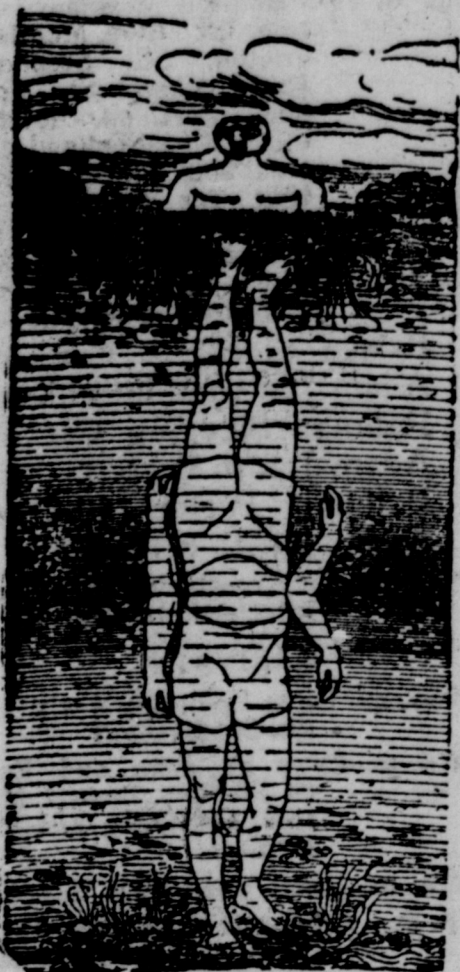


THE OCEAN'S DEPTHS EXPLORED BY FILM

Famous French Scientist, Master of "Oceanography," Takes Parisians on Weird "Trip"

The marvels of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"—that famous fancy of submarine adventure—are far surpassed in reality, as has just been shown by a scientific "expedition" into the deepest abysses of the Atlantic ocean! M. Louis Joubin, famous French scientist, after years of research, practically "conducted" Parisians on a wonderful voyage from continent to continent in the eternal calm that lies three miles deep under the Atlantic billows. The "trip," however, was really taken at the Oceanographic Institute in Paris—taken by means of moving pictures and lectures on what the floor of the sea looks like.

M. Joubin pretended to lead his hearers down into the ocean from the coast of France. They were shown



How a man would look if we viewed him under the sea

by films not only fish and plants that have long been familiar to science—but they also made astonishing discoveries as to the way objects appear to a human eye submerged under water. Due to the bending of rays of light when they enter the water and the reflection of rays from the underside of the surface back towards the bottom, it is difficult, Joubin proved to them, to tell the location of the head of a man walking on the bottom, and a double image was produced which was very confusing, as the accompanying sketch shows.

After crossing the "sidewalk" or comparatively shallow ledge around the coast, the explorers "plunged" suddenly into the abyss. Three solid miles of black salt water rolled over their heads! The freak fish that inhabit those mysterious realms carry their own search-lights—little, phosphorescent lamps—about them to illumine the blackness of their native sea. And the floor of the ocean itself is lit up with a pale glow sent out by the thousands of minute animals which cling to it. The ocean floor is covered with gray mud, encrusted with the shells of uncounted millions of tiny animals. The temperature of the ocean depths is so frigid that the bodies of fish that have died in upper layers of the ocean and have fallen to the bottom do not rot, but gradually dissolve, forming a gruesome slime. This many of the sea-beasts eat.

The air that they breathe is also obtained in a curious way. The waters of the ocean near the north pole are naturally very cold, and cold water is heavy and tends to sink. As it sinks, the warmer water from the tropics flows northward along the surface of the sea and takes its place. But cold water has a tendency to absorb oxygen in great abundance. And so this cold water which sinks to the bottom of the ocean is heavily charged with oxygen. There it forms a current flowing southward to replace the surface water of the tropics which—in the Gulf Stream—is drawn northward as above described.

This deep-sea current, Mr. Joubin's explorers found, is divided in two streams by a great submarine mountain range which extends north and south through the center of the Atlantic. After crossing this range the



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"explorers" visited Nares Deep between the Bermudas and West Indies where the water is five miles deep; thence they gradually ascended to the shore line of North America.

When making roly-poly sprinkle a few bread crumbs over the paste before the jam is spread. This will prevent the jam boiling out.

A cup of moderately strong tea, in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused, will frequently cure a nervous headache.

The World's Tiniest Dog



This is Roe, a terrier who enjoys the distinction of being the smallest dog in the world. His ancestors were prized highly because they were small when they "grew up."

Roe had this picture taken at the big Berlin dog show. He is shown in an ordinary glass tumbler.

Wireless Waves and Fire

It is contended by a French scientist of standing that many unexplained fires at sea and explosions on warships and in mines are caused by stray wireless waves.

Fan Attached to Hat

A fan has been patented which can be fastened by clips to the brim of a stiff hat to give additional shade to the face of a wearer.

Soap Part of Washboard

Soap is fastened in a recess in the face of a new washboard so that clothes to be washed are passed over it, saving the time needed to rub it over them.

Death-dealing Air Craft

French army officers are experimenting with an armored aeroplane that carries a machine gun mounted above the motor.

A Novel Shirt

Attached cuffs, reversible for the sake of cleanliness, are the feature of a shirt recently patented by a Philadelphian.

WAR SUMMARY

THE GOTHES HAVE BURNED LOUVAIN. The dark ages have come again. There is no more historic name in Europe than that of the Belgian city wherein, when Prussia was but emerging from paganism, the torch of learning was kept alight by the scholars of the Low Countries. Louvain, with a population of 40,000 had a City Hall of such fine architecture that it was seldom missed by architects on tour. In the middle ages its university had 6,000 students, and 2,000 still attend during the session. On a charge that they had been fired upon by civilians, for the truth of which no proof has been given, the Germans have destroyed Louvain with bomb and torch. The Belgians in this latest crime against them will have the sympathy of the civilized world.

DAY BY DAY the naval strength of Germany fades. Yesterday, off Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, where the German High Seas fleet took shelter when war broke out, Germany lost two cruisers and two destroyers in an action of the torpedo flotillas of the two fleets, and off Chefoo, in China, another of her destroyers was sunk. The names of ships sunk off Cuxhaven are not given, but it is stated that no British vessels were lost in the fight, and very few lives on the British ships. The Kaiser's armies are formidable in the extreme, but his navy has hitherto been most prudent. Recent sea fighting proves that his ships are no match for the British navy.

MR. ASQUITH TOLD THE COMMONS yesterday that on Wednesday in the fighting which centred around Maubeuge the British army had withstood the assaults of five German army corps. The German army corps on a war footing consists of six infantry brigades, the combatants numbering 43,000 besides supernumeraries. The wastage of the campaign in Belgium has no doubt materially reduced the fighting strength of the regiments, but it is evident that an army of almost 200,000 infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, came into contact with the British troops, who, according to the best available information, did not exceed 125,000 all told, of whom probably 80,000 were infantry combatants. The British people have every reason to be satisfied as to the quality of their army, which outnumbered in such a great proportion, goes on doggedly battling day after day.

THE RESULT OF THE WEEK'S FIGHTING is far from discouraging to the Allies, although the invaders are now forty miles nearer Paris than they were when it began. On Sunday last the Germans, having swept aside the Belgian defence, were pouring south and west through the central Belgian plan toward the French frontier. The armies of France were being kept very busy meanwhile upon the eastern border, but a considerable force was detached from the army of the Meuse and hurried forward to stay the invasion. It tried to reach Namur in time to prevent the Germans from occupying that city, but was just too late. One regiment entered Namur, but was forced back a few hours afterward, and was unable to aid the garrison in the forts, some of which still hold out. The British army, coming up from the sea coast formed on the left of the French, and together they gave battle along a line stretching from west to east through Mons and Charleroi to Dinant. This front was held till Monday afternoon, when the pressure became too great and a realignment was made. On Wednesday the Germans again attacked, and the British stationed at Maubeuge were subjected to a fierce onslaught from a greatly superior German Army. Once more they beat off their assailants, and once more it was found advisable to withdraw to a position farther south. The new defensive line stretches from Arras in the West through Cambrai to Le Château, and the British now occupy the centre, a French force having evidently come up to face the German flank ing march near the seaboard.

THE NET CHANGE is that the Germans occupy 40 miles of territory in southern Belgium and northern France held by the Allies a week ago. Their efforts to outflank and cut off the British and French armies of the north have failed, however, and next week they will have to attack for the third time, and under far less favorable circumstances than before the fine fighting force which still bars their way to the French capital. It is asserted that the German army of the centre has broken through the French defence near Longwy and has begun to cross the Meuse.

This would be serious news were it true, but a good many of the recent Berlin reports of such movements have been proved later to be dictated by a desire to deceive rather than to present the exact truth.

IT IS IN THE NORTH alone, according to Paris despatches, that the Germans have made any appreciable advance into French territory. Along the Moselle and in the Vosges there has been little change. The French have taken the offensive at various times and places, and have been driven back. Undismayed they have gone in again, and in one or two cases have inflicted terrible losses on the Germans. The statement of General Joffre that 7,000 German dead were counted on a six-mile front after a battle near Nancy indicates that the German army of the Moselle, commanded by the Crown Prince, has been fearfully cut up in its endeavor to break down the French defence. After almost a month of war not one of the great French fortresses of the eastern frontier is in German hands or even invested. Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort would each require an army to isolate them. Even in 1870, when the French defence everywhere else crumbled, Belfort proved unconquerable, and on February 17, 1871, after hostilities had ceased in other quarters, Col. Denfert, on the orders of his own Government, marched out of Belfort with arms and baggage.

The besiegers, in admiration of his splendid defence, offered him "the honors of war." "Not at all," was the answer; that would suppose we were marching out past a victorious army—and we are not vanquished." The great memorial "Lion of Belfort" commemorates its heroic defence. The French frontier fortresses will prove a mighty barrier against the return home by the eastern way of the German armies should they fail to take Paris, as assuredly they will fail.

CAN THE ZEPPELINS COME? is a question the British press was already engaged in discussing before the raid on Antwerp. The night attack on the sleeping citizens of the Belgian port must have stimulated discussion mightily. It is clear now that no considerations of humanity will prevent the great warships of the air from dropping bombs upon London. The Zeppelins will seek to terrorize Londoners as they did the Belgians if they can. It has already been announced from Berlin that "Very soon Germany will have several new Zeppelins ready for use on the Belgian coast and in the English Channel. At present Germany has seventeen first-class airships, eleven of which are long-range craft, able to fly 1,000 miles at a speed of 50 miles or more. They can make 25 miles an hour against a 25-mile wind, and running before the wind have attained a velocity of over 70 miles an hour. The airship stations at Düsseldorf and Cologne are only 300 miles from London as the crow flies, and with a favorable wind a Zeppelin could reach London from Cologne in five or six hours' sailing. It is estimated that the carrying capacity of the airships ranges from two to four tons of explosives, after providing for the crew, fuel and other necessities. The terror that flies by night is real, as Antwerp has discovered to her cost.—Toronto Globe Saturday Aug. 29.

BRITISH VALOR SHOULD CAUSE THRILL FROM ALASKA TO NEW ZEALAND.

Paris, Aug. 30, 10.48 p. m.—The Figaro today prints an article eulogizing the resistance offered at Tournai, by 700 British troops against 5,000 Germans. Only 300 of the British returned to Cambrai, it says, the rest having fallen on the battlefield.

The Figaro denounces the Germans for having, as it alleges, mounted cannon on Red Cross wagons. The paper says the simple narrative of the British resistance at Tournai is such that it will cause a thrill in every British heart, from New Zealand to Alaska.

Another German colony has surrendered. When this war ends Germany will be a smaller nation in Europe, and will be shorn of her colonies, as well as of her overseas trade.—St. John Globe.

The naval victory was a greater triumph than at first reported. There is no doubt about Britain's ability to keep the sea routes open and sea supremacy means ultimate success on land.—St. John Globe.

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—Pope.

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WEALTH IN METEORS

An expedition is shortly starting for Disco Island, off the coast of Greenland, with the object of breaking up and bringing away the big meteorite there. It weighs over one hundred tons, and the theory is that it was projected on to the earth from the moon countless years ago. Fragments of it have already been carried away and assayed, with the result that it has been found to contain iron, copper, and silver, besides rarer metals, including polonium. Now polonium is a cousin to radium. Hence the expedition. The organizers of it argue that if they can only extract from the meteorite even a small fraction of an ounce of radium their fortunes are made.

It is quite possible, too, they say, that there may be large diamonds embedded inside the mass. Very small diamonds have undoubtedly been taken from the interiors of small meteorites. Then, too, here is the existence of a diamond of fair size taken from a meteorite discovered near Tucson, Arizona.

Fortune From "Movies"



D. W. GRIFFITH

Here is the man who stands out pre-eminently in the business of moving picture producing. He has been called the "Belasco of the screen world."

When he was the director of the Biograph pictures, they were called the best in the business. But now the independents have captured him at a salary of \$100,000 a year. And he is directing the Reliance and the Majestic Mutual movies.

At one time in his career, not so long ago, Griffith was with a traveling company earning the munificent sum of \$18 a week.



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