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FORTS STRIPPED TO HELP RUSSIA

Mikado's Government Sends Many Big Guns

WILL MAKE MUNITIONS, TOO

Thousands of Small Plants and Homes Busy on Cloth For Armies—Will Alter Situation

Tokio, Aug. 10.—Now that the danger of war with China is over all Japan and Korea is engaged in making supplies for Russia and her allies. The war brought big financial losses to Japan, but the gaps are being filled in part by the furnishing of guns, ammunition and general necessities to the armies at the front—particularly the armies of Russia. Officially, Japan has given increased practical expression to her friendship towards Russia by going to the limit of dismantling some of her fortifications on the north-eastern coast of the empire. Big coast guns stripped from these fortifications have been shipped to Vladivostok and thence forwarded to Galicia to strengthen the big gun artillery of the armies of the Czar.

Foreigners who visit Japan are especially astonished at the almost limitless number of tiny shops in the big cities of this nation—miles upon miles of streets filled with them—all occupied in making something, when they are not selling something. These shops are really the factories of the empire. It is here that cloth goods and innumerable articles needed to keep huge armies in supplies are turned out, handed over to commission merchants, assembled in great quantities and distributed to Russia, France and even England. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed by a reliable authority that practically every household in Korea is hard at work making cloth for Russia. It is sent to Moscow and other points and manufactured into uniforms, blankets, coverings and wrappings.

Boots made in Korea.

Korea's also, is making big quantities of boots and ammunition cases. Major Papowski and another Russian officer have just arrived at Seoul to take over the fourth consignment of orders manufactured by a tanning company near Seoul, and consisting of 40,000 pairs of boots and 80,000 ammunition cases.

The Japan Celluloid Company at Aoshii, near Kobe, has abandoned temporarily the celluloid business for a more profitable business of making explosives. This company recently received an order from the Russian government for 440 tons of gunpowder to be delivered before the end of the year. A test of the explosive having proved satisfactory, the first instalment, consisting of fifteen tons, was despatched to Petrograd. The Aoshii factory is said to be turning out two to three tons of explosives daily.

Leather materials, belts, pouches and sacks are manufactured at Tokio. A series of temporary sheds have been erected on vacant land near the houses of the Diet and are busy night and day.

The production of rifles in Japan is limited in capacity compared to other countries, and Japan is anxious to fill out her own reserve stock. The available number of rifles for the reserve strength of the Japanese army is estimated at 600,000, and it is understood that the General Staff of the army is desirous of increasing the number to one million. It has learned a lesson from the unpopularity of the allies with respect to guns and ammunition, and from the vast expenditure of munitions demonstrated to be necessary to the successful conduct of modern wars, Japan, therefore, means to get ready herself along the lines revealed by the international war.

This has naturally reduced the quantity of manufactured material available for Russia—still Japan is doing a good deal, especially in the direction of powder and small ammunition. The powder is sent over to Russia and there used for the manufacture of shells and explosive shells.

The private output of guns and ammunition is, generally speaking, controlled by the Mitsui and Okura companies, who attend to the distribution of the orders. Guns are being manufactured at Tokio and Osaka, and at the steel works in Hokkaido, which is partly controlled by English capital. It is understood also that the Mitsubishi Company at Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Company at Kobe are sharing in the manufacture.

A good part of this output was held up by the recent congestion at the port of Vladivostok. When Japan's contribution to the munitions of Russia actually reach their destination it is expected here that there will be a noticeable change for the better in Russia's power of defence and offence.

LIONS HAVE NO TERRORS FOR VICTORIA CROSS HERO

Pinquard, Eng., July 24.—(Correspondence)—Sergeant Fuller, who recently won the Victoria Cross in Flanders and has since been assisting in the recruiting campaign in England, won two recruits here by entering a lions' den.

Fuller was speaking at an open-air meeting in a vacant lot adjoining a small menagerie, when two young men in the outskirts of the audience jestingly remarked to him: "We'll join if you are brave enough to enter that lions' cage unharmed."

"I'll just take you at your word," returned Fuller, without a moment's hesitation. "Lions have no terror for any-

one who has been in the front trenches in Flanders." He strode over to the menagerie, obtained permission of the proprietor, and out of the cage and resumed his place entered the cage, where there were two on the recruiting platform.

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STEEL INDUSTRY IS BOOMING

Prospering Beyond All Previous Measure

WAR CONTRACTS THE CAUSE

Every Steel Plant Busy—Employing More Men Than Ever Before—Some of The Companies Which Are Reaping a Harvest

The Montreal Financial Times says that Canadian steel plants, as a result of war orders, are prospering beyond all previous measure. Every steel plant is booked with enormous orders. The Dominion Steel Co. plant at Sydney is booked with the largest volume of business in its history. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has 6,000 men on its pay roll, or more than ever before. The Steel Company of Canada, at its works in Hamilton is doing a huge business, and the Algonquin Steel Co. is expected to get large orders. The Finander Times says:—

The "street" permits in gossiping with regard to the probable profits from war contracts, and some extravagant estimates are being made. The position so far as the munition makers in Canada is concerned is pretty much summed up by the remark of Lieut.-Col. Cantley, general manager of Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Though "Scotia" has been making shells since the very first, Lieut.-Col. Cantley does not feel in a position to definitely determine the profits accruing. The business is so unlike anything ever attempted before that he says it is impossible to gauge profits thus easily.

So far as Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is concerned the position from the viewpoint of the "street" would seem to be particularly bright. The company, with a pay roll of 6,000, the largest in its history, is working day and night to turn out its shell orders.

Even the regular departments are under way. The subsidiary concern, Eastern Car Company, is employing 1,200, and will employ 1,800 soon on equipment orders in hand.

Big Profits. Already something like \$85,000 in preference dividends has accumulated. Scotia's profits of \$1,235,958 in 1913 were the best in the company's history but it is confidently felt on the "street" that this year this sum will be greatly exceeded.

If the company earns \$1,800,000 in the current year it will be able not only to meet its fixed charges of approximately \$600,000, but it will be in a position to pay off the indebtedness to shareholders to the end of the year. In that time the back dividend on the preference shares will have accumulated to approximately \$124,000. For a full year now the common stockholders have had no dividends, thus suffering a loss of \$860,000 or \$640,000 by the end of the year.

Canadian Car and Foundry Company's gross \$88,000,000. Russia's steel industry has the most fascinating of all the Canadian war stocks for stock market speculation. Early estimates with regard to the profits to be secured from this big business have necessarily had to be rechecked. The company is understood to have shipments under way at the present time; but there has been many delays due to inability of those concerned to which contracts were sub-let to deliver on the due dates. This undoubtedly will have an ultimate effect on the profits. If the Russian government is asked to grant concessions it will demand concessions in its turn that will have material effect in cutting down the original profits.

It was believed earlier that the company would make 20 per cent. or a direct profit of four millions on that part of the contract, which it would be able to handle of its own accord. The rate of profits on that part of the contract, which would necessarily vary. Estimates on the total, however, have run as high as \$20,000,000. Already there is owing in back dividends on the preference shares \$400,000 and no dividend has been distributed on the common stock since March, 1914. Formerly the common stock paid 4 per cent.

Allowing the company profits of \$10,000,000, or fifty per cent. of the early estimates, it would appear that the earnings would represent well over 100 per cent. on the common stock, after all fixed charges and preferred dividends.

National Steel Car. Interests closely associated with National Steel Car Company are extremely optimistic in their forecasts. In the annual report issued some few months back it was stated that the unfilled orders amounted to \$8,000,000. Since, further orders have been booked, it has been stated on the "street" that earnings would wipe out the accumulated indebtedness to the preference shareholders, which now amounts to 18 per cent. or \$770,000 and leave a balance available for the common stockholders of \$800,000, representing earnings of 10 per cent. on that security.

The plant of the Steel Company of Canada is rushed with war orders. The

Financial Times has reason to believe that the directors will at least pay an interim preferred dividend in September. But it is not yet determined if the full 7 per cent. now owing on the preferred shares will be paid, allowing the stock to resume its regular dividend position. The directors will need \$484,741 to meet the interest on the new loan. There is little doubt that earnings would warrant this payment, but it is highly probable that the directors will want to be more certain of their ground before distributing such an amount of the company's liquid resources.

Canadian Locomotive. Canadian Locomotive, as a maker of munitions, is sharing the war profits. It has been calculated that shell makers are making \$1 to \$1.50 profit on each shell. It is semi-officially understood that the Canadian Locomotive's daily profits on shell orders at the present is \$1,000. With the greater production, soon to be reached, and with the output of the heavier shells, whose manufacture is to be undertaken as soon as new units to the plant now being rushed forward are ready, profits clearly will be that much greater.

The New York Journal of Commerce on Thursday published an article stating that the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's Russian Government war order has been enlarged from \$68,000,000 to \$154,000,000. Delivery date has been extended to April, 1916. The Montreal office of the company could not confirm the details of this new business. It is accepted as about correct, however, as officials here admitted that further orders from Petrograd were pending. The Wall Street Journal makes an even higher estimate of the values of the new Russian business. It places the extended contract at a value of \$180,000,000. The new contract calls for 6,000,000 shells.

The return of D. A. Thomas, special representative of the British Minister of Munitions, on his visit of inspection to the Dominion Steel and "Scotia" plants to Montreal today is expected to bring announcements of the placing of a vast amount of new war orders. Mr. Thomas says British munition contracts directly to Canada total \$160,000,000. One year ago only the one small arsenal at Quebec represented Canada's war material capacity. Today there are 150 war factories in the Dominion.

The "street's" expectation that further war orders are about to be placed by the British government with Dominion Bridge is highly reasonable. The company's new subsidiary, Montreal Ammunition Company, is in a position to do the business. The company's wants—shells, shells and more shells. Any concern that can turn out shells will have all the business it can attend to, and more.

RECRUITING IN THE SISTER CITY

A Couple of Dozen Each Day in Halifax—Some Heroic Families—Women Doing Their Part

(Halifax Chronicle, Saturday.)

Major Vincent is now the commanding officer of the 40th Nova Scotia Battalion, mobilized at present at Valcartier. The official statement of Major Vincent as colonel of that regiment, for overseas service was made known yesterday. Colonel Vincent was formerly in the Royal Marine Light Infantry. After retiring he settled in the Annapolis Valley, and on the formation of the 40th Battalion, offering his services to his country, was appointed second in command.

Twenty-four men enlisted in Halifax yesterday, twenty-three of whom signed up at the parade tent and one at the Armories. Today thirty-one men will leave for Aldershot, while on Monday about sixty or seventy will be sent forward to the depot. Although these figures are an improvement on the recruiting before the campaign, they show a falling off from the early days of the strike and those succeeding the big meeting at the armories.

The figures cannot be said to constitute a good response, but the recruiting efforts will in no respect be curtailed, but on the other hand vigorously and determinedly than ever enlarged in their scope.

The Men Enlisting. Sacrifices made by men and women are evidenced almost hourly in this recruiting campaign.

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can.—"I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I most heartily recommend your medicine to all women who suffer with female troubles. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house."—Mrs. FRANK EMBLEY, 808 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case. Beatrice, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHURCH, Beatrice, Neb.

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recruiting campaign. There are men enlisting who set the highest possible example to the manhood of Nova Scotia. There are women even, accompanying their husbands to the recruiting tent to give their consent on the spot, proud that they are able to do that much in contribution to the great cause. Those men and women have met a supreme test and not failed. One instance of this was witnessed at the Parade Tent last night when a young man and his wife entered. He desired to enlist and she, not much out of her girlhood, had accompanied him there to give her consent. She did it with no air of bravado, but as a matter of duty. She knew the seriousness of what she did, but she realized that she would never live a prouder moment of her life.

Five Brothers at Front. Another instance of sacrifice is that of D. J. O'Connell, of Dartmouth, who, although with a wife and six children dependent on him, has enlisted. Mr. O'Connell has five brothers at the front, and he, the last of his family, now goes, despite the fact that he has ties which are keeping many men at home, and far more than have those who have not yet enlisted.

Mr. Benjamin Orton, of 6 Gerriah Lane, Halifax, who has at present three brothers in the service of the Empire, has enlisted, making the fourth and complete number of his family in service. The only remaining one of his family is his mother, who will live alone in Halifax while her sons are doing their bit for Canada. Mr. Orton was third engineer on the icebreaker Horne, which was sent overseas by the Canadian government to Archangel, Russia, for the use of the Russian government. The crew returned to Canada by way of New York.

Mr. Orton said that the women of Russia certainly set an example to those of Canada, for they were doing even the menial things, in order to release the men, all of whom, from eighteen years of age upwards were in the army.

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