

"THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST" is most applicable in our case, for in spite of the continuous cry of hard times we are receiving most encouraging patronage, and are maintaining our usual high standard of material and workmanship. Moderate Prices.

Boucher & Crotty

Tailors to Gentlemen
330 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST

CLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

American Steel & Wire Company has sold 15,000 tons of wire for export to Russia.

Carbon Steel Co. has received order for 8,000 tons light armor plate for Europe.

The new Humber Beach Hotel at Toronto has been destroyed by fire.

Cyril Maude has sailed from England to inaugurate a world tour to last two years.

Baltimore & Ohio placed order for 2,500 tons of standard section rails with Carnegie and Illinois steel companies.

Hayward woolen mills of Franklin are running three days a week and only nine hours a day instead of usual ten.

Five-mile tunnel through Jura Mountain, from Moutiers, France, to Grechen, Switzerland, is completed after three years' work, at a cost of \$5,000,000.

The widow of the late Stanley Clark Baggs is dead at the age of ninety-two years and nine months. Mrs. Baggs had been ailing for some months.

Owing to the prospective disorganization of the service, civic employees in future must go to the war at their own expense.

Madame Donalda has offered to sing at the concert in aid of the Westmount Rifles at His Majesty's Theatre on Nov. 6th.

Germany has issued a report that Indian troops have revolted at Alexandria, where no such troops are stationed.

German disorganization is seen in the number of her troops who are seeking sanctuary beyond the Dutch border.

Of \$1,078,000 estate left by the late Darius Miller, president of Burlington, \$398,000 is in stock listed as "desperate" and \$507,000 in securities called "good."

Eighteen additional Austro-German firms and bank of J. Allard & Co. Paris representative of Dresdner Bank of Berlin, have been sequestered by French government.

The London Times says it understands that Baron Haber, Admiral of the Fleet, will succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

A Belgian manufacturer, whose factory near Ghent was destroyed by the Germans, asks for a grant of land near Montreal on which to rebuild. He would employ 1,500 hands.

Cologne Gazette reports 50 commercial houses of Antwerp have demanded \$46,000,000 indemnification for destruction of their wares by British troops before evacuating city to Germans.

Carbon Steel Co. has closed contract with one of warring nations for 2,000 tons of light armor plate, to be used for shields on field gun carriages. Price is said to be higher than prevailing prices.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, says that Canada, in order to do her duty, should send 100,000 men to the front.

Major Henry L. Higginson will provide for perpetuation of Boston Symphony Orchestra after his death. Major Higginson each year makes up a \$40,000 deficit for the orchestra and has already expended \$260,000 on it.

The F. W. Bird plant at Walpole, Mass., is operating only five days a week, and many employees are being discharged. Falls machinery plant at Walpole is doing about 60 per cent of last year's business. Hollingsworth & Vose, paper manufacturers at East Walpole, are operating two out of every three machines for five days a week.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

The California Railroad Commission has authorized the Northern California Power Company consolidated to issue 5,000 shares of 5 per cent. preferred stock to its stockholders at not less than \$30 a share, the proceeds to be used in reimbursing the treasury for \$225,000 expended from income and for additions and betterments to the amounts of \$178,000. It is made a condition of the issue that the company submit to the commission prior to December 1, 1914, an inventory and appraisal of its properties and if any deficiency is found to exist between the sum of obligations and its preferred stock on the one hand and the value of its properties on the other, the company must, on order by the commission, levy an assessment on its stockholders for the purpose of correcting this deficiency. The purpose of this provision is to insure that the preferred stock is covered by assets of the company.

Gross earnings of the Illinois Traction Company for September were \$702,412, compared with gross of \$684,338 last year, an increase of \$18,074. Net after taxes amounted to \$293,990, an increase of \$32,003. For the nine months ended September 30 gross earnings aggregated \$6,665,928, an increase of \$827,971 with net after taxes of \$2,895,623, a gain of \$38,787 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the opinion of Henry A. Blair, chairman of the board of operation of Chicago Surface Lines, that system has no cause for complaint regarding amount of business it is doing. Mr. Blair is quoted as saying: "We feel that the surface lines are doing well in view of general prevailing conditions. Our traffic is running a fraction of 1 per cent. above last year, when a normal gain was shown. We have been able to reduce operating expenses to a point where the ratio for the year is 72.74 per cent. This will enable us to show an increase in net earnings over last year. The decrease in traffic is due wholly to a falling off in manufacturing districts."

At the annual meeting of the International Traction Company, S. Redding, Derron, G. L. Dolan, George Bullock, Morris J. Cohn, Jr., E. G. Connetto, R. E. Gleason, Thomas Penny, R. S. Storey and Henry Morgan were elected directors. The directors organized by the election of Rodman E. Griscom, president; Edward G. Connetto, first vice-president; Arch. P. Forbes, second vice-president; J. A. McKenna, secretary and assistant treasurer; George W. Wilson, treasurer, and Charles A. Chavel, auditor.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY M'ADDO SAYS CONDITIONS NORMAL SOON

While No Immediate Need of International Conference, Discussion Will Bring About Better Understanding Between U. S. and Britain.

Washington, October 30.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said today that there were many indications that normal conditions are rapidly reasserting themselves in the credit relations between the United States and European countries. He laid stress on the drop in the exchange rate from 6.06, which was the high water mark of the war crisis, to 4.83, at which it was quoted today, and pointed out that the normal rate is only a few points below today's quotation.

Mr. McAdoo's informal statement substantiates the view entertained by high Administration officials that the problems of meeting American obligations to Great Britain will work themselves out so rapidly that no definite official measures may be expected to result from the conference with Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representatives of the British Treasury.

Officials who hold this view believe that the most valuable result to be looked for from the international conferences is the establishment of a better understanding between the two countries.

At a meeting between the members of the Federal Reserve Board and the British representatives last week Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was instructed to set down in writing a statement of the points in the international situation which both sides agreed could properly be discussed further in the hope of reaching some more definite conclusion.

Mr. Strong is now engaged in this undertaking in New York, and it is expected that his statement will be ready for submission at the meeting of the conference here on Friday. Sir George Paish, who was the week-end guest of Comptroller Williams at the Williams country home in Virginia, has returned to Washington.

The belief that the international situation is gradually and certainly working out its own solution is based on many considerations. Most important is attached to the announced intention of individuals and corporations having large obligations in Europe to meet these obligations without recourse to governmental sources for advice or assistance.

Treasury officials point with much satisfaction to reports from the Collector of Customs at New York showing a weekly margin of several million dollars of exports over imports.

New York's anti-noise society is now getting after crows in the suburbs. They are the latest to suffer for the cause.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

By Act of Hostility Against Russian Port Turkey Signs Death Warrant TRIED TO BRIBE FRANCE

Germany Tries to Persuade Republic to Forsake Allies—Danger from Allies in Overseas Dominions—Fear Broad Riots.

The London Times editorial says the Allies are quite ready for Turkey, and have been ready for her for a long time. "All preparations for the Turkish advance have been made by Great Britain in Egypt along the banks of the Suez Canal and in the peninsula of Sinai. Greece, too, is ready, and more than ready, as Turkey may soon discover. By her foolish yielding to the instigations of Germany, Turkey has pronounced her own doom. The Ottoman Empire in Europe will soon be merely a memory.

"Since the Turks have resolved upon their own destruction, we do not regret their appearance in the ranks of combatants. Their acts of war mean that when this mighty struggle is over, Europe will be rid of two factors, which for more than sixty years have been the chief menaces to the peace of the Old World. We shall get rid of Prussian militarism, and we shall simultaneously get rid of the Turks in Europe. The people of Syria, of Arabia, and of Mesopotamia will also be freed from the blighting influence of the Turks, and the Ottoman race will be relegated to the obscure valleys of Asia Minor, from which it a long time ago emerged.

"These may sound like large assumptions, but they will be proved by events. The world will never submit to the extension of Prussian domination, but the appearance of Prussian-Turkish domination in Europe, and the near and middle east, would mean the extinction of civilization as we have known it. The Allies will not sheath their swords until both ambitions have been crushed beyond any risk of re-appearance.

Nothing equals the attempt which the Kaiser's advisors and agents have made during the last few days to separate France from her allies and enable the German Government, while posing before the outer world and its people as earnestly desirous of peace, to pursue the war with hopes of success. Information has been conveyed to certain influential Frenchmen, who were expected to act as intermediaries, that the German imperial government recognizes the splendid showing made by the French army; that it has never regarded France as its principal enemy in this struggle, and that it is ready to make peace on terms not merely honorable but generous to the Republic. The terms would include the transfer to France of Metz and the neighboring portion of Lorraine, and perhaps a part of Alsace.

The danger from an economic standpoint of aliens flocking to the Overseas Dominions to escape the inconveniences of the European war is the subject of a letter to the London Globe by Rowland Hunt, M.P. The writer points out that many aliens in the British Dominions are persuading relatives to join them. This will result for the moment in increasing the political danger, and at the close of the war it will be found that these aliens have taken the room and the opportunity of the British subjects in the Overseas Dominions. The Colonial Secretary's answer to Mr. Hunt's representations was that the matter was one for the respective Overseas Governments to handle.

The dinner given in honor of General Sam Hughes and officers of the Canadian contingent, was presided over by Colonel Grant Morden. Lord Islington, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, proposed the toast "Canada" and Hon. G. H. Perley responded. Lord Roberts proposed the health of General Hughes. Among other present were Lord Charles Bessborough, Hon. Walter Long, General Alderson, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Inverclyde, Lord Kesteven, Sir Trevor Dawson, Sir Vincent Callard, Sir George Armstrong, Alfred Smithers, Sir Edward Ward and Cyril Casella.

Colonels Davidson, McRae and Wilson will return with General Hughes to Canada on Saturday.

Dr. John Martin Potter, of New York, a veterinary surgeon who has made a specialty of furnishing horses and all sorts of animals for use in circuses and on the stage, has announced that he had received an order from representatives of the British Government for 30,000 horses, and that he would leave tonight for East St. Louis, Ill., to get the animals together.

"There are more than 5,000,000 horses in the United States," said Dr. Potter today, "so that no shortage of them need be feared. The demand for horses abroad is only one indication of many that we will soon experience an era of prosperity in a great many lines directly affected by the war, which will more than offset the depression caused in other lines."

"It is feared that in their desperation the hungry people will attack the authorities. This would cause serious loss of life." So stated Captain T. F. Lucy, representative of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, in a telegram sent to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Commission, from Rotterdam. Captain Lucy added that he had been told by representatives of the National Relief Committee that in Brussels, Charleroi, Liege, Namur, Mons and Dinant, 3,000,000 persons were being fed by charity, and that only four days' supply of flour was on hand. In the vicinity of Liege conditions were more desperate than elsewhere, if possible. There, the necessities of life were urgently needed.

WHY CALUMET AND HECLA PASSED ITS DIVIDEND

Criticism of Many Stockholders Has Been Answered—Company Stood by Guns During 1913; and Paid More Than They Earned.

Boston, October 30.—Some of the smaller stockholders of Calumet and Hecla are inclined to criticize the directors for passing the dividend—thus breaking a record of 30 years' standing. The argument is heard that Calumet and Hecla with its large surplus could have safely made a small payment, if for no other purpose than its sentimental effect.

Conversely, it is not to be overlooked that the company during the 1913 year stood by its dividend guns and paid out very much more than was earned. From this and other causes such as retirement of notes, purchase of sub-companies, shares and marking down of inventory price of copper, its surplus in 1913 suffered a reduction of over \$4,000,000, or from \$10,715,000 to \$6,550,000. Obviously, even Calumet and Hecla cannot go on forever dipping into its surplus to pay dividends.

The decision of the directors to pass the last dividend now appears to have been good business judgment, when the present price of copper is taken into consideration. Calumet & Hecla "mineral on hand" at the end of the 1913 year was inventoried against less than 12 cents now. Unless there is prompt and decided improvement in metal prices during the next 60 days it is evident that 1914 inventory values must again be revised downward.

Stockholders who are nursing a grievance because of the passing of the dividend may feel indifferently if they will review the following exhibit of what was done during the 1913 "striker" year:

Profits from own operations	\$684,000
Equity in sub-company earnings	210,000
Total	\$894,000
Less note interest	198,000
Final net	795,000
Per share	8
Divs per share	22

With \$3,200,000 paid in dividends last year against net of \$890,000 Calumet & Hecla shareholders have no cause for complaint that resources are now being conserved—temporarily at their expense.

One of the subsidiary companies of the Republic Railway and Light Company has secured a fifty-year contract for lighting the borough of South New Castle, Pa., including a ten-year contract for street lighting. South New Castle is a rapidly growing borough located directly south of New Castle.

LAW APPLIES TO FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Trenton, N.J., October 30.—The Supreme Court decided that the Seven Sisters Law prohibiting one corporation from holding stock of another corporation applies not only to companies chartered in New Jersey, but foreign corporations doing business in this state.

The court dismissed the suit brought by the Island Heights and Seaside Park Hotel Company against the Brooks and Brooks Corporation of New York to compel the defendant corporation to pay a subscription of \$500 for 10 shares of capital stock of the plaintiff. Although the defendant was a New York corporation, the transaction was a New Jersey affair, and cannot be enforced.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

Do not let us forget that every German or Austrian who is guilty of espionage here works for the ruin of our two mother countries and the death of our brothers.—La Presse.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG RESIGNS AS FIRST SEA LORD

Prejudice Against Birth and Parentage on Part of Public Has Led to Drastic Action.

London, October 30.—Prince Louis of Battenberg, against whom there have been no open charges, but much idle gossip because of his Austrian origin, has resigned his position as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. It is thought probable because of a newspaper campaign against his holding such high command.

Announcement of Prince Louis' resignation was made last night in the Court Circular, which recorded that the Prince had been received in audience by the King on relinquishing his appointment.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, although born in Austria, came to England as a boy and was naturalized in 1868, when he was but fourteen years of age. His rise in the navy was slower than that of most cadets, for he had been in the navy 23 years before he was promoted to a captaincy, and it was another 13 years before he became a rear-admiral. Even after that, he went up by easy stages, and finally, his great ability and services being recognized, he was appointed First Sea Lord in 1912—a few years after his visit to America.

Outside of the fact that he was born in Austria, the chief argument his opponents made against him was that he is the brother-in-law of Prince Henry of Prussia, who holds a somewhat similar command in the German navy.

There were rumors some time ago that Prince Louis had been confined in the Tower of London, but these were too ridiculous to be given serious consideration, although the authorities deemed it expedient that he should appear more in public instead of confining himself to the Admiralty, where since the outbreak of the war he had been working night and day directing the strategy of the navy, the Prince being considered one of the most noted strategists of the Admiralty.

Following this, some of the less influential papers took the matter up, and asked that some statement should be made regarding the fact that an officer of Austrian birth should be retained as the professional head of the navy.

The Globe, for example, while expressing sympathy for the Prince, whom it described as "himself the soul of honor, but who is the subject of malignant gossip and unfounded suspicions," asked that for his own sake "no less for that of the nation over whose destinies he now exercises such paramount influence," some authoritative statement should be issued of "a nature so emphatic and so unqualified as to remove at once and forever every cloud of doubt and to silence every breath of rumor."

The Prince's defenders quickly replied with the record of the services of himself and his family to England, and, rather strangely, his nephew, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, was the first member of the Royal Family to be killed in the war.

The King has appointed Prince Louis of Battenberg a member of the Privy Council.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Syracuse to Replace Jersey City in International League Next Season \$20,000 FOR JOHNSON

Went Offer Him a Cent More, Says Fielder Jones—Not Worrying About New Hockey League, Says President Lichtenhein.

It seems probable that the application of the Syracuse Baseball Club for membership in the International League may be accepted, and that they will take the place of the Jersey City Club. President Barrow has intimated that he would favor Syracuse, and the matter will be brought up at a meeting of the league to be held in New York December 14. Syracuse was a member of the old Eastern League about fifteen years ago.

Pitcher Carl Cashon, of the Washington American League club, with Montreal during the recent season, has been signed to a Minneapolis contract for 1915 by Manager Joe Cantillon, according to an announcement from Washington. Cashon is one of the quartette of players to be turned over to the Millers in payment for Henri Rondeau.

Fielder Jones says he won't pay more than \$20,000 a year for Walter Johnson. This man Jones must be about as sharp a bargainer as the Prodigal Son.

Johnson frankly admits that the highest bidder will get his services, and nobody will blame him for that. Of course there will be a lot of bothersome litigation, but it will be his employers who will walk the four nights. Should an injunction be granted, Walter will still draw his salary while sitting on the bench.

It is announced that Ken Williams will be back to the game on Saturday, on the half line of the St. Patricks of Ottawa. Brother Jack's team hasn't been doing very well, and the kicking department is particularly weak, so Ken will leave Queen's for a space, and reside in the Capital.

President Lichtenhein, of the Wanderers, says a new professional international hockey league would not have the chance of the proverbial snowball. In view of the assertion that there was an aggregate deficit of \$20,000 in the N. H. A. last season, Mr. Lichtenhein is probably right.

In the second stage of the international championship billiard series in Toronto between Inman, English champion, and Hoppé, American champion, played under the rules of the American 182 ball game, the American demonstrated his superiority, raring up his thousand in the afternoon and evening game against 245 scored by Inman. Hoppé's control of the balls was a revelation. Rarely were the object balls more than 18 inches apart and his nursing was marvellous. His high run was 296, with 35 unfinished at the close of the afternoon game and 171 at the opening of the evening contest. In the afternoon Inman made his record run of 41 for the present series. His next best was 25 in the evening. Hoppé's next best runs were 152 and 106 in the afternoon, and 89 at night.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

City's Borrowing Power For 1915 Only About Quarter of That in 1914.

As the unrevised figures on the increased property values of Montreal are available, it is now possible to estimate approximately the city's borrowing power for next year. As has been anticipated, it shows a heavy reduction as compared with the current year. The city was authorized to borrow this year the sum of \$13,000,000, which in 1915, from the present indications, the borrowing power when expressed in figures will be only one-fourth of what it was for 1914.

This calculation is based on the figures issued by Assistant Treasurer Collins, by whose direction a staff of clerks under Mr. W. Thibault has just completed the gross totals of the work of the assessors during the past summer.

The net value of real estate in Montreal and on which the city levied taxes last year was \$590,706,849. The gross valuation this year is \$628,282,378, showing an apparent increase of \$37,575,529. From this latter sum has to be deducted the amount which because of the larger number of complaints that have been sent in to the City Hall.

The city charter authorizes the corporation to borrow 13 per cent of the amount of the increased value of property for each year, and even supposing no further revision of the assessment rolls were undertaken 12 per cent of \$37,575,529 would give \$4,509,063 in gross figures. If \$15,000,000 is deducted from the gross total of \$37,575,427, and of the balance 12 per cent is calculated, the result will be \$2,700,000. It would appear then that the city's borrowing power for 1915 will be approximately \$3,000,000, as compared with \$13,000,000 for this year.

Washington, October 30.—Amount of cotton ginned to October 31st will be announced by Census Bureau at 10 a. m., November 9th.

EVERYONE IS READING NEWSPAPERS

"Printer's Ink" says:

The circulation of daily newspapers has increased 10 to 25 per cent since the beginning of the war scare.

"When press men are sleeping in the news rooms in order to be ready for emergencies, it indicates a pretty consuming interest on the part of the public."

There never were such opportunities for advertisers as now

People's wants are none the less and none the less insistent because of the war, and on account of fluctuating prices they are going to shop with more care.

They are going to scan advertising more closely than ever and the first place they are going to look for it is in the daily newspaper.

WEATHER: FAIR AND MILD.

THE MOLSONS BANK

THE DOMINION SAVING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

Freeman's Hotel

SPECIAL BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON NOW Being Served DAILY in Grill Room

LUNCH 60c.

FOUR MORE NATIONS MAY ENTER CONFLICT

New York, October 31.—Turkey's entrance into the European War may result in bringing 3,371,000 more men and the navies of three nations into the great struggle. If Italy and the Balkan States abandon neutrality the final line up is likely to be as follows:

TURKEY— Army on war footing 3,371,000 Navy, 45 warships, with crews of 21,000

ITALY— Army on war footing 1,200,000 Navy, 41 ships with crews of 80,000

GREECE— Army on war footing 150,000 Navy, 41 ships with crews of 30,000

ROMANIA— Army on war footing 500,000

Total men 5,721,000

FRENCH VERY OPTIMISTIC.

Paris, October 31.—Unless the German army of the north receives heavy reinforcements of fresh troops and artillery immediately, the new week will see the tide of victory turn decisively in favor of the Allies along the line from Albert in France to Neuport on the North Sea. It was claimed today by the French military experts.

The attempts of the Germans to resume the offensive were met with such vigorous counter attacks that the Allies were able to maintain all their important positions. It is officially stated.

At some points along the Yser, the Germans were compelled to evacuate trenches because of floods of water released by the dyke cutting operations of the Belgians.

President Poincaré, who went to the front from Paris, is reported to have been personally informed by General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, that the Allies are in no danger at any point in the northern sphere.

GERMANS PREPARE NAVAL BASE.

London, October 31.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Standard News says the Germans are concentrating strength near Zebrugge, on the Belgian coast, near Hazelet. For two days Germans have been planting big guns among the sand dunes on the beach, with the muzzles pointing to sea.

A Dutch merchant who has just arrived in Rotterdam from Bruges, says the Germans are preparing to use Zebrugge for a naval base.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE

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Trustworth

This fine cutlery is all that the best Sheffield steel work, the most perfect finish, handles of Plate, Ivory (the most beautiful) You will appreciate the true value when you see it.

"Presented For A"

MAPPIN

St. Catherine Street.