

**Killed, not by Bullets, but by  
Bullets**

'A bloody battle,' the newspapers say. 'Twenty-five thousand killed and wounded and missing.' But no paper tells of 25,000 women who back home, are killed and wounded, not by bullets but by the news. For 25,000 of them there will be no more sunrise. The thousands of mothers will be left to struggle heartsick through life with fatherless children; thousands of sisters will be left unprotected and thousands of wives, some of them young wives, some of them married on the day the troops marched away, will mourn the void in their lives which time can never fill.

The new taffetas are not the least bit stiff, out fall in droopy, heavy silk folds.

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 treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney, & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Plot Of The Germans Failed**

Paris, Sept. 22.—King Albert of the Belgians escaped capture by Germans recently only by shooting the chauffeur who was driving him rapidly toward the German lines, according to the newspaper Progress Die Nord, published in Lille. Describing the narrow escape to the King, the paper declares the incident occurred while His Majesty was making a tour of inspection of the Belgian forts. He noticed that his chauffeur was taking him near the German lines, and ordered him to stop. Instead, the chauffeur put on full speed and headed for the enemy. King Albert drew his revolver and shot the chauffeur dead. Papers were found on his body showing that the Germans had promised him \$200,000 if he was successful in delivering the King into their hands.

**Hyomei**

**The Breatheable Remedy for  
Catarrh**

The rational way to combat Catarrh is the Hyomei way, viz: by breathing. Scientists for years have been agreed on this point but failed to get an antiseptic strong enough to kill catarrh germs and not destroy the tissues of the membrane at the same time, until the discovery of Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me).

Hyomei is the most powerful yet healing antiseptic known. Breathe it through the inhaler over the inflamed and germ-ridden membrane four or five times a day, and in a few days the germs will disappear.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including the inhaler, costs \$1.00 and extra bottles, if afterwards needed, cost but 50 cents. Obtainable from your druggist or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Hyomei is guaranteed to cure asthma, croup, sore throat, coughs, colds or grip or refund your money back. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Mair.

**British Troops  
Score Again**

London, Sept. 23.—Nine miles of trenches filled with unburied dead were the fruits of yesterday's fighting by the British troops now making up the allied left wing. They were taken, according to reports received from several sources unofficially, but well authenticated, in a successful turning movement between the district just south of St. Quentin and Peronne. For hours before the British charged the line the artillery shelled the German position. The range was deadly. From aeroplanes that flew low, defying the skill of German bullets, the range was given, and the shell burst like deadly hail directly over the top of the great line of parallel trenches jammed with German troops waiting for orders to charge the British line. Twice they essayed to do so, but the British fire was so accurate, so deadly, that they finally had to crawl back to the shelter of the earthworks. When the British finally charged there was hardly a single unwounded German left in the lines. Thousands were dead. The wounded and the dead were so mixed that it was hard to rescue those who yet had a chance to recover, but the movement had been a complete success from the British viewpoint, and the position marks the first real ground gained against the enemy. From these trenches it will be possible to check any further attempt to push southwest, and it gives the British a strategic position on the hills that command the roads from Peronne to Gonnecourt and on to Cambrai where the British suffered so severely three weeks ago, and from Peronne to St. Quentin, north toward Bullicourt and north by east toward Guise. It is believed that as a result of this success the British will now be able to push the Germans entirely from the Lake of St. Quentin and occupy that village. It is considered certain that the main German forces have already left it, as the unofficial reports place the British advance guards in that city's suburbs.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Despite all efforts on the part of the Germans to lift the pressure on their right wing the allies' turning movement continues. Official information received at military headquarters today emphasized this fact. The British and French columns continue to force the Germans backward all along the line occupied by Gen. von Kluck. Reports received this morning stated without qualification that the German right had been turned, and that the allies were assaulting in force in an effort to divide the army and cut off its move southerly. On the German centre it is stated the lines still hold. The southward movement of the enemy has been checked, although they still continue to attempt to break through the French line, now strongly reinforced. The German left is very active. Strong reinforcements have been sent into action, and they are operating well within the Lorraine frontier.

London, Sept. 23.—The correspondent of the Times at Bordeaux has this to say of the big battle that is being waged in France.

'The battle from the Aisne to the Woevre progresses slowly but

methodically in favor of the allies. Both sides have been engaged the last few days in sending reinforcements and assembling new forces on the firing line. As the reinforcements reached the front, the activity of both armies in the Woevre district on the right of the allies' position increases.

'The prediction of the staff on both sides for decisive action on the allies' left must not divert attention from the allies' right, which, in the present battle, constitutes an all important bulwark. The operations in Woevre have been more or less at a standstill for some time, as the guns were stuck fast in the clay and innumerable rivulets overflowed and made large tracts of the country impassable for the movement of large bodies of troops. Now the armies are again moving and the Germans are desperately trying to break the strong natural defences of the Meuse heights in order to paralyze the allies' plans in the centre.

'The plains of the Woevre, the scene of the present effort, were made for a battle, and the Meuse heights, with their steep escarpment and strengthened by forts, form a barrier of prodigious strength. The Northern Woevre lakes are dotted among the screen forests and a range of steep hills, crowned with forest, rises above a midst of the country. The enemy is making desperate efforts to dislodge the French from their natural fortress, which commands an immense sweep of country. In the distance are the heights of Pont-a-Mousson and Metz and the old battlefields of Gavelotte and St. Pivras.

**Heavy Fighting in Progress.**

London, Sept. 23.—The Amiens correspondent of the Times telegraphs that heavy fighting is in progress not many miles southeast of Amiens. He says:—

It is the beginning of a decisive phase of the battle of the Aisne. Upon the issue of this fighting depends the continued occupation of French soil by the German invaders or of their retreat to strongly entrenched positions which have been prepared for them on the Somme. Since the Germans evacuated Amiens a week ago, the town had become an important centre for French military operations. Though the Amiens district is well served with railways, it is the highways that count now, as the railway bridges have for the most part been blown up and not yet repaired.

'The Enemy occupied Douai yesterday morning and seized a railway station on the line connecting Douai with Valenciennes. It appears, therefore, that the Germans are alive to the necessity of protecting their lines of communications to Mons, Belgium, where, I hear, the headquarters of the field army have been established. Thus the German line has been extended north from Cambrai, which has been occupied in force. On Saturday and Sunday there was great military activity in Amiens. The nervous tension was extraordinary in expectation of some important development along the fighting line. When we awoke this morning, the streets were strangely silent and empty and very few soldiers were left in the town, the majority having hurried away to their post to the southeast. We learned that a great battle had taken

**"Salada" contains no Stems,  
Bark, Twigs or Dust—  
All Pure, Virgin Tea Leaves—**

**"SALADA"**

M 206

Black or Sealed Packets only.  
Mixed } 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c Per Pound

**No Higher—No Lower**

gun in that direction, and it was rumored that the German troops had advanced as far as Montdidier. Every road out of Amiens was barred by pickets, no person being allowed to pass without military authority.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Wounded soldiers who are commencing to arrive here from the region of Craonne, describe the battles there on Sunday and Monday as having been deadly for the Germans, who they say, were sacrificed with no apparent reason by their officers. Though pushed back with great slaughter, some of the wounded say, the Germans returned again and again, only to be mowed down by the French. One entire regiment, it was declared, was wiped out, and when the French took possession of the field they found 1,000 wounded left by the Germans. Trenches that had been carefully prepared for resistance of the allies' advance were filled with dead. A superior officer among the wounded estimated the German loss in this engagement alone at 7,000.

Very little had been seen recently by the wounded men of the German cavalry, and it was their opinion that this branch of the service was being compelled to act as infantry since, they said, three-fourths of their horses had succumbed, owing to the long and unceasing reconnaissances of the last seven weeks, during which the animals often lacked proper food. The British and French horsemen, on the other hand, according to the soldiers, are well supplied with remounts.

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 23.—News from the front in France is still of the most meagre description. It is emphatically denied, however, that the Germans have been forced to give at any single point. In the victory of Rheims, it is stated, the Germans have driven the French from their outlying trenches, which are now held by the Germans.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The weather continues excessively cold for this season of the year, and is causing much anxiety for the comfort of the soldiers in the trenches and camps. Associations are being formed to hasten the manufacture of heavy knitted articles and sleeping sacks, similar to those used by Arctic explorers, for use by the troops at the front.

'Too Communicative.'

An amusing instance of the thoroughness of the German censor was shown by a letter received the other day by a woman whose husband, an American business

man, is temporarily detained in Berlin.

The envelope was addressed in her husband's handwriting and was stamped with the censor's official seal. Inside the envelope was a slip of paper on which was scrawled in a queer looking foreign script:

'Your husband, madam, is well, but too communicative.'

**Germans Are Worse  
Than Turks In Greece**

(New York World.)

Rheims Cathedral was already old, as America reckons years, when by the heroism of Joan of Arc the worthless Charles VII. was there consecrated with the sacred oil of Clovis. Not many churches in Europe exceed it in dimensions; none of those that remain surpasses it in beauty and interest as a harmonious whole: It contained tapestries of the time of Francis I, priceless paintings, carvings, vestments. Few shrines now left to Christendom have greater claims to veneration. It did not belong to France. It belonged to the world.

For seven hundred years the cathedral stood scathless, though "military necessity" again and again scourged the town. Henry IV. spared it after Ivry, though Rheims had joined the League. It outlived the iconoclasts of the French Revolution and the excesses of the invading allies. The Germans who in 1870 occupied the town and exacted a ransom spared its ancient buildings.

The venetians who bombarded the Parthenon in 1687 had a better excuse, besides that of ignorance and times less "civilized" than the Germans who have levelled this ancient shrine. For the Turks had fortified the Acropolis; the greatest damage was done to the Parthenon by the explosion of a powder magazine within its walls. There was no powder magazine in Rheims Cathedral; only a few wounded men, and a Red Cross flag to mark their place. The changing fashions of warfare had placed the defenses of the city five miles away from its civic centre. If reports are true, Prussian militarism has surpassed in vandalism the record of centuries. Since the ruin of the Parthenon no like deed has affronted the world as does this; and of the Parthenon the grandeur remains.

It is said in Berlin that the bombardment of Rheims was unavoidable, but that orders were given to spare the Cathedral. It will be well for the German reputation if this can be shown to have been the case. If such orders were given, there should be a court-martial for the commander who disobeyed; and the wildest publicity for its testimony, its findings and its sentence. But that will not undo what has been done. Nothing that the Kaiser or Germany can ever do will re-erect the glory of seven centuries, the perfect masterpiece of early Gothic art.

**RAZORS FOR SALE.**

I wish to announce that I have just received a large stock of first class razors, FULLY GUARANTEED. I also pay a good price for old razors, and hone any razor for Twenty-five Cents.

CLARENCE HAMILTON at Mrs. A. F. Winlow's Hair Dressing Parlors, Regent St. Woodstock.