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## Press on Reply Of Pres. Wilson

London, Aug. 30.—The Times describes President Wilson's reply to the Pope as the answer of a practical statesman to a peace dream of the Vatican, and may be of other courts as well and suggests that it possibly will discourage similar proposals in the future. While wholly endorsing the substance of the reply, the Times renews the exception it previously had taken to the President's distinction between the German people and the German rulers. It says the distinction is sound theoretically but that up to the present it has proved quite negligible in practice. "It is true," says the Times, "that they (the German people) did not choose the war, because the Bismarckian constitution gave them no voice in the matter. But they accepted it with enthusiasm and have supported it throughout, while their press have exulted in its worst atrocities."

"The reply is precisely such a document as we knew we could expect from the strong minded, clear sighted leader of democracy secure in the knowledge that the great nation and its limitless resources are at his back on the clear cut issue of right and wrong," says the Daily Telegraph.

Paris, Aug. 30.—Only an eighty word summary of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict had reached Paris this morning, and consequently the newspapers withhold extensive comment. The Petit Parisien, however, says:

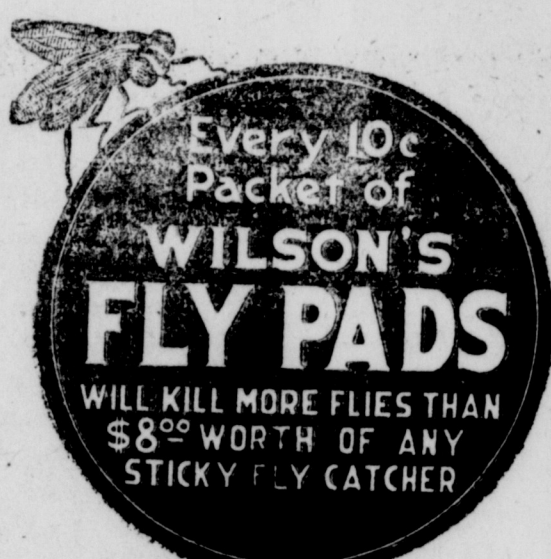
"As far as it is possible to judge from the indications received. President Wilson does not discuss the Pope's suggestions in themselves. His reply is a re-editing of the thesis familiar to those who have read his message, that as long as Germany's imperial institutions are not modified, as long as the democratic spirit has not penetrated beyond the Rhine, as long as absolutism, based on oligarchy, persist, so long nations cannot have confidence in Germany's word. President Wilson thus brings up, just as France and England have done before him, the question of Prussian militarism, which is the safeguard of this absolutism and oligarchy. In rejecting the Vatican's offer the President indicates the conditions under which a useful conversation might be taken up. Once more, he gives important advice to the German people, Will he be heard?"

## Pres. Wilson's Note Endorsed

Washington, Aug. 29.—President Wilson's note rejecting the Pope's peace proposals, was regarded here to-day as finally settling the question of dealing with present German rulers unconquered or uncured at home. The President makes it clear that a lasting and durable peace can be negotiated only on a complete understanding with the German people and not alone on the unstable guarantees of the existing government. The note indicates that the American Government does not intend post bellum reprisals on the German people, but desires, in the interest of world peace, that they be allowed to share in international economic opportunities, "if they will accept equally and not seek domination."

New York, Aug. 29.—The newspapers generally, in their editorial comment this morning, applaud President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals.

"It can be compressed into five words. 'No peace with Prussian autocracy,' says the New York World.



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The New York World says: "President Wilson rejects the peace proposals of the Pope, and in language that will ring around the world gives reasons. There can be no truce with Prussianism, no temporizing with evil. Peace cannot be based upon any such flimsy structure as the word of the present German government. The President has answered from the great heart of the American people. It is an answer to the Pope, and, as well, to all advocates of a Prussian peace—in this country or any other."

The Washington Post comments: "President Wilson lays bare the inherent weakness of any proposal to make peace on any terms with the German government, this weakness being the inability of that government to give any pledge or promise that other nations would accept. The German government having destroyed its reputation for truth and honor, no one else can restore it. It is for Germany to seek peace from within by setting

aside the mad murderers who have run her toward ruin.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Telegrams from all parts of the country began to pour into the White House, to-day, approving President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals.

## The Babies.

A London editor tells the following:

"I know a regiment where the subalterns are so young that not one of them is able to raise the moustache required by etiquette.

"A handful of privates from this regiment swaggered back to quarters late one night singing the popular ditty, 'Another Little Drink Won't Do Us Any Harm.'

"As they passed the officers' billets the guard on duty growled at them:

"Shut up, you noisy fools, or you'll wake the war babies."

## The Price of Coal

(Philadelphia Ledger)

A timely warning against any attempt on the part of the coal dealers at Washington to boost the price of coal on September 1 has been given by the Federal Trade Commission. It is to be hoped that this warning injunction will not be confined to the District of Columbia, but that it will be heard here and wherever the dealers shall be tempted to try to repeat the tactics of last winter. By this time the public is thoroughly aroused to the situation created by the excessive prices for fuel. The revelations in the recent negotiations for "fair prices" for steam coal for the navy have thrown a flood of light upon the questions of cost, supplies and profits in the coal business. Consumers have long since learned that the explanations put forward by the coal trade itself not only do not explain, but that in many instances they are contradictory and at variance with the truth. Fortunately there are now at least two agencies of the Federal Government watching the situation, and it may be that publicity and pressure are going to accomplish results where litigation has hitherto failed.

## Canada's Army

A statement of the Minister gives the total effective strength of the Canadian expeditionary force on June 30 last as 256,993 out of total enlistments to the same date of 424,456. The difference between the effective strength and the total enlistments is made up as follows:

23,760 in hospitals in England.  
21,830 returned to Canada for discharge and for other causes.  
69,900 who never proceeded overseas.

31,955 killed in action, died of wounds or sickness, presumed dead, reported missing or prisoners of war.

10,138 for whom no complete returns have been obtained.

The casualty list up to July 31 totalled 106,462, including 31,955 dead, missing or prisoners, and 73,701 wounded.

Details of the effective strength are: In Canada, 13,475; in England, 100,539; in France, 132,279; on sea, 2,944, and in the near east, 759.

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