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Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Bleached

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We have on hand a large quantity of Second Quality, also a quantity of Choice Number One Hay, which we will sell at very reasonable prices.

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UNION STREET.
West St. John, N. B.

'New Brunswick'
Boxed Potatoes

Every one hand-picked and packed. If your grocer does not handle them, ask your friend's grocer.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

Damaged Oats

Landing: 2,000 Bushels of Oats damaged by heating, will sell very low price. Cheap for PIG FEED.

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Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser.

MURPHY BROS.,
Dealers in best quality MEATS, VEGETABLES, POULTRY

Fresh Fish

Herring, Fresh Codfish, Haddock, Halibut and other fish.

WHAT THE BRITISH PRESS THINKS OF THE CANADIANS

Continued from page 3.

to imagine that the accredited representatives of Canada will receive benefit from the spokesmen of imperialism. But, as Lord Lansdowne suggested last night, they may well feel bewildered on finding the official guardians of the Empire engaged in an operation which, if it is not complete "evacuation" of the main channel of our trade with the East, the shortest and easiest route of communication with India and with Australia, is at least a novel and a dangerous experiment in "concentration by denudation."

Depletion of the Mediterranean of battleships and the removal of the headquarters of the Fourth Squadron from Malta to Gibraltar have already taken place. Whatever reasons the government can advance on tactical or strategic grounds, it is, as was pointed out by the leader of the opposition and by Lord Selborne, whose successful administration of the Admiralty lent weight to his words of remonstrance and warning, a marked departure from a policy which has always hitherto been deemed essential to the safety of the Empire. No expression of views has come just in time, before the government have finally determined on the course which they are still under consideration, and which will no doubt be laid before the committee of imperial defence at the sitting of this week. Lord Lansdowne's remarks come far short of removing the uneasy feeling, which the nation shares with Lord Lansdowne, that we have been allowed to lag behind the requirements of the Empire and that if we can be held to be guilty of an offence against immediate danger by a shifting of our naval power by leaving practically unguarded one of the main arteries of our power and trade, it is a safeguard that does not cover the risks of a not distant future.

Lord Crew's denunciation of the "schools of thought" that are competing for a hearing in the direction of our policy of imperial defence.

Must Be Prepared.

One contends that we should be prepared at all costs to maintain our predominance at sea, not at one point alone, but in every place where there is present or prospective danger of attack. Another considers that we can only preserve our position by engaging "in definite military agreements," whereby particular areas would be "guarded and policed by friendly powers." The third school would apparently pay heed to the immediate needs of the day, and leave those of tomorrow to the chapter of chances. He was "by," as Lord Lansdowne remarked, "in eloquent defence of the schools 'prevails in the councils of Ministers.' To judge from the signs that are within public knowledge, it is the third, or makeshift, school, which has already brought the leader of the Government to the position of the admission that the "two-power standard has become something of an unmeaning term, and that the balance of power under existing conditions, is settling less and less in our favor. The policy of 'definite alliances' is, in the end, the cheapest, course is to rely upon our own strength, and our freedom, always of course, with due consideration for the Empire's needs and resources, in a spirit of calm and not of alarm."

THE CANADIAN MISSION.
(Birmingham Daily Post.)

The Prime Minister of Canada and his half-dozen Ministerial companions who arrived at Avonmouth yesterday will find a warm welcome awaiting them from the fact that it is—of the sympathy of most thinking persons in this country, and upon which the Prime Minister has seen in the new Dominion Prime Minister, not the triumphant combatant, but the honored champion of Canadian Liberalism, but the far-seeing statesman who has won the confidence of his own fellow countrymen, and now comes to the heart of the Empire for the discussion of a programme making for imperial consolidation and development. For it should be noted that the Borden mission, so far as its intentions are known, is essentially practical. The subjects to be discussed with the Imperial government are neither few nor unimportant. They are understood to include matters of copyright, emigration, naturalization law and procedure, and difficulties arising out of the mixed marriage question—very real difficulties, these in Canada as in Ireland—besides the problems of imperial naval defence, and possibly proposals relating to more efficient Anglo-Canadian inter-communication by steamship and cable services. It is impossible that good should not come from the free and frank discussion of topics such as

these, even though it were limited to the interchange of opinions and possibly the adoption of abstract resolutions. But we have every reason to hope that the discussions presently to be inaugurated will be by no means thus "limited in scope. The indications are that they are intended and expected to lead up to practical measures. And it may be added with some confidence that the most important subject of all, that of imperial defence, thickly as it bristles with difficulties, will also be that upon which both Mr. Borden and the government will have to face a considerable amount of practical, and point the way to action. As a matter of fact, were there nothing at stake beyond copyright, naturalization, and steamship or cable developments, it would hardly be necessary for seven members of the Canadian cabinet to be visiting this country. These may be moderately thorny subjects, but they are such as can be quite efficiently despatched by other and more usual means.

The Naval Question.

In so far as they have engaged the attention of the Imperial Conference, indeed, special machinery for dealing with them has been already established, in the form of the permanent Conference Secretariat. Directly or indirectly, it is the Navy which brings Mr. Borden's party away from the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Hazen and Mr. Cameron, Secretary of the Bureau of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Nantel from the office of Inland Revenue. And it is the Navy which is the focus of the special interests these statesmen and their colleagues are expected to guard, though some what less so to predict, the attitude they are likely to take up towards the knotty problems which shortly will be presented to them. All of them, it is entirely in accordance with Mr. Borden, who has proclaimed the coming of an emergency which brings the imperative duty of Canada to proffer immediate and effective aid; nevertheless, there are not likely to be marked differences of opinion when it has to be determined exactly what form such aid should take, what ought to be the terms of the agreement between the Admiralty and the Canadian Ministry of Marine and Naval Service, and what responsibilities, if any, should be assumed by the Admiralty in matters of imperial defence ought to impose on the Imperial Government. For the discussion of such problems, which involves consideration—whether open or tacit—of much larger issues, the exact extent of desirable Dominion autonomy. They set the forces of Canadian nationalism and Canadian Imperialism at odds with one another; and though the antagonism is more apparent than real, the complex nature of the problems bearing upon the exact extent of desirable Dominion autonomy, which both camps are likely to bring forward, is likely to prove a delicate matter. For of one thing the theory of Canadian nationalism, the upshot is a more or less independent Canadian Navy, planned by the Admiralty, but subject to local necessities, which may be put at the disposal of the British Government in an emergency, but which would not be held if the Canadian Government of the day prefer to stand neutral in the British quarrel; while, if the logical outcome is a Canadian squadron of Imperial fleet, planned with regard to Imperial exigencies, and to be ready in every case of need. And that, in turn, may be held to involve Canadian participation in the framing of the theory of the policy—a demand which would not dismay some Unionists, especially such as realize the immense development which Canada is likely to undergo in the near future, but one less likely to commend itself to members of the existing Imperial Government.

Practical Agreement Inevitable.

We set the two theories and the two naval policies in sharp antithesis, but it is not to be expected that by shutting one's eyes to the differences between them even though they may be such as vanish from sight like waves upon the sea, when looked upon from a sufficiently elevated point of view, they will not be seen to converge. It is not to be expected that such a stand-point may be reached by the Canadian Ministers in England and the British Ministers in Ottawa, with whom they are to confer. And even if that be too much to expect, the subjects to be discussed are very different from those of the problems of constitutional theory which will be presented to them in the way of a thoroughly practical agreement. For the two governments are at one in the ends they seek, and they can hardly differ very much when the means to be considered the practical measures by which those ends should be attained. Grant, for the sake of argument, that Canada ought to have a voice in the determination of imperial foreign policy; there can be no reason for supposing that claim inconveniently at the present moment. For practical men it should be sufficient that the principles which guide Sir Edward Grey were fully expounded at the last Imperial Conference, that

EXCITING CHASE IN AVON DEPT

Supposed Deaf Mute Made Things Lively During Busy Time on Saturday Afternoon—Placed Under Arrest.

With the courage supplied by several glasses of oh be joyful, a supposed deaf and dumb man entered the suburban train on track two at the Union station last Saturday afternoon, collected a considerable sum. This fair presented a rather dishevelled appearance, and had the usual deaf and dumb card hung about his neck. Saturday being the pay day of the majority of the people on the suburban, it was not long until the prisoner, who had been collected, in fact the beggar feeling that his fortune had been made at last, attracted the attention of a C. E. Pollockman Smith with the result that he was speedily in the clutches of the law. However, the prisoner did not resist, and was arrested, considerable excitement being aroused when he suddenly broke away and rushed through one of the baggage room, doors with the officer in hot pursuit, and the crowd cheering them on. How far the prisoner would have gone has not been decided, as he, unfortunately for himself, tripped over the track on the south side of the station, and before he could continue his flight was once more under arrest.

WEDDINGS

Wiltshire-Hall.

Penobscia, July 20.—A very pretty wedding of a most interesting nature was witnessed in Penobscia when Miss Katherine Violet Hill was married to Mr. Lee Wiltshire of Winnipeg. The nuptials took place on Wednesday afternoon, July 20th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Hill, parents of the bride, in the presence of sixty invited guests. The ceremony took place on the piazza, under a handsome floral arch of ferns, daisies and roses. The bride party entered the piazza to the strains of the wedding march, rendered by Miss Florence Annette de Mille of Sussex, with cornet accompaniment by James Logan Cameron.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. C. Currie pastor of Baptist Church, Penobscia.

The bride looked charming in a gown of pale cream colored satin marquis, trimmed with lace and fringe, with satin pumps to match, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of bridal roses and maiden hair fern. She was given away by her father, Miss Edith Hall, sister of the bride, who was bridesmaid and wore a gown of pale blue and white with lace trimmings and sash, and carried a pretty bouquet of white and pink carnations. The groom was supplied by Byron Hall, brother of the bride. The gift of the groom to the bride was a gold chain and pendant set with pearls and diamonds, to the bridesmaid a pearl brooch, and to the best man a scarf pin set with pearls.

A reception was held at the conclusion of the ceremony. The drawing room presented a very pretty appearance being trimmed with ferns, daisies, lilies, roses and cut flowers, the mantle being banked with flowers and the bride's table set just in front of it and on it were bride cakes, which were made in pyramids and trimmed with white roses and ferns.

Many valuable presents were received including silver, cut glass, linen, cheques, etc. After a dainty and delicious luncheon, Mrs. Wiltshire donned her going-away gown of tan whip cord cloth with fancy lace collar and a silk waist and hat to match Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire and showed to the guests a very interesting collection of the five o'clock train for Montreal; they intend spending two weeks in Ottawa and Montreal and will reside in Toronto.

nobody has even suggested the explanation was otherwise than perfect, and satisfactory to the Dominions, and that the power to enforce this policy is challenged in a manner which creates an emergency, necessitating action without more delay. Again, let it be granted for the sake of argument that Canada is right in looking forward to the day when she shall have a navy of her own, fully equipped at every point. Even so, she can gain nothing by insistence upon a policy of development out of harmony with the Imperial requirements of the moment. If there is to be any great war in which Great Britain is involved, in which Great Britain has to fight for honor, for the command of the sea, for the dominions, and defend the Dominions against aggression, even for existence as a self-respecting kingdom, it is to the interest of Canada that Great Britain shall emerge victorious from that ordeal. And if the Canadian Government desire to ensure that there shall be no such struggle, they can best do so by co-operating with the Imperial Government in such a way as to offer all possible encouragement to the potential aggressor. Happily, there are some indications that Mr. Borden understands these fundamental truths at least as adequately as his distinguished predecessor in office, and also some that he may be less disposed to lay untimely stress on inconvenient deductions from the abstract theory of Canadian nationalism.

AUTO TRAFFIC EXPECTED TO BE VERY HEAVY NEXT MONTH

August will Probably be Banner Month of the Summer Season for Automobile Travelling—Some Favorite Trips which have Proven Popular

With the approach of the month of August the real tourist traffic to this province will begin. While it may seem to many that already the season is far advanced, August, however, is the month selected by the majority of vacationers, and the number of visitors during the next five weeks should be considerable. During July a record number came here owing to the Old Home Week excursions, but apart from this extraordinary influx, the regular tourist travel was about at the average mark.

A feature of the season's travel has been the number of automobile parties to this city, and other points throughout the province. While many of those who took this mode of seeing New Brunswick made but a short stay in the city, several of the parties spent some days enjoying the scenery with which the immediate surroundings of the city abound. From all the same favorable opinion of the climate and natural beauty was heard, and no serious complaints regarding the roads were voiced.

That the province has received much prominence as an ideal place for tourists, is evidenced from the fact that those who arrived during the month in autos, came not only from the neighboring state of Maine, but also from the city, several of the parties spent some days enjoying the scenery with which the immediate surroundings of the city abound. From all the same favorable opinion of the climate and natural beauty was heard, and no serious complaints regarding the roads were voiced.

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SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. C. H. DEARBORN

She was in Good Health Saturday, but Was Seized with Apoplexy—Prominent in Charitable Works.

A well known St. John lady passed away last evening in the person of Mrs. Charles H. Dearborn, widow of the founder of Dearborn and Company. Her death, which occurred at her residence, 168 King street east, at 6 o'clock last evening, was unexpected and came as a shock to the many friends who had known her.

Mrs. Dearborn was out for a drive Saturday afternoon and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits before retiring Saturday evening. But some time during the night she was stricken with apoplexy and when her maid called her about 10 o'clock Sunday morning she was found lying unconscious in her bed. She never rallied and passed away about 6 o'clock last evening.

Mrs. Dearborn, whose maiden name was Louisa Carleton Wellington, was born in Boston about 70 years ago, and was educated at Vassar College. She was married at Cambridge, Massachusetts to Charles H. Dearborn, and in 1855 soon after her marriage came to St. John to live. Mr. Dearborn, who founded the well known firm of Dearborn and Company, died about 8 years ago. She leaves one son, Fred R. Dearborn, of this city, and several grand children. Mrs. Dearborn was a woman of broad culture, kindly disposition and generous sympathies. She took a very prominent part in the work of the women's societies of the city and devoted much of her time to charitable work, and gave liberally to the poor. She was an active member of the W. C. T. U. for many years and held the office of president of that organization for the last ten years. She has been connected with practically every charitable society or organization in the city since she came here and was one of the most active members of the Board of Associated Charities. She was a prominent member of the Women's Council and always took an active interest in most of the women's societies of the city. Shortly after coming to St. John she became a member of the Congregational church here and has taken a deep interest in its work, teaching a Sunday school class there for over 40 years.

Mrs. Dearborn was a great traveler. She had been around the world twice and only about 6 weeks ago returned from a trip to Panama and the West Indies. She spent many

Many Routes to Choose.

One of the attractions which appeals to the auto tourists, is the natural scenery, and as there is much to be seen throughout this province, there are many routes from which to choose. One of the most popular routes selected is that from St. John to Fredericton. To the average tourist, the picturesque scenery along the St. John river is well known, at least by hearsay, and many of the parties who come here find this trip most enjoyable. If they do not desire to see that part of the province between here and Moncton, they generally proceed to Woodstock and across to Maine. A number of the visitors confine their tours to a trip to Rothesay, returning to Maine via Woodstock.

One of the most popular trips for the American auto parties is through the Annapolis valley. From Boston they go to Yarmouth, touring through the famed Annapolis valley, and coming across to St. John from Digby. The majority of the parties from across the line select the route along the southern shore by way of Lepreau and St. George and across the border to Calais.

Opening A New Road.

A matter which is meeting with the hearty commendation of autoists, is the work of opening up the old St. John road from Spinney Corner to Lepreau. This will mean obviating the necessity of traversing the road across the shore which it is impossible to put into serviceable condition. A crew of workmen are employed fixing the new road up, and when completed autoists will make a saving of about six miles. The opening of the road will be much appreciated by autoists, as this route is used more frequently by parties coming into the province from American points.

Although a few of the parties come from Digby to St. John by way of Halifax, the greater number use the D. A. R. route across the bay.

Longshoremen's Wages.

St. John longshoremen are watching with interest the movement being started by the longshoremen of Halifax, with the object of securing an increase of wages in St. John, though the cost of living has been increasing, the wages of longshoremen have been stationary for years. No movement for higher wages is expected here, as the longshoremen have a contract with the C. P. R. which has still some time to run.

Summer Complaint

is one of the most Troublesome Tribbles of the Hot Summer Days. The Old and the Young, the Strong and Weak are all affected the same.

DR. FOWLER'S
Extract of Wild Strawberry

Is the most effective remedy known for the cure of DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

This sterling remedy has been on the market for over 65 years, and has yet failed to do what we claim for it. Be sure and ask for "Dr. Fowler's" and insist on being given what you ask for, as some dealers may try to sell you a substitute.

Mrs. S. Maddell, Reed's Point, N.B., writes:—"I have used Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for twelve years, or rather had in my house for use. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and have found it the best thing I could get for summer complaint. I have a family of small children, and would not think of being without it."

Price - 35 Cents.
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited.

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Sars and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping.

Dr. Morse's
Indian Root Pills

DAS makes cake, pastry, etc., as well as first-class bread. It comes in 50 lbs. of 30 lbs., 15 lbs. of 98 lbs. or bags of 24 1/2 lbs. Try it.

FLOUR

St. John, N. B.