Waterbury & Rising Ltd.

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KING, ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

Shoes With Ambition

They Aspire to be Worn

They want to keep company with your feet. The storms of winter are now due and will surely soon be upon us. Are you prepared? Have you given thought to what you must wear on your feet. Our heavy walking boots are not a luxury, they are as necessary for the feet as food is for the body. Among a host of splendid values that cannot but appeal to every man we would call special attention to the **"Doctor's Special"** a line that for many years has given thorough satisfaction. Heavy imported Box Calf, Blucher, leather lined, viscolized bottom and made on perfect fitting lasts, black and tan.

$6.50 a Pair

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Our stores open 8.30 a.m., close 6 p. m. Saturday, 10 p.m.

New Woolen Mufflers

We have just received a large shipment of Men's and Women's Knitted Wool Mufflers, which will be found softer, warmer and far less expensive than those you would knit yourself. These are shown in Khaki color, Heather Mixtures, Grey, White or Stripe Effects; large sizes, **80c. to $1.00 each.**

It would be wise to make selections now for Christmas gifts, etc., as we cannot promise such a large assortment later on.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

"FIFTY MEN A DAY"

Wanted for "Our Regiment"

This Adv. is Worth One Hundred Dollars ($100) to Someone.

Cut this out and the next time you require any dentistry of any kind whatever, such as teeth extracted, filled, cleaned, artificial teeth made or mended, call and see us, as you may be the lucky one.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
527 Main St.—245 Union St.
DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
Tel. Main 683.
Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

CHOICE
Carleton Co. Hay,
Manitoba White Oats
All kinds of Mill Feeds

At lowest possible prices.

A. C. SMITH & CO.,

9 Union Street, West St. John.
Telephone West 7-11 and West 81

READY FOR WINTER

A large and carefully selected stock of **Household Fuel.** American and Scotch Anthracite in all sizes Broad Cove Soft Coal and Kindling.

CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED
331 CHARLOTTE STREET
TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670

DISINTEGRATION OF DUAL MONARCHY?

(Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.)

Verona, November 3.—Events in the near East are proceeding apace, and although but little ordinary news comes out from Germany and Austria, there are channels by which information is leaking out, and most of this news is substantial and reliable. It is usually brought by the seamen that go from port to port and is soon known by the seafaring population. It then reaches shipping agents and traders near the harbor, and is carefully weighed by people whose interests are affected, very nearly, by the march of events.

All the news that comes from Austria, excepting official telegrams, either comes over Trieste, for boats between Trieste and Venice are sailing twice a week, or over the frontier town. Some news also goes to Montenegrin or Albanian ports and comes to Brindisi by boat. The Vienna newspaper reach Italy one day after publication. They contain no real news, as a rule, as they are carefully censored, the leading organs, such as the Zeit, that specializes in military news, often appearing with two columns of blank space, where the censor has cut away the text at an hour too late to reset the paper. The Trieste Picolo, one of the best newspapers in Austria, that was formerly a thick, substantial journal with many pages of advertisements, has shrunk to a single sheet, there are numerous blank spaces, showing that the censor has been more than busy with the sheet that prints news unfavorable to the Government, and that is looked upon with great disfavor, as it appears in Italian and appeals to the Irredentist in Istria.

In spite of the careful censorship and the dread felt in Vienna newspaper offices of incuring the penalties inflicted on all who spread news that the Government does not like, however, some facts do get through, and occasionally the most careful paper prints some well-hidden truth. One leading paper recently gave the number of cases of cholera, daily, at the Galician front as 500, instead of 5, which was the number dictated by the authorities. These lapses are, however, not of frequent occurrence, and news must be gleaned from passengers going from Budapest to Rome, from Galicia to London.

How Some Got Through

Strange to say, there are still English people in both Austria and Hungary. Women come through every day, four or five in a party, travelling over Italy to England, and explain that although they had been able to stay in the families of Austrians or Hungarians, who were on their country estates, until now, they had been forced to leave the place when their employers returned to the cities. It is clear that on an immense estate, where the ladies of the household never leave the grounds, or park surrounding the house, it was a matter of no difficulty to retain the services of an English teacher, but that on returning to the city the police would ask questions and the matter would become more complicated.

These travellers, when asked how they were treated on the journey, tell very varied storis. It may be broadly stated that women who had lived in Austria or in Hungary for years, who wore Austrian clothes, and had the eappearance of the people of the country, were unmolested. Many of them speak German so perfectly as to pass as Germans, and it is very probable that no one on the train suspected their nationality. Women who were distinctively English in appearance tell another story. They were abused by soldiers, searched at frontiers, and shamefully treated in many ways.

Some men also have contrived to prolong their stay in Austrian until today. These are only rare cases, as all British French, or Russian subjects, between eighteen and forty-four have been detained in fortresses, as they would be able to serve in the army in their own country and thus only a few of the British population in Austria and in Hungary at the outbreak of war had any choice in the matter. They had either to fly and get over the frontier, at the earliest opportunity, or to take their chance of being imprisoned until the end of the war. Many got way, still more are imprisoned at the present moment. Most of the elderly men who remained in Austria or in Hungary managed to obtain the good-will of the police by means of bribes, and thus were able to settle important business matters.

Streets Were Unsafe

Such travellers who have left without permission are rare, but there information is vastly more valuable than that of women who have led a very retired life and have practically not left the house since the outbreak of war, as their employers did not consider that the streets were safe. If anyone raised the cry of English, they might have paid for their temerity with their lives.

Process of Disintegration

English people all agree on one subject: Austria is proceeding, and at rapid pace, towards distintegration. Rebellion is rife everywhere. Hungary, to begin with, never approved of the military expenditure that Austria undertook to please Germany. She now strongly disapproves of the war, into which she has been dragged solely to please Germany. She is watching events and is quite prepared to break loose from Austria should opportunity offer. She has already refused to share her provisions with Austia, saying her wants first must be fully supplied, and that she will then supply Austria. Her peasants will not give up their corn for the troops. They are hiding it carefully in the hope of obtaining high prices for it, and have been promising it to Germany, if she will give better prices than Austria. This want of loyalty is particularly humiliating for the Austrians, who have been forced to forbid the export of foodstuffs to Germany and thus produce a strain between Austria and its powerful ally that will not be easy to forget, as Germany feels her weaker partner owes her very existence to her powerful neighbor and should not grudge her provisions, with anything else that she may need, even at the expense of her own people. Hungarian statesmen further complain that the Government of the Dual Monarchy, having its seat in Vienna, that deals with the foreign policy and national defence, while controlling the common dinances of the two countries, has vilely abused the trust confided in it. It has embarked on a ruinous war, without the Parliaments being summoned. The Constitution is entirely suspended, and the Emperor or his Ministers reign supreme, without feeling any responsibility towards the people. The central Government has organized a system of finance that has gone still further to complicate issues, in that the annual budgets invariably showed heavy balances on the cridit side, while the state was actually tottering on the verge of bankruptcy. Money voted for schools was used for the purchase of new cannon, and Galicia today shows 75 per cent. of illiterates as a result of this misappropriation of moneys voted for education. In Bukowina, in Translyvania, and in the country parts of southern Hungary conditions are not much better in this respect, and the thinking man naturally feels that the country might have done better for itself without the protecting hand of Austria.

Cattle Trucks for Troops

The Slavs throughout Austria and Hungary are most discontented. At every point they hindered the mobilization. In Bohemia hundreds of men were shot for refusing to respond to the call to arms, regiments were forced to climb into the cattle trucks provided for their conveyance to the front at the point of the sword, ten, twelve in a single regiment being shot for not showing sufficient alacrity in leaving their homes to fight for a country that never has been theirs and for a people that has systematically oppressed them. The Slavs in Bosnia assisted the enemy at every point, and the Austrian troops, instead of trying to conciliate the inhabitants, took fearful vengeance upon them. Loyal or disloyal, they burned their cottages, if they even suspected them of trafficking with the enemy. The peasants, in revenge, arranged a set of signals that enabled the Serbs to see from a distance what was happening behind the Austrian front. The Bosnians burned wood to give a thick white smoke when there were Austrians near by, contriving to give the smoke from their cottages a bluish tinge when the territory was free from the foe, and thus in a thousand ways showed their friendliness to the Serbs and their hatred of Austrian and Hungary. It will only be by means of the most absolute compulsion that Austria can hold the Bosnians or the Croats. The Poles in Galicia also have shown themselves most unloyal. A great number have fled from their homes to take refuge in Budapest and Vienna; they feared the oncoming Russians, and, loyal to Austria, made a rush for the centre. From the narratives of eye-witnesses, however, it is clear that the majority of the fugitives are Jews, who fear the Russians, many of them having fled from persecution. The Rumanians in Bukowina, the little Russians in northern Hungary, and the Ruthenians have all risen as one man and welcomed the invader. Every Russian reverse or temporary defeat was mourned by the inhabitants of northern Hungary, and no doubt was left in the minds of the conquerors that they were more than welcome among a people that has been oppressed, and taxed for generations and that has received nothing in exchange for the money that has been wrung out by the most stringent means.

Using Italian Regiments

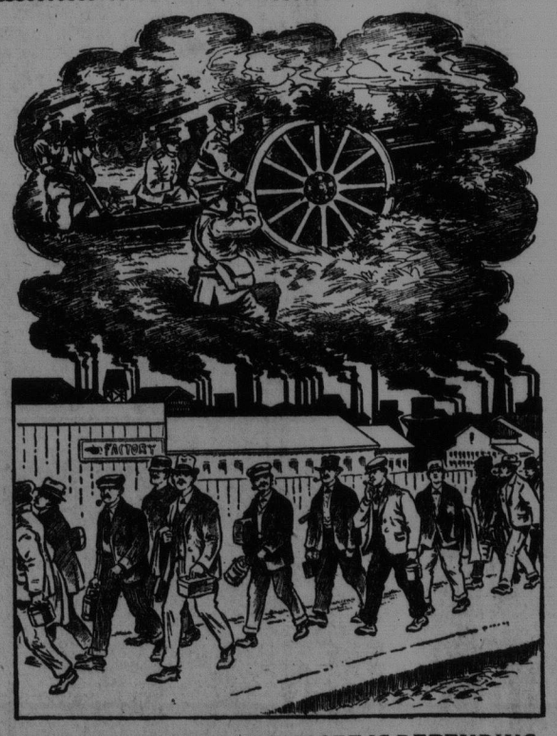
The Italians in Trentino, in Istria, and in Dalmatia have always dreamed of a time when they would be reunited to Italy. They speak Italian and steadily refuse to learn German, and although they were superficially contented and showed no indications of serious unrest in the past, they are now redhot with indignation. The Italian troops were taken from their own country and transported to Galicia, to a climate that is severe even for those accustomed to it from childhood. Headquarters considered that the troops of German nationality, known to be true, should be reained for the defence of the country, and "foreigners," as Italians and Serbs are considered, sacrificed to the exigencies of the moment.

News from the Galician front, from the Carpathians, and from Servia only recounts Austrian repulses. Big or little there are nothing but defeats, the enemy coming father and farther into the country and pushing the defenders back, step by step. This defeat can only be explained by the disloyalty of the troops and of the population.

Amid this admixture of disloyal subject races and incapable leaders, Austria can only expect defeat, and there is no doubt that even the stiffening given by the German officers, who have taken charge at the both fronts, will not prevent the last end. Austria-Hungary is going towards disintegration, and that at no slow pace.

Germany, with all her very ostentations loyalty to her ally, sees the mistakes and failures all the more clearly that she is prejudiced in favor of Austria, and is totally free from any inclination to hasty judgment. There is very little doubt that the Germans have already envisaged the possibility of the total defeat of Austria and the consequent separation of Austria from Hungary. The disintegration would not stop there. Italy would take Trentino, Istria, and perhaps part of Dalmatia. Hungary would naturally get Fiume, as her inlet to the sea, while Servia and Montenegro, united as one kingdom, would get Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the coast line as far as Ragusa. This would leave only Upper and Lower Austria, Karnten, Styria, Tyrol, and the German parts of Bohemia and Moravia as a central whole of German-speaking nations to form a state that might be come part of the German Empire, retaining a soverign and a court of its own, like Bavaria, Vienna becoming a second Munich, a great art centre, the country being administered from Berlin, or may be from a more southerly capital; or on the other hand the Emperor of Austria might continue to reign, the countries being very nearly bound by agreement, one foreign policy being pursued by both, and perhaps there being a common army and navy.

There is no doubt that the possibility of the disintegration of Austria and the separation from Hungary, with the formation of a great South Slav kingdom in the south, whether as part of Servia or as an independent land, has occurred to Kaiser Wilhelm, and that this anticipation has incorporated itself in the present policy, which has taken the extraordinary character of the Protestantizing of the provinces that might be one day annexed to Germany. All kinds of means have been taken to discredit Roman Catholicism in these provinces; the priests have been persecuted; even high church dignitaries have been arrested on the charge of treason, and everything done to take away their authority.



THE FIRING LINE IN EUROPE IS DEPENDING ON THE WORK LINE IN CANADA.

"SANTA CLAUS SHIP" LEAVING FOR FRANCE

London, Nov. 27—There was a large gathering at the American Club today at a luncheon given in honor of the arrival at Davenport this week of the ship Jason, bringing Christmas presents from the children of America to the young folk of the warring countries of Europe.

John Callen O'Laughlin, representing the newspapers in the United States, who aided in collecting the presents, was the guest of honor. The Jason is preparing to leave Devonport tomorrow for France, and consequently her officers could not be present.

Among those present were Lord Northcliffe and Sir George Riddell. Sir George expressed the appreciation of Great Britain.

Mr. Page explained that the British government had taken charge of the amounts and they would be distributed through the British and Belgian relief committees.

Montreal, Nov. 27—The steamer Glendene, which went aground yesterday at Cap De La Magdalene, three miles below Three Rivers, was refloated this morning and proceeded on her way to Montreal, apparently uninjured.

MR. RUSSELL WRITES OF RECENT LAWSUIT

St. John, N. B., Nov. 27, 1914.

To the Editor of The Standard.

Sir,—With reference to the judgment recently delivered against me in favor of E. R. Carrington, manager of the Thiel Detective Agency, Montreal, I beg to inform that gentleman that he can look to Mr. E. M. McDonlad, M.P., of Poctou, N. S., for payment.

Early in September of 1910 I was daily being shadowed by detectives. Mr. McDonald told me that Carrington had told him that he was acting for J. N. Greenshields, K.C., of Montreal, against whom I was bringing suit for damages in connection with the unauthorized transfer of 156,000 acres of land situated north of "Regina."

On May 27th, 1911, I wrote Mr. McDonald to let me have the date on which Carington gave him the name of his client. Mr. McDonald replied as follows, under date of June 28th, 1911: "My recollection is that the date referred to would be between the 12th and 14th of September, 1910, I recall him stating that he was acting for Greenshields."

(Sgnd.) E. M. McDONALD.

When my suits against the Pinkertons were in court Mr. McDonald promised to take the stand against Carrington, but he suddenly took sick and claimed he was unable to leave home for Montreal. When Carrington's suit against me was in court, I supeoned Mr. McDonald at Ottawa. He refused to obey the court's order and being an M.P. I could not compel him to answer while the House was in session. Politicians who have not the courage of their convictions should not be sent to parliament to represent the people. While I have not been able to win my law suits in the Montreal courts, I have been able to convince the clear thinking public of Canada that I have been persecuted by two detective agencies who were employed to destroy my business and reputation.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID RUSSELL.

MANURE—Farmers wanted to remove manure from remount depot. No charge made.

MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE IN CANADA

Have Written Letters About "Fruit-a-tives" and Have Allowed These Letters To Be Published In Their Home Newspapers.

TO HELP OTHERS TO GET WELL

Those Foremost in The Religious, Social and Political Life of The Dominion Have Permitted their Photos to Appear, Together with Testimonials Telling How They Have Been Cured by "Fruit-a-tives".

One of the most remarkable feat ures of the magnificent success of "Fruit-a-tives," has been the caliber of the men and women who have written to Fruit-a-tives Limited and sent their photos, with permission to publish these in the newspapers. These include a Former Member of the Cabinet, a Senator, a Country Treasurer, two Soldiers, two Justices of the Peace, a High Constable, seven Merchants, one Postmaster, two Superintendents of Sunday School and one Schol Commissioner. These letters were signed by the writers and may be seen at the comanpy's offices in Ottawa.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" of Stomach Trouble, Indigestion or Dyspepsia—Kidney or Bladder Disease, constant Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—chronic Headaches or Neuralgia—Biliousness, Constipation or Liver Complaint, are glad to let the whole world know of the remedy that cured them. They feel that they are only doing their duty to write and tell about "Fruit-a-tives" and to urge their sick friends and neighbors to try these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

These letters, telling how sick, suffering people have cured themselves in their own homes, have been powerful factors in inducing many others to try "Fruit-a-tives," you realize, this, for if some relative or close friend has tried something and is satisfied with it, you are apt to try it too. The fact that "Fruit-a-tives" has cured thousands of people, all over Canada, is an excellent reason why you should try these wonderful tablets made of fruit juices. If you are suffering with any of the complaints mentioned above, get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" today.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE LATE ABRAHAM COLPITTS.

The funeral of the late Abraham Colpitts, at Bloomfield, on Monday afternoon last, was largely attended. There was a short service at the family residence after which the cortege proceeded to the United Baptist church at Midland. Rev. C. W. Walden, assisted by Rev. Mr. Creed, conducted a very impressive service. Interment was in the family lot nearby.

Abraham Colpitts was one of the best known farmers in Kings County. He was born ninety-two years ago at what is now called Penobsquis. When eight years old his parents brought him to Norton Parish and the family settled near Bloomfield. There Mr. Colpitts resided continuously throughout his long life. His father, Rev. Robert Colpitts, was one of the founders of the Free Christian Baptist denomination, and his grandfather Robert Colpitts, Sr., was the founder of the Colpitts family, which has now spread over the province. Robert Colpitts with his family came to this province in 1783 and settled in that part of Westmoriland County which is now called Albert County.

The deceased Abraham Colpitts was the last of his generation. He was a good man and will be kindly remembered by numerous relatives and friends.

FOR THE RED CROSS.

The lodges of the Sons of England in the city have united for the purpose of giving a sacred concert on the evening of December 6. The band of the Sons of England will be present. The proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross work. The programme includes the following:

The National Anthem. 1.—Marche Romaine, (Gounod); 2—Solo, Land of Hope and Glory, (Elgar), Dr. Percival Bonnell; 3—Solo, Blest King of Love, (E. Lamount Galbraith), Mrs. Geo. K. Bell; 4—Duet, Crucifix, (J. Faure), Mrs. L. Murray Curren, Miss Blenda Thompson; 5—Selection—Songs of Sunday, (H. Round); 6—Solo—Soft Southern Breeze, (Barnaby), C. A. Munro; 7—Quartette, The Lord is My Shepherd, (Schubert), Miss Louise Knight, Mrs. A. E. Loggie, Mrs. L. V. Lingley, Miss Jessie Knight; 8—Euph Solo, Oh, for the Wings of a Dove (Mendelssohn), Soloist, Sydney E. Thorne; 9—Solo, The City of Light, (Stephen Adams), Forbes Law Duguid; 10—Violin duet: (A) Romanze, (Henry Henkel), (B), Ich Grusse Dich, (Gue Matthey), Mrs. T. J. Gunn, Mrs. H. H. MacMichael; 11—Solo, Ave Maria, (Gounod), Miss Arline Lloyd, (With violin obligato); 12—Religious Fantasia, (Rollinson); 13—Solo, Consider and Hear Me, (Wooler), Mrs. L. Murray Curren; 14—Solo, selected, Alphonso C. Smith; 15—Hymn, Abide with Me, (D. Monk); Eventide, God Save the King.

ALMOST LYNCHED

It happened to a local druggist that sold a cheap acid corn salve instead of the reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Substitutes burn the flesh—Putnam's cures the corn. Use only the best—"Putnam's" 25c. at all dealers.

IN THE COURTS

The civil case of James McKay vs. John H. Crandall et al was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon before Chief Justice Landry and the following jury: Wm. L. Walsh Isaac Webber, James A. Mrown, Frank C. Spittal, Thos. O'Brien, Victor A. Scott and Chas. Nevins.

This is an action brought to recover $6,475, the alleged to be the value of lumber cut on lands claimed by the plaintiff durinf the winter of 1913. The defendants deny the plaintiff's title to the lands which are near St. Martins and claim themselves to be entitled. Mrs. Jane McKay, Wm. Hopey, Mr. Justice McKeown and Geo. McKay gave evidence yesterday afternoon. The case will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C. and Francis Kerr appear for the plaintiff and M. G. Teed, K. C. and A. A. Allen for the defendants.

TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY.

DIED.

COCHRANE—In this city, on 26th inst., Terrance Joseph Cochrane, in the 69th year of his age, leaving his wife and one daughter to mourn. Funeral from his late residence, 19 Richmond street, Saturday morning at 8.45 to the Cathedral for high mass in requiem at 9 o'clock.

THE MARITIME COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of this association will be held at the Board of Trade rooms, Halifax, N. S., December 11th, at 8 p. m., to receive the report of the board of management for the year, and the report of the result of the ballot for officers and directors for 1915, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

G. E. FAULKNER.
Halifax, N. S., Secretary.
November 25, 1914.

Buried Yesterday

From her late residence, 15 Simonds street, the funeral of Mrs. Catherine King took place at 8.45 o'clock yesterday morning to St. Peter's church where requiem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Sinon Grogan, C. SS. R. Relatives acted as pallbearers and the funeral was very largely attended. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of James Deering took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, St. James street. A delegation from the Shiplaborers' Union attended the funeral. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. R. S. Crisp; interment in Fernhill.

WHITE AS A GHOST

Pale or Sallow Cheeks One of the First Signs of Anaemia.

Pale and sallow cheeks, with blanched lips and gums, and dark circles under the eyes, are the first signs that anaemia has begun its deadly progress. This first warning is followed by great weariness and breathlessness after any exertion. You grow melancholy, have frequent headaches, awake in the morning feeling tired. You become morbid and nervous, starting at the slightest noise, and your heart palpitates violently even on going up-stairs. Most girls from fourteen to twenty suffer from anaemia. Neglect to supply new blood to the languishing, bloodless body, means a life of misery—indeed it is an open invitation to that most hopeless of all diseases, consumption.

The new, rich blood that cures anaemia and gives new health and strength is readily created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. That is why these pills have cured more cases of bloodlessness and blood disorders than any other medicine. They have made thousands of girls and woemn strong, well and rosy, with bright eyes and new energy, just because they nourish the body with the new, rich, red blood of health. Here is a typical instance. Miss Laura Dempsey, Auburn, N. Y., says: "For several months I was in a very bad state of health, with many of the symptoms that accompany anaemia. I was pale and bloodless, had terrible headaches, would be breathless at the least exertion. Having tried a number of medicines without relief I naturally became discouraged and began to fear that I was doomed to continued illness. At this stage a friend who had herself been benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I did so and thanks to the pills I am now enjoying the best of health, and feel that I cannot recommend this splendid medicine too highly."

Other weak and ailing girls can also obtain new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.