

POOR RESPONSE TO EMPIRE'S CALL LAST WEEK

RECRUITING RETURNS ARE VERY SMALL

Total Number of Men Enlisted in Province Last Week but 59 - St. John Sent 18.

Just fifty-nine men enlisted in the province of New Brunswick for the week ending September 9th. This is the second smallest number recruited in the province since November 4, 1915. Kings county has not contributed one man to the defense of the Empire within the last two weeks. Madawaska, Kent, Gloucester and Victoria also failed to enlist a single recruit.

St. John county is again to the front with eighteen men, and Westmorland second with fifteen.

The tabulation list follows:

St. John County:

- 242nd Battalion 4
- No. 2 Construction Battalion 7
- 9th Siege Battery 1
- 8th Field Ambulance Train 8
- Divisional Signalling Corps 1
- Home Service Corps 1

Westmorland: -13

- 65th Battery 7
- 145th Battalion 1
- Canadian Engineers 7

York County: -15

- 140th Battalion 2
- 237th Battalion 3
- 28th Field Ambulance Train 3

Restigouche County:

- 9th Siege Battery 1
- 132nd Battalion 1
- 171st Battalion 3

Northumberland County: -5

- 132nd Battalion 5

Albert County:

- Canadian Engineers 2
- Queens and Sunbury Counties: -1
- No. 2 Construction Battalion 1
- Home Service Corps 1

Carleton County: -2

- 65th Battery 1
- 237th Battalion 1

Charlotte County: -2

- 237th Battalion 2

Kings: 0

Madawaska: 0

Kent: 0

Gloucester: 0

Total 59

L. P. D. TILLEY, Major,
Chief Recruiting Officer for N. B.

Thousands Are Ailing From Constipation

No condition causes so many diseases as constipation. It not only prevents proper kidney action, but causes Anæmia, Stomach Trouble and Indigestion.

Why not use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and get cured? This excellent medicine restores normal bowel action in one night, thousands say so.

Just think of it! Your system will be pure and clear. You'll be free from headaches, sour stomach, biliousness—in short, you'll have jovial spirits and perfect good health. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. At all dealers.

DIED.

MILLER—Suddenly, at 183 Douglas Avenue, September 11, Julie, wife of H. Usher Miller, leaving her husband and one child.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

AMOS—Entered into rest on the 11th inst., at her residence, 290 Guilford street, West, Annie, beloved wife of W. H. Amos, leaving one son and a daughter to mourn.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, from her late residence, Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

WARNOCK—In this city on the tenth instant, Mary, youngest daughter of Anastasia and the late Patrick Warnock, leaving a mother, three brothers and one sister to mourn.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Boyle, 150 Union street, Tuesday, at 2:30. Friends invited to attend.

This, Madam is Guaranteed

The good storekeeper always talks Guaranteed Goods. He knows that they stand in a class of their own; that they are DEPENDABLE, and that he can sell them without hesitation.



KING COLE TEA

"You'll like the flavor"

ST. JOHN CASES IN APPEAL COURT

Fredericton, Sept. 11.—1. The King vs. H. F. McLachy, Judge of the Restigouche County Court ex parte Anti-Fishing Club. Mr. A. T. LeBlanc to show cause against a rule nisi to quash a judgment.

2. The King vs. Wm. Wilson, Judge of the York County Court ex parte Bowman Cronkhitte et al. Mr. R. W. McLellan to show cause against an order nisi to quash an order on appeal.

Appeal Paper County Court.

1. Canadian Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd. vs. Ungar's Laundry Co. Works, Ltd. Mr. W. A. Ross for plaintiff to support appeal from St. John County Court.

2. W. Clark, Ltd. vs. Peters et al. (Baird & Peters)

3. McArthur vs. Philips, Mr. M. G. Teed, K. C., the like. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter for defendant to support appeal from Kings County Court.

ORDERED TO DIVERT HIGHWAY AT SAGWA

Decision of Railway Commission as to Dangerous Crossings Between Sagwa and Lingley.

A few days ago the New Brunswick Automobile Association received a letter from the Canadian Automobile Federation, Toronto, to the effect that as a result of their negotiations with the Treasury Department at Washington an order has been issued of date August 22nd, 1916, authorizing all the collectors on the Canadian frontier to extend the period to permit automobiles to remain in the United States without giving a bond for thirty days.

Yesterday T. P. Regan, president of the N. B. Association received from the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, a copy of an order re the dangerous condition of the crossings of the highway by the C. P. R. between Sagwa and Lingley.

"It is ordered by the Board that the Canadian Pacific Company be, and it is hereby, directed to divert the highway at Sagwa. The work to be completed within two months from date of the order (August 30th), and the cost of the diversion, including the cost of the necessary land, to be apportioned as follows:—Twenty per cent. to be paid out of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund, \$500 to be paid by the government of the Province of New Brunswick and the remainder to be paid by the Railway Company, the Parish of Westfield to acquire the land necessary for the said diversion."

RICHARD O'LEARY WRITES ON RECRUITING MATTERS

Rishbucto, N. B., September 12th, 1916.

To the Editor of The Standard, St. John, N. B.

Sir,—Recently your special recruiting officer forwarded you for publication a concise report on the recruiting situation in this province, as it exists today. This report gives the names and positions of each person officially interested in the great work of obtaining men for the service of the King in this great world struggle. Some of these men devote their entire time to the business of recruiting, while others give as much time as they can afford from their private business to the work. As in many cases there seems to be doubt in the minds of certain individuals as to the remuneration received by such men for their services, I am taking the liberty of setting out below a quotation from the "Pay and Allowance Regulations of Canada," governing the pay received by all ranks. This is submitted with a view to making public the rates of pay received by each member of the overseas expeditionary forces, so that intending recruits and others interested might have brought to their notice the rates of pay as they exist at the present time, and in addition with a view to dispelling nasty rumors that are going the rounds as to the private fortunes that are being made by certain members of our recruiting staff—a few of which instances I wish to set out below:

(a) Major L. P. D. Tilley is chief recruiting officer for the province. He is receiving a captain's pay (as below). This amount each month, as he receives it from the department, is handed over by him to the Patriotic Fund at St. John. For some months past he has devoted practically his entire time to the business of recruiting, giving up absolutely his law business, until he has now practically no business left. Yet there are those who will accuse him of receiving so much per head for every recruit obtained in New Brunswick.

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NEW BRUNSWICK'S SHARE WILL BE \$59,209.60

As Portion of Grant Made by Dominion Government for the Encouragement of Education in Agriculture and Domestic Science.

The allotments to the different provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1913, have been made for the year ending March 31st, 1917. It will be remembered that by the terms of this act ten million dollars spread over a period of ten years was to be divided between the nine provinces of the Dominion, according to population, for the encouragement of education in agriculture and domestic science. In the initiatory year, 1913-14, \$700,000 was to be divided. Each year the amount was to be increased by \$100,000, until 1917-18, when the grants under this arrangement will have reached a total of \$1,100,000, at which they are to remain until 1925, when the ten million dollars will have been exhausted. The sum received by the different provinces for the year ending March 31st next will be as follows:

Prince Edward Island	\$ 30,443.78
Nova Scotia	74,859.28
New Brunswick	59,209.60
Quebec	243,212.23
Ontario	301,158.48
Manitoba	70,767.21
Saskatchewan	74,869.76
Alberta	61,747.22
British Columbia	63,732.50

By the aid of these grants agricultural education and domestic science knowledge has been greatly benefited. School buildings have been erected, college buildings have been extended and increased in number, experienced teachers of a high class have been engaged, district representative and county agents' expenses have been met, demonstrations in all branches of agriculture and horticulture have been liberally and short courses have been conducted in both public and high schools. Much useful literature has been circulated, veterinary science has been benefited, knowledge and practical experience extended, many of the competitions of many varieties helped and initiated and school and home gardening greatly developed. In short the beneficial influence of the act is making itself felt in every direction that agriculture and home-making take.

Russia in The War

By Harold Williams

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—The world is full of these days of coincidences, some of which are merely curious, while others show the trend of great events. A detachment of Cossacks rode down over the mountains of Mesopotamia. The commander of the detachment is Captain Gamalia, presumably a Georgian, and since the Georgians are akin to the ancient dwellers of Elam who waged constant warfare with the Assyrians of the Tigris Valley, the story of their adventurous ride has a curious flavor of the days when history was young.

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During the last year Russian knowledge and appreciation of England has advanced by several stages. Certain illusions have broken down, and there have gone through some trying experiences, and so have we. Traditional ideas of Englishmen have undergone a considerable change in Russia. Something of our old prestige has gone, and we have gained another kind of prestige which is of much more value for the purposes of intimate association. I should say that on the whole the Russians are less in awe of us, but they like us better. We are more human, much more like themselves than they thought. There was a classical view of England in Russia. That has gone. There was a romantic view. That still lingers in

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part. And now a realistic view is rapidly making headway.

I am inclined to think that intelligent Russians now have less illusions about us than we have about them; but that does not mean that they are disappointed in us. They have gone through phases of disappointment certainly, and last year the revelation of our shortness of munitions simply shocked them. "We thought we were the most happy-go-lucky people in the world," I have heard Russians say, "but you seem to run us pretty close." We are much simpler than the Russians could have believed possible. "It is not surprising," they say, "that we should have made such mistakes as our inveterate habit. But that you should have made such mistakes as you have done is a little overwhelming." Yet the net result of our mistakes, our failures, our repentances and our renewed exertions has been enormously to increase Russian interest in England. We are being watched very closely here, and I should say there is no country in the world which Russians are more interested at present than England. And from the midst of a multitude of conflicting impressions is growing a new sense of England's latent power, a conviction that the old view of a fundamental British tenacity was not so very far wrong after all. As one Russian writer has put it, "The British bulldog is not easily roused, but once he is roused and sets his teeth in, he cannot be shaken loose."

Russians are eager to know more about England. A British Flag Society has organized lectures about England in Petrograd, and an Anglo-Russian Friendship Society has done the same in Moscow. The army is pronouncedly Anglophil and Englishmen who visit the front are heartily welcomed wherever they are. The army newspapers print numbers of articles about England's share in the war. A cinematograph with British naval and military films is touring the front with great success. The study of English is progressing by leaps and bounds, and the available supply of teachers, tutors and governesses does not nearly suffice to meet the demand. English would by now have been made a compulsory subject in secondary schools if it had not been for the shortage of teachers. English literature of all kinds and qualities is being translated wholesale. Universities are preparing to found Chairs of English studies. The Russian journalists who recently visited England have filed the newspapers of the capitals with articles on England at war.

All this growth of interest in and admiration for England has its obverse side. The more Russians realize the extent of our resources and the intensity of our effort, the more confident they are that, together, we shall win the war. But sometimes there is just a little anxiety lest we should be tempted to abuse our power in the matter of trade and finance.

Rev. Mr. McCaskill's Resignation.

The resignation of Rev. J. J. McCaskill of St. Matthew's church, now at the front, was considered on Sunday night at a special meeting of the congregation but no action was taken. Rev. John Hardwick is now in charge of the church.

Our Ambassador.

And for that reason one passage in Sir George Buchanan's speech in Moscow the other day was particularly timely. He said: "I have more than once advocated close commercial relations between the British and Russian Empires, but I should like to correct an erroneous interpretation which has been placed in some quarters on what I have previously said on the subject. I never for a moment suggested that Great Britain was to supplant Germany in exploiting Russia commercially, for that would merely mean that Russia was to exchange one master for another. My desire is to see Anglo-Russian relations established on a footing that will be equally advantageous to both countries for there is much that we can take from Russia and that Russia can take from us. Russia entered the industrial race long after us; and I should like British capital and advice to help her to attain her goal and to develop her industries. But until

she has done so she cannot hope to supply all the requirements of her immense empire. Germany's aim has always been to stifle Russian industries. I on the contrary, wish to foster them; for I want to see Russia rich and prosperous."

This important pronouncement evoked very favorable comments in the Russian Press, and it will undoubtedly bear good fruit. But this was not by any means the central feature of the Moscow visit. The presence of the Ambassador in Moscow was made the occasion for a demonstration of friendship for England such as has never yet been seen in Russia. There was no mistaking the spontaneity of it. For the first time, a British Ambassador had come into direct contact with the Russian nation, and he was made thoroughly at home. At a special meeting of the Moscow City Council he was presented with the freedom of the city of Moscow, with a fifteenth-century ikon, and with a splendid silver casket.

Sir George Buchanan is one of two living men who possess the freedom of the city of Moscow, and there have only been ten altogether, so that Moscow could not have paid a higher tribute both to the person of the Ambassador and to the country which he represents. It is with some diffidence that one ventures to remark on the admirable qualities of an Ambassador, because in the official atmosphere of diplomacy it is not to be expected that he will be a hackneyed and not very convincing form of speech. But Moscow is very unofficial and very human, and its tribute was to Sir George Buchanan as a man and as an Englishman. His tact, his simplicity of manner, his transparent sincerity of purpose and his single-minded devotion to the cause of Anglo-Russian friendship have surprised and touched the Russians, who have hitherto been accustomed to regard Ambassadors as shadowy beings moving far above the level of ordinary human intercourse. And Russians realize that Sir George Buchanan's personality has been in promoting the development of real friendship between England and Russia during a most critical period. There is difficult work ahead in elucidating various sides of the new relationship between the two great Empires, but the Moscow celebrations showed beyond a doubt that the heart of the Russian people is very warm towards England, and for that reason may 25 will, I believe, prove to have been a landmark in the history of Anglo-Russian friendship.

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WAR TROPHIES At Rothesay on Saturday

The most extensive exhibit of war trophies as yet offered to view in this locality, may be seen at the Rothesay Country Fair on Saturday next. It is expected many private collections which have never been shown will be secured and the whole will make a most timely and interesting display. They will be shown in the new Consolidated School Building, the grounds of which are being used for the Fair.

Recruiting Meeting At The Imperial On Friday Evening

To be held under the auspices of the 140th Battalion, Col. L. H. Beer, Officer Commanding.

The speakers will be: Col. L. H. Beer, Col. P. A. Guthrie, Capt. M. E. Conron and Sergt. Bradbury of the 140th Battalion. Mayor Hayes will be chairman.

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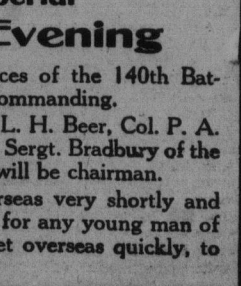
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CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, BILIOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

Prepared by W. J. DODD, 23 THE PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, ST. JOHN, N.B.

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