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TASTES GOOD
DOES GOOD**

One of the most attractive preparations we sell, both in appearance and taste, is our Imp Over Beef, Iron and Wine. This is one of the simplest as well as the best general tonics. It is especially valuable as a spring tonic for debilitated women, and is also very desirable for children who are not thriving properly. This remedy is both a food and a medicine. It gives quick strength and supplies material for enriching the blood and building up the nervous system. The value of beef, iron and wine depends largely on the care with which it is prepared.

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**NAVAL BATTLE MAY
NEVER TAKE PLACE**

As long as the German fleet is "in being" it is a menace to England. To risk its destruction by a fleet nearly twice its size would obviously be foolhardy. There are three conceivable situations which may draw the Germans out. Should the English, in an effort to force matters, or in the desire to co-operate with Russia in the Baltic, be willing to divide their fleet by keeping half in the North Sea and sending the other half around the Danish peninsula, the Germans, thus afforded an equal combat, might issue forth from either end of the Kiel Canal. If the Mediterranean is cleared, and the French navy, or a major portion of it, is released to the support of the British in the North Sea, the latter would then have a fleet which, roughly speaking, could be divided in two and either half be about the equal of the German fleet as a whole.

But such a move on the part of the English only needs to be described to be dismissed. Admiral Jellicoe will not divide his fleet so as to give the Germans an even chance of worsting one section of it and more than a chance of slipping past the British lines one or two fast cruisers which could terrorize English shipping until their coal ran short. No advantage in the Baltic could be worth such a risk. On the other hand, with the present possibilities of patrol and blockade, the British fleet can probably keep the Germans effectively bottled up, the British dreadnoughts being summoned by their scouts whenever the Germans threaten to come out. This apparently means a protracted state of affairs with the Germans occasionally making sorties in the hope of inflicting injury on a section of the British fleet, but withdrawing before superior force, and not risking a general engagement. This was the situation at Port Arthur between Russian and Japanese, until the fortress was threatened by land. In short, it is likely to be a long campaign of harassment, the Germans hoping that by mines and torpedoes they can pick off a British dreadnought now and then.

If the war on land should be long drawn out, and Germany should find herself slowly worn down through lack of overseas communication and the means of obtaining supplies, the Kaiser's fleet might be driven at the English in the desperate hope that superior gunnery and handling might overcome the English superiority of

INDUSTRIES WORKING OVERTIME

The news that the works of the Massey Harris Co., Limited, would shut down on the 22nd inst. for an indefinite period has spread very rapidly and has tended to intensify the feeling of pessimism that still prevails to a certain extent. Although most people are aware of the shutting down of the Massey Harris works on account of war conditions not one person in one hundred is aware that the same conditions have resulted in greatly increased activity in another factory within a stone's throw of the Massey Harris works in Toronto, and that other factories in that city and other cities are working overtime and double shifts in order to take advantage of the opportunities for the extension of their business that are afforded by present conditions.

DID EMPEROR WILLIAM WANT WAR

The Monocle man, writing in the Canadian Courier on "Armageddon," says: Armageddon has arrived. The optimists who thought war is absolute, and the theorists who thought that it is impossible, now have their answer. I notice that some of them are taking it out in abusing the German Emperor. They say that they never could have calculated on such "insane ferocity" in an individual—such "mad-dog" tactics by a great nation. I can only give you one man's opinion; but it is that the German Emperor distinctly did not want this war. Moreover, it is palpably ridiculous to anyone who knows the German people to talk as if the Kaiser could have precipitated them into this desperate and dangerous conflict against their will. The Kaiser has always had the support of his people in his war programmes. He once won a Reichstag election on them. And the reason for this is that the sober, logical, brainy German people believe that the strong military programme of the Kaiser's Government is the only way in which the strictly modern unity, power and prosperity of the German race can be preserved.

Reflect that not only the German Empire and German self-respect and German political safety, but German industrial progress and commercial prosperity, date from 1870. Despite the transparent folly of Norman Angelic vapourings, the German victories of 1870 put that great people on their feet, financially as well as sentimentally; and the immense German army has been an insurance premium against the loss of all that was then gained—just exactly as the British fleet has been an insurance premium upon the British Empire. My point is that the Kaiser has done nothing that he has not always been expected to do—that he has not always declared his intention to do. It was the blind stupidity of our "pacifists" which gave birth to the other view—our "pacifists" who thought that they knew the intentions of Germany better than the Germans did—who were taught nothing by the Zabrern incident—nothing by the building of the Kiel Canal—nothing by the creation of an Armada—nothing by the recent terrific tax on private fortunes for military increases.

NO OCCASION FOR ALARM

There has been a tendency on the part of many Canadians and many newspapers to paint a blue ruin picture of conditions which they claim will actually exist in this country in the near future as a result of the European war. There is no occasion for such pessimism. It is all foolishness. As has been pointed out, the confidence of Canada is supreme, even at the present time and those who attempt to stampede the people are traitors to the best interests of the country. The banks are perfectly safe, as they are guaranteed by the government of the country, and there is no cause for all the fear that some people seem to have. The London Free Press expressed the case very clearly and truthfully yesterday when it said:

"Confidence in the outcome of the war and of the ability of this country to ride safely through the stormy period is widespread. The war is now a week old and in that period there has been no semblance of panic. The nearest approach to anything unusual in a business way has been the laying in of a few extra bags of flour and sugar by householders, and the advantage taken of the situation by the millers to raise the price of flour. At the same time the large dealers have been holding flour in order to prevent a 'corner' for which they deserve the thanks of the public, whatever their motive.

"The action of the Dominion Government, in undertaking to stand at the back of the banks to any extent, relieves at once every possibility of financial disturbance affecting depositors. The public may with utmost safety place their confidence in the banks and in so doing they will assist in maintaining that degree of serenity in the public mind that is essential to an even progress of business.

"This country is largely self-contained. What we shall have to send out will be subject to the protection of the British fleet, whose only enemy will be the German fleet. Austria will be busy in the Mediterranean, and as for the German ships, they are not likely to wander far from the North Sea, and if they should do so plenty of British cruisers will be on hand to take care of them. In return for our produce the Motherland and her allies will give us gold. Why should we not then maintain an even way?"

CONDITIONS ACTUALLY WORSE

Unemployment already looms up as a serious situation confronting the Province, and it is rather discouraging to find the Provincial Government itself, instead of relieving the situation, making conditions actually worse than they should be, in Northern Ontario at any rate. The towns up there are crowded with men and teams who have been laid off owing to the sudden closing down of work on the Government roads.

The explanation of this cessation of work is that the appropriation for this year has been exhausted. As a matter of fact there is no stated amount to be spent each year, no appropriation from the House. The Government took the control of the Northern Ontario development fund away from the Legislature and gave it to the Cabinet to be spent by orders in Council.

At the Sessions of the Public Accounts Committee this Spring it was shown in the statement presented by the Deputy Assistant Provincial Treasurer that up to November first, 1913, only \$1,360,000 at the disposal of the Government for New Ontario, had been spent for that purpose and that the balance—a little over \$3,000,000—had been spent for other purposes.

This year, according to the Government's own statement, they have spent less than \$1,000,000. This makes the total expenditure from the Northern Ontario development fund less than \$2,360,000, and if the Government had not misappropriated the rest there would have been \$2,000,000 left on hand, and all the men working on the roads could have been employed up to the close of the season and not discharged in the middle of August at the very time when, owing to the war, and general financial stringency, conditions of unemployment are none too bright.

weight and numbers. The third situation which might force the Germans out is the possibility of the Kiel Canal being captured by a land attack. We may wait long for the "big" naval battle that in reality must be a general engagement between the fleets and not a mere skirmish.

There are better ways of fertilizing the fields of Europe than with the bones of its citizens.

England and France have declared a moratorium in their respective realms, which means that no one need pay his debts for a while. Over here lots of people declare moratoriums on their own account.

Kaiser Decorates His Sons.
BERLIN, Aug. 26.—(Via Copenhagen and London)—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Iron Cross of the second and first class on Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm and Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg. He has conferred also the Iron Cross decoration of the second class on his son, Prince Oskar.

Training German Boys.
LONDON, Aug. 26.—The official news bureau says: "The German papers of Aug. 22 and 24 publish orders that boys of from fifteen to nineteen years of age shall be put through a course of musketry and military training. Retired officers are to be engaged as instructors."

**SAD DROWNING
IN LAKE SCUGOG**

Whitby, Aug. 25.—Alfred B. Wyman of this town was drowned yesterday in Lake Scugog, about nine miles from Port Perry, when his canoe tipped over in rough water. Wyman was camping on Scugog Island with his brother-in-law, John Williams, also of Whitby, and had gone out fishing all alone. Later in the day his canoe was found turned upside down, with a hat and cushions, etc., underneath. Dragging for the body was commenced at once, but it was not found until 10 o'clock this morning, between Washburn's Island and Scugog Island. Wyman was about 35 years of age, and leaves a young wife. He was slightly lame, and was unable to swim.

**GOVT. WILL WATCH
COURSE OF PRICES**

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated today that a broad general survey of price changes in Canada will be undertaken, and where extortion is found action will be taken by the Government. It is understood District Commissioners will be appointed to watch the course of prices in the various centres. Weekly reports on price changes are being secured by the Labor Department, instead of the usual monthly returns.

The Government's powers include the taking possession of all food-stuffs and their disposal in the interests of the people.

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

The New York Evening Post suggests that civilization is going to make it plain to all governments that warfare on a large scale is not to be tolerated again. It says:

"We did not foresee this!" So may a whole line of European statesmen and monarchs be imagined as exclaiming today. The Austrian government did not foresee the results of its savage ultimatum to Serbia. Emperor William did not foresee the consequence of his hacking of Austria; did not foresee Italy's neutrality, England's hostility. But it is the business of statesmanship to look ahead, to perceive in causes the effects which are bound to follow them. And it is certain that organized society will not accept any such excuse now, or tolerate it in the future. It amounts to no more than the pitiful "I didn't know it was loaded." Civilization will see to it that the guns with which rulers play so lightly are not loaded. It will take measures to prevent its whole machinery from being wrecked by mad experimenters."

The Post says that after mankind "painfully emerges from the commercial destruction and the sea of blood, we may be sure that it will not be fool enough to listen again to the grave arguments that the way to prevent war is to spend your treasure and best brains in preparing to wage it in a way that will stagger humanity."

CALMNESS AND CONFIDENCE REQUIRED

The following from the Financial Post of Aug. 15th is timely, especially in view of the discussion regarding Canada's financial security in connection with the war now in progress. This review of conditions is sane and conservative, and is worthy of careful perusal:

"In view of the events taking place in Europe, which will constitute an epoch of perhaps unprecedented importance in history, we appeal strongly to all Canadian business men and all who hold securities or investments of any kind to meet the present situation with calmness and confidence. Our first duty, at any cost, is to aid in Great Britain's sustenance, and defence, and our next duty, not less important, is to keep the business of the Dominion moving as normally as possible.

"Let it be remembered that while we must lay aside something to pay our share of the cost of the war, we have at our back storehouses of natural wealth scarcely yet touched. As the calamities of Europe place a higher value on our wheat and other exportable crops, so will the same calamities—the result of militarism and conscription—make the peaceful land of Canada more attractive to some of the best people of Europe whose hopes and lands, generation after generation, have been despoiled or devastated by war. At the present instant Canada stands practically immune from the physical menace of war; our fields are giving their wealth to the harvester, and our other resources are yielding their bounty in greater proportions than ever. Wealth production is proceeding, and the opportunities for still greater primary production are not diminishing. This continent, including Canada, will profit largely and speedily by the changes in the world's currents of trade during the war. Many of our factories will find demands upon them stimulated because of restriction placed upon the productive machinery of Europe by the exigencies of war, and though for a time in diminished quantities, a fair proportion of Britain's available capital will come to Canada for investment. Under the circumstances, therefore, the one great essential to keep business moving is confidence, and Canada, probably of all nations of the world, has least excuse to offer for any lack of it.

"In the unprecedented and critical situation that exists," says Sir Geo. Paish, "it is of the greatest importance that everyone should endeavor to act as if great events were not impending. Business confidence seriously disturbed, wireless would come practically to an end, and our ability to face the difficulties that may be in front of us would be seriously impaired. Therefore, it is vital importance that, as far as possible, the events that are now taking place should not interfere with the daily life and the daily work of the nation. Orders should be given, factories should be run, and everything should be arranged to maintain, as far as possible, the productive power and the income of the country.

"But for this to be accomplished, the situation must be faced with courage and confidence on the part of everyone. Investors must continue to invest, bankers must continue to lend, the Stock Exchange must continue to deal, and every one according to his ability must endeavor to work hard in order that individual incomes, and therefore the income of the whole nation, may be maintained at the highest possible level.

"A little over a century ago, when the nation was at war with Napoleon, its income was a very small one, being less than one-eighth of what it is at present, and in a comparatively small space of time the British people succeeded in raising about £1,000,000,000 of money for war purposes, and so great was their confidence and courage that at the end of the great war, which severely taxed their resources, they were stronger and wealthier than they had been at the beginning."

"Canada's natural store is as yet barely touched. From any temporary lull in our progress, from whatever cause, we can, therefore, recover our selves more quickly than did the Motherland after her world struggle of a century ago, if our people are of the same heart and industry, and we are confident they are. Courage in the fight for the Empire is not more necessary than courage in the maintenance of the industry and commerce of the country."

"When The Harvest Days Are Over"

your thoughts naturally turn to what's new and proper in clothing and hats, etc., for Fall. We have been very busy getting ready for your requirements and announce a splendid array of New Caps and Hats and illustrate here a few of the popular models.



A typical young men's model, very stylish and in all colors, with ribbon to harmonize. 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00

A new staple in men's stiff hats, brim slightly more rolled, and crown a little more rounded. 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00

Another strong favorite this Fall is the Federa with rolling brim and wide silk ribbon band, in all shades. 1.50, 2.00, 2.50

Dundas & Flavelles Limited

**Fall
Fashions
Now Ready**

If you never used a Pictorial Review pattern, we recommend you to try one; only those acquainted with their merits can appreciate the wonderful chic and style of all dresses made after them. Their accurate fit and style. Their simplicity and economy due to the patented cutting and construction guides that save from half to one yard of material on one dress. Try one, you will be convinced. The Fall Fashion Book and September pattern now on sale.

Kid Gloves

Women will do well to buy them in advance. Right now our lines of Kid Gloves are particularly well assorted, due to our having made special preparations for an early fall demand, considering present conditions abroad. This is a fortunate circumstance for our customers, what the future prices will be there is no way of telling. Certainly there will be no reductions. Our Special \$1.00 & \$1.25.

**O'Loughlin & McIntyre
CASH AND ONE PRICE**

**SHOWER IN HONOR
OF OMEMEE LADY**

Omemee, Aug. 25.—On Monday afternoon last, a number of the most intimate friends of Miss W. Beatty were invited to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Parsons' lawn to render to her their best wishes before her coming marriage.

The guests assembled about 4.30, after which a jolly hour was spent in dressing clothes-pins with tissue paper. A dainty lunch was then served, followed by a promenade around the lawn, thence to the parlor, where Miss Beatty was showered with

a large number of beautiful gifts. The bride-to-be made a suitable reply and all joined in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," before taking their departure for their different places of abode. Those present were Mrs. W. G. Stephenson, Mrs. W. Cook, Mrs. R. Williamson, Mrs. A. Parsons, Mrs. Quarrar, Mrs. D. Magee, Mrs. J. N. Thompson, Mrs. T. J. Parsons, Mrs. I. Behill, Mrs. L. Mahood, Mrs. J. Weir, Misses Ella and Olive McQuade, Lillian and Maye McConnell, A. Ivory, J. Nichols, B. Nichols, J. Smyth, C. Stever, E. Race, L. Anderson, Maye Fee, A. Thompson, E. Fee, L. Bushnell and Misses A. and L. Parsons.