

PREDICTS AN UPHEAVAL

WHEN THE GERMAN SOLDIERS RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

The Kaiser's People Now Understand the Peril of their Position—Braggards Have Become Monarchs.

writing to the London Standard from Copenhagen, under date of Sept. 5th, Count Rudolf Ehrenberg, says: I have just returned from a trip through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and other large German cities. In spite of the difficulties of transportation and the suspicious reception of foreigners, I was able to observe the condition of the country and the state of the people.

At the outset during the period of general mobilization the whole country resembled an armed camp. Soldiers were everywhere and ordinary railway traffic was suspended to allow their trains to pass. There was much bustle and activity and unbounded optimism prevailed. The troops went singing to the front. No thought but of speedy victory entered the minds of the great mass of the German middle classes.

Now Germany is a land of universal mourning. Black is the predominant color. I walked down Frederichstrasse, in Berlin, and counted in one section sixteen women wearing deep mourning out of nineteen women whom I saw there. The train which conveyed me from the capital to Hamburg was full of weeping women in black. Women in Germany are either desolate or racked by the torture of suspense. Each knock at the front door causes a panic in every household, for it may be the dreadful official message announcing the death or mutilation of a husband, or son or brother.

Germany has called in her last line of reserves and every household almost is directly concerned in the war. In some families all the male members are at the front. The losses have been colossal, and the suppression of public lists by the authorities has not concealed the extent of toll in human lives, which Germany is forced to pay for the Kaiser's policy. For local lists are still published and bad news travels fast, so that a fairly accurate, though probably still incomplete, idea of the number of casualties exists.

I believe I will be within the mark in stating that more than 100,000 German soldiers already have been killed in various battles on the eastern frontier, the western frontier and in Belgium and in France. Heaviest of all have been the casualties in continuing fighting between the Meuse and Charleroi line in the present positions of the forces moving on Paris.

I have passed through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and Cologne, and everywhere was profoundly impressed by the absence of the usual noise of great cities. It sometimes seemed to me like the stillness of a vast cemetery because of the little traffic in the streets.

A Famine Threatens. Horses and motor cars have been commandeered for military service at the front. Cabmen and drivers are with their regiments. There are fewer goods to deliver, for trade in many branches is at a standstill. Tramways and omnibuses continue to run at reduced services in all the German towns, but the great majority of the conductors are women.

Women taxicab drivers have appeared in Berlin, and other towns. Railway booking clerks, signal men crossing watchmen, guards and ticket collectors have all been replaced by women. The postoffices are conducted almost exclusively by women, if too old to go to the front are engaged in patrolling the railway lines, guarding tunnels and bridges and performing other similar military duties on the lines of communication. Many of these women, busy as they are, cannot read their reddened eyes and tear stained cheeks.

Women conduct most of the retail shops, and many of the factories and workshops, are still run by women doctors and women dentists are greatly in demand. In some towns women are acting as scavengers and night watchmen. Nearly all letters throughout the country are delivered by women.

So far as the ordinary life of the community is concerned, Germany is almost deserted. The young men and old, trains are running much as usual on most of the lines, but there are no sleeping cars and dining cars, and trade depression is general.

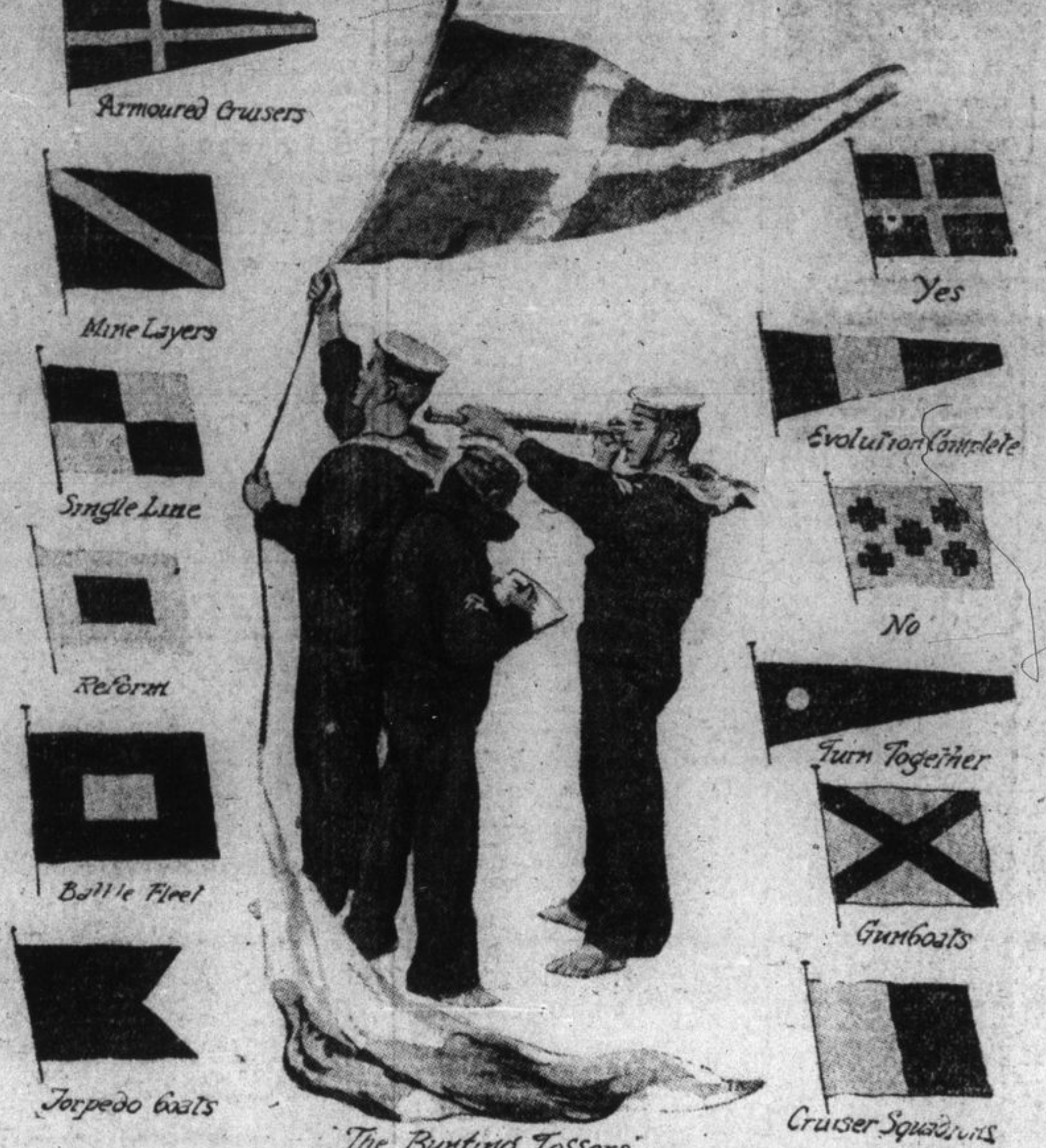
Hundreds of factories have ceased to work and thousands of shops are closed. Those which remain open are not doing one-tenth of the normal business. The number of unemployed is rapidly growing. In all commercial and industrial centres there is a shortage of foods, and drastic official measures have been taken in some districts to husband the supplies.

Apart from the gloom cast over Germany by the loss of her men the spectre of famine and of complete economic disaster looms up before the people. Thousands upon thousands of German merchants are ruined and will have to start life again penniless after the war.

Decans of Conquest. The official classes, the wealthy professors and other classes, are the only ones who are not being aggressively confident. They are the ultimate triumph of Germany against all foes and the establishment of a great German empire shall include Franco-Belgium.

The greater part of Austria and the whole of King George's dominions. These Germans, who include most of the upper professional classes, are especially bitter against England.

The lesser commercial classes are beginning to feel the pinch, and their zeal for war wanes in proportion. The economic consequences are just becoming plain to them, and their feelings are vastly different from the bliant optimism of four weeks ago. These classes were misled



TO keep the fleet together in that machine-like order for which the British navy is famous, the signal staff of every ship must consist of highly skilled men who may not know the word "mistake." The flag-wagger usually takes up his position on a high quarter of the superstructure, and there, by rapid waving from side to side at various angles, can quickly communicate with his brother signallers on other vessels. The flags shown are amongst those which are frequently in use. They vary in color and design according to the class of vessels on which they are used, and according to the light and weather conditions.

When they know all this war will each them, I predict that they will be in the forefront of the revolutionary forces that surely will meace imperial autocracy after peace is restored. Socialist workmen, through their newspapers, reveal a strong undercurrent of criticism aimed apparently at patriotic protestations.

The socialist journalists of Germany are experts in implying addition in cleverly writing articles, which, nevertheless, keep within the limits of the law. In the last four weeks many of them have been writing anti-militarist articles under the guise of patriotic appeals. Their comments reveal a differentiation between Germany's war against Russia and Germany's war against Belgium, France and England.

Their device to the working man to defend his country zealously against the Russian rings true, but there is opposition to attacks on the western countries.

Upheaval Prophesied. When the German soldiers return home and tell the story of the outrages there will be a terrible upheaval against the theory of "kano-fauter," which really is the foundation of the whole military system of the country. Experts of the German general staff regard the common soldier as fodder for enemy cannon, as the phrase goes. The life of the faithful German private only exists to be ruthlessly sacrificed in order to practice the theories of the military leaders.

This has been clear enough in all the battles of the campaign and the German troops themselves must fully realize by this time.

The survivors will be blood-thirsty revolutionists when they reach home, and many of us, who know the latent strength of the German movement, will not be surprised if the Kaiser and his principal advisers are hanged on the lamp posts of Unter Den Linden at the end of the campaign.

It is only in the last few days that Germany understood anything of the peril of her position. Previous German official communications were the only source of news of the war and there was universal jubilation but when the refugees from the last Prussia began to arrive and read the news of the invaders' advance in the east, and since the truth about the casualties in Belgium and France began to filter through faces that were bright have become gloomy and braggards become mourners.

The stillness of Hamburg and Bremen is most impressive. Those sea ports are almost idle. Their enormous overseas trade is crippled because the financial results of the war, as it affects the prosperity of the Germans.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local means, proved that it was a constitutional disease. It is now established that it is a constitutional disease and that it can be cured by a constitutional treatment.

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NOTHING ON HIS MIND

"I am worried about Jonas," said Mrs. Henderson to her next door neighbor, Mrs. Collins.

"Why, what's the matter with him? I thought he was looking unusually well. Doesn't he eat or sleep well?" solicitously asked her friend.

"Oh, yes; there's nothing the matter with his eating or sleeping," replied his wife; "but somehow he does not look right at me, and he is that quiet that I feel as though there had been a funeral in the house."

"Do you think he has anything on his mind?" dropping her voice mysteriously.

"Why should he have anything on his mind?" asked Mrs. Henderson sharply, and sure enough, when the properly snubbed Mrs. Collins thought it over, there were few people who should have as little cause for worry as Jonas Henderson. The Henderson farm was by all odds the best in that community of prosperous dairy farms.

Mrs. Henderson was a very smart woman and the best cook that a man could have to put tempt his wits before him three times a day; the Henderson children were models of well-dressed well-mannered Canadian children, and the Henderson home was a well-furnished dairy place.

Matters did not improve in the next few days and Jonas spent more time than usual in the city, always spring his wife when she made anxious inquiries that everything was "all right."

Then came the Saturday before the first of April, and Jonas came to the city for his usual trip to the city, and dressed himself with unusual care, and polished the wagon until it shone in the bright spring sunlight. He waved goodbye to his wife as she stood in the doorway, and when he turned again he waved once more before a bend in the road.

"I almost wish I had gone with him. He doesn't act right," and all sorts of queer notions and mysterious disappearances from their homes had been in Mrs. Henderson's mind.

At 4 o'clock she left her sewing to prepare an especially good supper. At a quarter past 5 she took up her station again at the sitting room window to watch for Jonas. At 6 she heard the familiar rattle of the carriage over the covered bridge, and a few seconds later it came into view. Jonas was listlessly holding the reins and had the "don't care" look of a man who had failed in something. When he saw his wife he smiled a sickly smile, and waved his hand, then drove to the barn.

"Pretty soon her husband came into the room. She could stand it no longer, and going over to him she put her arms about his neck and drew his face toward her. "I know that something is the matter. You never act as if you were before in all the years we have been married. If you don't tell me what is bothering you I shall never know another peaceful minute."

before that a club composed of men much younger than himself and he had heard a good deal about the dancing parties they attended and the general good times they had, and the wild idea entered his head that he had been cheated out of a good deal of pleasure in his younger days, and he would make up for it then.

Being blessed with a pretty good imagination, Mrs. Henderson could figure out what sort of a time her husband had had learning or trying to learn, the new dance steps at the private dancing school he had gone to in the city. Also, being blessed with a strong sense of humor she let Jonas off much easier than some general might think. When he had finished his explanation he was astonished to find his wife laughing so hard that the tears rolled down her plump cheeks.

"Of course, mother, I meant for you to learn, too, as soon as I had learned, and then we could go around and have some good times to make up for what we couldn't have when we were younger."

Further information supplied his wife with a vision of herself, a short, plump little figure beside her tall, lanky husband whirling around in a waltz, or perhaps trying the fascinating tango, and the thought overcame her again. When she finally got her breath she gave her astonished husband a smacking kiss, and assured him if he had nothing worse to conceal she would forgive him "this once."

"Say, mother, but you're a 'good sport,' all right, and I brought you home a little trinket," and he placed in her hand a little jeweler's box. When she opened it a very pretty pendant met her view. She accepted the peace offering, and then they sat down to the bountiful meal. Jonas ate with a relish and a happy face that showed there was indeed nothing on his mind and that the latest for dancing knowledge had left him for good.—Peterborough Evening Examiner.

ONTARIO FAIR DATES

Table listing dates of fairs in Eastern Ontario: Almonte (Sept. 22-24), Arden (Oct. 6), Bancroft (Oct. 1-2), Bowmanville (Sept. 15-16), Brockville (Aug. 30, Sept. 2), Centreville (Sept. 12), Cobourg (Sept. 22-23), Cornwall (Sept. 3-5), Delta (Sept. 27-28), Demorestville (Oct. 10), Frankville (Sept. 24-25), Harrowsmith (Sept. 10-11), Inverary (Sept. 9), Kempsville (Sept. 24-25), Kingston (Sept. 30 Oct. 1), Lanark (Sept. 10-11), Lansdowne (Sept. 17-18), Lombardy (Sept. 12-13), London (Western Fair) (Sept. 11-19), Lyndhurst (Sept. 15-16), Maberly (Sept. 29-30), Merrickville (Oct. 6-7), Morrisburg (Sept. 17-18), Napanee (Sept. 17-18), Newboro (Sept. 22-23), Newington (Sept. 15-16), Odessa (Oct. 2), Oshawa (Sept. 14-16), Ottawa (Central Canada) (Sept. 11-19), Parham (Sept. 22-23), Perth (Sept. 2-4), Peterboro (Sept. 17-19), Picton (Sept. 22-24), Prescott (Aug. 25-27), Renfrew (Sept. 29, Oct. 1), Shannonsville (Sept. 19), Stirling (Sept. 29), Stratford (Sept. 24-25), Tamworth (Sept. 10), Tiverton (Oct. 6), Toronto (Can. Nat.) (Aug. 28-Sept. 4), Tweed A. (Sept. 30 Oct. 1), Wolfe Island (Sept. 22-23).

FINANCIAL MATTERS

MATURITIES NEXT YEAR WILL BE VERY HEAVY.

American Railroads Must Arrange \$550,000,000 Financing by End of Next Year.

New York, Sept. 9.—It has been calculated that railroad securities, exclusive of equipment trust issues, maturing in 1915, and aggregate \$452,500,000. This compares with \$380,000,000 similar maturities this year and with a still smaller amount in 1913. If maturing equipment securities are added for next year the total is close to the half billion mark. Total maturities between the present time and the end of 1915 are over \$550,000,000. More one-year notes may be sold before the end of this year, and this increases the total maturities for next year.

Railroad maturities to be met before the end of the current year total over \$37,000,000. Over half of these maturities, about \$19,000,000, are of the New York Central system. Next year, by May 15, New York Central system has \$76,000,000 more short-term notes maturing. This makes a total of \$95,000,000 notes of that system maturing in the next nine months. Maturities of the New York Central are the largest of the American railroads. Next in order comes the Pennsylvania railroad.

Fox Company Pays Big Dividend. Montreal, Sept. 9.—The announcement is made by the R. J. McNeil Black and Silver Fox company that the season's profits warrants a dividend payable Sept. 15th next of one hundred per cent. on the basis of the profits to be realized and illustrated the island's slogan: "P. E. I. per capita is the richest island in the world."

A Good Statement. Montreal, Sept. 9.—The annual statement of the Laurentide Co., limited, presented at the annual meeting showed for the year ended June 30th last, net profits available for dividend of \$730,774. That compares with \$758,845 for the previous year, a decrease of \$27,311, but in view of the general business depression the directors regarded the results as "most satisfactory."

50 Per Cent. Dividend. Montreal, Sept. 9.—The Ross Realty Co., limited, sales agent for the Midland Park Land Co., on Sept. 1st paid a dividend of fifty per cent. for the quarter ending August 31st. This makes a total of 138 per cent. in dividends paid by this company since Jan. 1st.

Public Utilities' Gain. New York, Sept. 9.—Returns received by the Electrical World from seventy-three central station companies for June, operating in the Atlantic states, show an income growth of 5.8 per cent. during June, 1914, over June, 1913. The fifteen New York state companies showed an increase in gross of 2.6 per cent. for June over 1913. All showed increased earnings and but one company showed decreased output.

War Hits Canada Cement. Montreal, Sept. 9.—Although operations at the mills of the Canada Cement company have not been curtailed, it was stated by W. P. Jones, the general manager, that a sharp falling off in orders had been noticed since the declaration of war. Mr. Jones said that it was the management's intention to keep the operations of the plants at their present capacity as long as possible but he also stated that the present output was more than there was call for and that a surplus production was being stored at all warehouses. As soon as the warehouses were filled it would be impossible to continue operations at the present rate, when steps would be taken to shorten the working hours.

At Pleasant Valley. Pleasant Valley, Sept. 7.—School has re-opened with Miss Gallagher, Portland, in command. Mrs. Edward Gentry, Miss Misses Oriole and Helen Kerr visited at Thomas Bradford's. Mrs. Horton, Bowmanville, Mrs. Walker Deseronto and Mrs. Keir, Petworth, visited their sister, Mrs. Stanley Sigworth, Messrs. James Matheson, G. Whitty and Silas Boyce are attending Sydneyham high school. Mr. and Mrs. George Barr paid a visit to friends at Burridge and Fermooy. Mrs. M. Cowdy is at Elmer Hughes. Miss Irene Whitty has returned from visiting friends at Hartington. Miss Violet Sigworth is attending Sydneyham high school. Miss Mamie Wilkins, graduate nurse, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. B. Sigworth. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bews and E. Hughes, Mr. George Barr and Miss Barr at E. Townsend's, Harrowsmith; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snyder, Wilton, Toronto, visiting Mrs. S. Sigworth; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hughes, at Odessa; Miss Lillian Ellerbeck spent a few days with Barker friends; Mr. and Mrs. John Moore at E. Whitty's; Mrs. D. B. Sigworth and little Miss Phyllis with Verona friends, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Sudbury and Mrs. E. Townsend at G. Barr's, Arthur Ashley, Bethel, called at G. Hughes; Miss Flo King and brother, Cornell, Toronto, the guests of Miss Violet and Master Clinton Sigworth; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ellerbeck at M. N. Bradford's; Mr. and Mrs. Cobalt at E. Hughes.

A Confidential Communication. "Who painted that wonderful old picture?" asked the visitor. "Let me tell you a secret," replied Mr. Cumson. "If I had spent my life learning to pronounce the names of all these great artists I'd never have made money enough to buy their pictures."—Washington Star.

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