

S. A. McDonald  
The Island's Leading Store

# Ladies' Coats

\$15.00 for \$10.00  
18.00 for 12.00

This is a good Coat Bargain only 55 coats in the lot



We are placing on sale today the most attractive line of ladies' coats at reduced prices; the best that has been shown here for many years. This lot consists of 55 coats, ranging in size from 32 to 42, in tweeds, chinchillas, curl cloths and zebbelines. The coats are the proper length for this season's wear. A few of the lines are made with raglan sleeves. We have decided to clear these out at the prices here quoted. Samples of these coats may be seen in our window today.

\$15 Coats for \$10  
Only 22 Coats at this Price

There are 22 coats at \$15.00 made from splendid all-wool material, in brown, blue, navy and grey. The coat is well finished in every respect we are selling now at \$10.00.

\$18 Coats for \$12  
Only 15 Coats at this Price

Another very attractive line of which there are 15 coats. These are mostly silk-lined. The edges are finished with velvet piping, with inlaid collar of fancy plush. Full assortment of sizes can be seen today for \$12.00, regular value \$18.00.

\$22 Coats for \$15  
Only 18 Coats in this lot

There are 18 coats in this lot costing \$22.00. The garments are beautifully finished and are well worth \$25.00. This lot of coats on sale today for \$15.00, if you have not yet secured your Winter Coat we would advise you to look this line over as we are confident that the values will appeal to you. As there are only 18 coats in this lot we would advise you to call early.

## HURRAH BOYS

More New Suits and New Overcoats too

See how I look in my New Suit, the best yet, a new lot just like this illustration, come along Boys and get Suited at \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8.



We have just received from one of the largest boys' clothing factories in Canada a lot of new trappy suits made in the new Norfolk Style, plaited back; bloomer pants. Patterns are mostly in brown tweeds and worsteds. The prices range \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

# A REVIEW OF THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION

Mr. J.L. Garvin, the Great Critic and Reviewer of the London Observer, writes Graphically on the Present Position and Immediate Prospects of the Entente Allies.

Mr. J. L. Garvin is the greatest living British Journalist. He was "discovered" by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and made by him editor of the Weekly Review. "The Outlook" which was the exponent of Tariff Reform. Mr. Garvin's trenchant writing and Mr. Chamberlain's brilliant oratory and strong personality brought the question to be a "live" issue in British politics at a time when the Manchester School of Free Traders were considered to be all-powerful. Chamberlain and Garvin were the Apostles of Tariff Reform, and it was only the sudden break down in the former's health that deprived the movement of the early success it deserved. Mr. Garvin became editor of the London Observer, a Sunday Weekly, which immediately, under his direction sprang to the front rank of London journals. He was subsequently appointed Editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, the leading evening London newspaper, and these dual positions he continues to hold. As a writer and reviewer of the war policy he holds the foremost place in Great Britain today. He enjoys the confidence of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, and it was through him that these two statesmen first communicated the startling news to the British public that the Liberal Government was to give place to a coalition. Mr. Garvin's war reviews are universally quoted and generally accepted as sane, reliable and authoritative. In the following special review Mr. Garvin touches upon the salient points of the present and immediate course of the war and it should be read and appreciated by all.

### A TURNING POINT IN THE WAR.

In some ways the military situation is suitable for a pause in the record. The present signs are that the Russian defence is already growing not less, but more formidable, and that our Allies for months to come will be able to hold the invading armies in a fashion giving the enemy little chance to send large reinforcements elsewhere. In the Dardanelles the military blunders on our left which thwarted in mid-August the effect of fighting as glorious as any in the history of war have since been somewhat retrieved by the definite capture near Bujuk Anafarta of an important position commanding one of the two central roads of the peninsula. A week hence we ought to know more of Serbia's ordeal, Roumania's resolve, the fateful choice of Bulgaria, the plans of M. Venizelous and Greece. Italy is preparing for all contingencies in the Balkans. In every respect it is a turning point in the war, but whether for better or worse only the sequel can show.

On the Western front for the last twelve days there has been a remarkable bombardment of the entire German front between the North Sea and the Vosges. Whether this is or is not the searching preliminary to more momentous action the disquieted enemy must be left to judge for itself. General Joffre is a wary and patient commander, but by no means one who always plays for safety. He has the absolute confidence of his Russian, British and Italian colleagues as to the choice of times and seasons. By far the best moment for the Western Allies on one side, the Russian on the other, will come when the enemy's fronts, owing to the German advance in the East, come near to being stretched most widely apart. Nothing must be presumed, but anything may happen. We have always pointed out that the allied armies in the West could not permanently maintain a merely passive role, though it is for General Joffre alone to decide when and where and how to strike. We may be certain that he will choose the moment and the method most inconvenient to the enemy, whether the next great movement in France and Flanders is still further delayed, as it may be, or comes soon with the suddenness of a thunderbolt.

In his settled policy of wearing down the Germans, General Joffre may be a modern Fabius, but today's anniversary of his orders for the Battle of the Marne comes to remind us that he shrinks from no responsibility and has never been beaten since, with consolidated forces, he first turned to attack and vanquish the invaders after the great retreat. From West to East much indeed may happen before we write again, and in any case when we resume our record of the war week by week we shall begin practically a new series. Today we can afford to look beyond the movements of the last few days or possibly happenings of the immediate future and to ask ourselves how we are to win the war as a whole.

### THE FORCES OF THE CENTRAL EMPIRES.

It is a first principle in war not to underestimate an enemy. It would be not so much imprudent as insane to underestimate in any respect our present enemy. Many months ago we wrote that the Central Empires were not more deceived about the issue than were the Allies about the cost—that there would have to be a struggle to stagger imagination for ever before Germany went down. That is the certainty of the truth, and to that truth all our thinking and efforts must be proportioned. Let us see, then, what we have to beat. For months the Central Empires have recovered and held the full or partial initiative, except at the Dardanelles. We have to deprive them on all sides of the initiative. Only when we have done that can we come to the beginning of victory for the Allies. We can only do that by numbers, and the use of numbers, equipment being tolerably equal unit for unit. Even now the enemy can have little, if any, superiority of numbers in Europe as a whole, though in the Eastern theatre his strength has been in every respect predominant.

It is assured by most authorities that the Central Empires have about 5,000,000 men altogether in the fighting lines. This number is a maximum. It may remain at the same figure for six months. Extraordinary efforts may keep it at that figure even for some longer period. But sooner or later that maximum will begin to diminish. Then, if Russia, as we have the most solid reason to expect, has kept her present armies substantially intact until the vast reinforcements of recruits of prime fighting age which she is now training can join them, the certainty of victory for the Allies should begin to appear. But this certainty will only be consummated—final success will only ripen into the full political fruit of victory in arms—if the Allies are equal, or more than equal, in all the moral and mental factors, and if they organize in time a sufficient excess of force over that of their opponents. Whatever number of men—whether 5,000,000 more or less a year later—the Central Empires keep in the field, the Allies ought to attain to a permanent superiority of fifty per cent.

Germany never will be beaten by any merely tame or negative or dilatory methods. This is the first point we want to underscore. Let us see well to it that we face the truth of the facts brought out by our experience during the last thirteen months. We ourselves dread nothing so much as the relatively passive attitude caused by the complacent

theory that a war of exhaustion must of necessity lead to the paralysis of the enemy while leaving the Allies in sufficient vigour to dictate their own terms. That is a conception which contains only part of the truth and by itself could only lead to failure. The Allies can only reach their objects in the war first by organizing in time, as we have said, a sufficient excess of force, and then by emulating in the use of that force the spirit and vigour and active enterprise of the enemy.

### THE ENEMY'S TEMPER AND STAYING POWER.

To dwell solely upon the permanent losses on the side of the Central Empires, without considering the wastage on the side of the Allies, leads nowhere. So far these factors have more or less cancelled each other. Counting prisoners, the permanent losses of the Allies have probably been rather greater than those of the enemy. This is not for us a satisfactory process in a war of exhaustion, and we must obviously find means to change the nature of that process in the future. "Attrition" is a phrase far too much parroted. We recognise that attrition must play a chief part if the Allies hold the upper hand in some other respects. Mere vague reliance on some supposed automatic and ultimate result of attrition will never do our business.

In this connection we have to glance at the operation of sea-power and finance. Before the war we were amongst those who showed, from knowledge of the statistics, that Germany could not be starved out by the fleet alone. On the other hand, we anticipated that the suppression of German sea-trade and the stoppage of her imports of raw material would be disastrous for the enemy. Even there we were wrong like all others. The full effects of our sea-power are a serious and slowly cumulative injury to the enemy, but there are not a searching disaster and cannot in themselves be fatal.

We turn to finance. The German State and people are practically living upon a huge system of I. O. U.'s, and will be threatened with bankruptcy if Prussian militarism is thoroughly vanquished. But the enemy—unless British sea-power should find a means to force its way into the Baltic—is pretty certain for a long time to come of his food and his war waging material. In the extremity of the struggle, and no matter what might be the reckoning afterwards, the German Government would have no regard to capital or the ordinary mechanism of borrowing and credit. It would simply commandeer the stuff and pay in paper.

Behind all this we must reckon with the temper of the German people. They are intoxicated by a pride and confidence most cleverly sustained by a Press completely under the influence of the Government. They never were more united from the Baltic to the lower Alps than they are today. They hold Austria-Hungary absolutely in their grip and can drive that monarchy as they please. If the German people should now awaken from their present mood of over-confidence and should realize that they will have to face at the end of it all a defensive struggle for life and death, they will fight with utter desperation and will "let everything go in" with a vengeance.

### THE ALLIES AND "DIRECT BATTLE-POWER."

This is the truth about what we have to beat. It is no revelation. It is the ordinary and obvious truth. It ought to be present in the mind of every citizen as the matter of fact of the conditions. Now if what we have to beat is to be thoroughly beaten, we must come in clear sight of beating it before another twelve months are out, no matter how long it may take afterwards to finish the job. We come to this, then, that the Allies must not depend, as some people are apt to do, upon any indirect and contributory factors making the pressure of the war of attrition in various respects more severe on Germany. Against the enemy's losses in men and money are to be set those of the Allies. If we depend only upon a slowly increasing net balance in our favour in that respect the war would assuredly drag on more than three years and would then come to an inconclusive result. Now, let us repeat, it yet again, must we fall to reckon with the enterprise and ability of German leadership, the completeness and excellence of German organisation, and the stirring and stubborn psychology of the whole German people.

We protest with all the earnestness in our power against every lulling theory which tends to assume that the war of attrition must be ended in favour of the Allies by economic factors or by any indirect or automatic means. When every other influence has contributed its effect the Central Empires—and Austria-Hungary and Turkey first—can only be overthrown, signally vanquished and reduced to submit to due terms of peace by the organisation of a crushing superiority of force on the side of the Allies and by the triumphant employment in the long run of the direct battle-power of the Allies by land and sea. The Allies have not only then to mobilise three or four million more men—for it would be a false and feeble policy to depend on any narrow margin of superiority—but they have to mobilise every element of war-waging

(Continued on page six)

**DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS**  
Furnished by W. S. Louson.  
**EDUCATIONAL.**  
By Walt Mason.

free with coin to statement chaps who hold down divers kinds of snaps; we hand them all the wealth they want, and pay their mileage when they jaunt, and all they give us in return is eloquence and wind to burn. But hand out decent, living pay to country teachers? Aw go 'way! It is the custom of the land to sweat and starve that useful band:

Once more the mills of learning grind, and fill with grist the youthful mind. The boys and girls have come from play, to store a lot of facts away in pigeon-holes behind their ears, where they'll be found in future years. All patiently the teachers teach the freckled boy, the female peach, expounding there the rule of three. It is the noblest work of all performed on this old mundane ball, this showing kids the path that leads to mighty thoughts and noble deeds. We all know that, and so we pay the teacher seven-bits a day. We're

## Waistings That Are Not What They Seem ---They're Flannelette

You'd never think it, to look at them a foot away They have a cashmere finish, some of them; others are in a fine honeycomb weave. It's only the nap on the under side that makes them flannelette.

As to colors, you will find  
Cream Mid-Blue Black  
Sky Navy Mauve  
Saxe Green Brown  
patterned in pin dots or stripes, or a combination of both. Sometimes the stripes are white, sometimes black, according to the contrasting background.  
36 inches wide, 24c the yard.

Others in Fawn, Tan and Blue grounds, with small rose pattern,  
25 and 28 inches wide, 15c and 20c the yard  
They will make up into neat morning blouses or dressing jackets or into school dresses for the children.

## LET PATON & COMPANY FURNISH YOUR HOME

and you will get satisfactory service and values in every department.

Let us demonstrate how well we can cater for your Home Furnishing needs. Put us to the test by comparing our big stock and low prices with the best you can get anywhere.

## You Should Not Spend a Dollar on Furniture, Rugs, Carpets Draperies or Anything for Furnishing the Home

without seeing our great stock, because it will be money in your pocket to make this investigation.

Our offerings are the latest in style and workmanship and the low prices that prevail throughout our store will bring fine goods within the reach of the most modest home.

# PATON'S

### CHEERING MESSAGE TO PEOPLE OF LIEGE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:—

"An aviator flew over Liege yesterday coming from the south and threw down into the city French flags and documents containing proclamations announcing that the allies were advancing and calling upon the people of Liege to keep up their courage. Although subject to a

heavy fire the aviator escaped. This is the first visit of an aviator of the entente allies to Liege since the fall of the city, and his appearance is described as greatly cheering the Belgians there."

J. KEIR HARDIE DEAD.  
LONDON, Sept. 27 — James Kier Hardie died of pneumonia in a nursing home at Glasgow this morning. He was a Labor member in parliament and the leader of the peace element in the British Socialist party.

## "The Haberdashery" STRONG!

—YET SOFT

Avoid early holes in Underwear. They are expensive.

To do so, you need not sacrifice comfortable softness

Simply buy carefully made garments of carefully selected wool. In other words, buy Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.

We have it here—NOW in all sizes

Stanfield's N. B., \$1.00 garment.  
Stanfield's Red Label, \$1.35 garment.  
Stanfield's Blue Label, \$1.50 garment.  
Stanfield's Black Label, \$2.00 garment.  
Stanfield's Red Label Combinations \$2.75 suit.

## Henderson & Cudmore Sunnyside.



## Come to our Great Sale of Sample Shoes

Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes at a Big Reduction  
Every manufacturer put his best shoes out for samples—This fact goes without a question—if you would like to secure some of these good things, DON'T put off your COMING but COME at ONCE. Later will be too late.

# GOFF BROS.

The Shoe Man