema for three years. It started on my hands first in sores between my fingers and all over the palms of my hand and fingers were big cracks. Then it broke out on my head in scales. It itched and burned so badly I could not sleep. It was so itching and burning that I scratched and made sores and my hair came out awfully bad. I did not

know what it was. "I was treated for a long time and it did not do any good. I gave up my work for a month but as soon as I started doing my house-work again my hands got just as bad as ever. I used two bottles of — and it did not do any good. One day I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. I sent for a sample and I used them till I saw it stopped the itching and burning, so I got three cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and that cured me." (Signed) Mrs. P. J. McKernan, May 27, 1913.

Not only are Cuticura Soap and Ointment most valuable in the treatment of eczema and other distressing eruptions of skin and scalp, but no other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, nor do it so economically. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

AN 1866 LESSON.

How Germany Had Planned a Sedan for Great Britain.

Lord Cromer, in a letter which appears in a late issue of the London "Spectator" says:

"A septuagenarian may perhaps profitably remind his countrymen of events which happened some fifty years ago, and of which the present generation may possibly be unmindful.

"In 1866 Napoleon III. allowed himself to be lulled into security by Prussian assurances and stood aside whilst Austria was crushed at Sedan. He paid dearly for his neglect four years later at Sedan.

"Had we declined to stand by the gallant French nation in the present emergency, not only should we have rightly incurred the scorn and derision of the civilized world, but infallibly, should the Germans have succeeded in crushing the French and the Russians, they would have endeavored to prepare a Sedan for us before the lapse of many years. The analogy appears to me to be striking."

Guilty of Assassination

A man, razor in hand, was caught by his wife assassinating not an enemy, but a corn—that he needed was Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's safe, painless and sure. Try "Putnam's"—cure so fast. 25c. at all dealers.

DIGEST FOOD BEFORE EATING

But How Trees Feed Is Difficult to Explain.

Every gardener knows that a tree can be fed and made to grow with increased vigor. If proper nourishment in the form of humus, nitrogen, phosphate, etc., be placed about its roots the tree will absorb this food and grow rapidly.

But how the tree feeds is somewhat more difficult to explain. In all probability the tree digests its food first and consumes it afterwards. Certain it is that the average tree has no means of consuming food as a whole, as members of the animal kingdom absorb it. It is well known that the larvae of certain insects digest their food first and consume it afterward. Observation would indicate that this is exactly what the tree does. The tiny rootlets act on the substances in the earth, dissolving and breaking them up so they can be absorbed through the root pores. In order so to be taken up the chemicals must be in liquid form and devoid of all waste.

The end of each root is armed with a horny substance with which it can burrow through the hard soil in search of food. When food is found it is dissolved into a liquid and absorbed by the root fibres. From the root the food is carried by the sap to all parts of the tree.

The Prodigal Call.

The wicked, witty prodigal returned and in his old manner accosted his father:

"Well, guv'nor, I've come back. Are you going to kill the fatted calf?"

But the old gentleman was a match for him and said:

"No, my son, I think I'll let you live."

Everything of His.

"Maud declares that since she's been married she has been through everything."

"Yes, her husband says she has, too."

THE FRESHEST FISH.

Still Dripping With Water Dropped in the Frying Pan.

"Positively the freshest caught fish I ever ate," said an ardent fisherman, "was one I caught in the wilds of Canada. A friend of mine and I were out with a canoe and a light outfit for two weeks' trout-fishing. Along late one afternoon we struck a likely looking stream, made camp for the night and went to fishing. In half an hour we had our pockets full of trout.

"Then we rolled a couple of stones together, started a fire and put on the frying pan. While my friend was busy with that I said to him I guessed I'd catch a fish or two more while he was cooking.

"In half a minute I had a half-pound trout. I swung this fish out and over him, where he stood by the fire, for him to look at.

"Hold him so for a minute," my friend said to me, and I did, just over his head.

"You know there's a way of cleaning a fish by which you remove its head and viscera practically at a touch, and my friend knew how. He reached up with his knife to that fish dangling over his head and nicked it in the right spot at the back of its head and then in front at the gills, and then he just drew the head and interior fittings away all at once, leaving the fish perfectly cleaned; and then, while it was still dripping with the water from which I had caught it, he dropped this trout in the frying pan.

"You couldn't have fish much fresher than that, do you think?"

Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY.

Don't wait till night.

Get after your cold now,—this very minute, before it grows dangerous you should apply old-time "Nerviline."

Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate.

Nerviline will save you from lying awake to-night, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippiness, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping handy on the shelf the large 50c. family size bottle; small trial size 25c. sold by any dealer anywhere.

On The Go.

Madge—She says she hasn't any time to sleep or go to the theatre. She must be a very busy woman.

Marjorie—She certainly is. She's dancing all the time.

Minard's Linctment Cures Garget in Cows.

Spoiled Her Argument.

"She had almost proved that woman is in every way the equal of man."

"Well, what happened?"

"Just then a mouse ran across the stage and it was all off."

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S Linctment in my family for years, and consider it the best linctment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse fleah.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

And An Appetite.

Townley—So you have a garden.

What do you expect to raise?

Subbubs—Muscle, my boy.

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First class up-to-date in five colors and beautifully illustrated. Size 21 x 28. Gives complete summary of countries engaged in the present European war.—Fighting strength.—Naval and military.—Population.—Resources.—Also gives conditions that brought about this terrific conflict. Price 50 cents postpaid to any part of Canada. Remit it by postal or express order or postage stamps to

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10:42	OSHAWA	4:55	NAPANEE
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