WATERBURY & RISING LTD.

King St. Union St. Main St.

Very Low Prices

This Weather Demands Warm Footwear.

We are anxious to clear our shelves of all Winter Shoes and the prices have been subject to such a reduction as to appeal to everybidy.

Gaiters
Leggings
Rubbers
Overshoes
Moccasins
Shoe Pacs
Felt Boots
Felt Slippers
Skating Boots
Lumbermen's Rubbers.

See Our Windows

"HARDT" Heat Generators Save Fuel

A "Hardt" heat generator is regarded as an necessity on every hot water heating system.
Its use admits of an increased temperature of the water to 240 deg. one-third more than the ordinary systems.
Readily fitted at a moderate cost.

P. CAMPBELL & CO. 73 Prince Wm. St.

$1.20 $1.20 $1.20

One dollar and twenty cents for your patronage.

We want to keep our men working. Anyone having Electric work done by us now we will give them 1 dz. Madza Lamps valued at $4.80 for your patronage $1.20, our cash price to you $3.60, can be assorted, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 or 60 Watts.

This is your chance to have that extra light put in or moved. Bells repaired and installed. Telephones repaired and installed. Motors repaired and installed.

Now is the time to have your Electric wants attended to. Low prices. High Quality, our motto.

Knox Electric Co.,
94 Dock St.

RED CROSS WORK

Many contributions acknowledged by local branch—Reports presented.

At Mouday's meeting of the local branch of the Red Cross Society, Mrs. Frank White's report for the period from December 21 to February 1 showed the following articles received: 150 hospital shirts, 15 pyjamas, 2 pillows, 36 pairs bed socks, 100 towels, 236 wash cloths, 42 U bags, 45 wringers, 48 B. S. bags, 20 hot water bottle covers, 3 shirts, 18 dressing gowns, 14 field shrits, 34 rolls of bandages, 5 many-tailed bandages, 10 bed jackets, 2 pairs slippers, 152 handkerchiefs, 337 pneumonia jackets, 2 lbs. assorted bandages, 4 adhesive plasters, 22 lbs. absorbent cotton, 24 safety pins, 25 housewives, 27 khaki belts, 6 cloth scarves. The report also showed that work had been received from the following: Mrs. A. O. Burnham's Circle, Centenary Church, per Mrs. Barraclough, Mrs. F. B. Ellis, Mrs. James Ganong, Long Reach, Miss Sara Hare, Miss De Veber, Miss McGivern, Mrs. Donaldson Hunt, Mrs. Murray McLaren, Mrs. McKiel, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. C. J., Mrs. and Miss Stetson, Mrs E. R. Taylor, St. Anderw's, St. James' and St. Paul's churches, Mrs. Duval Whelpley, Mrs. S. Williamson, Mrs. Carnwath, Miss Hanson, Mrs. Wardroper, Mrs. F. E. Williams, Miss Lou Parks, Mrs. Stirling, Queen Square Methodist Church, Mrs. Frank Likely, Mrs. F. B. Ellis, Women's University Club, Willing Workers, Germain street Baptist Church, Mrs. J. Addy; donations from Mrs. Bevan, Hillsboro, eight field shirts, two pyjamas, twenty seven khaki belts, twenty-five housewives, six cloth scarfs.

Mrs. Robinson reported on hand, packed: 906 pairs of field socks, 5 small boxes packed with miscellaneous woolen goods, ready for shipment containing: 248 pairs of muffatees, 104 helmets, 126 mufflers, 20 abdominal belts, 114 pairs mittens, 47 pairs machine knit socks. Mrs. Robinson desires to thank the following organizations for generous donations:

Ladies' League Hopewell Hill, per Mrs. W. J. McAlmon; Patriotic League, Hillsboro, per Mrs. C. J. Osman, Oak Hill, per Mrs. Towers, Holderville Circle per Mrs. J. T. Crawford, Ludlow street Relief Society, Girls' Club, per Miss Pitfield, Victoria street Baptist church, Queen Square Methodist church, Brunswick Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, Willing Workers of Germain street Baptist church, per Mrs. D. Hunt, St. Luke's church workers, per Mrs. E. S. R. Murray, Central Grenwich, per Mrs. Duval, Whelpley, Soldiers' Aid Society, per Mrs. J. E. M. Carnwath, Stfi David's Young Ladies, per Miss Carrie Baillie, Portland Methodist church per Mrs. Breen, Welsford Women's Institute, Sussex Ladies, per Mrs. Arnold, Loyalist Chapter of Daughters of the Empire.

For money paid for yarn thanks are due to Miss Rowley, Miss Milligan, Miss Skinner, Mrs. T. H. Bullock, Mrs. T. Alexander, Miss Rowan, Mrs. Gillham, Mrs. Thomas White,, Miss Grey, Miss Tilton, Miss Sadleir, Miss Crossley, Miss Ruddock, Mrs. Fred. Fisher, a friend, Mrs. L. Cosman, Miss Addy. Thanks are also given for help by the following ladies:

Miss Grey, Miss Mary Kennedy, Miss Patton, Mrs. A. Morrisey, Mrs. Fred. Peters, Mrs. S. R. Belyea, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. George Blair, Miss W. C. Drake, Mrs. W. Robertson, Mrs. R. R. Patchell, Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. A. O. Skinner, Mrs. Bert Church, Brunswick Chapter of Daughters of the Empire.

Miss Stetson reported receipt of $7.56 from Red Cross boxes for the last two weeks. The treasurer reported as follows: Money received since January 18: High School Alumnae $100, Duchess of Connaught's Hospital, Mrs. Matthews, sale of belts, $10, per Mrs. C. E. Colwell from dance and bridge, $27, proceeds of musicale, per Mrs. Murray Long, $20, Miss Nora McLeod, $4.95, fees $9, per Mrs. E. H. Robinson, yarn, $12.66, special subscription, Mrs. F. P. Starr, $5, proceeds of candy sale held by Clifford, Seely and Ross Corbett, $2.

Thanks are due also to Mrs. Holly, Mrs. G. Emery, Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Miss E. A. Addy, Mrs. D. Puddington, Mrs. Horace King, Mrs. W. A. Lockhart, Mrs. Arscott, Miss Alma Gregory, Mrs. Thomas Bustin, Mrs. J. L. Dunn, Mrs. L. Langstroth, Mrs. Thomas McAvity, Mrs. O. Hanson, Lepreaux, Mrs. Olive Thomas, Mrs. David Watson, Messrs. T. McAvity and Sons for two receipted bills, one for repairs to heating apparatus in Red Cross building, totalling $83.56, and to Roger Hunter for printing labels, vouchers and other matter.

NO ALUM

ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD IN ANNUAL SESSION HERE

Bishop Richardson Delivered Charge to Delegates—The Activities of the Church During The Last Two Years.

The annual session of the Church of England Synod convened yesterday with a large number of delegates in attendance. The morning was taken up with Holy Communion in Trinity Church. In the afternoon the Bishop delivered his charge to the delegates. In the evening Bishop Farthing of Montreal preached to a congregation in Trinity Church.

Bishop Richardson in his charge welcomed the delegates to the forty-sixth session of the Diocesan Synod. The last meeting had been held in November, 1913. No loss had been sustained on account of the wide period between the sessions. He was in favor of the meeting being dropped occasionally for a year.

Only one member of the Synod had been removed by death. He referred to S. S. de Forest.

The work of the diocese had been encouraging. An ordained man had been placed in practically every parish, and mission.

Since the last meeting of Synod, the following clergymen have removed from the diocese—the Rev. Clement K. Whalley to the Diocese of Nova Scotia, the Rev. A. W. Teed to become Bursar of King's College, the Rev. J. E. Hand to the Diocese of Maine, and the Rev. H. W. Ivers. On the other hand, within the same period the following clergymen have joined our forces—the Revs. John B. Done, Francis J. Wilson, William Tomalin, J. H. A. Holmes, Robert McKim, John V. Hobbins, Thomas Parker, J. Robinson Belyea, James Mason, Fred. Brasier, R. J. Sherman, and Douglas H. Loweth. Of these gentlemen, the Rev. Robert McKim is destined for work in China, and the Rev. J. V. Hobbins is taking a further term in college.

He went into details of the activities in the different parts of the diocese. His Lordship placed little reliance on figures to measure the spiritual progress. He was not speaking of the financial statements, but of the spiritual conditions.

He spoke of the indifference of some of the clergy in connection with their reports.

To compel as busy a man as the secretary—and one, moreover, whose arduous labors are rewarded by what is little more than an honorarium—to make repeated applications for a report that is required by canon at a certain date is simply inexcusable. It is within our power to impose a penalty for carelessness of this kind in the case of aided missions, but unfortunately, some of the chief offenders are not infrequently the self-supporting parishes, and one does not care to discriminate.

It is to be feared, however, that, when the returns have been received, the report based upon them is seldom very accurate. Sometimes, indeed, it is positively misleading. This year, for example, the statistical statement presents some extraordinary phenomena. We are informed that in the last twelve months some twenty churches have been actually lost. Think of it, in a single year, twelve per cent. of our Church buildings have disappeared! Happily, their congregations have not gone with them, as there is reported a three per cent. increase in the total Church population. The number of communicants upon the roll shows a gain of between four and five per cent. Against this, however, we are told that the number of those confirmed in the Diocese has fallen off to the extent of twelve per cent., although upward of 800 persons received the Rite of Confirmation during the year. In the face of such hopeless inconsistencies, it is clearly not wise to attach much importance to statistical returns of this kind as a gauge of the Church's spiritual progress.

The financial statement was on firmer ground. The chief interest here was centered in missions.

When, said His Lordship, at the last meeting of the Synod, I laid before you a plan for increasing the stipends of the missionary clergy, it was pointed out that the change would involve an increased expenditure by the Board of Missions to the extent of about $4,000.00 annually. It was feared by some, you will remember, that our resources would prove unequal to the task, and I confess that I awaited the treasurer's report with some anxiety. It has been shown, however, that our venture of faith has been fully justified in the results attained, and we were able to close our books with a credit balance upon the Diocesan Mission Fund of $884.61, as against a credit balance last year of $430.00. In other words, we made during the year a net gain of $454.61, a very satisfactory statement in view of the fact that the increased standard of stipend involved an expenditure by the Board of Missions of at least $4,000.00 more this year than last.

As I have already indicated, the gain in this respect is not solely due to the fact that we have made larger missionary offerings. We have been favored by more remunerative investments, and here we owe a debt of gratitude to our very efficient Board of Finance, whose members are tireless in their watchful care of the Church's interests. I do not think that it is generally known in the Diocese to how great an extent this is true. Few dioceses, I venture to believe, are served so faithfully by a committee of laymen as is the Diocese of Fredericton by its Board of Finance.

The gain, however, in the matter of missionary offerings has been very marked. In the year 1913, the total offerings for Diocesan Missions, and the M. S. C. C. amounted to $12,949.76. In the year 1914, the aggregate offerings for the same two purposes were $15,094.58, or, an increase of $2,144.82 in the twelve months. In other words, the missionary offerings for 1914 showed a gain of more than sixteen per cent.

It is a matter of some interest to notice the extent to which the various parts of the Diocese were responsible for this increase. In the short time at my disposal since the financial statement was placed in my hands, I have made some hasty calculations, the results of which I put before you. I do not claim for my conclusions entire accuracy, but they are, I think, approximately correct.

A comparison between the Rural Deaneries gives the following results:

The Rural Deanery of St. Andrews increased its missionary offerings to the extent of $412.22, a gain of 59 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Kingston increased to the extent of $341.27, a gain of 23 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Woodstock increased by $145.82, a gain of 16 per cent. The Rural Deanery of St. John increased by $1,069.52, a gain of 16 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Fredericton increased by $128.24, a gain of 8 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Shediac increased by $67.74, a gain of 7 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Chatham reduced its offerings by $19.99, a loss of 2 per cent.

When the missionary offerings of the various Rural Deaneries are considered in relation to the apportionment for which was asked, the following facts appear:

The Rural Deanery of St. John gave 86 per cent. of its full apportionment. The Rural Deanery of Kingston gave 81 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Woodstock gave 77 per cent. The Rural Deanery of St. Andrews gave 72 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Fredericton gave 66 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Shediac gave 66 per cent. The Rural Deanery of Chatham gave 61 per cent.

On the whole, therefore, we may congratulate ourselves upon the unquestionable fact that, so far as the Rural Deaneries are concerned, there has been a very considerable advance in the matter of missionary offerings. A careful examination of the detailed figures will reveal the fact that here and there among the parishes the response to the appeal has not been what might well have been expected—not at all what might have been. It will doubtless be a disappointment to to certain of the Rural Deanedies to find that their standing in this respect has been needlessly lowered because one or two parishes did not do their duty. With that, however, I cannot at the present moment deal.

King's College.

King's College has suffered a severe loss in the resignation of its able and self-sacrificing president, the Rev. Dr. Powell. For five years Dr. Powell has given himself and his splendid powers without reserve to the upbuilding of the old University, and the results of his work may readily be seen. A man of far-sighted vision, and unusual strength of character, Dr. Powell set an aim before him, when first he came to us, and through difficulty and discouragement he never faltered from his purpose. It is not going too far to say that, as a direct result of his presidency, there has come to the college a new and deeper life. By his eloquent advocacy of its claims upon the Church people of the Maritime Provinces, and by his uplifting influence upon the students committed to his care, Dr. Powell has succeeded in arousing for the college an interest and enthusiasm to which for too many years it had been a stranger. Yet, so far, the foundations of the work for which he came to us have not been much more than laid, and it is little less than a calamity that the college should have to lose Dr. Powell now. If I may say this, it is not because I question for a single moment the president's decision to accept the call that has come to us. I know him too well to doubt that, in his removal from King's as in his coming to it, he has been moved by only the highest considerations. We thank him with all our hearts for what he has done for us, and for the Church, and pray that God will send to us a successor with a double portion of Dr. Powell's spirit.

In view of this change of leadership, I should like to set before you briefly something of what has been done for the college since Dr. Powell became its president. That the number of students has been considerably increased you are all aware, and I need not speak of that. It is well, however, that something should be said as to the financial condition of the college. There is the impression abroad that the standing of the college in this respect has been seriously impaired during the past few years. So far from this being true, however, an examination of the treasurer's statement clearly shows that, from the monetary standpoint, King's is in a very much stronger position than it was when Dr. Powell assumed the office of president.

There is, to begin with, the very gratifying fact that, as the direct result of the Extension Fund Movement, inaugurated by the Board of Governors at the instance of Dr. Powell in August, 1911, subscriptions to the extent of $107,100 have been received. Of this amount $45,060 has been already paid in to the treasurer, leaving still to be collected the sum of $62,040. Included in this amount, however, there are two subscriptions (those from Sir Henry N. Pellatt, and Mr. J. M. Plummer) aggregating $33,000, and a bequest of $5,000 payable by the Mountain estate, upon all of which interest will be paid. It will be seen, therefore, that the subscriptions still collectible in the ordinary way, and due on June 1st next, do not amount to more than $23,000. This is, on the whole, a very satisfactory statement.

His Lordship went into the details of the support accorded the college from the different parishes.

The Committees.

He was well pleased with the work of the different committees. He made several suggestions for improvement in the meetings of the committees.

The rural deans were next considered.

Rural Deans.

"Several years ago I referred in my charge the office and work of Rural Deans, and I feel that I must come back to the subject once more. There seems to be in the minds of some a strange misconception of the purpose for which the office of Rural Dean stands, and of the relation in which the clergy stand to it. The office does not carry with it merely a titular dignity, and ought not to be considered as only a convenient expression of the esteem with which one clergyman is regarded by his brothers in the ministry. Nor should the position be regarded as simply a fitting recognition on the part of either the Bishop or the clergy of long and faithful service. Such considerations as these will not of course be lost sight of in the selection of a Rural Dean, but they must be held strictly subservient to the specific purposes for which the office stands, those of leadership and inspiration. Stated briefly, it is the duty of a Rural Dean to preside over the meetings of the clergy in chapter assembled. It is incumbent upon him to do all in his power to advance the varied interests of the Church in the district for which he is immediately responsible. If in his Rural Deanery there are vacant missions, it is his duty to co-operate with the Canon Missionary in providing the people of those missions with the services of the Church. He ought to hold himself responsible for promoting the efficiency of the Sunday schools within his jurisdiction, and for furthering the interests of the Board of Missions and of the M.S.C.C. In short, his office is one of leadership and inspiration.

These are very real duties, and it follows, therefore, that the factor of first importance in the appointment of a Rural Dean is efficiency. I desire to lay stress upon the point, because it does not seem to be always very clearly recognized. There is in the minds of some the idea that seniority is the thing that should count for most of all—that the senior priest in the Rural Deanery has a prescriptive right to be elected. Others seem to think that every priest in turn should fill the office—that, inasmuch as all are eligible, all in turn should be appointed. There is the still more extraordinary and indefensible idea that the appointment to the office of Rural Dean is virtually a life appointment, and that, therefore, once a man has been elected he ought to be left undisturbed in office for the balance of his natural life or, at least, for as long as he likes to serve. It is doubtless in view of this feeling that the members of a Chapter will sometimes hesitate to change their nomination, and so allow the same priest to remain in office indefinitely.

All of these ideas are wrong for the simple reason that all are likely at one time or another to come into conflict with the canon of first consideration—the factor of efficiency. When all is said and done, when everything else has been carefully considered, the decision must be reached in view of one question only—which of the clergy will most effectively perform the duties of the office? I would earnestly urge the clergy to be guided by this working principle in their nominations to the office of Rural Dean.

It is not always very easy, you will say. I think that I understand the difficulty, but it is one that can only be entirely met by keeping always in mind the important purpose for which the office stands. It is impossible to dissociate privilege and responsibility. In one respect, however, it is possible to safeguard the clergy at least a little in the exercise of their suffrage, and that is by limiting the term during which a priest can serve as Rural Dean. After careful thought I have come to the conclusion that it would be in the interests of the Church that there should be such a limitation. The following rule will, therefore, be observed henceforth in the nomination by the clergy to the office of Rural Dean: No clergyman shall be eligible for appointment to the office of Rural Dean for more than two terms of three years in succession, unless, in the judgment of the Bishop, exceptional circumstances should warrant a departure from the rule.

One more change in this connection I deem it wise to make. It is desirable that election to the various Rural Deaneries should take place at the same time. This was formerly the custom in the diocese, but has been lost sight of in recent years, and at present there is no uniformity in this respect. In order, therefore, to bring about this uniformity all present appointments will be cancelled at the end of the current year, so that the next term of office in the case of each Rural Deanery will begin with January 1st, 1916. Nomination to the office will be made at the regular meeting of each Chapter next before that date, and at the corresponding time in each successive period of three years. Vacancies which are created by death, or removal, or by any other cause, will be dealt with by an interim appointment, which shall lapse at the end of the regular three years period.

One word with reference to the clergy in relation to the Rural Deans. I would urge upon all to make as much as possible of the Chapter meetings of your respective Rural Deaneries. I am told by some of the Rural Deans that their efforts to make the meetings of the Chapter really useful are largely hindered by the unfortunate fact that certain of the clergy rarely, if ever, take the trouble to attend them. This is much to be regretted. Let it be remembered that many of the clergy are living somewhat isolated lives, lives that are far removed from the needed stimulus of clerical associations. Under these conditions it is the easiest thing in the world to get into a rut, and to become contented with methods of work that have long since been discarded by more progressive parishes. Nothing is more easy, again, in the absence of opportunities to exchange ideas with a brother priest, than to become lazy and listless about one's reading—a condition that is only too likely to affect unfavorably the standard of one's sermons. For his own sake, therefore, every clergyman ought to throw himself heartily into the life of his Rural Deanery. It is a duty that he owes to himself, and it is a duty that he owes to his neighbor. To the plea not infrequently made that he cannot afford the time and money to attend these meetings, there is a sufficient answer—he cannot afford to stay at home.

The Church of England Institute.

The Church of England Institute has played an important part in the Diocese of Fredericton. Founded many years ago by the Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke, it has never ceased to take an active interest in everything that belongs to the welfare of the Church. In times, when there was not the happy spirit of harmony that so happily characterizes the Diocese today, the Institute quickly became a useful centre for common interest and work, and under its hospitable roof Churchmen little by little learned that the life of the Church is a larger thing than the disputes of theologians. I venture to say that, with the possible exception of the Woman's Auxiliary, no single organization has done so much to promote in the Diocese the sense of the Church's corporate unity as has the Church of England Institute. In days when there was no Woman's Auxiliary to remember the needs of country parishes, it was the happy work of the Ladies' Association of the Church of England Institute to make the Feast of the Incarnation bright for many a struggling mission—a work, whose blessedness has since been shared and extended by the Woman's Auxiliary all through the Diocese. If for this reason only, I venture to say that many an earnest country clergyman has thanked God for the Church of England Institute.

Until quite recently, the Institute has had to struggle with the difficulties occasioned by the fact that it had no building of its own. Now, however, that difficulty has been happily solved, and, thanks to the generosity of Senator Thorne, and his brother, Mr. Arthur Thorne, we are in possession of a beautiful home, splendidly adapted for our needs. More than ever in the future, we may hope that the Church of England Institute will be a recognized centre of the Church's work in the Diocese of Fredericton. It has a clear claim upon the sympathy of the Church people of St. John, and I trust that many will show their appreciation of the splendid gift that has come to us by adding their names to the list of members. In the name of the Diocese, and in my own name, I desire to take this formal opportunity of thanking the donors. By a happy coincidence, the building will be dedicated on Friday evening of this week, when a tablet will be unveiled to the memory of the founder. I am sure that I am speaking for the Council, when I say that you are cordially invited to be present.

The Woman's Auxiliary.

It is an easy transition from the Church of England Institute to that other useful organization, of which, a moment ago, I spoke in passing—the Woman's Auxiliary. Very thankfully I acknowledge the splendid work that the Auxiliary is doing in the Diocese. When I remember the comparatively few years in which it has been at work, I am filled with wonder. To have succeeded in so short a time in establishing branches in every part of the Diocese is a work of which the Auxiliary may well feel proud. There are now in the Diocese 74 Senior Branches, with a membership of 1,925, an increase of 219 within the year. Add to this 31 Junior Branches, with their membership of more than 600, and you have a record of faithful work, which may well serve as an example to the Church. By the Woman's Auxiliary untiring zeal, and prayerful spirit, seeds are being sown that will not fail to bear fruit in the no distant future. Already, indeed, there may be said to have come to the Diocese through this useful agency the beginnings of a more earnest and more enlightened life. I find it difficult to say too much to the clergy in my commendation of the Auxiliary. If they want the help of an organization, that will always prove steadfast in the faith, earnest in active effort, and loyal in allegiance to authority, they will find it in this organization.

The War

I have left to the last the subject that is most of all upon our minds—the dreadful war that is racking more than half the world. Let me refer to it in closing. This is not the time nor place to discuss the causes that led to this colossal conflict. Nor, indeed, is there need that much should be said upon that score. Whatever uncertainty there may once have been as to who signed the irrevocable warrant, under whose seal millions of men may meet their doom, and thrones come crashing to the ground, there is no uncertainty today. Whatever doubt may have once been felt as to the Empire's wisdom—not to say the Empire's righteousness—in entering upon a struggle so far-reaching in its issues, so fateful in its ends, there is no such doubt today. Whatever challenge may once have been directed towards Great Britain's statesmen in pursuance of their policy, there is no such challenge now. The Empire is at war, because the Empire knows she could not be at peace, and still remain in the minds and hearts of men the Empire that has been. But more than that. Beyond the far-flung limits of the Empire, the world bears its willing witness. With a singular unanimity, the impartial press of almost every neutral nation has acclaimed as indisputably true the three-fold apologia to which Great Britain points in vindication of the part she chose to play in this dread drama; and at the bar of that world-witness Germany has been arraigned—Germany and her allies in dishonored isolation. That Germany forced this war upon the world, that Great Britain's honor was involved, that the safety of the Empire was at stake—upon the firm strength of that triple truth we take our stand, unafraid, and unashamed.

That Germany forced this bloody war upon the world—that is the first fact to which the Empire points. And what is the proof? Not alone the tangle of diplomatic correspondence out of which the clash first came, though the evidence in that respect is absolutely final. Not alone the more than grave suspicion that Germany was not only cognizant of Austria's reckless ultimatum, but was also the inspirer of its brutal tyranny, and even the dictator of its terms. Not alone the irrefutable fact that Germany steadfastly refused her assent to every plan and purpose by which war might be averted, although that refusal cannot be denied or even explained away. Not simply the shameless suppression of diplomatic telegrams in a

(Continued on page 8)

Clear Your Skin of Pimples

by Using Cuticura Soap Exclusively

And Cuticura Ointment occasionally. They succeed when others fail. Nothing better at any price.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

War Cannot Slaughter MORE VICTIMS THAN PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is described as a preventible disease if taken in time.

Pneumonia is the scourge of the able-bodied men and women "a little run down perhaps" but strong in the belief that they can fight off a cold. Colds are not easily fought off in this northern climate.

On the first sign of a cough or cold, our advice to you is "GET RID OF IT."

The slight cold, the irritating cough, the tightness of the chest, if not attended to, will sooner or later develope into some serious lung or bronchial trouble.

GET A BOTTLE OF DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

and you will find after the first two or three doses have been taken the cough or cold will quickly disappear.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c.

Be sure you see that the name of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, appears on both the label and wrapper.

Mrs. Edward Hugo, Moose Jaw, Sask., writes: "My little girl, three years old, contracted a bad cold which settled on her lungs, and turned into pneumonia, and she was given up by our doctor. I decided to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time she had taken three bottles she was well again. I shall always keep a bottle of "Dr. Wood's" in the house."

Painless Dentistry!

We extract teeth free of pain.

Only 25c.

We do all kind of dentistry.
Call and see us. No charge for consultation.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
527 Main St.—245 Union Sta.
Dr. J. D. Maher, Proprietor.
Tel. Main 683.
Open nine a.m. until nine p.m.

GOOD COAL

Means more fires and better fires to the ton. You will find it worth while to—

ORDER IT FROM

CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED
331 CHARLOTTE STREET
TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670

STANDARD, FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

There is no Wine so Good as CONVIDO PORT

This is the Verdict of Everyone -- Everywhere -- and Every Time. No Sediment.

At all good dealers, cafes, etc.

D. O. ROBLIN
Agent in Canada — — TORONTO