

Ever Drink Red Ball Beverage?

Those who do will be quick to tell you it is the supreme delight of the thirsty palate. Its cooling, appetizing elements are drawn from Mother Nature who made them for this very purpose, and their skilful blending in Red Ball Beverage has produced, a Bright, Sparkling

TEMPERANCE DRINK

at you'll keenly enjoy at all times, especially in warm summer weather, after walking, while motoring, or yachting, on our fishing and hunting trips, after a turn on the golf links, everywhere—you will prefer it.

RED BALL BEVERAGE

Made to comply with the provisions of Chapter 20 of the Acts of 1916 of the Province of New Brunswick and does not contain more than two per cent. by weight of proof spirits.

ASK FOR IT EVERYWHERE

Simeon Jones, Limited
St. John, N. B.

voice. She asserted that Miss Burns said to her: "If he (Walter) does not marry me, I will shoot him and kill him with my father's pistol. I am a good shot and when I shoot I shoot to kill." Then Mrs. Brooks added: "I said to her: 'If you kill my son

Is the Small Car an Economy When You Have to Sacrifice So Much?

NEXT to buying a home, a car is perhaps the largest purchase you'll ever make. It involves real money. It ought to be correspondingly considered.

The amount involved in the purchase of an automobile is too big a sum to spend just on some friend's recommendation or some salesman's talk. Look at it as an investment. Think of next week, next month, next year.

Think whether you are going to climb out of the new car a week from now, tired and cramped because it is too small for touring, whether you are going to be able to take a few friends on a trip and have them comfortable—whether the car will stand up for years of hard service and ALWAYS be ready for use, and if you should desire to re-sell or trade in, will have the least possible depreciation from its original price.

Think of the future—think of the way you would buy your home—how you wouldn't let a few dollars stand between you and perfect satisfaction—then decide whether it is true economy to buy a car that you will soon find lacks the essentials of motoring satisfaction.

When you buy such a car you may save a little money on the original price, but you must make sacrifices.

In a Studebaker car you get power enough for any hill, power that will pull you through the deepest mud and sand; comfort at any speed, roominess that small cars do not have; and high quality materials and accurate workmanship combined with the accessibility and adjustability that actually make upkeep and operation charges for a period of three years less than those of any small car.

Think it over. Then see the car that is built to give all the necessary essentials at the lowest possible price, the car with a twelve months' guarantee.

prices, but Studebaker prices still remain the same as Studebaker cars in comparison with all others, but the only way to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

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SIX Roadster	\$1689
SIX Touring Car	1845
SIX Landau Roadster	1990
SIX Touring Sedan	2245
SIX Coupe	2310
SIX Limousine	2430

All prices f.o.b. Walkerville

THRIFT AND SACRIFICE ARE LARGE BY NATIONAL SERVICE

Everett Moss of Boston Makes Strong Plea for
Great Economy, Less Extravagance and More
Generous Aid to War Charities to Relieve Dis-
tress.

No success can be commensurate with an ideal standard in any noble or humanitarian endeavor that does not carry through its war and wool—sacrifice. Today humanity is passing through its purification—in a furnace of fire. Lives of thousands upon thousands of the bravest and best of the world's races have been laid upon the altar. The income of this sacrifice appeals to high Heaven and should touch the heart and animate the conscience of every man, woman and child, who can realize the kinship of mankind and the Fatherhood of God. If righteousness which glorifies a nation and attests its standardization—demands this life blood and contemplates a reciprocal return for the sacrifice—then must it be up to each individual who is possessed of the spirit of manhood, if unable through conditions to offer his life—to bring to the altar—not the poorest of what he possesses—but the best, the richest, the fullest of what he is privileged to bring in lieu thereof. So that the human mind study how this can be most satisfactorily accomplished.

The Greatest Jewels.

Life and its affections are the greatest jewels man possesses next to liberty—the freedom to enjoy these—without let or hindrance under God's rules and governance. Our sons and our daughters leave everything that is dear to them—life, home, and possessions—for their country and the world's freedom. What have you and I to give commensurate with their sacrifice? Surely in this the question should not resolve itself into How Little? but should indelibly be impressed upon all we have, all we do and all we may accomplish. How much shall be the measure of my sacrifice. Thrift and sacrifice, brother and sister adjuncts in this great war emergency, await our action. This is the all important factor in what is determined. Each of us who is endowed by our Creator with healthy faculties—the poor as well as the rich, the old as well as the young, the illiterate as well as the man of letters by bearing in mind Thrift and Sacrifice and their usefulness in this day of obligation, has the proud consciousness he is given the opportunity (which only God and the individual may know how it is met) of casting into the common reservoir the sacrifice he or she is most capable of contributing as accessory to what has been done and is doing by our brave lads and women overseas and at the front.

Publicity Campaign.

Now the Canadian government in featuring the economies and sacrifices in connection with financing Canada's contribution to the War Fund, has entrusted to the National Service Board of Canada the task of conducting a publicity campaign, having in view the promotion of habits of thrift amongst the people. The Finance Minister has also delegated to that board the creation or inciting of a demand for "War Savings Certificates" with a view of interesting the Canadian citizens generally and individually in helping to finance the vast undertakings of our home government in this world war. Every loyal Canadian should find some way through thrift and economy to secure a Canadian War Savings Certificate. Here we have the opportunity, according to our means in this time of greatest national stress to do a part of our duty in assisting to carry on the campaign. Let us be partners so far as we may with our brave lads at the front—they are the targets; let us make their defense as strong as it should be in view of what this great country of ours represents in the future of the world's history. Do not let our country's efforts slacken because of selfishness, indifference or extravagance. Let us at this stage when our noble sons await our concerted actions in their behalf to make their heroism spell a victorious peace, add to them our reply. "We sent you forth, dear lads, with our largest promises and heartiest prayers—nor shall we fail you now when it is our turn to be up and doing." Be sure to apply to the Postmaster for the pamphlet issued by the National Service Board of Canada. "How to live during the War Time," and when its wise and pregnant suggestions have been thoroughly digested we will realize more fully how we may still further the success of our boys and our sisters in their heroic efforts to break the power of the Hun.

In connection with this campaign of Thrift and Sacrifice, I may state that I have had the pleasure of a call from a gentleman who has assisted the American government in conducting on a similar enterprise of education—Everett Moss, of Boston. In a plea for national and individual economy issued by him and which very well applies to us he recites:

A Plea for Economy.

Immediately after the declaration of war President Wilson issued a statement calling upon every citizen to economize in the consumption of food and on all expenditures. Because we could all appreciate the danger of a serious food scarcity, there has been real effort to produce more food and to consume less, but progress toward economy along other lines has been small. The idea that business was to be suddenly reduced by a wave of economy was a shock to business men and the cry "business as usual" has spread over the country until the president's appeal has been forgotten. Not only are people spending as usual, but many conscientiously believe it their duty so to do. We have natural resources and we have the capital invested in the tools of production, but even with these facilities our productive capacity is limited by the supply of labor to render them effective. By labor is meant

the personal service of anyone from the highest to the lowest engaged in the production of goods and services. Every dollar spent means consumption of labor, and we shall not be far wrong if we assume that every four dollars spent consumes a day's labor and that every twelve hundred dollars spent consumes a year's labor.

\$12,000,000,000 Yearly.

To carry on the war the government is going to spend twelve billion dollars per year, which will consume the labor of ten million of our people; twenty-five per cent. of our total labor supply. Can we have "business as usual" under these conditions? Few of us realize that the annual savings of the country amount to only four billion dollars, so that this war expenditure means our impoverishment at the rate of eight billion dollars per year.

This extraordinary demand for the labor of ten million people comes in the midst of the greatest labor famine in our history, as shown by the fact that commodity prices have increased eighty-five per cent. in three years and are still going up. If we are to consume this labor in the war, there is no alternative but to stop its consumption in other directions.

To meet these conditions the first step should be to stop the expenditure of any capital for other than war purposes. This should apply to the federal government, states and municipalities as well as to corporations and individuals. No issue of securities should be allowed except under special license by federal authority.

In addition each one of us should make a drastic reduction in his personal expenditures. The example for this must be set by the rich, and every man, woman and child must be drawn into the movement until patriotic economy becomes the greatest fact the country has ever known. We talk about the poor, but there is no class so poor that it cannot help.

Our young men, who try to avoid

military service, are called slackers. Every one of us, who is not willing to make some sacrifice for the war, is a slacker. Who will fall to spend less when he realizes that every four dollars saved is a day's labor contributed to the war?

We have no right to spend money to keep people in their usual employment, even though this causes hardship, for only by this process of readjustment can we obtain the labor necessary for the war. Already the government is resorting to dangerous experiments, such as price fixing. We cannot increase the supply of labor, but it is within our power to so reduce the demand as to render the available supply ample for our needs and keep all prices reasonable.

With two million men living in cantonments or in tents there are certainly houses enough for the rest of us. We can reduce the famine in wool and cotton by wearing our old clothes. We can stop the purchase of automobiles, so that the factories may be devoted to the production of motor trucks, aeroplanes and munitions. We can use the automobiles we now have less freely and thus save enormous expenses. We can reduce the number of our servants and let our wives and daughters do more of the work. We can go less often to the theatre and give the money thus saved to charity, thereby doing away with the wastefulness of charity entertainments.

The real horrors of Europe are not on the firing line, but amongst the civil population, who are pinched for the necessities of life and in many cases dying of starvation. If each one of us is not willing to sacrifice something for the war, Germany was right when she characterized us as a "Nation of Slackers."

EVERETT MOSS.
201 Devonshire street, Boston,
August 3, 1917.

EDWARD SEARS, Postmaster.
Distributor of the National Service Lit-
erature in the city and county of St.
John, N. B.

FOUR CELEBRATED CASES IN WHICH ACCUSED WERE WOMEN

(Continued from page 4)

susious from the room. Miss Burns was as calm then as always. The star witness for the prosecution was George Washington, a colored bell boy. It was he who showed Walter Brooks and the woman with whom he registered as J. Wilson and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the room. District Attorney Jerome asked

George if he had seen the woman who went with Brooks to the room. George said he did. Then he identified Miss Burns as the woman, pointing his finger at her.

Miss Burns kept right on fanning, looking as if mildly amused, at George's finger. Then Foster L. Backus, counsel for Miss Burns took George in hand. Among other things George admitted that he first had described the woman to the police as dark haired. "I told them she was not what might be called a white person," he explained.

That, with other important factors, resulted in immediate dismissal of the charge against Miss Burns. The pistol with which the shooting was done never was found. The police theory was that whoever did the shooting slipped to the river only a short distance away, and tossed it in. No proof was adduced that the sidearm found in the room belonged to Miss Burns. Furthermore, immediately after be-

ing arrested she was put through an old-fashioned "third degree" by the police. She even was told that Brooks still was alive in the hospital and that he had accused her of the shooting. In the face even of this she remained calmly insistent on her innocence.

So Miss Burns, who was the daughter of Fred W. Burns, widely known as a sporting announcer, walked free from the court room.

But her story did not end there. That same year she was married to Charles W. Wilrick. In 1906 she sued him for divorce. Two years after that she and a man named Edward H. Brooks were found guilty of extorting money from Charles Harburt by the badger game. In October, 1910, she and Brooks were sentenced to serve not less than seven years and five months in the penitentiary.

And the woman who went up the river to serve that sentence looked vastly different from the unusually prepossessing girl of 1902. Life had marked her face deep.

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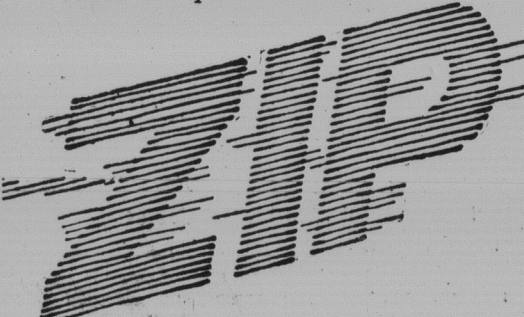
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