

ROUMANIANS AND RUSSIANS RESIST TEUTON HORDE

MUNITIONS, MONEY AND MEN NEEDED

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, Tells Halifax Board of Trade How to Win War.

Halifax, Oct. 24.—There is need of men, then munitions and then the keeping of the nations strong financially and economically—and in this last everyone can help.

"This war will only be won by exertion, by patience and by sacrifice; and these are the faculties in which the men of our race have never been found wanting in a time of national crisis."

In these trenchant words Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, summed up an address on "The Business Affairs of the Nation" at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon.

He continued:

Question of Finance.

"What is the important question from a financial standpoint with relation to the war?" asked the minister of finance. And he answered his own question by pointing out that with the Dominion government spending \$730,000 and the Imperial Munitions Board spending over \$1,000,000 a day in this country the important point is how is this huge expenditure to be financed? The Imperial government cannot pay for munitions made in Canada by drawing cheques on the Bank of England. It can do so only by establishing dollar credits in Canada. And that can be accomplished only by the people of this country placing large sums to the credit of the Imperial government.

"If we can give them the money we can get all the orders we want."

Praises Finance Department.

"I can say that if there is one thing next to the response of the young men to the colors that is a source of gratification, that is the administration of the finance department of the Dominion," said Chairman D. C. MacGillivray, in introducing the speaker. "Sir Thomas' good judgment has been a tower of strength to Canada in this war crisis," said G. S. Campbell in moving the vote of thanks. And in seconding the motion, Hon. George E. Paulkney, M. P., said:

"Sir Thomas' department has been beyond criticism and I do not think that there should be any."

"I may say that the traditions of the finance department have been good and that in my opinion they stand them on unshakable ground," was the reply of Sir Thomas White to the above eulogies of himself and his department. With Chairman MacGillivray, who was acting in the indisposition of President Hensley, and Sir Thomas White, there was on the platform His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McKeen. The rooms were crowded to standing room with representatives of the business life of Halifax, and the speaker of the afternoon was frequently interrupted with applause as he spoke of the great response of this country to the call to war. At the conclusion of the meeting Sir Thomas was kept busy shaking hands with his large number of friends in this city.

GERMANY'S MEDICAL FLIGHT.

Only 8,000 Doctors Left to the Civil Population.

The London correspondent of the Medical Record sends these statistics relative to the mortality among medical officers with the German armies: "The losses of medical officers in the present war are very heavy. In the Franco-Prussian war out of 4,063 German doctors with the army only 9 were killed and 69 wounded. In the present struggle up to Jan. 15, the German doctors killed numbered 56, wounded 216, and prisoners, 40, besides which 94 are missing, 29 have died of disease or wounds, 6 have met with accidents and 2 are sick, out of the total number of about 12,000 actually with the army, not including those in military hospitals. Besides these, 10,000 are employed in reserve hospitals, sanatoria, prisoners' camps and ambulance trains.

"Germany has some 32,000 members of the profession, so only about 8,000 appear to be available for civil practice."

TO CHECK FURTHER RISE IN PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

London, Oct. 24.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, said he might soon ask parliament to confer additional powers on the Board of Trade, with a view to checking any groventable rise in food prices.

GERMAN PRIESTS RELEASED.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—Thirteen German priests of the Roman Catholic church arrived here today from Australia on the steamer Ventura, after an internment in British concentration camps since October, 1914. It is planned to send them on to Germany.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE SAYS IRISH PEOPLE ARE LOYAL

In Spite of Disappointments They Will Do Their Duty and Support Empire—Well Known Irish Baronet Visiting in St. John.

An interesting visitor to the city yesterday was Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde, Bart., Irish Nationalist member for the North Division of Wexford. Sir Thomas has been in Canada since the first of August last on the Pacific coast, and has also done some hunting in the Rockies. He came here from Shediac yesterday and will leave this morning for a hunting trip to the North Shore. He has hunted in this section before and has pleasant anticipations of carrying home with him a good New Brunswick moose head. Yesterday in Moncton he was tendered a reception by Mayor McAnn at which many prominent Monctonians were present.

A Standard representative had the pleasure of talking with Sir Thomas for a short time last night and asked about conditions in Ireland since the war and what the feeling of the people was in regard to it.

Irish Were Enthusiastic.

He expressed the belief that at the beginning of the war the Irish were more enthusiastic about espousing the cause of France and Belgium than were the people of England, and he considered that if the government had allowed them to raise their own battalions and used them as units the same as the English Territorials that enthusiasm would have lasted until today, and there would have been many more Irishmen in khaki than there were. Instead of this the war office would not recognize the Irish volunteers and in consequence the recruiting spirit had to some extent died out.

Another factor in the situation was that the Nationalist party was opposed to the formation of a coalition government as it did not consider it was needed. Then the Sinn Fein movement had sprung up, and at the outset practically the whole of Ireland was against the revolution, but the severity with which it had been met downed the great amount of sympathy for those who were behind it.

In spite of all this the people of Ireland would do their duty and were prepared to give their money and loved ones in order that the war might be fought to a successful finish. "Ireland generally was prosperous, although there was everywhere the labor problem was acute, particularly in the textile industry."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FOR IRISH VICEROY?

London, Oct. 24. (Montreal Gazette Cable)—Strong efforts are being made by certain newspapers to persuade the government to appoint the Duke of Connaught as viceroy of Ireland. Both the Pall Mall Gazette and the Evening Standard urge this on the ground that the appointment would be non-political, and that the duke has had special experience as viceroy of a country where the race problems are somewhat similar. It is evident that the Connaught regime in Canada is considered here as successful, and has added to the duke's popularity as a statesman. The Gazette correspondent, however, has reason to believe that it is doubtful if the government would accede to the popular demand now made.

RUSSIA WILL NOT EXPATRIATE POLES.

Petrograd, Oct. 24.—The Petrograd semi-official news agency issues a brief statement denying the report published in America, although the intention of the Russian government to colonize one million Russian Poles in South America.

"This report," says the news agency, "is a pure invention, the Russian government never dreaming of expatriating Poles, which would be opposed to its own interests."

TOBACCO SHIPPERS EXPECT AID FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Representations to Great Britain in behalf of American tobacco shippers who have had \$1,500,000 worth of leaf consigned to the Scandinavian countries and Germany, tied up by British restrictions at Copenhagen, have resulted in action by the British government which is expected to result in some relief.

AMERICAN SCHOONERS WILL BE RELEASED.

London, Oct. 24.—The American fishing schooners Richard W. Clark and Maryland have been released. They will be permitted to proceed to their destination with their catches. The Maryland of Philadelphia, was taken into Lerwick in September, having been sent there from the fishing grounds off Iceland. The Richard W. Clark, of New Bedford, Mass., was sent to Grimsby from Iceland fishing grounds early this month. The detention of these vessels is in connection with the efforts of the Entente Allies to prevent fish from reaching the Central Powers.

RUSSIA DOES NOT FAVOR TRADE PACT

United States Consul General Gives Interesting Account of Conditions in Country of the Muscovites

New York, Oct. 24.—There will be no new Russian-American commercial treaty signed until after the European war, in the opinion of John Harold Snodgrass, United States Consul General at Moscow, who has arrived from Europe on his first leave of absence in three years. According to Mr. Snodgrass, Russia has said as much in so many words. At the present time she is too busy with the war to make treaties.

Mr. Snodgrass has had charge of the business interests of Germany and Austria in Russia and of interned civilian prisoners of those countries. One of the things he brought back testified to the appreciation in which he is held by the Jewish subjects of Russia for his activities in relief work. It is a handsome gold wrist watch of unusual design, with a gold clasp attachment, and it bears this inscription: "May you receive your reward on Judgment Day. From the grateful Jews of Russia."

There are 200,000 Germans and Austrians interned as civil prisoners in Russia, said Mr. Snodgrass recently, "and of the military prisoners there are anywhere from a million upward. Of the former the vast majority are women and children. For the last year and a half the civil prisoners have been sent out of the big cities and interned in the country along the east of the Volga, in the provincial cities and smaller towns and villages. However, the Slavs who were German subjects—the Czechs or Poles—have been permitted to live in the provincial capitals."

15,000,000 Rubles Distributed.

"During the two years of war our Consulate General, which has a staff of sixty persons, has distributed among the civil prisoners about 15,000,000 rubles. This has been for the most part Government relief, given by Austria and Germany. But quite a good part of it has come from private sources, and I may say that every country in the world has been represented, money coming from China, Japan, and even from the great western countries. A great sum has come, of course, from the United States."

"The relief work has been done through committees in various provincial capitals, who in their turn have worked through sub-committees in the villages. We sent to that province 250,000 rubles monthly, and the committee in charge distributes through no fewer than 157 sub-committees. These have sent out by wire as far as 5,000 miles away from Moscow, and even Turghalska, a nomadic place in Central Asia, has received aid."

"Russia is very prosperous—never before so much so. The peasants have more money than ever before, and in villages they are getting from three to five times as much as before the war. All the factories are turning out munitions, and women employed in them are justifying the experiment of employing them."

"The effects of the prohibition of the sale of vodka are marked. It is undoubtedly one reason for the great prosperity. People have money that would formerly be spent for drink. To some degree peasants are making some sort of alcoholic beverage themselves, but not to a dangerous degree, though occasionally one hears of cases of illness, produced by drinking wood alcohol, and the drinking of vodka and of eau de cologne is heard of once in a while; but the Government tries to keep wood alcohol out of reach."

"We give the Austrian prisoners a monthly allowance of ten rubles for adults and five rubles for children. The German allowances used to be the same, but the Germans found their people required more and the allowance has been increased to fifteen rubles for adults and eight for children. It is a difficult problem to find proper clothes, food and shelter for them, and to take proper care of the aged, to whom, as is the case with sick persons, we make a special allowance. Fuel is a big problem, for wood is scarce and has gone up fourfold in price, being now 35 rubles for a sahen (two-thirds of a cord)."

All the Factories on War Work.

"The Germans and Austrians have sent in thirty train loads of twenty-five cars each of clothing, but that is not enough. This has come through Sweden. The Russians are doing their very best to look after the military prisoners, but transportation facilities are so limited, and raw materials so scarce, and the needs are in such a gigantic scale that their problem is difficult."

"All the factories in Russia are running at top speed, and factories owned by foreigners must turn out munitions as well as those owned by Russians. The plants of the Interna-

ROUMANIAN ARTILLERY NOT EQUAL TO GERMAN

Associated Press Cor. Tells of Stubborn Defense by King Ferdinand's Forces, but Latter Compelled to Fall Back.

On the Roumanian Front with the Army of General Von Falkenhayn, Oct. 18, via London, Oct. 24.—Through a visit made by the Associated Press correspondent during the past few days, along the entire line of the Transylvanian front, including the Roumanian Alps from the Red Tower Pass to Feredal, it has been possible to form an idea of the operations of the German and Hungarian forces against the Roumanians.

For several days the Roumanians have held but a few points along the border, while the Germans have advanced their position through the Red Tower Pass to as far as two miles beyond the town of Rine Vatulin and in close proximity to Campulung through the Toerzburg Pass. Today the correspondent witnessed an engagement which brought the Hungarians and Germans into possession of important positions.

The action was inaugurated with lively artillery preliminaries upon the Roumanian ridge which commands the pass on the east. The German and Hungarian infantry meanwhile had deployed over the lower slopes, advancing later over the difficult ground. For two hours the Roumanian lines were under a severe artillery fire from the smaller calibre guns, and they fell back as the German and Hungarian infantry approached.

The action was inaugurated with lively artillery preliminaries upon the Roumanian ridge which commands the pass on the east. The German and Hungarian infantry meanwhile had deployed over the lower slopes, advancing later over the difficult ground. For two hours the Roumanian lines were under a severe artillery fire from the smaller calibre guns, and they fell back as the German and Hungarian infantry approached.

Decorates Crown Prince.

In an order of the day recently issued by the German Crown Prince to the army before Verdun, announcing his decoration by the Kaiser, no mention is made of the chances of taking the fortress so long successfully defended by the French. The order, as reported to the German press, read as follows:

"On Sept. 9, his majesty the Kaiser bestowed upon me the oak leaf of the Order of Pour le Merite. This recognition that is embodied in this high decoration is not limited to my person, but extends to that of every member of my valiant army. It is the expression of thanks for the deeds of the army before Verdun. As this struggle

REV. JAMES CRISP AND MISS GARDAL TINGLEY MARRIED

Prominent Methodist Minister and Popular Shediac School Teacher United at Dorchester.

Dorchester, Oct. 24.—A quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Wells Tingley tonight when their eldest daughter, Miss Gardal I. was united in marriage to Rev. James Crisp of Sunny Brae. The ceremony was performed in the parlour in the presence of immediate relatives and friends by Rev. C. K. Hudson. After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served, after which the newly married couple left on the Maritime Express. Mr. and Mrs. Crisp are both well and favorably known in Dorchester. Mr. Crisp was stationed here before going to Sunny Brae.

The bride will be much missed in Dorchester, in church and other circles, having for a number of years been organist and an active member of the church and other societies. Miss Tingley taught school at different times at Sackville, Hillsboro, Dorchester and Shediac. In their new relationship they have the best wishes of a host of friends. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mrs. Crisp will be a valuable acquisition to any church which may have the benefit of her services.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. White and Mrs. Belliveau are daughters of J. M. Lyons, formerly one of the general officers of the Intercolonial Railway.

M. R. Ruffe of Salmon River was at the Royal yesterday.

B. H. Barnaby and Mrs. Barnaby of Kentville are at the Royal.

M. W. Metcalf of Moncton and Mrs. Metcalf were at the Victoria yesterday.

THE BEST THING FOR DYSPEPSIA

WHY Pepsin, Pancreatin, Etc., SO FREQUENTLY FAIL.

An international specialist whose articles on stomach trouble have been printed in nearly every language, recently stated that to treat the average case of stomach trouble, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., by doctoring the stomach, killing the pain with opiates, or by the use of artificial aids to digestion such as pepsin and pancreatin, was just as foolish and useless as to attempt to put out a fire by throwing water on the smoke, instead of the fire. He claims, and facts seem to justify his claim, that nearly nine-tenths of all stomach trouble is due to acidity and food fermentation, and that the only way in which to secure permanent relief is to get rid of the cause, i. e., to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation. For this purpose he strongly recommends the plan now generally adopted throughout Europe of taking a teaspoonful of ordinary bismarck mastic in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. This immediately neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work in a normal manner and thus by removing the cause, enables nature to quickly restore the inflamed stomach lining to a perfectly healthy condition. It is the convenience of travellers it may be noted that most druggists are now able to supply bismarck mastic in 5 grain tablets, 2 or 3 of which will almost instantly relieve the most violent attacks of indigestion.

AUSTRALIA TO VOTE ON COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

Melbourne, Sept. 28.—Correspondence)—The Australian commonwealth is now in the throes of a campaign for and against compulsory military service, which was brought on a few weeks ago by the decision of the Hughes government to submit the question to a referendum to be held October 28. The enlistment situation at this writing shows that 103,000 reinforcements have been voluntarily enrolled, additional reinforcements needed up to July 1 next year are 100,000 and 125,000 men are available, according to the war census, who are "fit, single and without dependents."

The government's plan is that voluntary recruitment is to be continued; the deficiency to be made up by conscription; men to be called up monthly, as required; no compulsory calling up of men under 21 years of age.

DECORATES CROWN PRINCE.

In an order of the day recently issued by the German Crown Prince to the army before Verdun, announcing his decoration by the Kaiser, no mention is made of the chances of taking the fortress so long successfully defended by the French. The order, as reported to the German press, read as follows:

"On Sept. 9, his majesty the Kaiser bestowed upon me the oak leaf of the Order of Pour le Merite. This recognition that is embodied in this high decoration is not limited to my person, but extends to that of every member of my valiant army. It is the expression of thanks for the deeds of the army before Verdun. As this struggle

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919. Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at our chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only. A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, OCTOBER 20, 1916.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.