EXCELLENT PAPERS READ BEFORE THE ENGINEERS

Sessions of Professional Meeting Proved Highly Interesting —Subjects of Interest to the General Public Discussed —Members of Society Will be Here Two More Days.

The fifth general professional meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada opened most auspiciously yesterday and gives promise of being one of the best, both in point of attendance and excellence of the papers presented, of any yet held. Several of the papers were of particular local importance, and all showed evidence of careful preparation and study of the questions discussed. The official welcome on behalf of the city was given yesterday morning by His Worship Mayor Hayes, who declared his pleasure at welcoming to the city such a distinguished body as the members of the Engineering Institute. A pleasure feature of the afternoon session was the conferring of an honorary membership in the St. John branch on Col. Domville.

In the evening G. P. Vaughan gave an illustrated lecture on High Frequency Electric Currents.

Morning Session.

C. C. Kirby, chairman of the St. John branch, occupied the chair at the opening, the Dominion president, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard, not having arrived.

Mayor Hayes in extending a welcome on behalf of the city referred to the large part which the engineers played in the development of the country and his pleasure at having the privilege of addressing them.

The first paper was one written by E. T. P. Shewen and read by Alexander Gray, on the usefulness of vegetation in marine engineering. The writer instanced Port Hood, where for years a growth of grass had protected the harbor. Cows were allowed on the grass, and in a short time the protection was gone and the harbor destroyed. The planting of grass roots at Negrotown Point had prevented sand from coming into the harbor. G. Stead, of Chatham, told of grass being used successfully on the North Shore to keep out the sea. Others who discussed the paper were F. G. Goodspeed, C. O. Foss and J. S Armstrong.

A paper prepared by G. H. Prince on Forestry in New Brunswick, was read by H. C. Kinghorn. The paper stated that since the starting of the forestry course twelve years ago, 29 students had graduated from the U. N. B. A survey of the forest land in the province began in 1916, was still going on, about one-quarter of the land having been surveyed. Of the timber land in the province about 26.86 was non-productive.

A paper on New Brunswick Highways, which was to have been read by B. M. Hill was postponed, as Mr. Hill was not able to be present through illness.

Afternoon Session.

At one o'clock the members of the Institute were the guests of the St. John branch at lunch at the Manor House, where they were addressed by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Pugsley and others, later meeting at the Board of Trade rooms where three very important papers were read.

At the luncheon the chair was occupied by Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard, of St. Catherines, Ont., Dominion president, who had on his right Gov. Pugsley, and on his left Mayor Hayes. After the excellent luncheon provided by the managers of the Manor House had been disposed of, the chairman called for a toast to the King. After this had been duly honored he called on Gov. Pugsley. Before asking the speaker of the day to arise he expressed his pleasure at being in St. John to attend the sessions, and said he was more than glad to see such a splendid gathering.

Lieut.-Governor Pugsley said it gave him the greatest pleasure to be present and say a few words to the members of the Institute. He had the greatest possible respect for the engineering profession, and he had had considerable to do with them in the course of his political career, lasting, as it did, from 1885 to 1917, particularly during the years when he was minister of public works in the Dominion cabinet. While in that position he had expended about $50,000,000 and so far as he could recall, in no single instance had the confidence placed in the engineers of the department been misplaced. He expressed the wish that the visiting engineers might go about the province, travel the valley of the noble St. John river, one of the finest sections of country in the world, filled with beauty and rich in agricultural possibilities, and which he believed would one day, and that before long, be recognized as one of the best scenic spots on the American continent. He also called attention to the fishing on the northern rivers, and the big game possibilities.

There was also much mineral wealth waiting development, and here the engineers must be called on for help, for it was on their reports that capital would be invested for the upbuilding of the country. They prepared the plans for the bridges, canals, railways, etc., and on them depended the future welfare and growth of the whole country.

He was glad to welcome to the province some men from Upper Canada and he hoped as a result of the meeting the men from other parts of Canada and the men from the maritime provinces would become better acquainted and work together for the common good of the country, as it was only by standing together that Canada could be made what she was destined to be, the greatest of the overseas dominions of the Empire.

The chairman said he could heartily endorse what had been said by the last speaker about the province of New Brunswick, and he was inclined to share his optimism in respect to the future. He then called on Mayor Hayes for a few words.

His Worship thanked the chairman for the opportunity. We were on the eve of big things in the world, which was in the melting pot at the present time, and the engineers must play a big part in the reconstruction.

The chairman then called on C. C. Kirby, who in a neat little speech moved that Col. Domville be elected an honorary member of the St. John branch. This was seconded by A Gray and carried unanimously.

Col. Domville thanked the members for the honor conferred on him and declared it one of the happiest moments of his life, because it associated him with the best and brainiest men in Canada, men who did things.

A toast was then drunk to the new member.

The chairman congratulated the St. John branch on its newest member and exhorted the members to stand steady in these trying times.

The singing of the National Anthem brought this function to a close after which the business sessions were resumed at the Board of Trade rooms.

Business Session.

The chair at the afternoon session was occupied by Lieut.-Col. Leonard, who after calling the meeting to order at 3.40, read a letter from the Union Club, throwing that institution open to the members of the Institute for the duration of the meetings.

The first paper was read by C. O. Foss on New Brunswick Water Powers. After referring to the Grand Falls of the St. John river and the smaller Grand Falls of the Nipisiguit river, which he contended were too far from the centres of population for general purposes, but which would undoubtedly be developed for pulp and saw mills.

The commission investigating water powers in the province had divided the province into three sections so far as the centres of population were concerned; Fredericton, St. John and the North Shore from Chatham to Campbellton. To serve the Fredericton district power plants could be erected on the Pokiok and Shogomoc rivers. On the Pokiok there was a fall of 200 feet in a mile and a half with a further fall of another hundred feet in a length of 500 feet. On the Shogomoc they had found a fall of 300 feet in two miles. By the building of dams for storage purposes it was estimated that 7,000 24-hour horse power could be developed, or 21,000 eight-hour horse power. To serve St. John there was available on the Lepreaux river three sites developing between five and six thousand 24-hour horse power and the same on the Magaguadavic. For the North Shore they had discovered on the Tetagouche a natural storage basin in which four dams could be built and about 6,000 24-hour horse power developed.

This paper aroused considerable discussion, those taking part being A. Gray, Mr. Armstrong, Senator Domville, K. H. Smith, G. G. Hare, C. C. Kirby, G. E. Stead, and Major Donnolly.

The next paper was that on the proposed tidal hydro-electric power development of the Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers, by W. R. Turnbull. This paper was illustrated by slides and scale maps setting forth very clearly to those present the proposed plans. After reviewing several attempts to use tide waters in hydro-electric power development, and which had been a failure largely because of the cost of storage basins, the speaker pointed out that at Hopewell there was a natural storage basin only requiring the erection of dams. The proposition involved the erection of three dams—one across the Petitcodiac, 4,900 feet in length; one across the Memramcook 4,800 feet in length, and a wing dam from Fort Folly Point, to connect the two, 900 feet in length. Under this plan the Petitcodiac would become a high level basin and the Memramcook a low level basin. The power house would be built at the junction of the wing and cross river dams. The cost for an initial development of 90,000 horse power was estimated at $11,000,000, or $122.50 per horse power.

This paper was discussed by C. H. Wright, of Halifax, and Col. Leonard.

The last paper of the afternoon was by T. A. McDonald on the building of the Bear River bridge. The paper was very largely technical and proved most interesting to the audience, as he described in detail the work of construction. It was started in June, 1912 and finished in June, 1914; is 1,600 feet long and contains 2,500,000 pounds of steel, built on concrete piers with a pile foundation, the contractors for the piers being Powers and Brewer, of St. John, and the Foundation Co., Ltd., of New York and Montreal.

Evening Session.

A technical and splendidly written paper on Electricity with a demonstration of high tension, high frequency, electric currents was given at the evening session by F. P. Vaughan, of St. John.

The lecturer has prepared a number of diagrams illustrating a high potential, high frequency experimental cabinet and other apparatus used in the experiments. He described lightning in a most interesting manner and told of the effect of electricity on plant life, and of its use in therapeutics, stating that Dr. Strong of Tufts College, reported cures of 80 per cent. of those affected with pulmonary diseases.

How a high frequency current can pass through the body while a low current is fatal was explained.

The engineers present enjoyed the learned part of the address, while the experiments which followed were most spectacular and interesting to all in the large audience. Sparks twenty-two inches long were made to pass between terminals. Bottles and glass tubes were made luminious or filled with purple light; incandescent lamps were lighted on a rod touching the spark. Two incandescent lamps were placed on two terminals and the spark reached from one to the other. To show that glass is not a good insulator the light burned right through the glass. A pane of glass was interposed between the two sparks from the terminals and a hole was burned through the pane. The Corona brush discharge made fine fireworks, of forked lightning. To demonstrate that the discharge was actually hot a piece of paper and a bit of cloth were burned. A striking experiment showed a wire being heated red hot with electricity passing through the body of the demonstrator. Mr. Vaughan said that all the apparatus used was made in St. John.

At the close of the lecture the chairman of the evening, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard, thanked Mr. Vaughan for his marvellous and fascinating discourse and asked for a discussion of the paper. A. R. Crulkshank, J. S. Armstrong and G. N. Hatfield took part in the discussion, Mr. Crulkshank telling something of the fine work done by Mr. Vaughan during the war, and the nature of his pioneer experiments in the wireless telephone.

A vote of thanks moved by F. A. Bowman and seconded by C. O. Foss was heartily endorsed by the audience.

The thanks of the Institute were given to the N. B. Power Company for the free use of the current used in the demonstration last evening.

Those Present.

P. W. Leonard, St. Catharines, Ont.; C. C. Kirby, St. John; Fraser S. Keith, Montreal; A. Gray, St. John; G. G. Hare St. John; F. A. Bowman, Halifax; J. R. Freeman, Halifax; J. G. Drydon, Halifax; D. J. Cox, Halifax; W. P. Morrison, Halifax; F. G. Goodspeed, St. John; C. H. Wright, Halifax; A. T. Macdonald, Halifax; K. H. Smith, Halifax; C. O. Foss, St. John; C. McN. Steeves, St. John; J. S. Armstrong, Fredericton; R. T. Hayes, St. John; Geo. Ballantyne, St. John; S. Guy Ashley, Barrington, N. S.; Frank P. Vaughan, St. John; John P. Jones, St. John; Geoffrey Stead, Chadham. N. B; Walter T. Earl, St John; C. St.J. Wilson, Halifax, N. S.; J. A. Grant, St. John; F. W. Holt, St. John; Moses Burpee, Houlton, Me.; Gilbert G. Murdoch, St. John; A. G. Tapley, St. John; C. S. Bennett, St. John; H. M. Hopper, St. John; T. E. O'Leary, St. John; F. X. Jennings, St. John; G. S. Macdonald, St. John; A. R. Crookshank, St. John; Grover Keith, St. John; G. M. Hatfield, St. John; Carlo Carnell, St. John; H. C. Kinghorn, Fredericton; J. A. W. Waring, St. John; H. E. Huestis, St. John; R. E. Armstrong, St. John; H. P. Macaulay, St. John; D. W. Burpee, Fredericton; H. J. MacKenzie, Minto; J. E. Marshall, St. John; H. H. Donnolly, St. John; G. P. Leonard, St. John; C. G. Price, Barry Wilson, Ralph McInerney, St. John; William Pugsley, James Domville, Rothessy; A. O. Wolff, Brownville, Me.; D. R. Smith, A. H. Case, J. J. Herbert, A. R. Dufresne, R. B. Emerson, F. J. Owens, A. V. F. Duffy, W. W. Gerow, D. L. Hutchinson, W. R. Turnbull, H. D. Needham, J. M. McC. Lamb, John R. Walsh, T. L. Richardson, E. R. Reid, St. John.

Today's programme is as follows: 9.30 to 12.45, "Engineering Problems Connected with the Use of Telephone Cables," by F. A. Bowman, of Halifax; "Heating Problems Produced by Some of the Modern Methods of Construction," by W. B. MacKay. 1 p.m., lunch given to members by St. John Board of Trade at Bond's; 2.30 p.m., "Canadian Corps Engineering Problems During the Advance of 1918," by R. Fraser Armstrong; 3.15, automobile trip to Hampton with tea at the Wayside Inn.

There are as many different varieties of tea as of roses—but only ONE Red Rose Tea.

Red Rose is a blend of about a dozen varieties of teas, chiefly hill-grown ASSAMS—the richest and strongest teas grown.

The skilful blending of these teas produces the delightful and distinctive Red Rose flavor.

The rich, strong ASSAM leaves in the Red Rose package are so full of tea essence that three teaspoonfuls go as far as five of ordinary tea.

The Red Rose combination of Quality and Economy is obtainable only in the Red Rose package.

Red Rose Coffee is as generously good as Red Rose Tea

PRIESTS SLAIN IN THEIR CHURCHES

Reign of Terror Existing in Ufa Under Persecutions of the Bolshevik.

Omsk, Aug. 25—(By Russian Telegraphic Agency)—A reign of terror has been started in the city and government of Ufa, according to the intelligence offices of the general staff of the Siberian army. Many priests have been executed, some of them being slain in the churches during services. The Bolsheviks are also persecuting the Mussulman priests.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO LACKAWANNA STRIKING MINERS

Must Obey the Laws of Their Union or Suffer the Consequences for Violation of Agreements.

Scranton, Penna., Sept. 10—Word came today from John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, in session at Cleveland, that if the strike of 26,000 miners of Lackawana and Hudson Companies is not quickly ended, he will send the full force of the organization here to convince the strikers of their error in violating agreements and the laws of the Union.

SLATER SHOE CO. AFFECTED BY SMALL STRIKE

Two Unions Cant' Agree and One Decides to Make a Little Trouble.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Between forty and fifty men of the George A. Slater Shoe Company went out on strike this morning. This is perhaps the most unique strike that Montreal has seen in many months.

Explained by the men and the management, the matter seems to be one not of labor trouble, but of union politics or union etiquette. There are two boot and shoe unions in the city of Montreal. The one is known as the Boot and Shoe Union. This is of American origin. There is also the National Shoe Workers' Union. This is a Canadian organization.

"We told our men that we would meet them and give them a fair working wage," stated Mr. Slater, "and the men seemed to be satisfied with that arrangement." He said the unions were not satisfied with it, however, and "the American union has been trying to force itself upon us," he continued. The result when the company refused, he said, was that the American union called its members working in the Slater factory out on strike.

Just Like Stepping on Gas

Wonderful How Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Speed Up the Stomach to Take Care of Any Excess of Food or Unusual Dish Such as Pie and Cheese, Beans and Other Palate Ticklers.

If you belong to that timid class that shies at a doughnut, just try

"Am On My Way, Billy, at Top Speed. That's What Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Do for Me."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and see how they speed up the stomach. It's like stepping on the gas. You begin to eat things that used to worry you even to think of them, the rich things of the banquet, the savory home-made sausage, the toothsome pies and puddings and all the balance of a long list of eatables that so many stomachs have been strangers to.

A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after meals relieves gassiness, rumblings, drowsiness, sour risings, heartburn, water brash, and the feeling of being "stuffed." They contain harmless ingredients which act with an alkaline effect just as the stomach does when perfectly healthy. Thus, instead of milk or cheese curdling into a hard ball so you can taste it all day, it is broken up and converted into a substance for quick and easy assimilation. It is the same with those other foods which your weak stomach has had trouble with. Get a 50-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store, speed up your stomach and thoroughly enjoy what you eat without distress.

BOVRIL

SEVERAL CASES ARGUED BEFORE APPEAL COURT

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Sept. 10.—In the Supreme Court, this morning, the case of Dunbar et al vs. J. S. Hoskins Lumber Co. was taken up. Action was brought by the Dunbar Engineer Foundry Company vs. J. S. Hoskins Lumber Company, of Baltimore, claiming a balance due on the price of an engine, boiler and some machinery. The defendant has a receipt for the full amount, given to their agent, who said he had a cheque for the full amount, which did not get to the plaintiff. Before a jury and Mr. Justice Barry in the King's Bench Division at Woodstock, the plaintiff was given a verdict for $600. J. C. Hartley, K. C., moved to set aside the verdict for the plaintiff and enter a verdict for the defendant, or for a new trial.

The case Hamilton vs. Taylor was then taken up. A. T. LeBlanc, for the plaintiff, moved to set aside the verdict for the defendant and enter a verdict for the plaintiff, or for a new trial. The plaintiff, W. C. Hamilton, brought an action against the defendant, Daniel Taylor, for trespass, breaking and entering his barn and carrying off some hay. A verdict for the defendant was entered in the Restigouche Circuit Court. J. P. Hughes appeared for the respondent. P. J. Hughes addressed the Court on behalf of the respondent, and the Court considers.

The case of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer vs. Robinson et al, executors of the estate of Hon. A. R. McClelan, deceased, will be taken up tomorrow. Hon. J. P. Byrne, Attorney-General, will argue special case for the Crown, and M. B. Dixon, K. C., for the defendants.

A Clean Cool Scalp

Parisian Sage Stops Itching, Keeps the Scalp Cool—Prevents Dandruff

Almost everybody nowadays knows that Parisian sage, the invigorating hair restorer, is guaranteed to remove every trace of dandruff, stop falling hair and itching scalp, or the cost, small as it is, will be refunded.

But you should know more about this marvelous hair grower. You ought to know that it immediately destroys all odors that are bound to come from the excretions of the scalp, and in five minutes after an application, no matter how hot the weather, your head will feel cool and comfortable.

Everyone should have a bottle of Parisian sage handy because it is such a pleasant and exhilarating hair treatment. Ladies use it because they know it is delicately perfumed, not sticky or greasy, and surely does make the hair beautiful, silky and abundant. Here's what a New York woman writes: "I have used Parisian sage two weeks only, yet in that time find my hair has wonderfully increased in beauty, thickness and luxuriance, but what surprised me most was the disappearance of all dandruff."

A large bottle of Parisian sage can be obtained from any good drug or toilet counter—it's not expensive.

NEW CANDIDATES CANNOT ENTER STANDARD'S CONTEST AFTER THIS WEEK

Candidates Who Have Been in Contest for Long Time Must Show Vote of Forty Thousand or Better by Next Wednesday or They Will Not be Considered Active and Names Will be Droppde from List.

Every Standard Reader Should Give Their Subscription To Some Candidate.

The end of The Standard's $10,000.00 Prize Contest is in sight and only two full weeks remain after this one as Saturday, September 27th, at 10 p. m., will mark the closing of the contest. When it is all over with, it is safe to say that on all sides will be heard such expressions as—"If I'd stayed in the contest and half tried I could have easily won the Chalmers," "Had I listened to what the contest manager said about what an easy contest it would be to win in and gone in, I am sure I could have won an automobile." These and many like expressions will be heard when it is all over, when it is too late for regrets, those who had the pluck to get in, stay in and keep at it until the end will have won easily their valuable rewards and the regretful ones will keep right on regretting all of their lives but they will not get very far on regrets.

And now that the end is in sight there are a few things to call to the attention of candidates and subscribers. To the candidates who have had their names in the paper for some time and who have not been sending in any subscriptions, must at once send in a sufficient amount of business to warrant keeping their names in the paper as active candidates, there is no reason why these candidates should not have better than forty thousand votes to their credit when the votes are counted on Tuesday, September 16th, and unless they do have at least this number they will be considered out of the contest and their names will be dropped.

Candidates who enter this week, the last week in which new candidates will be permitted to enter, will be permitted a reasonable time in which to build up their vote, but old candidates have had time and plenty of it to have at least forty thousand votes to their credit, so if you are an old candidate on the list either get busy and turn in your subscriptions or you will be dropped from the list of candidates.

Subscribers who intend to help candidates with their subscriptions will please send in their subscriptions at once with the request that the votes be placed to the credit of some candidate, don't wait until the last minute to send in your subscription, do it now and save the candidate a special trip to call upon you.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

District 1.

Includes City of St. John.

	Votes.
Mrs. Louis LeLacheur, 24 Pitt street	62,501
Mr. R. C. Baskin, 43 Celebration street	62,339
Mr. L. W. Nickerson, 118 Main street	61,338
Mr. George A. Margetts, 364 Main street	46,875
Mr. Edwin F. Crowley, 142 Victoria street	13,738
Mrs. Clement P. Murphy, 4 Bryden street	9,225

District 2.

Includes Kings, Albert, Westmorland and St. John Counties (City of St. John excluded) and Nova Scotia.

Mr. Roy H. Keith, Anagance, N. B	57,952
Mrs. Harry H. Morton, Sussex Corner, N. B	57,169
Mr. James C. Fetherston, E. Riverside, N. B	54,650
Mr. Clarence M. McCully, Petitcodiac, N. B	27,354
Mr. R. D. Morehouse, Moncton, N. B	25,913
Miss Carrie B. Hall, Sussex, N. B	22,050
Mr. J. Leonard McAuley, Lower Millstream, N. B	16,295
Miss Flora O. DeLong, Hampton, N. B	12,007
Mr. William L. Harris, Jr., Holtville, N. B	11,975
Mr. Rene C. Steeves, Riverside, N B	9,548
Miss Alice Jordan, Loch Lomond, N. B	2,476
Mr. Frank Gildart, Albert, N. B.	
Mr. C. B. Kaye, Elgin, N. B.	

District 3.

Includes Charlotte, Queens, Sunbury, Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester Counties.

Miss A. Kathleen Woods, Welsford, N. B	53,817
Miss Hilda P. Smith, Oromocto, N B	53,478
Miss Darling E. Groat, Chatham, N. B	42,750
Miss Hilda B. Shirley, Bathurst, N B	39,875
Miss Edna F. Hartin, St. Stephen, N. B	23,790
Miss Georgie Mears, St. Andrews, N. B	17,241
Mr. Thomas McMaster, Gregans, N. B	12,920
Mr. Otto E. Gerrish, Quarryville,	12,045
Mr. J. Claude Jardine, Newcastle, N. B	10,506
Miss Elsie A. Crickard, St. George, N. B	4,795
Miss Kathleen A. Downes, Jemseg, N. B	4,612
Miss Gladys Barnes, Harcourt, N. B	2,944

District 4.

Includes York, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska and Restigouche Counties.

Miss Minna B. Parker, Fredericton N. B	44,445
Mrs. G. L. Inch, Maryesville, N. B	43,760
Miss Marion K. McLean, W. Plotenceville, N. B	43,759
Mr. James MacNichol, Campbellton, N. B	32,625
Mr Arthur White, Grand Falls, N. B	29,553
Mr. O. D. Cook, Dalhousie, N. B	18,970
Mrs. Russell Paget, Coldstream, N. B	12,767
Mrs. John R. Broad, Upper Kent, N. B	7,497
Miss E. Maisie Grass, Andover, N. B	1,250
Miss Della Mason, Canterbury Station, N. B.	
Mr. Harry Hockenhull, Woodstock N. B.	
Mr. Warden McDonald, Parker's Ridge, N. B	

Your Fall Overcoat

Why not purchase it now? Our stock has been renewed and you will find a good choice in Chesterfield, waisted, form-fitting and slip-on models.

$20 to $50.

A few odd slip-ons at $15.

Leatherette Coats for autoing, black, grey and tan, $18 and $30.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes."

THE WEATHER

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10.—Showers have occurred in northern Ontario and near Lake Ontario; also in the lower St. Lawrence Valley and in some sections of the Maritime Provinces, while in the West the weather has been fair and moderately warm.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	42	62
Prince Rupert	46	58
Vancouver	50	72
Calgary	42	74
Edmonton	50	76
Moose Jaw	45	61
Winnipeg	50	70
Toronto	60	70
Montreal	50	62
Ottawa	52	76
Halifax	48	86

Forecasts.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh easterly to southerly winds, with showers.

New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

DIED.

KENNEDY—Suddenly, at his residence, 26 Richmond street, on September 9, Nicholas Kennedy, leaving his wife, three sons, three daughters, two brothers and one sister to mourn.

Funeral on Thursday morning at 8.45 o'clock (old time) from his late residence to the Cathedral for Solemn High Mass at 9 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

MACDONALD—At his late residence, 8 Autumn street, on September 9, James MacDonald, leaving his wife, three daughters and two sons to mourn.

The funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, daylight time.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

LATE SHIPPING

Montreal, Sept. 10.—There were four arrivals in port today, as follows:

Strs. Lake Farragut, Cleveland; Holbrook, Glasgow; Sicilian, Avonmouth; Minnedosa, Liverpool.

Clearances—Cornish Point, London; War Beryl, Havre via Antwerp.

Sydney, N S, Sept 10—Ard, S S Lord Strathcona, Wabana; S S Kamaraska, Portland, Me; S S Lingan, Montreal; S S Rosina B, St Pierre.

Sailed—S S Lord Strathcona, Wabana; S S Kamaraska, Portland; S S Lingan, Montreal; S S Rosina, St Pierre.

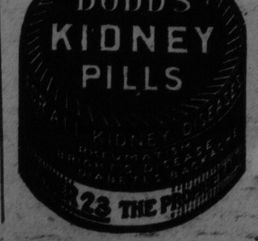
Vineyard Haven, Sept 10—Ard, sch Seth W Smith, for Yarmouth, N S.

City Island, Sept 10—Bound south, sch Annie P Chase, Apple River, N S, for New York.

GERMANS EXPECT NOTE FROM ALLIES

Cabinet Prepared to Act in Revising Constitution According to Allied Requirements.

Paris, Sept. 10—(Havas, German)—Dispatches from Berlin today, quoting the newspapers of that city, indicate an expectation by the German Government of the early receipt of a new note from the Allies concerning the modificatoin of the German constitution. The German cabinet will take the note under consideration, as soon as it is received, with a view, it is stated, to the eventuality of calling the National Assembly into session next week to revise the constitution according to the Allied requirements.



ACCEPT TREATY A RESTORE WOR IS PLEA C

Praises President Wilson America's Idealism ar ed" at Paris—Sees Bo Quickly.

New York, Sept. 8.—Supporting contention of President Wilson delay in ratifying the peace trea breeding economic disorder. Th W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and who was financial advisor to the erican peace delegation, yeste pleaded for immediate adoption o document and the League of Na covenant.

Mr. Lamont laid stress on the that he is a Republican, but, neve less, disagrees with the activitie the Republican Senators against league and treaty. He defends Mr. son against accusations of refusin confer with the other American gates. He disclaims anything mor jectionable in the document than Shantung clause, and for remedy that he says this country must rel the good faith of Japan or else for the League of Nations to e the matter. Mr. Lamont's statem in part, said:—

"Since my return from Paris, w I spent five months in work with American Commission to Nego Peace, I have, until now, in resp to frequent urgings, declined to ment upon the existing situation respect to the treaty, and to th dustrial problems that are ha upon the ratification of it. I a member of the Republican party, have had confidence that the R lican Senate majority, whose R ism cannot be questioned, would the careful investigation and con ation which it was its duty to vote an early ratification of the t But I in common, I believe, wit country at large, have become ly disturbed at the continued u tainty and delay—a delay whic my judgment, is already respon for having rendered social and i trial conditions in both Europe America distinctly worse.

"World Crying for Peace."

"The whole world is crying for for a chance to renew its norma and work; and America, by cont inaction, refuses to grant her co to the settlements necessary. Si became evident to the world of merce that the action of the U States Senate might nullify the t here has been an alarming fall i rates of foreign exchange. For no remedy can be had as long a delay continues at Washington plan for the extension of foreign dits, so necessary to maintain A ca's export trade, can be evolved, hard to conceive the attitude of that insists upon such calamitou bling, with the most critical sit that the world has ever seen. only explanation is, that there i almost incredible misunderstan both of the treaty provisions selves, and of the manner in whi affairs of the world await Am assent to peace.

"One point should be cleared u and that is the misapprehension ing in many quarters as to Pre Wilson's attitude at Paris. I h repeated that he was unwilling t counsel with his delegation. T unfitrue. He constantly and ear sought the advice of his associ heard it said that in fighting f League of Nations he yielded u points in the main treaty. In Shantung settlement perhaps J attitude as to the league was a c eration. Aside from that, I kn no clause in the treaty that wa pered or modified at all by Mr son's solicitation for the league

"President Wilson, being a being, undoubtedly has certai fects; but, as a member of the site political faith from his, a taking a continuous, albeit, uni ant part in the work at Paris, in all fairness bound to say throughout the complexities an leties over there President Wils ed with moderation, common and great patience; he played n ties and, what is more, he showe stantly extraordinary courage in ing for the idealism that we ca erican. His course there wa that should command the admi of his fellow citizens regardi party.

"As to the treaty itself, the si then, is this:—America played a mously important part in the Without her co-operation it cou have been won. In the same w making peace her allies and ass in the war looked to her for l ship. It was the effort of the can Mission at Paris to give to t tlement of peace the same un just and generous effort that A had shown in the war. W steadily upon these principle months at Paris, the American mission was active in negotia treaty which commanded the a of our own and of the delegat twenty-two other powers.

"It is equally plain that some tors are contemplating its rejec the much more objectionable me making certain alterations in i of them of great importance, b a net result of compelling us back to Germany and ask her t the grace to execute a new trea us. This we cannot do withou begging our own Allies to reo gotiations with Germany and semble their own Parliaments in the case of England, of Belgi of some other states have alr proved the treaty) to argue f haps further long months over t posed American alterations.

"These examination of the which are styled as dangerous b Senators who desire to amen treaty fails to disclose any peril soever. President Wilson, meeting with the Foreign Re Committee on August 19, wea great care into these points. reopen the whole peace negoti Why let Europe go from bad to while we are discussing a co that does not exist and that wa even contemplated at Paris?