

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE DUKE'S OPTIMISM

In his address at the luncheon of the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, the Duke of Connaught struck an optimistic note regarding the Canadian industrial outlook. His remarks had especial reference to the war and to the new conditions which have arisen in consequence of it. The portion of his address relating to trade matters was as follows:

"Trade must be looked after. This is all-important. I would bid the people of Canada to be of good cheer. This is a time for courage and confidence. The resources of the Dominion are equal to every stress which we may be called upon to meet."

"The present struggle has dislocated industry throughout the world, but it has also given great opportunities. The people of Canada should avail themselves of these. A better and wider market for food products is certain for some time to come, at good prices, and Canada should increase as much as possible the area of cultivation in order to profit thereby. This must necessarily tend to give an impetus to agriculture, the great basic industry of the country, which will not only maintain but strengthen our resources."

"Again, the Dominion can undertake the manufacture of many articles not hitherto made in Canada, and thus do much to supply employment for those artisans and laborers who are temporarily out of work owing to the changes brought about by the war."

"Gentlemen, I again repeat, courage and confidence is necessary. I feel sure that Canada will rise to the occasion and overcome the many difficulties of the present economic situation."

Many Canadian manufacturers have already taken practical steps to share the new trade opportunities. The Department of Trade and Commerce is receiving continuous applications for information respecting the volume of German trade in various branches of industry, as well as the qualities of German industrial products for which there has been the largest American demand. The Departmental staff has been kept busy for the past fortnight in furnishing detailed trade statistics, the tariffs of the countries with which Germany has carried on her overseas trade, and other information that will be helpful to Canadian manufacturers in getting into touch with the new markets which they are aiming to procure. There seems little doubt that a large proportion of the German foreign trade will pass into Canadian hands. The longer the war lasts the greater this proportion is likely to be.—Sydney Post.

BETTER IT SHOULD BE FOUGHT OUT

New York Herald: The sentiment of Great Britain was comprehensively presented in a special cable despatch from London to Sunday's Herald. Sir Edward Grey had made it clear to Mr. Page, the American ambassador, that the allies have determined to make no peace until German militarism, which is Prussian militarism, has been crushed. The triple entente wants permanent peace in Europe, not a temporary truce that would leave Prussian militarism a continuing menace to again threaten as soon as Germany could recoup itself.

This great conflict is no mere contest of rival armies. The peace and progress of Europe, if not the peace and progress of the world, depend upon definite settlement of the issues involved. Europe must either be freed of the menace of Prussian militarism or it must be made to know that dictation by that militarism is its doom. Any cessation of hostilities at this time would be a disaster to humanity. It would only postpone to a later day the struggle that must be made. Far better that the issue should be fought out now.

DO BUSINESS AS USUAL

When the war was beginning the public was given much advice, some good, some based on no real consideration of conditions or what might follow action upon it. One English correspondent, describing what came under his notice, says that the recommendation that people should economize was followed by unsatisfactory results. Economy is never a bad thing. The man who lives within his income is the man whose money pro-

vides for most of the world's trade expansion. He stands the strain of slow trade times and helps others to stand it also. His kind needs little advice, and knows when not to heed that which is given to him by those who are not so wise. The sudden acceptance of his ideas by others and their application in some cases with more temporary zeal than wisdom had effects, it seems, the reverse of wholesome. At any rate the suggestions that men and women should live on two moderate meals a day are being succeeded by the more reasonable suggestion that all should "do business as usual." This is the sounder general advice. Of course, much trade will be disturbed by the war. Some of Great Britain's principal markets have been cut off entirely, and others have been disorganized. Those who follow the affected industries must reduce their outlays. There are, however, trades which have actually been improved by the outbreak of hostilities, while others have not been seriously curtailed. Then there are those whose incomes are as sure in time of trouble as in time of peace. All these latter, may well take the advice to "continue business as usual." They will, by a reasonable following of such lines, aid in keeping business at its ordinary level in retail lines, and it is from retail lines that wholesalers and manufacturers get their share of trade. Whether the war is long or short—its effects will be least serious where men show least alarm and most confidence in their daily transactions.—Montreal Gazette.

WHERE GERMANS FAIL

It seems somewhat incongruous, says the Montreal Journal of Commerce, that the Germans, who excel in art, science, literature and industry, should so completely fail when it comes to the matter of government. It is universally admitted that the Germans have accomplished wonders in the past quarter of a century. She has become one of the world's great trading nations with an overseas commerce second only to that of Great Britain. Her manufactured goods are known in every country in the world, while her progress in certain lines of industry is little short of phenomenal. It is only necessary to mention the progress she has made in connection with aniline dyes, chemicals, etc., to indicate her advancement. In music, art and literature she has also made phenomenal advances, and has contributed a great deal to the world's progress.

These things we all admit, but we must also acknowledge the fact that Germany has failed in the matter of colonization, and as an exponent of representative government. Despite the growth of the social-democratic party, the Kaiser still stands supreme. His word is law. His is the making of war or peace. It is hard to understand why a people who have shown themselves to be progressive and enterprising in industry and art, should be so backward in the matter of government. It is probably explained by the fact that the Kaiser and his war lords have thoroughly coerced the public and the ordinary German citizen is afraid to voice his sentiments. Perhaps when a crushing defeat is administered to the Germans and the Kaiser's much vaunted army bubble is pricked, the common people will rise in revolt and take a more active part in the management of the affairs of state.

THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE
The great battle now going on beyond the northern banks of the Aisne is a critical conflict, in the sense that it will determine whether the German retreatment from French territory is to be an orderly retreat, or an ignominious flight. The German armies, after falling back under pressure from the French and British troops for almost two weeks, selected their ground for a final rally. The elevated positions they occupy along the range of hills to the northwest of Rheims have been carefully chosen and give them, for the time being, a distinct advantage over the allied armies. It is doubtful, however, whether they will be able to hold ground for any length of time, unless reinforcements are promptly forthcoming, for they have been so energetically and ceaselessly harassed for the past fortnight that their morale and resisting power have been conspicuously reduced. Already the war-bulletins state that they are slowly giving way before the attacks of the allied forces.

The battle of the Aisne is without doubt the most critical engagement which has yet grown out of the present campaign. It is estimated that the armies involved comprise over 3,000,000 men. The opposing lines are deployed over at least 100 miles of territory. The decisive defeat of the Germans along the whole battle front, which, while possible, seems hardly likely, would unquestionably tend to shorten the duration of the war. It would, however, be a mistake to assume that a present sweeping victory for the allies would be the beginning of the end of even this season's campaign. It would simply diminish the staying power of the German nation. The entire resources of the Germans are not concentrated on French territory, although they have probably a million and a half men in the field there. Even if the invading armies were annihilated—a quite impossible contingency—there would still be millions of fighting men to support the standards of the Kaiser. An emphatic victory for the allies would merely signalize the complete failure of the German invasion of France. Britain and France would then prepare for an offensive campaign against the German empire.

A RUSSIAN MYSTERY

Even a more baffling mystery than that of Edwin Drood in fiction, of the man in the iron mask in history and the Letters of Junius in literature is that of the Russians in western Europe. For weeks tales of the most circumstantial character have been current regarding the transport of anything from 70,000 to 200,000 Russian troops from Archangel, the chief northern port of Russia, on the White Sea, to Britain and thence to unknown destinations on the continent. At various railway points in England returned travelers to this side the Atlantic declare that they either personally witnessed, or were informed on entirely credible authority, that train loads of the soldiers of the czar—Cossacks figure largely—have thundered past from Aberdeen, Leith and Hull, bound for points of embarkation on the southeast and channel coasts of England.

British newspapers seem to have maintained a discreet silence on the subject, but in the circumstances too much stress cannot be placed on this reticence. From time to time denials have been made, but never in such absolute terms as to be necessarily accepted as conclusive. But again the guarded character of these denials cannot be taken as even inferential evidence that the movement in question has actually occurred. Indeed they have only deepened the mystery, and that, after all, may have been their purpose. Of course there is nothing inherently impossible or improbable in the story, for the safe conveyance of Russian troops from Archangel in any desired number is well within the power of Britain's naval and mercantile fleet, while Russia's immense armed strength could easily spare a formidable contingent in aid of the allies. Altogether it forms an alluring mystery for a budding Sherlock Holmes to fathom.—Ex.

GERMAN GENERALS LEAD AUSTRIANS IN BATTLE

Vienna, Sept. 18, via Rome.—It was officially announced here today that German high officials have joined Grand Duke Francis Frederick in command of combined Austrian armies and are directing a great battle now in progress west of Lemberg, along the lines of San River.

150,000 GERMANS NOW IN BELGIUM

London, Sept. 18.—The correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Ostend learns that important events are expected in north Belgium in the next few days, which he is not allowed to disclose. He says there is little doubt that there are more than three German army corps, about 150,000 men, in Belgium.

DUM-DUM BULLETS CAPTURED FROM GERMANS

Bordeaux, Sept. 18.—The foreign office today exhibited to the French and foreign newspapermen assembled here a quantity of "dum dum" bullets which, it was explained, were taken by the French when they originally occupied Mülhausen, in Alsace in the early days of war.

GERMAN SCHOOL BOYS RUSHED INTO ARMY

London, Sept. 18.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Bordeaux asserts that boys less than 18 years old are fighting in the German ranks. The correspondent declares he saw one wounded in the Bordeaux Hospital, whose age was fifteen years and nine months, and who told him that all students at schools of over fifteen years had been mobilized and placed in different regiments.

SATE OF SIEGE IN AUSTRIA NOW

All Males from 17 to 60 Years of Age Called Upon to Bear Arms in Field

Rome, Sept. 18.—Despatches received from Trent, Austria, are to the effect that everything is in readiness for the proclamation of a state of siege. Even the Alpine refugees, it is declared, have been transformed into forts, in which cannon has been mounted. All males from 17 to 60 years of age are practicing at the rifle ranges, but insufficient arms are available, despite the arrival of rifles from Germany.

WINDS UP ITS AFFAIRS

London, Sept. 18, 10.01 p. m.—The British-German Friendship Society, organized a few years ago to endeavor to promote better relations between the two countries, wound up its affairs today. The funds of the society were divided equally between the American ambassador to Great Britain, for the relief of distressed Germans in England, and the American ambassador in Berlin, for English citizens who are in need in Germany.

GERMAN EFFORTS BEING DIRECTED AGAINST BRITISH

On the Battle Front, Sept. 18, via Paris, 5.20 p. m.—The gigantic battle, or more properly speaking, battles, continue day and night along the entire front, from Noyon to the frontier. The fighting does not consist of one sustained and combined movement, but in reality of several combats proceeding incessantly at the strongest points of the German's defending the line along the River Aisne.

Each encounter, however, influences the execution of the general idea of the commander-in-chief of the allied army. Attacks and counter attacks follow one another in rapid succession every hour out of the twenty-four.

During the course of the night of September 15-16, the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere but were met by the French and British with courage that was simply marvellous against overwhelming odds. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than ten times with marvellous tenacity and intrepidity, but were unable to break through the firm line presented by the allies infantry. The fight just before daybreak was the most violent of all. The Germans appeared to throw into the charge all that remained of their energy, but were rolled back with enormous losses. Before retiring behind their big guns they sacrificed many of their number displaying resolution which approaches desperation. A vigorous counter attack from the allies ensued, during which a small extent of ground was gained.

London, Sept. 18, 9.15 p. m.—For five days the British and French armies have been trying to dislodge the Germans from the strong line of defenses which they have constructed on the battlefield stretching from the Oise to the Meuse rivers. There have been attacks and counter attacks, but in the words of the official communications, "there had been no change in the situation."

The allies claim to have made slight progress at some points against the German right wing, north of the River Aisne, and to have repulsed counter attacks there and between Craonne and Rheims, while they say in the centre and on the right the Germans are acting purely on the defensive, having "dug themselves into entrenchments."

The German official reports are almost identical with those of the French, and they say that no decision has been reached, but that the allies' power of resistance is relaxing, that a French attempt to break their right has failed, that in the centre the Germans are gaining ground slowly, and that allies from Verdun have been repulsed.

It would seem, from all this, that the commanding generals have not yet found the weak points in their opponents' dispositions, and that each is withholding his determined blow for, as Lord Kitchener said in the House of Lords, "the right moment." The Germans, having reached selected positions, which they have strongly fortified, would appear to have the advantage, according to military experts, but for the fact that they must defend the whole of their front to make good their retirement should an attack by their side fall, or a smashing blow from the allies break their line, while the Anglo-French forces are declared to be free to mass at any point. Gen. Joffre may select as most suitable for attack.

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Tablets not only promptly relieve all distress, but if taken regularly will absolutely cure indigestion by building up the flabby, overworked walls of the stomach and make them strong enough to digest the most hearty meal. \$1 for a 50 days' treatment. Mailed by American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass.

Stomach Troubles Quickly Cured

People go on suffering from little stomach troubles for years, and imagine they have a serious disease. They over-eat or over-drink and force on the stomach a lot of extra work, but they never think that the stomach needs extra help to do the extra work. If these people would take Tonoline Tablets regularly they would be a great big help to the stomach in its strain of over-work. No matter what you eat or drink Tonoline tabs sweeten your sour stomach and stop gas belching in five minutes. The heaviness disappears, and the stomach is greatly aided in its work of digestion.

GERMANS TAKE A BRITISH POST

Garrison of Nakob Consisted Only Seven Men—Compelled to Surrender

Capetown, Sept. 18.—A force composed of 250 Germans, together with three Maxim guns, attacked the British post at Nakob on Thursday. The garrison consisted of seven policemen, who fought until their ammunition was exhausted. Those who had not been killed were taken prisoners.

ADMIT THAT GERMANS ABANDONED LIEGE

London, Sept. 17.—A Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that it is officially admitted in Berlin that the Germans have abandoned Liege.

ANOTHER CANADIAN WOUNDED IN FIELD

London, Sept. 17.—Today's official list of wounded from the headquarters in France include one Canadian, Second Lieutenant G. H. Hay, Royal Scots. He is a graduate of Kingston, Military College.

TRAINING SHIP SINKS IN GALE

London, Sept. 17.—12.30 a. m.—The admiralty announces that the training ship Figsard II, formerly the battleship Erebus, has foundered during a gale in the English channel, and that twenty-one members of her crew were drowned. At the time of the disaster the Figsard II was being towed. The work of rescue was hampered by the heavy sea.

GERMANS GIVE WAY SLIGHTLY BEFORE ALLIES

London, Sept. 16, 5.28 p. m.—The official press bureau today gave out a statement which says: "The general position along the Aisne River continues very favorable. The enemy has delivered several counter attacks, especially against the First Army Corps. These have been repulsed, and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left. The enemy's loss is very heavy, and we have taken 200 prisoners."

AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE DISAPPEARED WITH ALL HANDS

Melbourne, Australia, via London, Sept. 20.—Rear Admiral Sir George Feyer, Commander of the Australian navy, in a wireless despatch to the government, states that submarine AEL, which was reported yesterday as lost, disappeared with all hands on board. Other vessels of the fleet made a search, but failed to discover any wreckage. The loss is attributed to accident, as there was no enemy within 100 miles, and the weather was fine at the time.

This is the first disaster in the history of the Australian navy. The AEL was under command of Lt-Commander Thomas F. Desant. The British submarine AEL had a displacement of 810 tons, was 176 feet in length, and capable of making 1410 knots. She was equipped with four torpedo tubes and two 12 pound guns.

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NOW is the time to write for FULL PARTICULARS. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B. Principal

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TIME TABLE, STR. "DOROTHY N." 1914

Commencing on May 11th, the Str. "Dorothy N." will run on the Redbank route, daily, (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:

Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a. m. every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m. daily.
Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 3 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Derby at 3.30 p. m.
Leave Bell's Wharf, Derby for Newcastle at 6.40 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Derby at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night.

Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle, return fare 35 cents.
Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Derby, return fare 35 cents.
Excursion Tickets Good for Date of Issue Only
Freight on Saturdays will be held over until the early Monday morning trip.
Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m.
After Oct. 15th Steamer will leave Newcastle at 2 p. m. instead of 3 p. m.

FREIGHT RATES

100 lbs., 15c. 500 lbs., 80c. 1-2 Ton, \$1.00 1 Ton, \$1.50.
Furniture and Machinery charged by Bulk.
FREIGHT AND PARCELS MUST BE PREPAID.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF SALE

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the TOWN HALL in the Town of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON on THURSDAY THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER A. D. 1914 ALL and singular that certain lot or parcel of land sit-

uate lying and being in the Town of Newcastle aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Jane Street is intersected by the Southern side of Mary Street and running along the said Southern side of Mary Street aforesaid a distance of three hundred and eighteen feet or until it meets the westerly line of lands now owned and occupied by John Dal'ou, thence southerly along the last mentioned line a distance of One Hundred and three feet or until it meets the northerly line of the Bourne Property, thence westerly along the northerly line of the Bourne Property and of the Flynn Property and of the Property in possession of the Church of England Sunday School until it meets Jane Street aforesaid, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Jane Street one hundred and three feet, to the corner of Mary Street aforesaid, being the place of beginning, and being the same lands and premises which were conveyed to one Wilfred L. Devereaux by Fulton Gjerdt and wife by Indenture dated the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1908 together with the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging, or appertaining.

The foregoing Sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by J. Edward T. Lindon, Esquire, Town Treasurer and Collector and Receiver of Town Taxes of and for the Town of Newcastle aforesaid, and delivered to me for execution under and by virtue of Chapter 166 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1903, for the purpose of realizing \$125.76, the said amount being for the assessments hereinafter mentioned against Wilfred L. Devereaux on the said lands and property for ordinary Town Taxes in the said Town of Newcastle no part of which has been paid, viz:

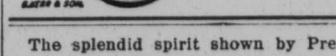
For the year	1909	\$19.75
1910	19.75	
1911	17.50	
1912	21.88	
1913	23.75	
1914	23.13	

DATED this twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1914.
WILLIAM O. CHAMBERLAIN, Town Marshall of the Town of Newcastle. 35-6

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The splendid spirit shown by Premier Botha, of South Africa, is striking tribute to the power and influence of British ideals. A dozen years ago he was in arms against the flag which he now is preparing to defend, and that, too, against a nation which is practically his mother country—Journal of Commerce.

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