

**Germany's Defender  
Across the Border.**

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States has come perilously near to becoming the fighting stock of the country to the south. His speeches in defence to the German attitude in the war, and his declarations regarding Canada, has simply created scorn and a sneer. He is the purveyor in chief of the lying wireless messages which come from Germany via the Sayville station on Long Island.

**HOW'S THIS**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known the F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Some of the Things That  
Soldiers Need.**

Writing of the needs of the troops an English Worker, after enumerating several things which the "boys" themselves mentioned, says "Socks are needed. They wear through so quickly on the march, and our brave fellows suffer terribly with their feet. They like to soap their socks, but they can't get hold of a bit of soap. So, please with every pair of socks send a cake of soap and a packet of boracic acid powder for dusting. They don't use vaselin, they tell me, for it softens the feet, but they like to have vaseline to ease chafing in other parts. Sleeping helmets, mufflers and body-belts as many as ever you can send, they ask for, the nights are bitterly cold, and the service overcoat and top-coat, too, are often left behind in hurried obedience to an order to march. 'In the morning were like men with an ague,' they say.

"Don't send playing-cards. No time for the mat the front," is the unanimous answer. 'Any time we can snatch we want for sleep—our biggest average is two hours. You could sleep on your head pretty nearly when its nothing but fighting and marching, marching and fighting.

'Shirts are badly wanted. What they are supplied with they often lose in sudden moves and emergencies. If plenty of these comforts are sent to the military base the men can get renewals as they pass through any base, their own or that of another division. One man told me of a shirt he had on from August 4th till September 5th, while he toiled ceaselessly each day. If I'd had another,' he said, 'I could have washed it when we did sight water, which wasn't too often!'

'Peppermints they like, but not so much as chocolas.

'Chocolates are the troops' favorite,' said one. Queen Victoria wasn't a bad judge; I've got the tin yet that she sent out to South Africa.' This man had served two years and six weeks in the South African war, had been in the Jamaica earthquake, had his ankle

crushed in France, and still hadn't seen enough of the good things. He was all impatience to be back in the fighting line.

'These requests from the fighting boys themselves are very helpful. Committees are tremendously in earnest, I know, but though glad of our guidance, we like to have a word from Mr. Thomas Atkins himself to make it easier for us to give him, as far as possible, what he really wants.'

**Russia To Fight Through Winter**

London, Oct. 31.—The Standard's correspondent telegraphs from Petrograd that he has good authority for stating that the Russian army will not go into winter quarters, but will pursue the campaign without a break, no matter what the weather may be.

Poland and East Prussia may be cold in the winter, the correspondent says, but their climate is mild as compared with some parts of Russia, and the Russian army, after its experiences in the winter campaign against Japan, has no fear of being unduly hampered by weather in its present operations.

**New German Army  
Put At 580,000**

London, Nov. 2.—The Standard's Paris correspondent wires under Sunday's date:

"Information reaching here shows that the recently raised new German army has a total strength of 380,000 men, and is made up almost entirely by the calling out of the recruits of 1915. The remainder are volunteers of all ages.

'This army has been divided into twelve corps and will be used as follows: Six corps for service in Belgium and France, two to form a reserve force to be stationed around Strassburg, and the other four to be employed in a special effort to take Verdun.'

**He is Unchangeable.**

(London Chronicle)

The Prussian of 1914 is very like the Prussian of 1815. There were two things upon which Blucher was determined when he entered Paris after Waterloo—to blow up the Pont d'Iena and to exact from the city an indemnity of a hundred million francs. His first attempt on the bridge failed because, for some reason, the mine would not explode. Then Talleyrand protested and Blucher replied that he only hoped Talleyrand would be standing on the bridge when it blew up. Louis XVIII. threatened to go and stand on it himself if Blucher persisted in his intention. Blucher's second attempt resulted only in damage to one of the piles and the drawing of a Prussian soldier. Then Wellington intervened and there was no blowing up and no indemnity, and Blucher stayed sulking at St. Cloud.

Wellington found reason to complain of the conduct of the Prussians when they were acting with him against the French in 1815. The Prussian Army started with double my force,' he told Palmerston, but by the time they reached Paris, I was as strong as they were, though I had received no reinforcements, and they had not lost any great number in battle. I brought 60,000 to Paris, and they no more. The system of in-

dividual plunder proved the destruction of the Prussian Army, and their discipline was so relaxed that their numbers rapidly diminished.

Palmerston adds that on the march to Paris Blucher's army crossed the line that Wellington meant to take they having not been fore him while he halted to take Cambrai. He advanced through a tract of country which the Prussians had actually been starved out of, and yet he found no difficulty in obtaining supplies. The inhabitants who had deserted their villages at the approach of the Prussians returned the moment our troops came up, and confidence being restored, provisions followed of course."

**Germany must be  
Humiliated.**

Stafford, England Oct. 26.—The serious time of the war, said Lord Charles Beresford in a speech here tonight, would begin when the Germans were forced over the frontier and were in their country, with their own base of supplies. This was not going to be a short war, Lord Charles added. It would take more than six months or a year to put Emperor William on his back. Nobody knew what would happen in the great naval battle in which modern instruments of warfare were used, Lord Charles continued. The element of luck would come into play, but luck or no luck, Germany, he declared, must be humbled and humiliated. "She must lose the whole of her fleet," Lord Charles concluded, "give up the Kiel canal and her colonies; her forts must be demolished, and the Krupp works razed to the ground."

**The Smell Of A Half-Million  
Unbathed Men.**

In the November American Magazine Will Irwin, special war correspondent sent to Europe by that publication, describes his personal experiences particularly in Belgium. He was in Brussels and had a pass through the German lines, and he also witnessed the final destruction of Louvain. After describing the German army as it occupied Brussels, he speaks of the army as a "gray machine of death—earth, air and sky." The transport wagons were gray, the uniforms of the soldiers were gray, the motorcycles, airplanes and baggage wagons were gray. Mr. Irwin adds:

"And over it all, lay a smell of which I have never heard mention in any book on war—the smell of a half million unbathed men, the stench of a menagerie raised to the nth power of stench. That smell lay for days over every town through which the Germans passed."

**What A Bargain!**

What the Kaiser offers to France is that he will grant her peace if she accept all her losses to be paid for by the return of some parts of Alsace and Lorraine. He would also retire from what portion of Belgium is of no use to him strategically, holding the major portion of it, including seaports. France is thus asked to desert the Belgians whose independence she guaranteed, now that they have rendered her the unspeakable service of holding the invader back so long. William is about to have himself proclaimed as "Emperor of Belgium, the happy Reichsland," which word means, imperial possession, with no rights. And the French are to consent to having him with his domineering armament in future for practically an immediate neighbor. France

is likewise asked to desert Great Britain which stepped forward to her aid when invaded, and without whose aid she would now be conquered. She is being told that it is this Britain who is fighting for her that is her real enemy, and that it is to her interest to side against her. She is also to tear up her treaty with Russia in fulfillment of which she went to war, as well as the treaty made since the war began that no member of the allies would make a separate treaty of peace. She is in fact to put her soul under the beel of Germany. There is nothing in all this that the emperor need be ashamed of, as it is altogether in accord with what the world already knows of him. But what is strange is that he should think other nations so lost both to sense and to honor.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

**St John Man Hears Of  
German Atrocities**

Corp. W. L. Wilson, of the 12th Battalion 1st Canadian Contingent, writing to his brother, Mr. T. L. Wilson, Chesley street, from Salisbury Plains, Eng., mentioned several items of interest. He stated that one of the boys on his ship, while they were crossing the ocean, fell and broke his shoulder blade. He also states that a few of the boys (presumably Canadians) who were at the front, were captured by the Germans, who cut the cords in their wrists, thus making the right arm useless. He also mentions that two nurses, who were overtaken by the Germans, had their breasts cut badly and then let go. They are, he said, in one of the English hospitals. He also narrates a story of how a German passing through one of the captured Belgian cities, pierced a small baby with a bayonet and stuck the dead body in a window. He paid a glowing tribute to the Y.M.C.A. officials, whom he claims are doing all in their power to make things interesting and agreeable for all the troops at Salisbury training camp.—St. John Globe.

**Don't Waste Time Talking.**

Thomas A. Edison, finding himself short of carbolic acid by reason of the war, proceeds to build the machinery necessary to make his own synthetically from benzol. Edison says we can make many things in the chemical line if we will act and not waste time talking. War to Edison is only an incentive to create another \$8,000,000,000 of wealth for this country. And his commission, while it will bulk large, will be an insignificant percentage of the whole.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**Restrict Thames River  
Navigation.**

London, October 27.—To frustrate the attempt of hostile craft to reach London, further channels in the Thames, several of which previously had been closed, were banned today by order of the British Admiralty, till further notice. Within certain limits vessels at anchor in the river must not show lights between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

**1,500,000 Under Arms in Britain.**

The British army on rolls and drilling in the United Kingdom, now amounts to approximately one and a half million men. Of this total about 800,000 men belong to what is termed 'Kitchener's Army'—men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve three years, or for the duration of the war. About 600,000 belong to the territorials, while the remainder are enrolled with the special reserves, so called, or with the regular army, and have seen service previously.

Lord Kitchener, the British war secretary, seems to be pretty effective in stopping strikes. A great British biscuit factory was working day and night turning out biscuits for the Army. In order to do enough work, it had to call in non-union men.

Some of the union men did not like this, and a walking delegate came around to order the union men to strike. Kitchener told him that every man as he walked out of the factory would be shot and that the walking delegate himself, who was making the trouble, would be among them. The strike, needless to say failed to materialize.—Fort Fairfield Review.

**German Casualties Are  
Stupendous.**

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The German casualty list for the past week amounts to 65,000, it was announced today. The total to date is about 420,000.

**Bold Adventure of English  
Women**

On the Belgian Frontier, Nov. 2.—The wife of a very well-known English officer has just made an adventurous tour afoot behind the German lines in the disguise of a Flemish peasant woman. She stained her face with a strong infusion of coffee and carried a market basket.

This woman describes Bruges as a city of supreme sadness, gloom, desolation and pain. Wounded Germans are everywhere wandering aimlessly through the streets and are apparently uncared for. Motor cars, vans and all manner of vehicles are used to hurry the wounded out of town.

The hospital organization, this woman says, seems to be at sixes and sevens. Large numbers of the less severe cases are left to take care of themselves.

The revelry that has marked the conduct of German soldiers in other towns is totally absent in Bruges. Soldiers are moving in and out in a constant procession. They all look anxious, tired and harassed as though some dark fate was hanging over them. They are constantly looking behind them. There is no hilarious foregathering at the cafes, no drinking no uproariousness. Everything is strangely, almost uncannily, quiet.

"I saw strings of barges moving out," said the official's wife. "They were filled with marines, guns and ammunition. The men were all splendidly fit and well trained and, he retreat, for such undoubtedly it was, was performed smoothly and rapidly."

**Import Regulations Respect  
Nursery Stock.**

All persons importing trees, shrubs and other plants, collectively known as "nursery stock" into Canada are required to observe the Regulations of the Dominion Department of Agriculture which govern such importations. These Regulations, passed under The Destructive Insect and Pest Act, prescribe the conditions under which plants may be imported; special conditions are attached to certain classes of plants, some classes are subject to inspection, others to fumigation. In order that all importers may learn what are the conditions governing the importation of trees and plants into Canada, a Circular entitled "Instructions to importers of trees, plants and other Nursery Stock into Canada" has been published as Entomological Circular No. 4 by the Department of Agriculture and all persons wishing to import plants into Canada should apply to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of this circular which will be sent free to all applicants.