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LA MARQUISE de FONTENAY
 London Times Corrects Some Errors Regarding Empress Marie Louise of France—Other Facts of Interest

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 TIMES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

Although the Koran has hitherto been regarded as forbidding human portraits, a prohibition which is responsible for the presence of animals and flowers, and for the absence of human figures from so many branches of Oriental art, yet a member of the reigning family of Turkey, Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, younger brother of the heir apparent, and fourth in the line of succession to the Ottoman throne, was one of the principal exhibitors at the last Salon in Paris. He was represented there by two paintings, one entitled "A Lesson of History," while the other is a portrait of his cousin, Prince Saladin Effendi.

The most interesting of his works is one, however, which has not yet been placed on public exhibition, but which has been seen by a number of his friends and acquaintances at Constantinople, is a large painting representing "Abdul Hamid, receiving formal notice of his deposition in 1909, by a deputation of the Young Turk party, in his palace of the Yildiz Kiosk." The likeness of the ex-Sultan is altogether life-like, and the resemblance of the most striking description.

Prince Abdul Medjid is regarded by Turkish artists, authors and poets, as their particular friend and patron, and is a great lover of music, being a conspicuous figure at every concert given on the shores of the Bosphorus. His elder brother, Prince Yusuf Izzeddin, the heir apparent, about twelve years his senior, was to have attended the grand manoeuvres of the German army next month at the invitation of the Kaiser, whom he admires very greatly. His leanings are altogether towards Germany in the present war, and he possesses will be thrown in the balance of Turkish cooperation with Germany and Austria against the remainder of the nations, ever since the commencement of the present reign in Turkey and Yusuf Izzeddin's in which he was kept so long by Sultan Abdul Hamid, he has taken advantage of his freedom to visit all the foreign capitals of Europe, and at a number of times abroad, while at the palace of the Dolma-Bagiche in the outskirts of Constantinople, and his picturesque country seat of Tchamli, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, near Scutari, foreigners of distinction are always welcome.

Lord Grimsith's only son and heir, Hon. Ralph Beckett, is half American, and has many relatives in the United States. The news of his impending marriage to Lady Ronalds's youngest sister, the very pretty Miss Mary Archdale, daughter of Colonel Mervyn Archdale, niece of Lady Langtry, and grand-daughter of that wonderful old general, Sir Henry de Bathe, may prove of interest on this side of the Atlantic.

Young Ralph Beckett's mother, the late Lady Grimsith, was Miss Louise Tracey Lee, daughter of the late William P. Lee, of New York. She was a particularly beautiful woman, and her memory is preserved in a painting which was the principal feature of the Royal Academy exhibition of 1890, in which she appears in a white gown, with her eldest daughter, Lucile, (now by wife of Count Otto Czernin, secretary of the Austrian legation at Bucharest) clinging to the folds of a dress, while her younger daughter Helen, is seen peering over her shoulder. Young Ralph Beckett does not appear in this painting. For he came into the world the following year, Lady Grimsith dying in giving him birth.

Nor does this marriage of Lord Grimsith constitute his only connection with America. For another member thereof, Henry Beckett, at the close of the eighteenth century, secured the heart and the hand of Miss Mary Lyle of Philadelphia, granddaughter of James Hamilton, the Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania.

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GOVERNOR GLYNN STRONG FOR PEACE AND LARGEST NAVY

Thinks United States Should Have Largest Fleet In The World

WORLD PEACE ONLY DREAM

Secretary Daniels Declares United States Has Never Engaged in Unfair War—Centenary Celebration Held in Plattsburg

Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Before an audience of considerably more than 1,000 persons attending Peace Centenary celebrations here Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy of the United States, emphasized the attitude of the people of his country in the present war. "Let us pray God that the terrible carnage in Europe may be stopped," he said "and that our blessed country may remain at peace."

Governor Martin H. Glynn, of the State of New York, expressed the hope and conviction that England and America would walk side by side along the highway of peace and prosperity, but made strong appeal for a larger navy for the United States, the fleet of which should, he thought, be the largest in the world.

There were seated on the platform in addition to Mr. Daniels, Governor Glynn and F. L. Stetson, the chairman, Chief Justice Sir Charles Davidson, R. C. Smith, of Montreal, Justice Riddell, of Toronto, and Wallace Nesbit, K. C., of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Daniels, in commencing his address, paid a tribute to the Irish, drawing attention to the fact that MacDonagh, who was shot at the American Centenary in the battle of Plattsburg, was Irishman. "This history of our country," he said, "is replete with what the Irish and the Scotch have done."

"The United States," said the Secretary of the Navy, "has never been engaged in an unfair war. It is a struggle for the defence of home and country, and it is a struggle in which we are all interested because our country is made up of the people of all the world. We are all interested in the peace of the world. Let us pray God that the terrible carnage in Europe may be stopped and that our blessed country may remain at peace."

Lord Grimsith, by the way has also taken over the old Cercle de la Mediterranee at Nice, and has transferred it to the River of the Club de la Mediterranee in connection with the parent institution in Paris. Lord Grimsith is a banker by profession.

The London "Times" has for some considerable time past been reprinting day by day the most notable pieces of news that appeared in its columns at the same date just a hundred years ago. Several interesting items have thus been unearthed, and the public has been made aware of the popular errors of the present time. Thus, every historian and biographer of Empress Marie Louise of France, daughter of Napoleon, and who was married to him, gave herself up at once to her infatuation for her Austrian chamberlain, General Adam von Neipperg, whom she married after the emperor's death, and remained devoted to him until his death.

Some of the London "Times" of July 30, 1814 contains an account, reprinted in that paper on July 30, 1914, of an attempt made by Empress Marie Louise to rejoin her consort in his exile at Elba. She left the capital of her Duchy of Parma, and embarked for Leghorn, where she proposed to embark for Elba, when her father, Emperor Francis of Austria, in conjunction with his chancellor, Prince Metternich, took drastic steps to prevent her from continuing on her journey. She was forcibly stopped at their instance at Leghorn placed under an honorable yet very effective arrest, and in that manner she remained until the Emperor Francis in the meantime had secured the governor of Parma to discontinue his claims to the throne, and several Polish retainers of hers who were suspected with good reason of being in sympathy with Napoleon, and devoted to his interests. This hitherto forgotten episode may serve to relieve the Austrian consort of Emperor Napoleon of some of the charges of utter heartlessness towards him after his downfall, which have hitherto been laid at her door.

ANOTHER PROPHECY

This Prediction, Made at Mayence in 1854, Announces The Fall of Germany, and Austria-Hungary in 1914

There is in Germany a famous prophecy. It is called "The Prophecy of Mayence," and dates from 1854. It comprises eighteen verses of prediction, of which the first nine have been fulfilled in the most remarkable manner. Here are the verses:

1.—When the little people of the Oder shall feel themselves strong enough to shake off the yoke of the protector, and when the barley is sprouting from the ears their King William shall march against Austria.
 2.—They will have victory upon victory up to the gates of Vienna, but a word from the Great Emperor of the East shall be the last King of Prussia. He shall have no other successor save a King of Poland, a King of Hanover, and a King of Saxony.
 3.—All the first part of this prophecy up to the ninth verse, inclusive, is verified by the war of 1866, then by that of 1870 and then by the Commune of 1871. Here are the last nine verses.

10.—Courage, French patriots, Germany cannot carry out its schemes of supplanting the empire of Austria.
 11.—The time of retaliation approaches. The czar shall come in the midst of you to seal the alliance.
 12.—That is the man of salvation.
 13.—He shall chase the enemy of France, he shall conquer Germany until it is completely destroyed.
 14.—The last battle on the field of Bouleaux, near to Paderborn, in Westphalia, shall reunite seven allied peoples (French, Belgians, English, Dutch, Russians, Japanese, and Serbians) against three (Germans, Austrians and Hungarians).
 15.—Woe to thee, Prussia, thy seventh generation shall answer for the war thou hast made upon all the people. (Seven generations make 80 years plus 210 years. The realm of Prussia dates from 1718. The seventh generation is, then, living between 1888 and 1928.) Woe to thee, Austria! Never such a battle shall have taken place.
 16.—It shall last three days in the smoke of the conflagration.
 17.—Finally Prussia and Austria shall be annihilated. Hungary shall fly towards the extreme east (of Europe).
 18.—William II, shall be the last King of Prussia. He shall be succeeded by three heirs: Poland, Hanover and Saxony.

The British army is at present engaged in assisting the Prussian army to a triumphal fulfilment.

BRISK REVIVAL OF AMERICAN INTEREST IN WESTERN LANDS

Saskatoon, Sask. Sept. 15.—During the last week, the local board of trade has received an unusual number of enquiries from various portions of the United States, with regard to our agricultural lands. Practically all of such come from diversified farmers. Remarkably few of them are interested in land solely for wheat raising; in fact, those at present enquiring are farmers, men whom merely grain growing would not attract, but whom it is now being demonstrated that this country is as well adapted for the growing of all farm crops and the successful handling of every branch of agriculture as any other country.

In contemplation of the achievements of mixed farmers now in the west, it is being swiftly borne home that if only a few years ago at \$5 an acre, it is now infinitely cheaper for divers field operations at its current value of from \$20 to \$30 an acre—that is, from the standpoint of profitable productivity for its owner.

In the past this west has attracted only grain growers from the United States. Our appeal to the real American agricultural element is only now showing promise of its first fruits. According to an old adage, it takes nine tailors to make a man, a western adaptation of which would nowadays make one good mixed farmer worth a good many mere grain growers, so far as the solid prosperity of the country is concerned.

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ROYAL DUKE'S STIRRING APPEAL TO CANADIANS

Speech at The Canadian Club Moves Audience to Unwonted Enthusiasm

SOUNDED IMPERIAL NOTE

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux Followed With Eloquent Appeal For Patriotic Fund—Was Large Audience at Montreal Meeting

(Montreal Gazette, Saturday.) An enthusiastic start to the active work of the Montreal Patriotic Fund was given yesterday when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, came from Ottawa as the guest of the Canadian Club and addressed a gathering which comprised representatives of all branches of civic life old and young.

Prof. Frank D. Adams took the chair and with him at the guest table were H. B. Ames, M. P., Archbishop Brochu, Bishop Paré, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, H. S. Holt, H. Vincent Meredith, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, A. J. Justice, The Hon. Controller Mr. Donald and Ainey, Ald. W. S. Weldon, J. W. Ross, Lt.-Col. A. E. Labelle, Lt.-Col. Robert Stark, Clarence S. De Sol, Belgian consul, C. E. Bonin, French consul, Senator Dandurand and others.

After the toast of "The King" had been honored Dr. Adams briefly opened the meeting, congratulating the Canadian Club that on the eve of the big campaign for the Patriotic Fund, those who had to stay at home were given opportunity to do what they could in this supreme struggle, the one which has the great privilege of having the representative of the King with them. No more splendid spectacle could be given to the world, he said, than the spontaneous manner in which all parts of the Empire, and even those outside, such as Tibet, had rallied to its support. Germany was a nation pledged to rule the world on the Bismarckian policy of blood and iron. Great Britain was defending the world's liberty with a policy of blood and gold—not only the gold necessary to sustain armies in the field, but the gold needed to care for the dependents of the fighting men. It was to this good cause that His Royal Highness had inaugurated the National Patriotic Fund, in furtherance of which he had come to Montreal.

H. R. H. Was Cheered. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was greeted with cheers, which were renewed time and again, and it was noticed that in his two minutes' speech he spoke without notes, which is rarely done by the representatives of royalty here.

In opening the Duke said that he had many times been the guest of Canadian clubs throughout Canada, and had always assured them of the interest he took in their excellent work, recognizing that they were a focus of patriotism and nationality and of interest in the world's progress.

"On all these occasions," said H. R. H., "I spoke during a time of profound peace, and I little thought the last I was the guest of a Canadian Club at Toronto that the next time would be in a time of great stress for the Empire, a time when it would be necessary for all true Britishers, no matter what part of the world they might be in, to rally around the King and the Empire. (Applause.)

"I always expected that they would answer the call of duty, but I honestly own that I had no idea how strong was our nationality until I saw the response to the appeal of our Gracious Sovereign that came from every portion of the Empire. (Applause.)

"I assure you that I take it as a great honor that I have been invited to speak to you today on this important subject, a call which has met with so noble a response from the whole Dominion. This Patriotic Fund, as you know, was not merely for our own naval and military men, but for the reservists of France, Belgium and Russia—our allies. It was thought wisely I hope you will appreciate the thought that we are with them in this matter."

"It was in every sense a national fund," said His Royal Highness, and he pointed out that similar meetings were being held all over Canada at that very moment.

"I wish you every success in your endeavor, which has my entire sympathy, and I honestly believe the fund will be administered in a manner which will appeal to everyone. Many of our best men are going to the front to fight for our Empire, and I think it is our duty, remaining at home, to do what we can for their families. That is a national duty which we are doing in our own way, just as much as those gallant men who have gone to the front."

Amidst frequent bursts of cheering, His Royal Highness continued: "No one who has read that short and dignified despatch of Field Marshal Sir John French can possibly be unmoved by the thrilling account he gives of the man and in which our generals, officers and men have nobly upheld the best traditions, not only of the British army, but of our Empire. I am sure if any incentive to make us give generously were needed this would give it, and I am sure I am voicing the feelings of every man here when I say we are proud to be their fellow subjects." (Loud cheers.)

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux followed, and said that while he had always been proud to be a British subject, the events of the past few days had made him prouder of that citizenship than ever before.

"Great Britain is engaged in a great war," Mr. Lemieux continued, "and His Royal Highness has initiated a movement to afford every citizen whose patriotism is not an empty word, and whose loyalty is not mere lip loyalty, to come to the rescue of our brave volunteers and their families during the or-



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deal they will have to undergo during the months, perhaps years, to come. This is an appeal to rich and poor, to all, irrespective of party politics, creed or race—and we know that this club made its offer of help even before any demand was made. (Applause.)

"The cause which is now being fought on the battlefields of Europe has united all Canadians worthy of the name. To-day, thank Heaven, there is no more party strife in Canada. A truce has been signed, and today I am the ally of my mood friend the member for St. Antoine Mr. Ames. (Applause.) Let us hope that the noble example set during the emergency session of parliament by our two great leaders, Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will be strictly followed throughout the Dominion." (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Leblanc expressed the belief that the present struggle would unite the Dominion as never before, and that the French speaking people of Quebec would join their English speaking compatriots, serving their King and country with equal enthusiasm.

Message to French-Canadians. "If I had to tell my own compatriots," he said, "where they would find inspiration, I would tell them to read the speeches of John Redmond and General Botha—they will find that in Ireland as in South Africa, the minority is happy to join the majority in this conflict. And from Canada, English and French speaking citizens will go to fight together in the common cause."

"To my French-speaking fellow citizens I will say that British institutions at stake in this war, and we are in honor bound to stand by the Mother Country in this hour of trial. I tell them that to be a British subject means to be free, enjoying full religious and civil liberty and equality before the law." (Loud applause.) Other countries had not the same liberties, as was shown by this war, and the position of Alsace and Lorraine.

"This is in my opinion a just war, and its outcome will either secure the liberties we enjoy in this era shall be maintained or will disappear. As a descendant of Old France I am proud that in this struggle France has the support of Great Britain and Belgium, and Russia."

Many were opposed to war, said Hon. Mr. Lemieux. "But after the events of the past few months, can we in our sober senses dream of peace and think of arbitration? Will we allow the machinery of war machine in the world is not shattered, and the madness which conceived it scattered to the four winds? (Loud cheers.)

"This is a death struggle between civilization and tyranny, between right and might, between the weak and the strong, and I am proud that England, France and Belgium stand for the right, for the weak and for the honor of the nations." (Applause.)

The motto of every British subject was given in the indignant refusal of the British ambassador to sacrifice Belgium's neutrality and to bring the friendly forces of France, and the declaration of Goschen: "For that scrap of paper England will stand with her traditional honor." (Loud applause.)

This battle was being waged for the same cause which inspired Wellington and Nelson, Howard and Drake, and for which Cromwell's Ironsides defeated the flower of Spain's army, and it was a privilege for Canadians to be associated with the Mother Country in such a struggle.

"We have already prepared a contingent of 25,000 men ready to start for the front line, but others will follow, and if necessary fifty, seventy-five, yes a hundred thousand Canadians will rally around the colors to fight for liberty, justice and civilization. It is for us to see that their families, their widows and orphans are cared for. Let each do his share, and thus partially at least relieve the anxieties of the men who so freely and joyfully offer their lives for the triumph of our assailed yet cherished liberties under the British flag."

The conclusion of Hon. Mr. Lemieux's spirited address was greeted with cheers, which were renewed three times for His Royal Highness, and the meeting broke up with the National Anthem.

CANADA'S AID TO BRITAIN

Emphasized in Amount of Food Stuffs Being Supplied.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Canada's importance as the great food producing dominion of the empire is being demonstrated in the steady flow of supplies to the United Kingdom. In addition to the free gifts of flour and other supplies, by the Dominion and provincial governments, Great Britain is obtaining large quantities of wheat, oats, hay, etc., through purchases by the War Office.

Canada has been able to supply at the rate of the War Office has asked for it, and is apparently in a position to meet the demand indefinitely. These purchases are being made through the ministerial sub-committee appointed some time ago, with Hon. Robert Rogers as chairman.