

## THE WORLD'S LARGEST SOUP KITCHEN

Nearly 50,000 destitute people stand daily in the "bread line" in Brussels.

London, Feb. 4.—The soup kitchen organized in Brussels by the American Commission for Relief is now undoubtedly the largest in the world. Nearly 50,000 people entirely destitute wait in the "bread lines" every day, and over 6,000 gallons of soup and 3,000 kilograms of bread are daily distributed to them.

"Unlike the bread lines I have seen in America," says a report from one of the representatives in Brussels, "these are all people of one nationality and all with a common and undeserved misfortune. They are of all classes, but we know none of them save by number, because no matter what their station or the extent of their misfortune they still have the honor of their property, and many of them, if they were compelled to write their names on coupons when they get the soup, would rather starve than take it. None of them think that they will always have to be in the bread lines, and every one of them feel that when it is all over they will want to forget that they have been destitute."

"The soup for these pitiful fetsam and jetsam of war is all prepared in the large storehouses of the International Express Company Van Gand. More than one hundred people are engaged in this work. Among them are former chefs of some of the leading hotels of Brussels, who give directions as to the kind and quality of the soup, its ingredients and their proportions. Under them are those who clean the vegetables—potatoes, carrots, beans, etc.—and prepare the meat. The entire staff is composed of volunteers, except the chefs, who receive at the most half a crown a day."

"From three o'clock in the morning, when the cooking of the first 5,000 gallons of soup is started, the scene in the circus-like storehouse of the express company is one of tremendous activity with the moving figures of the hundred white-clad chefs, the fires ablaze under scores of immense cauldrons—all dimly seen through the shifting clouds of pungent steam rising from the boiling soup."

"When the soup is cooked it is sent under the seals of the commission and under the protection of the American

## A BRISK ACTION AGAINST THE DARDANELLES FORTS BY THE GUNS OF THE BRITISH FLEET



AN ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES FORTS BY A BRITISH WARSHIP © BY THE N.Y. HERALD CO.

In this picture, by H. McPherson, painted specially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, the artist shows an incident during the recent action against the Dardanelles forts by the British fleet. The battle was a brisk one and dense clouds of smoke could be seen rising from the Turkish forts, as shown in the picture. A participant in the action gives the following description:—"We have been in action with the forts guarding the Dardanelles. We arrived at daylight and commenced the bombardment shortly after five A. M. The forts were very hard to distinguish owing to the bad light and high background, but shortly after we had commenced a salvo from the ships exploded a magazine in one of the forts and must have put at least three guns out of action, as well as killing 500 Turks. The fire of the forts was ill directed and ineffectual, none of the squadron being hit, although several shots came quite close to us, the last one fired falling about fifty feet from my turret. It is the first job we have had since the war broke out, and we were very pleased to touch the 'pieces' off. We got back to anchorage at about half-past eight and had everything finished and the guns sponged out before breakfast."

flag, in large lorries to the twenty-one canteens scattered all over Brussels. These canteens were formerly schools, dance halls, Turkish baths, etc. During the morning, whenever one goes, women and children may be seen coming and going with pitchers of steaming soup and their ration of bread under their arms."—Boston Transcript.

## MANY GERMAN SPIES IN ITALY

(From the European Edition of the Herald.)

Venice, Feb. 8.—A striking exposure of the gigantic system of espionage

which the Germans have established all over Europe is afforded by a census of the number of subjects of belligerent nations now residing in this country.

The result of this census, which has just been completed by the Italian government, shows an overwhelming percentage of Germans, who are numerically more or less four times as strong as all the other nationalities put together.

The approximate returns are:—6,000 Russians, 4,000 French, 3,000 English, some hundreds of Serbians and 45,000 Germans. No fewer than 42,000 Germans are to be found in Northern Italy, Lombardy and Venetia.

Striking as are these figures at first glance, their significance becomes even greater when it is explained that the great majority of the French, English and Russians are merely visitors to this country. It is very different

with the Germans, who are represented in nearly all the big trades and industries of Italy.

The business of this country has been permeated by Germans, and it is obvious that a vast number of these aliens, ostensibly ordinary business men, must be the agents of the German government, or, to put it more bluntly, spies. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the 42,000 Germans now in Italy include a large percentage of men who are fit for active service. When war first broke out many of these went to Germany, but they have since come back here.

In view of the fact that Germany has need of every available fighting man, the German government's sanction of their return on the pretext that they might be able to resume their business can have only one explanation. It is notorious that Germany is making a tremendous propaganda in

Italy, spreading her usual false statements in regard to the responsibility for the war, and in regard to her own method of conducting it. Evidently she regards her nationals in Italy as of more use in developing this propaganda, and perhaps for other political reasons, than as fighting men. Prince von Burow's Germanophile campaign is thus aided and abetted by thousands of his less distinguished countrymen throughout the country.

Fortunately the Italian people are not deceived. They know that the whole responsibility for the war must be borne by the Kaiser and the Potsdam war party. Italy unhappily knows what brigandage is, although that is a thing of the past, and the people regard Germany as waging not war, but brigandage on a whole-scale scale with its usual accompaniments of cruelty, lust and bloodshed.

Sartorial Note.  
She—Women are more resourceful than men.  
He—I guess that's right. A man has to get his clothes made to fit his shape, but a woman can get her shape made to fit her clothes.

A Nursery Chauffeur.  
Marjorie's brother had a sore throat and the nurse was spraying it with an atomizer when Marjorie exclaimed: "Oh, nurse, won't you please let me hank it!"

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
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## ALMOST FAINTED IN THE STREET

In Daily Fear of Death—  
Until "Fruit-a-tives"  
Brought Relief.

Chatham, Ont., April 3rd, 1915.  
"Some two years ago, I was a great sufferer from indigestion. One day my eye caught a billboard of 'Fruit-a-tives' and I said to myself 'if Fruit-a-tives will build me up like that, it is good enough for me.' I bought some. After taking these wonderful tablets for only three weeks, I found myself wonderfully improved. In a short time longer, I cured myself entirely. My case was no light one, either. Gas would often form in my stomach and I was in daily fear that it would get around my heart and kill me. 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only remedy for indigestion."  
C. T. HILL.  
50c. a box, six for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.62½ to \$1.65; No. 2 hard, \$1.63½ to \$1.65½.  
Corn—No. 4 yellow, 73½ to 74; No. 4 white, 76 to 77.  
Oats—No. 3 white, 58½ to 59; No. 4 white, 58 to 58½.  
Rye—No sales.  
Timothy—\$5.50 to \$6.50.  
Clover—\$12 to \$14.  
Pork—\$17 to \$18.75; lard, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

Wheat.			
	High.	Low.	Close.
May .....	164½	162½	163½
July .....	140½	137½	138½
Corn.			
May .....	80½	79½	79½
July .....	82½	80½	81
Oats.			
May .....	60½	59½	60½
July .....	57½	57	57½
Pork.			
May .....	19.32	19.12	19.15

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SALES

	High.	Low.	Close.
May .....	8.70	7.60	8.65
July .....	8.95	8.85	8.89
Oct .....	9.14	9.05	9.09
Dec .....	9.27	9.28	9.32
Spot .....	9.50	9.34	9.48

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You can, by ordering now, obtain The Daily Standard for one year for Two Dollars --- by mail only, to points outside the city of St. John.

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## Finan FOUNDATIONS HOLDING

Outlook for securities fairly  
viewed by Bach

The sale of foreign times to be absorbed by stream, rising and falling stances control. But of ports make it possible to absorb these offerings.

Exports for January to exceed the December and are estimated to be \$157,000,000. Cotton du has gone out in increasing day's exports this week the whole week movement.

The volume of bank growth is some buying here from abroad.

The price of copper is the limit on production. Foreign demand has a factor heretofore, but indications that domestic will swell.

If we accept the stock market indicators in the business world months ahead, there is a possibility that business is ahead of the present market.

Further below January it has done in many the last twenty-five years most substantial advances figures of the last six recorded in the prices of many rise. Some of the of industrial, for instance, extensive advances as hem steel 24½, Great 13½, American Smeltin Leather 13½, international 17½, and in the railway Central 15½, Reading cific 10½, Northern Pacific 15½, Delta son 14. Some others in points or more.

Instances, of course, a number of stocks have a period, been inactive, rise of the usual representative, for example, over 4 points.

Having thus completed as a barometer, the in the dull late winter Spring to retire and level until the active season are taken up, nations are holding break in steel and iron has been remarkable declines now are a good investment buy payers whose earnings

tinuance.

J. S. BA

## STOCK QUOT ON N.Y. E

(McDOUGALL & Co.)	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal Cop ..	53½			
Am Beet Sug ..	38			
Am Loco ..	21½			
Am Smelt ..	62½			
Am Tele ..	120			
Am Can ..	89½			
Balt and O Co ..	89			
Brook Rap Tr ..	87½			
Ches and Ohio ..	43			
Cons Gas ..	138½			
Can Pac ..	154½			
Erie Com ..	23½			
Gr Nor Pfd ..	114½			
Lehigh Val ..	135			
Miss Pac ..	11			
N Y NH and H ..	50½			
N Y Cent ..	88½			
Nor and West ..	100½			
Nor Pac ..	104½			
Penn ..	104½			
Reading Com ..	145			
Rep Steel ..	19½			
St Paul ..	87			
Sou Pac ..	83½			
Sou Ry ..	25			
Un Pac Com ..	118½			
U S Steel Com ..	104½			
U S Steel Pfd ..	103½			
U S Rub Com ..	56½			
Westing Elec ..	70½			
Total sales—	213,000			

## Weste

R. W. W. FR

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