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It is the modern method of shopping. Take advantage of the convenience which is offered by the Government and ourselves. Our store is now known as

The Parcel Post Drug Store

because we have given much time to the building up of a Mail Order Department. If you are not familiar with our service—send us a trial order the very next time you need anything in the line of drug store goods.

A. HIGINBOTHAM Druggist - Lindsay Nearly opp the Post Office

THE LINDSAY POST

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WILSON & WILSON, Proprietors. William St. office.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18th.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY PASSED

A resolution of sympathy to the family of the late Mr. J. B. Knowlson was unanimously adopted by the council last night on motion of Ald. Baker and Sims. The deceased was Lindsay's first town clerk from the year of the town's incorporation (1860) until 1886. Town Clerk Ray will prepare a suitable resolution for presentation to the family. The flag is at half mast on the town hall as a mark of respect to the deceased.

MOTORS MAKE DEAR TEA, SAYS PAPER

Tea, all except China, has gone up a pound since this time last year. The finest Indian has gone up fourpence, ordinary Indian and Ceylon teas twopence a pound.

The reason, curious as it may seem is the fact that more and more people are buying motor-cars every year.

Brisk selling in the motor world means a growing demand for rubber for wheel tyres. This led in the time of the rubber boom to a sharp rise in the price of rubber. It so happens that rubber and tea are two crops that require exactly the same conditions of soil and climate, with the result that ever since the beginning of the rubber boom more and more tea planters have dropped tea for rubber. The effect of the shorter supplies of tea is just beginning to be felt in the present rise of price.

So that is why our tea is dear. If your tea merchant is not raising his price he is giving you poorer quality for your money. The cost of your cup of tea is going to raise further, too.

HINT TO MAGISTRATES

With the fall fair season at hand the faking gentry who usually haunt such functions have formed the subject of some consideration. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Fall Fairs, has been giving attention to the matter, with a view to having the thing stopped. It is claimed that last year an enormous number of people were robbed of thousands of dollars. Complaint has been laid before the Attorney-General's Department and the suggestion has been made that Magistrates who let fairs off on suspended sentence should have their commissions taken away. The united agricultural societies passed a motion during the year recommending the dismissal of such Magistrates, and where a fine has been imposed and had not been collected the collection should be made from the Magistrate himself.

DUTY OF CANADIANS

While an appeal is being issued to our people to display their patriotism by contributing to funds for certain laudable purposes, there is another appeal that should find a responsive chord in the breasts of those to whom it is made. That is the appeal being made to our manufacturers and financial interests to display in a practical manner their loyalty and patriotism by making efforts to relieve the unsettled conditions of affairs in the Dominion as a result of the unfortunate European struggle. Canada is a young country with unlimited resources and splendid opportunities, but if the manufacturers and the financial interests are to be stampeded at this juncture, when they should loyally and resolutely face the situation, then Canada ill deserves the reputation it has achieved for stability and progressiveness.

Optimism should be the slogan of every Canadian, and especially those who are prominent in its industrial and commercial development. Canada can and will come through the crisis in good shape. There is no need of us throwing up the sponge until we have to.

The Toronto Globe sums up the situation in the following paragraph:—

"Thirty tons of gold have been released by the Government to serve the purposes of trade and industry during the present crisis. The transfer of fifteen million dollars from the great reserve of idle gold held by the Dominion to the banks as a support of greater circulation should obviate the necessity of restricting safe commercial advances. The Dominion Government has taken the steps necessary to sustain credit and confidence. It remains for men in every line of enterprise to keep an optimistic outlook and continue in anticipation of a normal volume of business. Confidence is an essential of business. Credit is the main dependence of many enterprises. If bankers see evidences of public timidity they protect themselves by reducing credits. This means that all the manufacturers dependent on bank credit must reduce their scale of operations, dismiss some of their employees, and practise many discouraging economies. Thus the loss of confidence brings hard times without a failure or the possibility of any financial calamity. The Government has made timely concessions to the banks and through them to the business community. Confidence and optimism are the only other essentials. There are no grounds for alarm or even timidity, and the practising of needless economies is certain to shrink business, obstruct industry, and cause general depression."

EMPIRE IS UNITED

The magnificent demonstrations of loyalty and offers of substantial support on the part of the different colonies of the British Empire have evoked expressions of wonder and admiration on all sides. The splendid unity of the different peoples that go to make up the Empire has been demonstrated to a wonderful degree, resembling as it does the filial devotion and affection of children for their mother. This splendid outburst of patriotism has prompted the Chicago Herald to give expression to the following:—

What a queer, queer thing the British Empire is when you come to think of it!

In ordinary times you would naturally judge from the way Ireland and the dominions and colonies talk about Great Britain that the poor old country didn't have a friend on earth.

In ordinary times some part of the British Empire is always berating the home government.

In times of peace everybody feels at liberty to assume a possible revolution in India; separation of the dominions, and all sorts of other disastrous things.

In times of peace the Empire is always more or less "doomed," according to the statements of many gloom-laden British subjects.

But in time of war how suddenly things look up in that queer, queer British Empire!

"I haven't a thing to take back," says Ireland, "but under the circumstances kindly show me the enemy as soon as possible. I want to get at him."

"Yours of recent date received," says Canada. "Am sending men as fast as they can be gotten ready and transportation secured."

"Reserving for a more auspicious time any hatred a part of our population bears to England," says South Africa, "we are prepared to do our utmost in the present war."

"Serious local dissatisfaction will arise, sahib, unless Indians are permitted to give their lives for the honorable empire, now that it is at war with a foreign nation," says India.

CALLED TO OSHAWA

Rev. John Garbutt, pastor of the Cobourg Methodist church, and President of the Bay of Quinte Conference, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Official Board of the Simcoe-st. Methodist church,

Oshawa, to become their pastor at end of present conference year. Mr. Garbutt has accepted.

The price of silence isn't paid as often as the price of too much talk.

POLISH HOME RULE

The Czar has promised, if the Poles stand by Russia, that he will restore the Polish Kingdom. He is to be King of Poland, with a Polish Parliament administering the local government.

The re-created state, according to the London Chronicle, would have an area of 281,500 square miles, or nearly five times the size of England and Wales. The total population would be about as big as that of Spain. It would, however, be rather heterogeneous in race and religion.

Poland disappeared as an independent and integral state in 1772, when the first partition was effected between Russia, Austria and Prussia. In re-creating the kingdom Prussia would have to yield up about 26,000 square miles of territory, and Austria about 35,000 square miles. It may be supposed that Russia would also surrender her share in the partition—some 220,500 square miles.

The restored state would extend from a line south of Vienna to the Baltic, and would form a buffer state between Russia on the one side and Austria and Germany on the other.

FIGHT FOR CIVILIZATION

Writing to the New York Times from Astoria, Maine, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, after setting forth the danger which faces the world as a result of the autocratic rule in Germany and Austria, declares that while legal neutrality must and should be preserved by the United States, no one can expect Americans to think neutrally in such a world-wide conflict between autocracy and popular institutions. In giving reasons why the American people should sympathize with the opponents of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Josef, he says:

"It follows from the very existence of these American instincts and hopes that, although the people of the United States mean to maintain faithfully a legal neutrality, they are not, and cannot be, neutral or indifferent as to the ultimate outcome of this titanic struggle. It already seems to them that England, France and Russia are fighting for freedom and civilization. It does not follow that thinking Americans will forget the immense services which Germany has rendered to civilization during the last hundred years, or desire that her power to serve letters, science, art, and education should be in the least abridged in the outcome of this war upon which she has entered so rashly and selfishly, and in so barbarous a spirit. Most educated Americans hope and believe that by defeating the German barbarousness the allies will only promote the noble German civilization."

Dr. Eliot's conclusion is that the world as a measure of self-preservation must unite to suppress the war-making power of autocrats. If it does not it must continue to be liable to a repetition of outbursts of "barbarousness" like that which is drenching Europe in blood. He adds: "Should Germany and Austria-Hungary succeed in their present undertakings the whole civilized world would be obliged to bear continuously, and to an ever-increasing amount, the burdens of great armaments, and would live in constant fear of sudden invasion, now here, now there—a terrible fear, against which neither treaties nor professions of peaceful intentions would offer the least security."

"At present, Americans do not close their eyes to the plain fact that the brute force which Germany and Austria-Hungary are now using can only be overcome by brute force of the same sort in larger measure." Bearing these things in mind, Dr. Eliot very properly concludes that while the action of the government must be neutral in the best sense, American sympathies and hopes cannot possibly be neutral, for that would be contrary to the basic principles of American liberty.

EXCITING RUNAWAY MONDAY AFTERNOON

An exciting runaway, that had its dangerous features, occurred on William-st. Monday afternoon during the progress of the fire at the G.T. R. station.

Driver Stevens, of the Fare Department, had returned to the fire hall for an extra nozzle, and was returning to the fire via William street south at a lively clip, when a runaway was seen coming north. It happened to be a team of bronchos belonging to T. E. Curvin, butcher. They were travelling at a terrific

clip, minus a driver, and were monopolizing nearly all the pavement in their wild dash. Driver Stevens in order to avoid a collision and also to save pedestrians from serious injury, was obliged to crowd his team close to the curbing. One of the horses fell and was dragged a little distance along the pavement, badly scraping its legs and body. The other horse calked itself and also threw two shoes. Both animals are feeling the effects of their mix-up, but no serious results are anticipated.

No fault can be found with driver Stevens' action in the matter, as he was obliged to hug the curbing in order to avoid a collision or serious injury to citizens. It might be stated that Driver Stevens experienced considerable difficulty in getting through the many automobiles and other vehicles that blocked William-st. south, during the fire. Automobile owners and others should exercise a little judgment, and give the fire team a clear space.

The runaway bronchos were brought to a stand still in front of Horn Bros. mill by Mr. John McCrae.

FAIR FAKERS WERE HEAVILY FINED

Toronto police deal promptly with fortune tellers and other fakirs who ply their vocations at the Exhibition and afterwards at the many fall fairs in the country.

In the Toronto sessions Monday morning Sergt. McKenney of the morality department, demonstrated to Judge Coatsworth the method employed by Harry Cassino, Charles Cohen, John Wilson and Mohammed Hadir in telling fortunes at the Exhibition. A sheet of notepaper was sprayed with a solution from an atomizer, and upon the blank surface of the paper appeared not hieroglyphics, but well written English words.

"It is good advice, anyway," said his Honor, as the paper was passed up to him to read.

The documents were handed out to the curious at the Exhibition for ten cents each, and as there was some reference to the future the men pleaded guilty and were each fined \$10.

Their apparatus was given back to them, but they were warned not to use it in Canada again.

Albert O. Armer and his wife Rose, who would read the palm of the hand and for one dollar foretell the future, each paid \$25. Max Klass, who was charged with them, was discharged.

BIRTHS

TWOMEY—At Camrose, on Wednesday, August 26th, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Twomey, a son. DEYMAN—At Belleville, on Thursday, August 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Deyman, a son.

DON'T ROCK THE BOAT

Remember that Canada's best contributions to the defence of the Empire is to keep hard at work, providing the food and other necessities of life, so keep the wheels going and keep the crops growing.

"Smilets"

FALL IS COMING

We are prepared for it with a complete line of the latest shirts, collars, neckwear. You'll Fall for them.

"There'll soon be a snap in the air"—Better snap up one of these Snappy Fall Overcoats before Jack Frost begins to snap. \$5.00 to \$20.00.

Run over this brand new line of ties and other furnishings. We've got the "Express" style for 25c; 50c and 75c each.

Just the thing to slip on at the first bit of cold in the air. One of these nifty light weight overcoats for early fall, \$10.00 and \$12.00 are sellers.

These nifty light weight overcoats for early fall, \$10.00 and \$12.00 are sellers.

One step through our door and you won't hesitate to trot away in one of our Up-to-the-minute Fall Suits. \$7.50 to \$25.00.

There are styles and styles. Some of them have style. All our styles have real style and it lasts as long as the suit.

MEN'S WEAR—BOYS WEAR.

Come here for your Fall Clothing and Furnishings.

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.

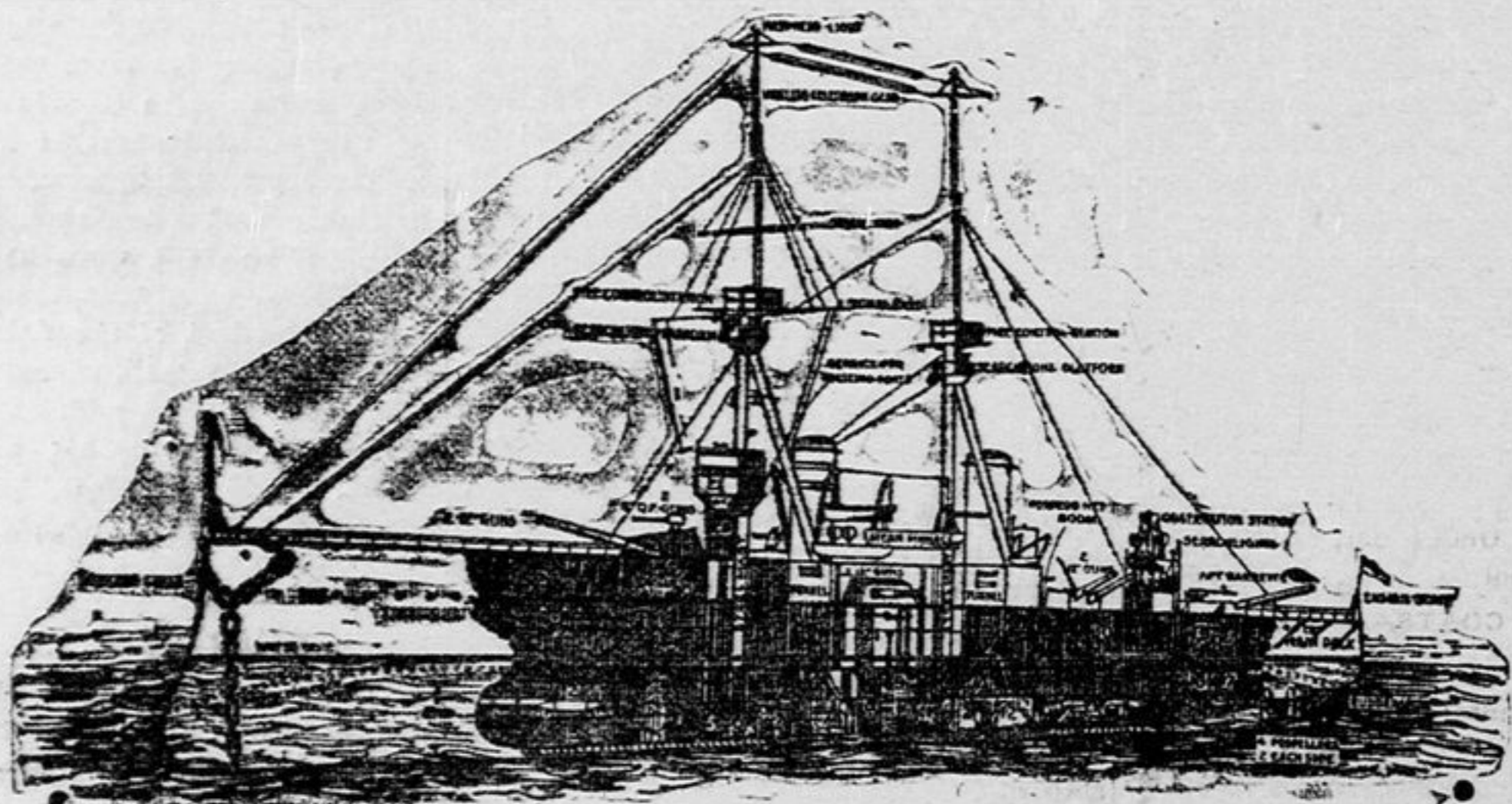
Kid Gloves

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

SEPTEMBER IS A BATTLE MONTH

September seems likely to enhance its reputation as a battle month, for almost every day in it is the anniversary of a fight. On the 2nd Sedan capitulated (1870), and on the same day, 28 years later, Omdurman was fought; Malta became part of our Empire on the 5th, 1800; Sebastopol fell on the 8th, 1855; the 9th, 1513, is the date of Flodden Field; whilst on the 11th, 1709, Malplaquet was won. On September 11, 1857, began the siege of Delhi; on the 18th was fought; in 1882, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; the 19th is this year the 55th anniversary of Policitors, the next day the 60th anniversary of Alma, and the 57th of the fall of Delhi. On Sept. 23, 1803, two days later, Lodi now was relieved, the date of the commencement of the siege of "Marrero" in 1870. The battle of Busaco took place on the 27th, in 1810, and on the 28th, 44 years ago, Strasbourg capitulated. And as a conclusion and climax, Sept. 30 is the 82nd anniversary of the birth of Lord Roberts.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF A BATTLESHIP

- 1 Submerged Torpedo Tubes
2 Submerged Torpedo Flat
3 12-inch Gun Shell Store
4 Hydraulic Shaft
5 Coal Bunker
6 Stoke Hold
7 Boilers
8 Hoist for 12-inch Gun Projectiles
9 Oil Fuel
10 Coal Bunker
11 Stoke Hold
12 Boilers
13 Engine Room
14 Electric Light and Auxiliary Machinery and Fitter's Shop
15 Propeller-Shaft Alley
16 Hoist for Ammunition, 12-inch Guns
17 Submerged Torpedo Flat and Torpedo Stores
18 Mess Deck: Crews Quarters
19 Hydraulic and Hand Power Gear for working Barbettes
20 Mess Deck: Crew's Quarters
21 Engine Room for working Barbettes
22 Hand Power Appliance for working Barbettes
23 Engine Room for working Barbettes
24 Officers Quarters
25 Officers Quarters
26 Conning Tower
27 Chart House and Bridge
28 Upper Signalling Bridge