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Food Jars
Kits several styles
Cafes
Refits
See window

J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST.

YESTERDAY'S SERVICES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

xvi. 16: "And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue, Armageddon." The preacher began by saying he supposed there never was a war that excited as much interest as this one. So many nations are involved, that the whole world is in danger of being drawn into the maelstrom. Italy, Roumania, Greece and Turkey are having hard work to keep their dogs of war chained. This war is affecting industry and commerce and finance, the Church and the home. The man of the streets feels the pinch of it already even though he lives in a country which is not at war. Prices have gone up. The war is brought home very closely to us in these days. The people are following the fortunes of the armies in the battles which are being so furiously fought, but they are asking what does this war mean? Has God any interest in it? There is one question which naturally suggests itself. Is this war prophesied in the Bible? A good many mistakes have been made in interpreting the Scriptures in reference to wars and rumours of wars, and we need to go carefully. Early in the war the reporters used the word Armageddon quite frequently. What did they mean? It is a bible term and it is associated with the end of the world. Is this terrible war now raging in Europe the Armageddon of Revelation? That is one question which is being asked, and we shall try to answer it to-night.

What is Armageddon?

In order to understand what Armageddon means we shall need to grasp the import of the book of Revelation. Are we to take the book literally or symbolically? We believe the book is highly symbolical. It is not to be viewed as powers and principles, rather than as individuals. Fulfillments are to be traced in the line of special events rather than in that of phetic form, but it does not attempt details. We shall be saved a good many disappointments in the setting up of dates for the end of the world and of worldly kingdoms if we follow this line of interpretation. The book gives principles, not dates. The book is not chronological, but it does have a moral progression as it speaks in prophetic parables. The wrath of God upon the foes of His Church are symbolically set forth in the great battle of Armageddon. Have we reached that day yet? Is this terrible battle of Aino, which is the longest and most bitterly fought battle in history, the Armageddon of the Bible? Is this the war preparing for the great day of God the Almighty? Has the supreme moment come in the history of the Church and of the world? Is it possible that the very Word of God points to the battlefields of France and Belgium as Armageddon?

What do the Scriptures mean by Armageddon? In our text it is used symbolically. It is doubtful if such a place ever existed. It is a compound word, which means mountain of Megiddo. That brings in Old Testament history. Megiddo is part of the plain of Esdraelon which was the great battlefield of Jewish history. It is a world battlefield. Many of the nations of the earth have had their battles met with the dews of Hermon. It was also the chief scene of the Lord's ministrations. These two features decide what the real meaning of Armageddon is. The unclean spirit out of the mouth of the dragon, the beast and the false prophet, go forth to gather the nations to war on where also our Lord worked miracles. In other words Armageddon pictures the great conflict with evil. It is not then over. It is a war with Christendom as its field, and the forces are arrayed against each other with the consciousness that the struggle is final. There will be many campaigns before this war is over, but the end is sure, and evil is hastening to its own defeat. The book of Revelation shows us that the world will not come to an end with the battles of any one great war. Armageddon is the battle of the ages between right and wrong. This terrible war is only one of the many conflicts of Armageddon.

German Civilization Baneful.

The more I study the war, the more I am convinced that German civilization is a baneful influence in the world. The German nation has become a giant in material strength, and it is not using it with regard for others. The attitude of the German Emperor towards the British army under General Foch is only typical of German thought. He commanded his generals to direct their efforts to the crushing of the British army and told them to "walk over General Foch and their contemptible little army." The German people have got a big head, and it will be well for them and for the world if some of their idols are smashed. I say the more I study this war the more firmly I am convinced that it is a real Scriptural Armageddon for the overthrow of the forces of the unrighteousness. The giant of German militarism is in the

GERMAN SUBMARINE FIRST TO ATTACK ROUGH SEIN

BY EDGAR STANTON MACLAY

(Author of "A History of the U. S. Navy," "History of American Privateers," "Reminiscences of the Old Navy," Etc.)

Until the details concerning the submarine attack on the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy are thrown to light, it would be premature to conclude that the battleships are over, and that henceforth naval warfare will be confined to a contest of science, of chemical knowledge, engineering skill and supreme daring, by which an adversary can be utterly destroyed by the touch of a button. Yet there is one detail relative to the great North Sea disaster which already seems to be firmly established, namely, that the attack was made "in the harbor." It is highly significant, for it has been the contention of naval experts for more than a hundred years that submarine craft were impracticable save in the smooth waters of harbors and in other sheltered places. It was this objection that has so long delayed the development of undersea warfare. In 1860 Robert Fulton gave what the Minister of Marine and Colonies of France declared to be most satisfactory tests of his new submarine boat Plunger. These tests took place in the Harbor of Brest. Outside of the harbor at that time was a British blockading squadron. One of the line of the battle ships, the Minister asked Fulton to go out in his Plunger and sink it. Fulton replied that his invention could not be operated in rough water.

How far this North Sea naval battle will go in support of Admiral Sir Percy Scott's recent declaration that battleships and armored cruisers are doomed, remains to be seen. The colonies scattered all over the world, England must protect them with major fighting craft and not by torpedo boats and submarines; and the same policy must be followed by all maritime nations possessing an overseas commerce or trans-oceanic possessions. In his letter, as published in the London Times, Sir Percy took the view of a submarine fleet and to suspending the construction of armored cruisers and battleships. And, perhaps, the most remarkable feature of Sir Percy's contention is that he had, before the publication of that letter, been a most ardent advocate of dreadnoughts. That he should so abruptly and completely "change front" on a question of vital importance to the British Empire, would indicate that he had "seen a great light" on the subject. He certainly has experienced a radical change of heart.

There can be no question that if one or more submarines could so expectorally and completely destroy such cruisers as the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy the same fate impends over the largest battleships in the British navy, so that to this extent Admiral Scott's theory is well supported by the events. And we obtain a better idea of the extent of the disaster when we remember each of the destroyed cruisers was larger than any of our battleships—such as the Iowa—which took part in the destruction of the Spanish squadron off Santiago in 1898, and twice as large as Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at Manila Bay.

It is noteworthy that the first successful demonstration of the submarine as a fighting machine under actual war conditions should have been conducted by Germans, who, although for centuries a non-seafaring race, gave the first successful exhibition of under water fighting in the world's history. In Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" we have an account of how the Goths (Germans) would hide themselves under water in rivers and lakes along which Roman armies were to pass, breathing through long hollow reeds. When Caesar's legions passed, these Goths suddenly would rise out of the water and fall upon their enemies, before they could recover from their astonishment, inflicting severe losses and then effect a retreat across or under the water from which they had so mysteriously risen.

Submarine warfare has been attempted for several hundred years. In fact, few departments of naval science are more venerable. Until the successful attack on the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, submarine endeavors have represented an almost unbroken list of disasters. Indeed the first attempts by David Bushnell in the American Revolution and the Confederates in the Civil War were the only successes scored by this form of warfare—and they were but a partial success. Several men of the British frigate *Arcturion*, Captain J. Symonds, were killed or wounded in 1777.

On February 17, 1864, the Confederates operated a submarine in the smooth waters of Charleston Harbor, which after several attempts, most disastrous to its several crews, managed to sink the Union wooden war steamer *Housatonic*—one of her officers and four sailors going down with her. After the war this submarine was found on the bottom of Charleston Harbor, about 100 feet below the Housatonic. Inside the submarine were found the skeletons of the two officers and five men, fallen in ghastly heaps at their stations. In her several practice trials this submarine had failed to return to the surface after diving and her crews were sacrificed in this underwater craft before it accomplished the destruction of the Housatonic.

The German submarine victory in the North Sea demonstrates that modern naval warfare not only has invaded the earth, but the heavens above and the waters underneath.

CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN GIVE \$100,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Forty of Chicago's wealthiest business men at a meeting yesterday formulated plans to raise a subscription of \$100,000 for Red Cross work in the European war zone.

RUSSIANS IN PRUSSIA FORTS BOMBARDED

ANTWERP, Oct. 3.—The German bombardment has extended to four other forts on the south and southwest of city.

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian.)

Toronto, October 5th.—Maritime: Moderate winds; fair and warm.

The tide will be high this morning at 11:36 and tomorrow at 12:15; it will be high tonight at 11:32 and tomorrow at 11:57.

The sun sets this evening at 5:47 and tomorrow at 6:03; it rises tomorrow morning at 6:03 and Tuesday at 6:04.

The moon rises this afternoon at 5:17. There was a full moon on Sunday, Oct. 4th, at 1:59 a. m.

The last quarter of the moon will be on Monday, Oct. 12th at 5:37 a. m. The length of today will be seven hours and thirty-two minutes.



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PATONS

BLANKETS AND GREAT COATS REQUIRED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Colder weather throughout the training camps in England, and in the war zone on the Continent has emphasized the shortage of blankets and great coats of the British is facing. Advertisements of the War office, frankly stating it had exhausted the supply of blankets in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers, and asking retailers to submit bids on the stocks they have, appear in many of the leading London papers. With about half a million men now in service, and the prospect that the number will shortly be doubled, the blanket supply is a serious problem.

Few of the men in training camps have been provided with regulation blankets. In fact, a majority of the men still in England who have recently enlisted and were not Territorials, have practically no equipment of any sort as yet.

Everybody is busy collecting blankets for Earl Kitchener's new army, and patriots are not only stripping their own beds, but worrying their friends. As blankets are short-lived and their places must be taken by new ones, this form of tribute is considered about as heavy as the equivalent in each. But as most husbands do not know this, the blanket famine as the saying goes, is rapidly being appraised in the new camps. In blankets must be had.

The outfitting of so many men in so short a time has overtaxed the machinery of the War Office. There is the expeditionary force of two hundred thousand men, who deserve the first call especially since summer weather has given place suddenly to wintry.

Military and naval hospitals must be supplied to care for the wounded, Territorials, Colonial and Indian troops number about 300,000. The first half of Earl Kitchener's new army of a million men must also be blanketed.

If the unseasoned men now training are to reach the front, they must be properly clothed. They sleep on the concrete floors of draughty gymnasia, warehouses and stables, in tents upon the ground and not infrequently in the open air without

shelter. An outbreak of pneumonia is feared, unless blankets arrived in plenty.

As the climate where the English are now fighting in France, and in portions of Germany, in which Englishmen may be engaged is much more severe than the most northern of England, there is some apprehension as to the effect colder weather will have on the British forces, and much discussion as to the most effective way to guard the soldiers in the trenches against the severe winter.

CALLAO, Peru, Oct. 1.—The Kosmos steamer *Marie* arrived here today with the crew of the British steamer *Bankfields* which was sunk by the German cruiser *Leipzig* off Ilo-Ilo, Peru. The crew of the *Bankfields* has appealed to the British Consul here in the hope of obtaining their liberty. The men of their ship carried a cargo of sugar valued at \$50,000. The *Marie* was followed into port by the German steamer *Amasis*, also of the Kosmos line.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 1.—King Carol has called a special meeting of the Roumanian Cabinet for Wednesday. At that time the question of Roumanian participation in the war will be settled.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—According to the *Journal Des Debats*, published in the intervention of Roumania, but when King Charles asked the Cabinet to order a mobilization of the army, one of the Ministers replied: "We are quite willing if it is against Austria."

King Charles turned to him and said: "I gave my word to Emperor William, and a Hohenzollern keeps his word."

J. J. C. Bratian, the President of the Council, here interposed, saying: "The country knows no Hohenzollern. It knows only no Hohenzollern, who does not have to give King Charles to anyone whatsoever."

King Charles then decided to call a council of the crown with the former ministers in attendance, but only one sided with him in favour of Germany. It is then reported that the King applied to General Averesco to try a coup d'etat and arrest the Ministers, but he refused, saying: "Sire, you will be the first victim."

It is also said that some superior officers declared they would desert and join the Russian army, rather than fight for Austria.

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