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WANTED TO PURCHASE — GENtlemen's cast off clothing, boots, musical instruments, jewelry, bicycles, guns, revolvers, tools, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Call or write L. Wililams, 16 Dock street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 328-21

WANTED TO PURCHASE—GENtlemen's cast off clothing, fur coats, jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver, musical instruments, bicycles, guns, revolvers, tools, etc. Best prices paid. Call or write H. Gilbert, 24 Mill street. 'Phone 2892-11.

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USE THE WANT AD. WAY

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(J. M. Robinson & Sons, Members Montreal Stock Exchange.)

New York, Sept. 30.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	Noon.
Am Car & Fdy	87¾	88½	88½
Am Locomotive	67½	67⅝	67
Am Can	45¼	45	45⅜
Am Steel Fdys	....	91¾	91¾
Am Smelters	78	78	78⅛
Am Tel & Tel	....	97⅝	97⅝
Anaconda Mining	69	69¼	69
Brooklyn R T	40⅝	40¾	41½
Balt & Ohio	53⅝	....	....
Baldwin Loco	91	91½	89⅞
Beth Steel—"B"	82⅛	81¾	79⅞
Chino Copper	39⅝	....	....
Chesa & Ohio	58	57½	57½
Colorado Fuel	47	47¼	47¼
Canadian Pacific	163¼	164	164
Central Leather	....	72½	72½
Crucible Steel	66½	66¼	65
Erie	15½	....	....
Great North Pfd	....	90½	90½
General Motors	117	....	....
Inspiration	54⅞	55	55¼
Intl Marine Com	28¼	27¾	27¾
Intl Marine Pfd	105½	105⅞	104⅞
Industrial Alcohol	....	116	114
Kennecott Copper	34	....	....
Midvale Steel	52¾	52¾	52⅜
Mex Petroleum	111	113¼	114½
Miami	28¼	....	....
Northern Pacific	88	....	....
N Y Air Brakes	124	122	122
N Y Central	47	47¼	47¼
New Haven	39⅝	40	40
Pennsylvania	43¾	43⅞	43⅞
Pressed Steel Car	72	....	....
Reading	88½	87⅞	87¾
Republic I & S	93¼	92⅞	90¾
St. Paul	48⅝	....	....
Southern Ry	26¾	27¼	27¼
Southern Pacific	86¾	87	87
Studebaker	49¼	48⅝	48¼
Union Pacific	125	125½	125
U S Steel	112⅛	113¼	112
U S Steel Pfd	....	110¾	110¾
U S Rubber	61½	....	....
Utah Copper	83¾	88½	83¾
Western Union	82	....	....
West Electric	44¾	44	43¾
Willys Overland	20⅝	20¼	20¼

MONTREAL TRANSACTIONS.

(J. M. Robinson & Sons, members Montreal Stock Exchange.)

Montreal, Sept. 30.

Brazil—160 at 49, 375 at 48¾, 55 at 48½.
Converters—5 at 50.
Lake of Woods—25 at 162⅛, 25 at 162.
McDonald—50 at 19.
Dominion Steel—50 at 62¾, 70 at 62¼.
Lyall—80 at 83½, 25 at 82.
Laurentide—50 at 188, 310 at 184, 20 at 183¾.
Power—62 at 87¼.
C. Loco—30 at 64⅝.
Riorden—100 at 120, 10 at 120½, 200 at 121, 50 at 121¼.
Shawinigan—25 at 118½.
Spanish—10 at 14½.
Steel Co.—80 at 72½.
Ships—250 at 48, 10 at 48¼.
Textile—25 at 96¾.
Ships Pfd—40 at 76½, 50 at 76¾.
Cement Pfd—50 at 95.
Spanish Pfd—105 at 55.
2nd War Loan—1,000 at 95½, 100 at 96¼.
3rd War Loan—60,000 at 94¼.
Riorden Bonds—2,000 at 93.

Unlisted Stocks.

Laurentide Power—40 at 66.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS IN TERRIFIC BLOW AT HUNS

(Continued from page 1.)

The weather was fine and cold, with a light frosty mist that served to hide the Allies' movements from the enemy. It has been learned from prisoners that the enemy had nine divisions in close reserve, as the prolonged bombardment gave him ample notice of what was coming. The Allies anticipated stiff resistance.

Using the Vendquilo gap as a bridge, the Americans stormed forward, deploying fanwise as they went. One British division swam across the canal, the men shaking themselves and laughing as they reformed their lines on the eastern bank. Then under steady machine gun fire they pushed forward into the village of Bellenglise.

At nine o'clock the prisoners were streaming back in droves. By this time the first phase of the attack had ended, and after a pause the advance was resumed.

Dramatic Incident.

Then one of the most dramatic incidents of the battle occurred. The Americans, tired and be-splashed, but in hearty spirits, opened their ranks and Australian units, moving up in support, swept their way through them, and became the first wave of the renewed attack. The storm of cheering that greeted this manoeuvre rose high above the roar of conflict.

There was hard fighting at many places where the Germans had established redoubts of extraordinary strength. American battalions, which advanced so rapidly at first that some were checked by their own barrage fire, met with strong resistance. An immensely strong machine gun position at the entrance of the subterranean canal gave much trouble, but was subdued by the aid of tanks.

New Zealand regiments drove a deep wedge into the enemy's line at a point directly south of Cambrai and took 1,000 prisoners.

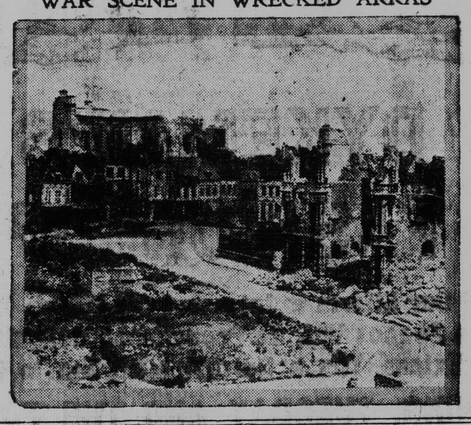
Early in the morning Canadians approached Ramillies, north of Cambrai, and at some points were astride the more important lines of communication there. As the morning advanced it became clear that the battle was developing into a victory. Progress through the Siegfried mesh work of trenches was naturally slow, but the Allied troops succeeded almost everywhere. East of the canal the German opposition seemed unable to arrest their advance. The enemy artillery fire was, for the most part, desultory and from long range. Much of the personal equipment abandoned by the enemy appears to be quite new.

Le Catelet, the key position to the whole sector between Bellicourt and Benteux, was unofficially reported in Allied hands by noon. Good news came in all day. The Allies appear to be astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai railway at places, thus seriously restricting the enemy's communication.

Keep "Conchies" Out.

Brandon Sun:—We should look for, demand and insist on at least one qualification, lacking which other qualifications count but little—a desire to become loyal Canadians and a willingness to render loyal service to Canada in any crisis. These people lack the essential qualification. They are coming to Canada because Canada allows conscientious objectors to retain citizenship while allowing them to repudiate an important part of their obligation—military service. Therefore they are unwelcome, and entrance should be denied them. Canada must not be a haven for cranks.

WAR SCENE IN WRECKED ARRAS



BRINGING IN THE BACON

Tommy has two German prisoners and their porker in charge.—British official photograph; Crown Copyright.

Are Trying Hypnotism On The German Nation

Political Leaders Attempt By Assuring Talk to Make People Stick; Still Harping on Peace; Admit Defeats, But Rely on U-Boats and Past Successes

Amsterdam, Sept. 27—Vice-Chancellor von Payer, speaking before the main committee of the Reichstag, defended his Stuttgart speech, in which he declared the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk must stand. The vice-chancellor said it would be a mistake to abandon those treaties insofar as they regulate the relations between the signatories, but he added: "If one day we are able to display so much insight, self-control and unselfishness that we can without injury to our interests permit our enemies to collaborate in questions which only affect them indirectly if at all, we can, after all ,come to an understanding with those who, with us, are concerned, whether we discuss on the basis of reciprocity these questions also with our enemies."

General von Wrisberg addressed the committee on behalf of the minister of war. He explained, according to a telegram from Berlin, that the failure of the German offensive on the western front was due to the failure of the German army to surprise the Entente Allies and the necessity of assuming the defensive on the arrival of the English home army in the theatre of war; to the employment of colored troops and to the intervention of American divisions.

Withdrawal "Successful."

Referring to the Entente Allied attack on the Marne salient, General von Wrisberg said the withdrawal of the German troops was necessary "for strategical" reasons, and was completely successful.

"Thus, the first offensive of the enemy," he added, "brought him a tactical success, but, considered in the light of his great strategical aims, it can be regarded as not having succeeded."

General von Wrisbery described the British victory between the Ancre and the Avre rivers as a "great success due to the massed employment of tanks and surprise under the protection of their fire."

The withdrawal to the Hindenburg line, the general said, was due to a "lack of well consolidated positions.

Speaking of the American victory in the St. Mihiel sector, General von Wrisberg said: "It lies in the nature of the case that we as the defenders lost a considerable number of guns and prisoners. We can, however, with assurance calculate that the enemy obtained his successes on the first days of the attack by surprise and with small losses, but for the rest he suffered the heaviest losses.

"The American armies should not terrify us. We shall also settle with them."

Captain Brueninghaus, speaking for the German navy department, said that U-boats were sinking more cargo space than was being built by the Entente Allies, and that the number of German submarines in service today was larger than at any previous period of the war.

Enthusiasm Is Gone.

The imperial chancellor, Count von Hertling, expressing confidence in Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, said they would be equal to the situation, and that the Allies "premature cries of victory" will soon die away. He continued:

"Certainly the pure enthusiasm which characterized August, 1914, could not last, but the firm resolve to hold out till the end will, despite all vaciliations and vicissitudes. The people at home will not leave the army in the lurch just when everything is at stake. From the first day we waged the war as a war of defence. Only to defend ourselves did we invade Belgium."

In vigorously defending Germany's action toward Belgium, the imperial chancellor admitted that in invading Belgium Germany transgressed the written law, but, he said: "As for individuals, so is there also for states another law. That is the law of self-defence."

He repeated the German contention that there were grounds for the fear that the enemy would invade Belgium and referred to alleged proofs from Belgian archives of Belgium's dubious neutrality. He also alluded to offers of peace to Belgium before the invasion and again after the capture of Liege, which Belgium refused to entertain.

In all future fighting, both on the west and the east, the imperial chancellor said, it would be solely a question of defence. He declared that the submarine warfare is slowly but surely diminishing Allied tonnage.

"Above all," he said, "it is restricting the transportation of reinforcements of men and material from the United States."

Says Wilson Won't Listen.

Count von Hertling complained of the lack of attention his acquiscence in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials had met from the American executive.

The chancellor asserted that on Feb. 22 of this year he declared in the Reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of four points of President Wilson's message of Feb. 2, but that President Wilson, neither at that time nor since, had taken any notice of the chancellor's declaration.

Count von Hertling continued by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal proportions, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

"We have never concealed the fact," said Chancellor von Hertling in the course of his address, "that all thoughts of conquest were far from our minds. But how do things stand on the opposite side? If one credited the utterances of the enemy, official and unofficial, they only desire to repel a Germany which in criminal arrogance is striving for world hegemony; to fight for freedom and justice against German imperialism and Prusslan militarism.

"We know better. The world-war was prepared years ago by the well-known encircling policy of King Edward. In France there arose extensive war literature which referred to impeading war with Germany. Austria-Hungary's influence in the Balkans was to be eliminated. The Russian expansion movement and the Pan-Slavic idea demanded it.

Blames Russia Again.

"The match was not put to the powder by the Prussian military party, but while the German emperor was, up to the last moment, endeavoring to preserve peace the Russian military party put through the mobilization against the will of the weak Czar ,and thereby made war unavoidable.

"The official account of the Soukhomlinoff trial made this clear to everyone who desired to see. We can look calmly forward to the judgment of posterity. For the present, it is true, those who are in power in the enemy countries have succeeded by an unparalleled campaign of lies and calumny in obscuring the truth. When a result was not obtained by the spoken or written word it was achieved by pictorial representations—productions of absolutely devilish fantasy, from which one turns with horror and disgust. But the object has been attained. A hatred has been raised amongst the enemy populations against the Central Powers, and particularly against Germany—a hatred which eschews all moderation and chokes off all just judgment.

"You have all read Premier Clemenceau's last speech, a speech which seemed, in its fanatical hatred and the coarseness of mind displayed, to surpass anything hitherto achieved, but in America it found a many-voiced echo, as is proved by the pronouncements that are reaching our ears from across the ocean

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern liberal kultur to the enslaved peoples of Central Europe, while at the same time they are rejoicing at the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow into the pockets of the business men.

Greece and Ireland.

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the mote in another's eye and the beam in one's own finds constant illustration in the machinations of the Entente. They are never tired of condemning our march into Belgium, but they pass over the oppression of Greece, the interference with that country's internal affairs and the enforced abdication of its king as if they were matters of course. They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century-old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland nowhere find a hearing, not even in America, where the people are acquainted with them through the numerous Irish immigrants. The British government, which is especially fond of talking right, and justice, recently found it compatible with those principles to recognize the conglomerate rabble of Czecho-Slovaks as a belligerent power.

"How will the German people have to meet that? Will it, forsooth, beg for mercy in fear and trembling? No, gentlemen, remembering its great past and its still greater mission in the future it will stand erect and not cringe or grovel.

"The situation is serious, but it gives us no ground for deep depression. The iron wall of the western front is not broken, and the U-boat is slowly but surely fulfilling its task of diminishing tonnage, thus above all increasingly menacing and restricting reinforcements of men and material from the United States.

"The hour will come, because it must come, when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of the war before half the world is converted into a heap of ruins and the flower of its manly strength lies dead on the battlefield."

Must Stand Together.

Count von Hertling said it was the business of the Germans to stand together, cool, confident, united and resolute, with their one aim the protection of the Fatherland, its independence and its freedom of movement. There was no antagonism, he declared, between the government and the people. The former only desired to work for and with the nation. Alluding to the differences of opinion on political matters, the chancellor said:

"The period after the war will also confront us with new domestic problems. I will not speak of these now, but as I know that the prevailing discontent is not influenced alone by the sufferings and worries of war-time, but also by quite definite cares and grievances of a political nature. I will make some brief remarks on the subject.

"Since taking on my shoulders the heavy burden of the chancellorship I have always endeavored energetically to carry out what was still lacking in this respect. I am, of course, alluding to that great reform bill which, it is true, does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Reichstag, but nevertheless engages political circles in Germany far beyond the Prussian frontiers."

Count von Hertling asserted that the Prussian government was firmly resolved to have the bill accepted, and to that end it would not hesitate to use any means constitutionally available. He begged his hearers to remember that this question was one of a far-reaching alteration in the historical structure of the Prussian state, and that it would be unfair if the representatives of the old order were not given the opportunity of defending their standpoint in parliament.

There must be no question of procrastination, the chancellor said. "Should we, however," he continued, "not succeed in attaining our contemplated aim by parliamentary debate then another way indicated by the constitution will be pursued."

Referring to the question of peace, the chancellor then said that humanity shudders at the thought that this war may bring others, and the question is engaging the attention of more people as to the possibility of creating an organization amongst peace needing nations which would "set right in the place of might and a peaceful solution instead of sanguinary battles."

Still Hinting at Peace.

Germany maintains her readiness for peace, despite repeated rejections of peace offers from the Central Powers, declared Admiral von Hintze, the German foreign secretary.

Speaking on the recent Austrian peace proposal, Admiral von Hintze said that the German government's attitude toward peace had been manifested to the whole world in repeated appeals.

"We maintain this appeal for peace, our readiness for peace," he continued. "Despite the partly jeering, partly sneering rejections which we have experienced from our enmies. In this we are in full accord with our allies."

The foreign secretary said that after the previous failures, it had appeared to the German government that it should not take any further steps in this direction, and that a moment when the nation's enemies were "suffering from war psychosis and the intoxication of victory was not a suitable time for new appeals for peace.

"The appeal, however, was made," the Secretary added.

A WELCOME GIFT.

London, Sept. 6—(Associated Press Correspondence)—The government of Cuba has sent to the American Red Cross in Europe 240,000 cigarettes and 3,500 packages of smoking tobacco for distribution to American wounded.

"This is a gift from the Cuban people in recognition of the work of the American army and a token of the sincere friendship between Cuba and the Untied States," writes the Cuban minister in transmitting the gift.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

This Coat radiates style; it will also radiate satisfaction It's a model that has come to stay and bound to go.

You can see it here in a dozen different colors and patterns. Prices from $20 to $45.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE
FROM ST. JOHN
Effective Sept. 29
Eastern Time—Daily, Except Sunday

DEPARTURES
6.40 a.m.—Express for McAdam.
8.20 a.m.—From West St. John for St. Stephen.
4.10 p.m.—Fredericton Express.
5.10 p.m.—Montreal Express.
5.30 p.m.—Boston Express.

ARRIVALS
7.55 a.m.—Fredericton Express.
12.20 p.m.—Montreal Express.
12.50 p.m.—Boston Express.
4.40 p.m.—From St. Stephen via Shore Line.
10.20 p.m.—Express from McAdam.

N. R. DesBrisay, District Pass. Agt.
10—1.

THE YOUNGEST COLONEL

At the age of twenty-two, Lieut.-Col. John Hay Maitland Hardyman, M. C., the youngest lieutenant-colonel in the British army, has been killed in action in France.

His death cuts short a military and political career of much promise, writes The London Daily Chronicle's Bath correspondent. He had been approached by three constituencies to stand as their candidate at the next general election. He took an arts course at Edinburgh University, where he afterwards became assistant professor of botany. Enlisting in August, 1914, he went into training at the flying school at Brooklands. Here he sustained two accidents, and was then offered a commisison in the Somersets.

After being acting adjutant in England, he went to France as a second lieutenant in 1916. Within twenty,four hours he was in the front trenches.

Mr. Hardyman speedily became adjutant, and held the rank of captain when he was wounded. Returning from leave in England, he became brigade liaison officer and in April, 1917, became captain major.

Liquor Inspector McAinsh assisted by Detective Bidescombe, raided a house in Sheffield on Saturday afternoon in search of liquor. A man was found who was acting strangely and he was removed to the asylum.

FLOORING DOUGLAS FIR
2¼ inch Face
Beautiful Clear Stock.
Price $50.00 per 1,000 Feet
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BRITTAIN ST. 'Phone Main 854

TIMBER SALE

The lands which were advertised for sale on the 5th of September, 1918, and postponed, will now be held at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., on Thursday, the third day of October, 1918, commencing at 12 o'clock noon under the following conditions, viz:

Berths to be sold on a straight stumpage rate per thousand superficial feet the upset rate of which will be announced at the time of sale, conveying the right to cut and carry away the merchantable lumber as advertised for the term ending August 1st, 1919.

Ten per cent. of the bid stumpage price on the estimated quantity of merchantable lumber standing on the berth to be paid as each berth is sold.

The lands to be sold embracing in all about four hundred square miles as advertised in the Royal Gazette of September 18th.

For further particulars, printed estimates of the timber on each block, plans, etc., apply to the Deputy Minister, Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B.

E. A. SMITH,
Minister of Lands and Mines.

Crown Land Office,
Fredericton, N. B.,
September 11th, 1918.
10—9.