

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARSH, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and joints until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases. If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

TENDERS

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Saturday the 19th September inst. for a complete system of heating for St. Aleris R. C. Church, Rollo Bay East, P. E. Island.

Plans and specification can be seen at the residence of His Lordship The Bishop of Charlottetown, or at that of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. WALKER, P. P.

Rollo Bay East, P. E. Island.

517-9-9M104.

THE REAL TROPHY OF THE MARNE

PARIS, Sept. 18.—A new France was forged in the Battle of the Marne. The stations of Sedan and the bitter humiliations of 1870 have been blotted out, utterly extinguished. There is not a Frenchman from Poincaré to peasant whose spirit droops before Prussian menace.

However long the complete triumph of the allies may be delayed (and no intelligent Frenchman underestimates the resources of German courage,) with the confidence of the soldiers of Napoleon at Austerlitz and Jena, the irresistible confidences of the years when French armies were unconquerable and when the roads to Paris were choked with the prisoners and trophies of 100 battles. This great thing has been accomplished by the gigantic struggle which extended from Paris to Vitry-le-François from Sept. 7 to Sept. 12, and which was composed of a series of tremendous battles reverberated along a fighting front of 127 miles. In these battles much more than Paris was saved or material triumphs gained. The self-respect of the nation was the real trophy of the victory, France stands rehabilitated, no longer cowed by forty years of Prussian swaggering. Von Moltke was an accident. The Prussians can be beaten.

WON GLORIOUSLY.

All honor to the British, whose magnificent, stubborn courage saved the left wing of the allies, but while the British were doubly armed with the memory and prestige of victory, the French of the centre and left were fighting more than Germans; they were struggling against the memories of 1870. They won, and won gloriously, and therefore, it is not unjust to claim that the Battle of the Marne was a French triumph. There they found that they were superior man for man to the dreaded German infantry. They shattered the fiction of Prussian military supremacy. They acquired the habit of success.

Real Relief

from suffering means true happiness. The trouble due to indigestion and biliousness is removed quickly, certainly and safely by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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It is necessary to write of this up-lift of French spirit, of the new inspiration which has sent the confidence of France swinging in a wide arc because it illuminates the material and physical advantages of the great battles in which the Germans were first checked, then attacked, then hurled back over the roads they had travelled so triumphantly. It is essential that this spirit be understood because of the effect it cannot help but have in later phases of the war in the West. France is no longer uncertain. She is calmly confident. She is no longer striking on the defensive, she is striking boldly on the attack. It is now possible to describe comprehensively, the vast operations of Sept. 7 to Sept. 12, which have already been grouped in the sweeping title of the "Battle of the Marne." The details of these operations will have to be left to the coming of peace, and history will have no small problem in analyzing the movements of troops whose numbers stagger the imagination.

Already, however the reports of the commanding generals to their Governments, the observations of correspondents who skimmed the devastated districts from which armies, still battling, had rolled northward, and the graphic, thrilling narrations of wounded officers brought to the capital have enabled us here to reconstruct the story of the Marne. It is necessarily incomplete, there are gaps and hiatuses, there may be inaccuracies, but of its larger truthfulness there can be no doubt.

ANOTHER NAPOLEON.

Even in the joy of victory, when the French mind has expended and already beginning to forget or minimize earlier defeats, one's first sudden impression in reviewing the battle of the Marne is astonishment that it became possible so soon. That is not the military notion, but the popular one. The people, depressed for more than three weeks over the constant withdrawal of the allies, hearing of nothing but a succession of reverses, were hardly prepared for such fullness of victory. By degrees the full meaning of the long retreat from the frontier has become understood and there is the most enthusiastic praise for Gen. Joffre, who is being acclaimed as another Napoleon.

The second stage of the campaign in France, which is now culminating in the retreat of the German armies was the battles to north and south of the Marne River, from Coulommiers, Montmirail, Sezanne, La Fere, Champenoise, south of the Marne to Meaux, Chateau Thierry, Camp de Mally, Chalons and Vitry-le-François north of the Marne. The principal

battles of the French aggression swept over all this district in the five days of terrific fighting which forced the rapid withdrawal of the Germans. It is one of the loveliest districts of all France, a countryside famous in story and song, but it will be years before the scars and ugliness of the recent struggles will have been obliterated. Whole villages have been burned and thousands of peasants are gazing sadly at black debris which was once cottages. Forests that it took centuries to grow have been ruined by the frightful destructiveness of modern artillery. Over this whole country one now finds it difficult to procure a loaf of bread or a bottle of wine. What little of food and drink the German legions left untouched was collected for the support of the allies when the tide turned. Trampled fields and ruined crops meet the eye on every side. This prospect is sobering and saddening even in the moment of victory.

2,500,000 ENGAGED.

From reports to the Government it is clear that upwards of 2,500,000 men on both sides swayed backward and forward in the Marne country before the certainty of utter ruin compelled the Germans to flee northward. Eliminating troops that guarded communications, or were left to garrison important towns, the Germans were able to drive 900,000 men against the allies in the final desperate endeavor to smash the French centre. Including the Paris army of defence, whose brilliant sally on September 7 made the plans of the German general staff so much waste paper, the allies in the battle of the Marne numbered 1,600,000. Without the Paris 500,000 nearly 1,100,000 of French and English troops hammered back the German attack. Of the number of British troops that took part in the six days' fighting, it is impossible to speak accurately. It is estimated here that Gen. French commanded about 250,000.

Modern accuracy of rifle and artillery fire, the persistency of the Germans in adhering to close formation and the character of their withdrawal through unfavorable country, made the casualties of the Marne unequalled in the history of the world. The most conservative estimate is that 20 to 25 per cent. of the armies were killed or wounded. It is therefore believed that nearly 500,000 men were eliminated in the constant struggle.

There is no better way to record the very beginning of the battle than by referring to order of the day addressed to the French troops by Gen. Joffre on September 6:—



LOST \$1,000,000 THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

"At the moment when a battle is being engaged, on the result of which rests the welfare of our country, it is important to remind all that it is no longer time to look behind. All efforts must be employed to attack and drive back the enemy. A force which cannot advance any further shall, no matter at what cost, retain the conquered ground and be killed on the spot rather than fall back. All efforts must be employed to attack and drive back the enemy."

There was the determination that the time had come to stand and fight. It sent a thrill throughout France.

The commencement of the six days' battle was the general advance of the allies, foreshadowed by General Joffre's order of the 6th, and shrewdly designed to wreck the German plans. Unquestionably the deciding factor of the first day and the impelling factor of the whole series of battles was the grand sortie by the Paris army of defence. The 500,000 men of that army, fresh, vigorous and moved by fighting spirit, had been held ready for just such a move. The moment it became certain that Von Kluk's army had swept south-eastward past the Anglo-French forces the Paris army of 500,000 sprang from the fortifications, interposed itself between von Kluk and von Buelow (who was hammering the French centre) and caught von Kluk in one of the most cunningly baited military traps of the centuries. The German commander was between two

millstones. On his right were the Anglo-French forces. On his left were the Parisians. The millstones were closing up on him. For two days he fought terrifically, and just managed to squeeze out of the trap, although he suffered immense losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Von Kluk, barely escaping from the French trap, was compelled to turn his face to the north and move with all speed to extricate himself. This was retreat; there was no choice left him. It was retreat or be hurled back to the West between Paris and the sea, there to be surrounded and captured. His defeat was a great triumph for the plans of the French general staff and for French organization.

Simultaneously with the action on the German right which ended with the defeat of von Kluk, there was constant fighting from Meaux to the east of Vitry-le-François. Von Buelow, beginning an assault on the French centre, was thrown back and in turn attacked. The French retook Montmirail and centered a great action at Chateau Thierry. There was no resisting the offensive movement of the allies. In this quarter, and von Buelow, like Kluk, was obliged to withdraw more and more rapidly as the increase of the French assault increased. Von Hausen, on the German left, was attacked at Camp de Mally, and beaten from September 8 to September 11 when his retreat was forced. The army of the Grand Duke Albrecht could not withstand the pressure, and gave way.

THE BLOW THAT TOLD.

The defeat of von Kluk was the blow that knocked the supports from the whole German scheme for advance. As he had come farther than his colleagues, von Kluk retreated farther. The German withdrawal was proportionately slower along their eastern battle-front, but the retreat in all quarters after six days of hammering was complete and costly.

In these six days the most telling French victories were gained at Meaux, Montmirail, Sezanne, Camp de Mally, Chalons and Vitry-le-François. Camp de Mally is the location of the great French artillery school, and it was at this point that the French artillery was used with terrible effect upon the massed Germans. There was not a foot of the entire country unfamiliar to the French troops, and they utilized their knowledge with tremendous effect.

The reports of these battles indicate that the French troops were superior to the Germans in every arm of the service. German horsemen, when the test of actual battle came, could not withstand the French cavalry. The French artillery, having the advantage of position, and employed wherever possible from wooded heights, made the German artillery appear very inferior. In hand to hand fighting the French infantry showed also to greater advantage. They were ordered to use the bayonet, and although often decimated by shells,

(Continued on Page 10.)

The Latest News of the Fox Industry

Shows that the Cross or Patch Fox is becoming highly popular with investors. Companies formed last year with this class of foxes are paying very large dividends. There is always a good percentage of black foxes in a number of litters.

Blacks from Crosses are well furred, healthy and extremely beautiful. They will be marketable on a pelt basis at a high figure. The Cross fox industry is therefore a safe, sane and sound one, the low capitalization allowing the investor a chance to become interested on the ground floor—to start where the pioneer started and at practically the same cost. We offer at present.

15 pairs Cross foxes, 1914 increase. They are large, handsome, healthy, sound; strong and well furred with excellent Black and Silver markings, they were bought right and will be sold right. If you have a little idle money why not get into the fox industry yourself. Be a rancher. Own a pair of foxes and secure all the dividend for yourself. Think it over but don't take long, as the kind of foxes we have to sell will move quickly.

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