FOR WOMEN

RED CROSS.

(Dedicated to "Our Sisters" beyond compare).

Soft-footed she comes and as fresh as the merciful dawn.
Her presence is fragrant with healing; her deep starry eyes
Are fathomless pools of repose wherein loveliness vies
With the mystery of soothing, a wondrous and far-reaching balm,
From her cool hand falls softly like petals at even—some charm,
(Reminiscent of rosebuds and cradles, and mothers all-wise)
Breathes from her and round her; a radiance everywhere lies
On the pathway her footsteps have trodden; contentment and calm
Brood dreaming above the poor bodies that pain has undone,
Nor weariness halts her until the long day has been won.

Not the gifts that she scatters around her doth measure her soul,
For her mantle is mercy, her guerdon an infinite toll.
Jewelled sweetly with wisdom, her heart hears the whispering of wings
Like the dawn and as sure, she is crowned with white courage that sings.

—Rachel R. Todd.

BLACK FURS FAVORED.

A little smarter than a "sealskin" this year is an afternoon coat of black broadtail. Black is so fashionable in frocks and tailored suits just now that black peltry cannot but share in Madam Mode's favor. There are beautiful coats of broadtail with collar and cuffs of lynx, or of the new gray lynx, which is not at all like lynx in quality, but rather like shorn lamb, smooth and wooly and pale gray in color. A sport coat of gray lynx is pictured—rather expensive affair for all its simplicity.

There is no more practical fur coat than the one of black broadtail or Persian lamb. It is handsome enough for any occasion and may be worn with afternoon frocks on the street, or with dance frocks in the evening. It is never too elaborate for day wear, yet its pure elegance makes it quite suitable for any evening occasion.

A very stunning new coat of black baby lamb with muffler collar of Australian opossum has straight and simple lines and the collar is in the now-preferred muffler style—a straight strip that muffles the throat, rather than a convertible collar that may be turned up or down. And by the way, this muffler collar of gray opossum is lined with soft white ermine. The coat itself is lined with satin brocade in deep blue with gold splashes. A very new note is the velvet belt which passes through white metal sides; and the belt has a buckle of white metal and rhinestones. All fur coats are belted at a low waistline unless they are wrap-models, with dolman sleeves and a draped effect at the back.

TO COVER A DESSERT.

Have you ever made a dessert or sauce which had to be served cold and found that there was no room in the refrigerator and no ice to spare to cool it, and that it could not be placed on the window sill on account of dust?

To meet this situation and dispense with all worry, keep a square of cheese cloth in your cupboard drawer and two emproidery hoops. Place these over the pudding pan or bowl which can be put on the windowsill or shelf and no dust will get into your food, nor will moisture gather.

Should it be a meringue pie you want to cool quickly, set the pie plate on a small bowl and two tumblers or goblets on the side, then put the hoops with cheesecloth over the top resting on the glasses and the top of meringue will not be disturbed.

STYLES FOR TODAY.

A bridal costume shown at the Lucile opening was of white satin with corded corelet bodice, the full skirt scalloped onto a border of tulle.

Long petaled, limp flowers of chippings of broadcloth, duvetyn, velvet and Canton crepe are centred with wooden beads, jet coral and jade drops, and used for trimming on both bodices and skirts.

The new crinoline models are shown in taffetas with lace or net flounces and flowers and narrow ribbons for the debutante and for older women are black failles embroidered in silver thread.

Round-toed French-heeled slippers are gaining in vogue in New York.

White and colored angora embroidery with bugles is being seen again on very smart frocks.

An Atlantic City fashion letter comments on the popularity of all shades of honeydew, peach and apricot, especially in chiffons and crepes, and of the waning of the all black gown for restaurant wear.

New York reports that with the season's change of fashions, there is much change in the dressing of the hair, and many of the smart women are parting the hair and drawing it down over the ears without any curls, while at the back or high on top of the head are puffs, bands and curls.

Changed for the Worse.

"Ethel, can't you tell us the shape of the world?" asked the teacher encouragingly.

"Yessum; it's a pretty bad shape just now," replied the precocious child, who had heard her daddy say a few things at home.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample Box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

LADY BYNG JOINS STILL ANOTHER CLUB

Lady Byng has become the honorary head of still another Canadian woman's organization, the Federation des Femmes Canadiennes Francaises (the French-Canadian Women's Federation), says the Toronto Telegram. To one who takes no merely superficial interest in the organizations to which her name is given, Lady Byng's numerous new offices might make any woman aghast. For surely her Excellency will come to the conclusion of an Englishwoman visiting the Dominion during the war who said, "Canada seems a country largely inhabited by club women!"

"Not only is Lady Byng lending her name to the old-fashioned feminine organizations, but a new I. O. D. E. chapter is being formed in Brantford which her Excellency is allowing to be called the Lady Byng.

Its members are largely to be the womenfolk of the industrial establishments of that busy manufacturing city and they will be headed by a Scotchwoman, who is keen about an organization that stands for cementing all bonds between the Motherland and the Dominions.

Cochran Will Claim Marriage Is Illegal

First Husband of Polish Bride Never Divorced to be Contention in Suit.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Some of the details of the shattered romance of Alexander Smith Cochran, the wealthy New York yachtsman, and Mme. Ganna Walska, his Polish bride, have been secured by the New York Herald Bureau in advance of legal action, but from sources regarded as authentic.

It is still a matter of speculation in the American colony here whether Mme. Walska will institute an action before Mr. Cochran files papers. The decision seems to be in the hands of the lawyers—Samuel Untermyer in New York, acting for Mr. Cochrane, and Dudley Field Malone, Mme. Walska's attorney who has sailed for New York.

This much is known, however. It is Mr. Cochran's intention to challenge the legality of his marriage to the polish singer on the ground that she was never legally divorced from her first husband, Capt. Archadie d'Eingorn of the Russian army, that he was still alive at the time of her marriage to Mr. Cochran. Friends of Cochran have said that the Russian officer is alive yet.

Mme. Walska's second husband was Dr. Joseph Fraenkel, a prominent New York physician, whom she met and married in New York in 1915, while she was appearing as "Ma'mselle Nitouche" at the Century Theatre. He died in April, 1920.

The legal action between Mr. Cochran and his wife, however, will revolve around Mme. Walska's first marriage and subsequent separation from Captain d'Eingorn, to whom she was married in Poland when she was 17. Her argument, it is said, will be that she obtained an ecclesiastical divorce on the grounds of drunkenness in April, 1914, through the Synod of the Holy Russian Church. The New York Herald Bureau is advised, however, that no such grounds for a decree exist, that the only grounds that do exist for an ecclesiastical divorce in the Russian church are the same as the statutory grounds for divorce in New York state.

The story is that Mme. Walska, at the time of her first marriage was none other than plain Hannah Puaoz, member of an obscure and humble family of Sieldec. She is said to have one brother, Leon Puaoz. Captain d'Eingorn, instead of being a baron in his own right, is now said to have been "the descendant of a baron."

The Cochrans were married here in September, 1920, following a romantic courtship when both were eastbound passengers aboard the Cunarder Aquitania. In April of this year they separated. Mr. Cochran going to London and his wife to Dieppe, where she joined a party of which Harold McCormick of the Chicago Opera Company and his daughter also were members.

At about the time, the New York Herald bureau is informed, Mr. Cochran sent word to his wife that it was his intention to sell the home he fitted up at 14 Rue Lubec, and at the same time instructed her that she must not return there. Mme. Walska upon receipt of his message returned to Paris from Dieppe and took quarters at the Hotel Crillon. She then, the story goes, accompanied by a lawyer, forced an entrance to her former home. This action, it is said, is what determined Mr. Cochran to seek legal recourse.

It is affirmed here by Mr. Cochran's friends that even if it it shown that Capt. d'Eingorn was dead at the time of the marriage of Mr. Cochran and Mme. Walska, the New Yorker will nevertheless press his suit for divorce on other grounds.

A Tragedy.

At the intersection of two busy thoroughfares a pedestrian hesitated, giving every evidence of panic. From one direction a motor car was bearing down upon him; from another an auto truck was coming from behind; while a taxicab was speedily rushing toward him.

The unfortunate man gave one hopeless look forward. Directly above him a disabled aeroplane was in rapid descent.

It appeared, then, that there was for him but one resource. He was standing opon a manhole cover. Quickly lifting the lid he jumped into the hole and—was run over by a subway train.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

FILLING FOR SANDWICHES.

Sweet Sandwich

These are exceptionally good when jams, fruit butters and jellies are low. Take all the small pieces of stale bread and dry them in the oven; then put through food chopper or place on bakeboard and roll until fine; then put the crumbs in bowl and add syrup enough to make a thick jam; a little salt to take away the flat taste; a few nuts put through food chopper with the bread makes a very pleasant change. This makes a dandy sweet sandwich for the hungry school boy or girl.

Schoolday Sandwiches.

½ cup strained honey.
½ cup shelled peanuts or walnuts.
¼ teaspoon salt.
Day-old bran bread.

Put the nuts through food chopper (fine knife); add the nuts and salt to honey; mix thoroughly. Cut bread thinly and spread with the honey and nut mixture. This makes a delicious sweet sandwich, with lots of food value.

P. S.— If it is too stiff to spread, add a little lemon or orange juice. This sandwich takes the place of cake in the school luncheon box or basket.

Turns To Ministry, His Bride A Suicide

Husband Believes Wife's Death in Lake Was Divine Call to Him.

Washington, Mass., Sept. 29.—John Dunster Kettelle, Harvard graduate, whose Radcliffe bride of four days disappeared on September 13, and whose body was found on September 22 in Lake Mashapaug, Conn., is to devote his life to religion.

Kettelle, always of a religious leaning, said today the death of his wife was the final link in a chain of circumstances which brought about his decision to become a minister. He will enter Andover Theological Seminary tomorrow to study and forget. His belief is the Congregational religion.

"Several things in my life," he said, "have combined to make me decide to study for the ministry. The final decision came after Mrs. Kettelle had gone. It seemed like a call. If it had not happened I should not have made this decision. I expect to earn enough to support myself while studying."

Medical Examiner George Burgess Magrath of Boston, noted pathologist, following a visit to Stafford Springs, where he was in conference with the medical authorities, told members of the Kettelle family his opinion coincided with that of the Connecticut authorities in believing Mrs. Kettelle died of suicide.

Dr. Magrath agreed with the authorities that the physical condition of Mrs. Kettelle undoubtedly had made her melancholy and caused her to take her life. The facts established by the medical examination explained the matter thoroughly and satisfactorily, he said.

The explanation was a complete surprise to the husband, who said he had not thought of his wife's condition as being such as to produce any mental disturbance. He recalled that she said she felt tired and was going to lie down. He doubted, however, that she realized what it was that was urging her on to self-destruction, as he had taken no account of her physical condition.

The whole thing is clear to me now," he said. "I do not believe she realized what she was doing or meant to take her life. It must have been an impulse which in her condition she was not able to resist. She had heard the deepest part in the lake was about the spot where the body was found.

"When I got back to the cottage and did not find her lying down upstairs, I called her again and again. I don't understand how anybody can say there were no shouts that afternoon or that Earl, the caretaker, was within 100 yards of the cottage and heard nothing. I shouted her name many times And after I had come back with the empty boat I shouted for Earl, but got no reply. He came up to the cottage when I was telephoning.

"I don't think it was my wife's condition alone which caused her act. She was a high strung, nervous girl. Everything together made her do as she did. When I realized, as I did, that she was gone, I felt that she was dead and I felt there was nothing more for me to live for. But I realized that one must keep on living just the same. Otherwise I wouldn't have cared."

Americans Barred By The French

French police officials at all ports as well as at Paris railway stations today began the enforcement of a new order designed to prevent the landing of American citizens who have failed to get a French consular vise of their passports. At the Gare St. Lazare the passports of two Americans were confiscated temporarily and they were ordered to return to London on the first train tomorrow. Several others are reported to have been turned back at Boulogne and Calais.

The French declare that the most rigid supervision is to be exercised henceforth unless the American government decides to abolish its passport restrictions the same as Belgium and Great Britain.

Rely on Cuticura To Clear Away Skin Troubles

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. each. Sold everywhere. Cuticura Dept. 2, Lennox, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

IRELAND GIVES IMPRESSION OF BEING UNDERFED

Correspondent Tells of What He Saw and Heard in Trip Across Country.

Limerick, Sept. 27.—I have travelled today 140 miles from Dublin right across Ireland and have just reached Limerick. We have passed through the great central country of Tipperary. I undertook the journey in order to form an estimate of the present condition of Ireland under the truce and to judge the effects of warfare upon the spirit and energy of the Irish people. The travelling has been extraordinarily difficult. A great strike has kept us off the railways and the roads are still scarred with trenches, some of them only half filled in, culverts were still broken, and it was necessary to drive with great caution. The county authorities have ceased all road repair, so that altogether the result is a most bumpy progress.

A great paralysis and desolation lies over the centre of Ireland. It is paralysis of the spirit. Agriculture is busy enough and we met great herds of cattle coming up to Dublin for the English market, but the people give one the impression of being underfed, and deeply depressed by these long strikes. The old cheerful heartiness of the Irish peasant has quite deserted him. Suspicion broods over the land like a great thundercloud. One sees frightened faces in every doorway as one passes.

The truce is well kept, but one hears complaints. At Thurles, for instance, the people complain that the police were carrying arms which is supposed to be forbidden under the truce. Similarly at Dublin I had many complaints of truce-breaking on the part of the Sinn Fein. In so large a country there must be occasional lapses, but taken as a whole, the truce prevails. This in itself is little short of a miracle, but fear restrains all enterprise and private energy is diverted from its proper channels.

The public authorities have quarrelled with Dublin Castle over the payment of damages for injuries to propery and as a retort they have refused to spend money on public services. The result is no new housing is taking place and the people are shockingly overcrowded. In addition to the gross neglect of the roads, even the sanitary services are not carried out. The towns are dirty and the ill-tended schools, of course, are as bad as ever. But the local authorities have no control over the schools in Ireland.

Gravely Demoralized.

At Thurles I had the privilege of being taken to visit the Archbishop of Cassel, a very remarkable and enlightened prelate. I put to him several rather searching questions about the condition of his arch-diocese, a very large area of the west which he had just been visiting and where the people were very gravely demoralized by guerilla warfare. I was even told at Dublin that such was the case and the houses at Thurles are still pock-marked with bullet holes, bearing witness today to the bitterness of the strife in that area. Murders and reprisals have been frequent throughout this district.

The Archbishop contended the morale of the people had been little affected. He told me they had never come to mass in such great numbers, and he assured me they never came to mass if they were conscious of great guilt. I do not expect my Protestant friends to believe that, but those who knew Ireland will appreciate it significance. The Archbishop explained it by saying the people were profoundly convinced that all the actions of this civil strife were the actions of war. I demurred at this and even tried to suggest it was undeniable that it was a crime to kill without wearing a uniform. To this he replied that since the wearing of a uniform was itself an offence punishable by death, the people have considered the absence of uniforms justifiable. He added that many of the worst reprisals in Thurles have been committed by policemen who were not wearing uniforms. I do not endorse this, but simply report this defence. It is necessary to discuss these questions because they will play a great part in forming public opinion, and threaten even to decide the questions of war or peace.

While in Dublin I saw a great many gallant soldiers, and I cannot exaggerate the bitterness which I found prevailing among them, bitterness that is dangerous to the future well-being of this country. That bitterness arises from the memories of murdered comrades and broken laws of war; so I give the other side.

The Archbishop of Cassel was a distinguished member of the Irish Convention, and he interested me by saying he attributed the passion for an Irish republic largely to the breakdown of the Irish Convention. He complained that the Ulster members encouraged a hope of compromise by coming to the convention, but that during its proceedings they refused at any time to give way on any point. That action, he said, precipitated the revolution. But I find among the generality of the Irish people in this part of the world a conviction that the Irish republican movement dates from the time of the executions after the revolution of 1916.

AUTUMN.

Before there was a world like this
I guess we had a lot to miss—
Like April, with its beauty worm
In roses of the risen morn,
And June and August and July,
And beauty's laughter and her sigh,
The song of birds, the children's spell
Of love, and that invisible
Emotion that the spirit feels
When Autumn in the valley kneels.

Pithy Sayings.

A little pin prick often results in blood poison. Beware of getting stuck on yourself.

Legislation On Tariff Revision In States Not Likely

Expected That Bill for Relief of Railroads Will be Pushed.

Washington, Sept. 29.—It was made plain from what was said at the White House today that President Harding and his advisers do not expect any general tariff revision legislation by Congress during the present session. How long the session will last is problematical, but it is assumed that it will continue until regular constitutional session in December.

President Harding intends to address Congress at the first suitable opportunity, with the intention of urging that attention be given to the bill for the relief of the railroads and the bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt means for funding the foreign debt. It is evident that these and other measures are regarded by the President and his advisers as more important than the pending general tariff revision bill. From all appearances there does not seem to be any warmth of feeling in the Administration circle in favor of tariff legislation. In the absence of any authoritative information, all surface indications go to show that the Administration is of the opinion that tariff legislation at this time would be a detriment instead of a help to the nation. But nobody in high position is willing to admit that the Administration has any such thought in mind.

There is no doubt that the Administration has been deeply impressed by the economic chaos of Europe, and is anxious to do nothing that would accentuate the deplorable conditions there. While nobody, in a position to speak for the President, has undertaken to explain his attitude, it is a fact that many of those of the inner Administration circle have little sympathy with the effort to push tariff revision at this time. The general argument against tariff legislation, that has been cited frequently, still holds good among them, this argument being that if a high tariff wall is erected by America against the rest of the world, the nations that are struggling to recover from the devastating effects of war will be unable to find a market for their products, and will suffer accordingly. The second stage of such a policy, it is held, would be that Europe would have little money wherewith to purchase American products, and by the same token Allied nations would be without means of paying back any of the money they borrowed from the United States during the world war.

THIS **is the real Green Tea**

The rich yet delicate flavour of the perfectly prepared 'green' leaf will always be found in the sealed Salada packet.

N. Y. Central To Sell Stock To Workers

Railroad Will Buy Shares and Allow Employees to Settle in Monthly Payments.

The New York Central Railroad Company, following the example set by the United States Steel Corporation General Electric Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and several other corporations, has announced a plan whereby employees may purchase shares of the road's capital stock and pay for it in monthly instalments, the company arranging for the funds required to purchase and carry the stock. The plan was approved at the lost meeting of the board of directors. In brief the plan follows:

Stock may be paid for in twenty-four monthly instalments. Each instalment will be deducted from the payroll the first half of each month. Each employee may buy from one to fifteen shares. Annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be charged on the money loaned, but the dividends on the shares bought will be credited to the buyer. Purchases are entirely voluntary.

In a circular to employees the purpose of the company in establishing the plan is described as a means to provide a convenient means by which an employee, if he so desires, may, through the investment of a part of his earnings become a stockholder in the company. The company, the letter says, desires it to be clearly understood, however, that whether or not an employee chooses to become a stockholder his status as an employee will not be affected in any manner. As all the stock issued is in the hand of the public the company itself has none for sale, and will arrange for the purchase in the open market of the stock ordered under the plan.

TIME CHANGES ON C. N. R. LINES OCT. 2ND.

Not Much Change in the Local Train Service

Changes in train service on Canadian National Lines effective October 2nd, do not greatly affect the trains in and out of Union Station. No. 19 will arrive at 1.30 p. m., instead of 1.35 p m., and No. 13 will be due at 5.35 p. m., instead of 5.25 p. m.

Train No. 14 will leave at 1.40 p. m., instead of 1.15 p. m., and will connect at Moncton with No. 4, Ocean Limited.

The afternoon connections for Prince Edward Island will be made by changing to the Ocean Limited at Moncton, and from Sackville by taking train No. 40 leaving for Tormentine at 6.25 p. m. The morning train connection for Prince Edward Island will be by No. 18 as usual. There will be no change in the P. E. I. service until October 29th, the steamer continuing to make two round trips daily (except Sunday) until then.

No. 10, the night express for Halifax, will leave St. John at 11.00 p. m. instead of 11.25 p. m.

There is no change in the service on the Valley Railway, nor in the through service to Quebec via Fredericton and McGivney.

The cafe parlor car now running between St. John and Cape Tormentine on trains No. 14 and 40 and trains No. 39 and 13, will be between St. John and Moncton, east-bound on train No. 14 and returning on train No. 17. This is the same arrangement as last year.

Citizens and Voters of New Brunswick:

Do not let the liquor men deceive you. It is the same old bunch with a new name, and it is the same old business.

A great British statesman said: "Give me a sober people and I will provide the revenue for the nation."

Lloyd George says: "The greatest enemy that Great Britain has is drink."

These men know the facts. They know from actual experience what destruction the liquor business has wrought.

On October 10 Vote "Yes"

and help to make New Brunswick a soberer province.

Issued by New Brunswick Temperance Alliance

TH

YANKEES TRIMM WON AMERICA

Cleveland Lost to Chicag and the Giants Lost t als and Americans Op Next Wednesday.

Special to The Standard.

New York, October 2—With Yankees trimming Boston on S day by a score of seven to six, the White Sox walloping Clev seven to four the Yanks capture American League pennant for 192 the Giants won the National Le pennant the two New York teams now play off for the World's c pionship and all games will be pl on the Polo grounds. On Satu Brooklyn trimmed the New Giants seven to four but it did worry manager John McGraw a had the flag won some days ago nearest competing team, Pittsb defeated St. Louis four to three ing their percentage a little hi but they were out of the race week.

The fans are now getting read the World's series which opens Wednesday. It has been a great ball season and the fight for honors in both National and Ame Leagues has proved most exc right up to the finish.

The Receipts

If the Giants and Yanks pla capacity crowds on players pay of world's series—First five de Players will divide total pool of $245,430, sixty per cent to win club and forty per cent to loser.

This estimate is based on the of 1200 boxes at $6 fifteen and reserved seats at $5; nine and unreserved seats at $3 twelve thousand bleachers at $1

As each club has 25 eligible cluding coaches, winners woul ceive about $5,890 each and l about $3,920.

The greatest individual win share to date was that received b Reds for the phoney world's seri 1919, $5,207.11. The White Sox year received greatest individua ers shares $3,254.36 each.

Many Visitors.

Thomas W. Hayselden of Seat reported to have arrived at the McAlpin tonight to see the first York intracity world's series. selden said he had never miss world's series yet. Other far points remote from New York wired asked for hotel reservation eral being on the way from citi Texas.

The Costumes

Both the Giants and Yanks w "on road" theoretically during world's series.

On Wednesday the Gants wi "at home" occupying their own and playing in their home unifor white, while the Yanks will hol in the visitors dugout and play in travelling suits. On the second da positions and uniforms will be re ed and thus they will contin switch from home bench to the ger's dugout, and from white to suits day by day until it's all ov

In Other Years.

It's 15 years since the White hitless wonders of 1906 defeate Cubs four games to two in onl vious intracity world's series chance and his great Cub ma succumbed to fielder Jones an White Sox by losing two gam succession after each club had two. This series drew a gate of $106,500, considered a stupe

Miller Huggins Manager of Ya

Brought Team Through Pennant in Spite of O sition Within His Club

Special to The Standard.

New York, Oct. 2.—Miller Hu manager of the Yanks, brough team through to the pennant in of the opposition within his cl most as strong as that offered b Indians. There was a time durin summer campaign when Hu suffering from painful illness a lost his job. The Yanks under management of Roger Peckin had won nine straight games some of the players wanted Hu dropped because, they said, he a smart baseball man. Howev Huggins had been John McGraw would have licked or fired so the famous young men to who now gives all credit for the wi of pennant. Huggins is a re little fellow off the field, not a mixer, and not of a dominant or ing personality.

Huggins' pitchers all have bee ing well during the last two wee the pennant campaign, and see be in unusually good shape ju the world's series impends. Mays pitched Saturday and bea Athletics. Bob Shawkey p Thursday in Philadelphia, and on Sunday against the Red S Polo grounds, winning both g Sunday's score was 7 to 6 and were playing a burlesque ball at that, not running out a hi throwing the ball about the field playful fashion. Waite Hoyt, se ed Kid Pitcher, won one game important series with the Indian then went into another game to Seven innings. He was relieve the second game but might have had he been permitted to stay. ever, Hoyt used to be with the and Huggins may therefore that he cannot be safely used