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WILCOX'S Month-End Specials

For the Balance of October We Will
Sell Men's, Women's and Children's
Clothing of All Kinds At Less Than
Today's Wholesale Prices.

You might ask yourself why we are doing this?
We can very easily answer this question for you. Our
reason is that we are overstocked in almost all lines, try-
ing to keep ahead of the advanced prices, so as to be
able to sell you goods at prices you cannot equal; and
another reason is that we need your cash. It's cash that
counts today, especially when you are buying goods on
cash basis.

HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR
MANY BARGAINS:

- LADIES' DEPARTMENT**
- Ladies' Brush Wool Sweaters . . . from \$4.25 to \$9.50
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Pull-Over Sweaters Only \$7.25
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Silk Hose, all colors. Prices from 50c. to \$2.75
 - Ladies' Cashmere Hose from 45c. to 75c.
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Whitewear of all kinds at special cut prices.
 - Silk Corset Covers, worth 85c. for 69c.
 - Girls' Serge Dresses from \$6.50 to \$14.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Plush Coats with Fur Collar \$38.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Coats from \$20.00 to \$50.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Plush Coats from \$32.00 to \$60.00
 - Ladies' Suits from \$16.00 to \$45.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Dresses in Serge and Silk from \$12.00 to \$30
Less ten per cent.
 - Girls' Coats from \$6.50 to \$14.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Bathrobes from \$1.75 to \$6.50
Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Black and White Check Skirts only \$2.98
 - Ladies' Good Working Skirts only \$2.98
 - Ladies' Corduroy Skirts only \$4.98
 - Ladies' Tweed Skirts, worth \$4.25 for \$3.48
 - Ladies' Shirtwaists, all the newest fall styles at prices
from \$1.50 to \$9.50. Less ten per cent.
 - Ladies' Corsets, from 75c. to \$4.50. Special prices.

- MEN'S DEPARTMENT**
- Men's Suits from \$13.00 to \$33.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Men's Overcoats from \$12.00 to \$38.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Boys' Suits from \$6.50 to \$15.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Boys' Overcoats and Reefers from \$6.50 to \$18.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Boys' Mackinaws, to fit from five to sixteen years
from \$6.50 to \$8.50
Less ten per cent.
 - Men's Reefers in Heavy All Wool Frieze
from \$12.00 to \$15.00
Less ten per cent.
 - Men's Heavy Grey Sox only 29c. and 39c.
 - Men's Heavy Grey Sweaters, only \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.49
All at last season's prices.
 - Stanfield's Underwear, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$3.
 - Men's Sweater Coats, worth \$4.25 for \$3.75
 - Men's Grey and Red Sweater Coats for \$3.29
Worth \$3.75.
 - Men's Heavy Wool Sox, worth 50c. for 40c.
 - Men's Fleece-Lined Work Shirts for \$1.29
Worth \$1.50.
 - Men's Police Braces, worth 50c. for 45c.
 - Men's Blue Striped Overalls, worth \$2.25 for \$1.75
 - Men's Black Overalls and Jumpers for \$1.75
 - Peabody's Leather Work Gloves for 98c.
 - Men's Cotton Work Shirts for 60c.
 - Men's Black Ribbed Wool Hose for 35c.
 - Men's \$1.25 Dress Shirts for \$1.00
 - Men's \$1.50 Dress Shirts for \$1.25
 - Men's \$2.00 Dress Shirts for \$1.69
 - Men's Pants from \$2.25 to \$6.50
At Special Prices.
 - Men's Wool Hose—Just what you want for the boy at
the front. only 59c., 69c., 75c.

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT
WILCOX'S
Corner Charlotte and Union

TO ASK PRES. WILSON TO RECOGNIZE POLAND

Paderewski Reveals Hun
Scheme of Rehabilitation by
Exploiting Russia.

Germany's far-reaching after-the-war plans to monopolize the industry were presented in a speech at New York, Saturday, delivered by I. J. Paderewski at a luncheon given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski by the National Civic Federation for the purpose of discussing what America could give the Poles. As a result of the meeting a committee was appointed to draft a petition to be presented to President Wilson asking for the recognition by the United States of the Polish nation and for a creation of this country of a Polish regiment to be sent to fight on the Eastern front.

Should Germany be allowed to retain her present holdings in Russia and Poland, despite a military defeat on the Western front, Mr. Paderewski declared she could in a few years rehabilitate herself and again prepare for future wars. He said that Germany's vast riches and unlimited raw products of Russia, and by employing cheap Indian and Chinese coolies would be able to block other nations could not compete, Germany, said Mr. Paderewski, could eliminate all other competitors in the world and pass on the whole industry of the United States to block Germany's carefully made plans and to secure the future peace of the world, it is essential, said Mr. Paderewski, that the Allies at the peace table set up a free and independent Polish nation.

James M. Beck, who presided, said the interposition between Germany and Russia of the barrier of a strong nation of thirty-four million Poles, might mean more for the peace of the world than any other factor. Mr. Beck demanded that the American Government give to the Polish people, as represented by their informal National Council, the same recognition which has been given to the Czechs and Slovaks. Judge Charles Mayer advocated that the Allies support the organization of a great Polish army in Russia, where, according to Judge Mayer, there are already 400,000 trained and unarmed Poles who are ready to fight. Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, discussed the recent Polish convention in America and charged Prof. John Dewey and Dr. Irwin Edman, his associate at Columbia University, with representing the Polish movement and thereby abetting Germany's interests in trying to prevent the formation of a solid Polish political front.

Poland the Keystone of World Security

"Napoleon once said that he who holds Antwerp will be pointing a pistol at England's heart," said Mr. Paderewski. "That is true. However serious may be such a situation, the menace of Germany's holding of the entire Polish territory would be a much more injurious to humanity, to the world at large, than her possession of Antwerp."

"If you are going to allow any compromise to be made at the end of the war, if there is to be concluded a peace which will not clear the situation, which will not establish freedom and justice in Europe, all your sacrifices in man-power will have been in vain. You know perfectly well that Germany did not start this war for glory alone. For her this war is a war for raw material, cheap labor and thereby abetting Germany's interests in trying to prevent the formation of a solid Polish political front."

"Germany has no raw materials. Her natural resources are meagre, limited and yet she has been a great manufacturing and commercial country. Everything in the form of raw materials she drew from other countries, and chiefly from America—iron, copper, timber, cotton, oil, foodstuffs. If Germany is permitted to retain what she has succeeded in stealing from the mass of anarchy and corruption in Russia, she will have not only the Ukraine, the virgin forests of Northern Russia, the oil fields of Baku, the cotton fields of Turkestan, the untouched riches of the Ural, platinum, gold, silver, copper, tin, tungsten and unlimited quantities of coal, but the ways to China and India, the largest human reservoirs, will be open to her, and within a few years if there is no intervention, no interference, no resistance on the eastern front, Germany will have millions and millions of Indian and Chinese coolies, happy to work for 30 cents a day, thus enabling her to produce everything possible for the world's requirements. She will have a national industry of her own which will be a great industry. She will produce everything without having to pay anything to anyone. And with that industry, the United States will not be able to compete on account of our wages, ten, 20, 30 times more than what she will pay to those Indian and Chinese coolies. You see what it will mean to your own country if Germany is allowed to retain what she already calls here. The reconstruction of that nation will mean the readjustment of the needed balance of power of Europe it may mean more for the peace of the world than any other factor. A reconstruction of the Jugo-Slav people will bar Prussia's advance to the East by way of the Mediterranean, and if we can also stop the insidious approach of Prussia to Russia, by interposing a powerful state like Poland, it will do much to solve the practical side of the peace problem. In the West the great democratic nations can always guard the land of the setting sun. It is the East and the Southeast that are of enormous importance—this bridge-way to India, the safeguarding of which the Jugo-Slav nation and Poland would go far to ensure."

Mr. Beck declared that every reason for the recognition by the American government of the Czech-Slovak movement applies to the Poles. "Poland from the very beginning of this struggle aligned its people with the Allies. You have heard that in Poland thirty thousand young men were hanged for refusing to enlist with the Germans. Poland is now ready to put an army into the field. It is the least that our government can do, in my judgment, to give to the Polish people, as represented by their informal National Council, that same recognition that has already been given to the Czechs and Slovaks."

Judge Charles Mayer told of the struggles of the Poles to raise an effective national army in Russia and urged the financial and military support of the Allies to the organization of the Polish people, and fully aware

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported
With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST
SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful
Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power
To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported. Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that the epidemic will probably spread all over the country in six weeks.

Practically every ship which touches shore from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene." Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives." This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies the blood. It stimulates the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure and kidneys to keep the bowels and kidneys in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c. a box, \$ for \$2.50, trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

of a Polish army as necessary to the restoration of an eastern front. The movement toward the formation of a Polish army was started by the Polish supreme military committee in June, 1917, according to Judge Mayer and despite the strongest opposition of German interests in Russia and the lack of support by the Kerensky government, the Polish army was formed in a corps of about 80,000 under the leadership of Gen. Dowbor-Muscicki. Two other forces were formed, one in Poland under Gen. Michaelis and another in Bessarabia under Gen. Stankiewicz. Polish soldiers scattered in various regiments through European and Asiatic Russia, partially armed and unarmed, were prepared to join their national army at the first opportunity. At the end of 1917 the Polish military organization outside over 200,000 soldiers. Gen. Muscicki's army was betrayed to the Germans by the Bolsheviks and was surrounded and forced to surrender and disarm. Part of the force under Gen. Michaelis and Gen. Stankiewicz retreated to the East where they are now fighting the Bolsheviks, side by side with the Czech-Slovaks.

"The Polish element in Russia is of the greatest importance to the Allies because of its numerical force and fighting spirit," declared Judge Mayer. "The organization of a Polish army in Russia is comparatively easy and should not be neglected. The Poles are anti-German, and realize there can be no independent Poland without an absolute Allied victory. From the Polish point of view, the organization of a Polish army in Russia is an absolute necessity, not only for the restoration of an eastern front, but for the purpose of saving the Polish masses now in Russia from starvation and demoralization."

The Poles once said dearly for the experiment of forming an army with the financial and military support of the Allies. "This support is essential to the cause, and I believe the Poles are certain of getting it. The last news from Harbin is best proof of it."

Judge Mayer said that in response to a cablegram sent about a month ago by Mr. Paderewski to the Poles in Siberia, urging them to begin preliminary activities, the Poles immediately began to organize an army and offered to co-operate with the Allies in operating the Siberian railway, which is of vital importance to the conduct of military operations. "The Poles form a big percentage of the railway employees in Siberia," concluded Judge Mayer, "and the presence of a Polish army will raise their spirit by giving them the certainty that they are working for and serving their motherland. The support of the Allies is merely a financial and military problem—that of giving the Poles the essential means of organizing and arming a Polish national army."

The recent Polish convention in Detroit, comprising about a thousand delegates from all the Polish centres in the United States, was declared by Mr. Easley to be a "powerful stroke against the Tautonic propaganda." Mr. Easley characterized the misrepresentation of the Polish movement, both in America and abroad, and the attacks made upon the Polish leaders here, as efforts helpful to the German cause.

"Mindful of her precarious hold upon the Polish people, and fully aware

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL SESSION

Meeting Held on Permission
of Health Authorities—
Wooden Shipbuilding—
Communications Received
and Dealt With.

By permission of the health authorities the council of the Board of Trade met yesterday morning and considered several matters of interest.

A communication was read from the Quebec Board of Trade, asking the St. John Board to join with them in sending a delegation to the western provinces for the purpose of impressing on the grain growers the advantages of the eastern ports for the shipment of overseas grain and to support the project of T. M. Kirkwood, who suggested the building of thirty wooden ships of 5,000 tons capacity for the grain carrying trade. No action was taken as the council felt the time was inopportune for any move of this kind at present, in view of the government's shipbuilding policy.

The Maritime branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association wrote calling attention to the Maritime conference to be held in Amherst on December 11, and asking the board to send delegates. No action was taken pending further information, which will be obtained. A resolution from the same body referring to fire waste was referred to the insurance committee. F. A. Dykeman, chairman.

A communication from Capt. A. V. Sefertovich, Royal Consul for Serbia, in connection with the Serbian relief fund, was referred to the mayor.

A letter from the Winnipeg Board of Trade, asking the St. John Board to join with them in recommending changes in the Canada Food Board, so that each province should have a representative, was referred to the president and secretary.

T. H. Sommerville wrote that the business profit tax expired shortly and suggested that some changes might be necessary in the new tax. This was referred to a committee composed of J. M. Christie, E. A. Schofield and F. W. Daniel.

Commissioner Fisher's communication with reference to the paving was referred to the civic committee.

**W. E. JARDINE IS NEW
B. OF N. S. MANAGER**

Goos to Moncton to Succeed
Mr. MacQuarrie, Transferred
to Woodstock.

Following out instructions given to the Boy Scouts by the Victory Loan Committee, certain sections of the city were again covered by the distribution of booklets yesterday. The Scouts did their work well, but unfortunately after the distribution of the booklets situated in the area of the city between Sydney and Courtenay Bay, mischievous boys followed them at some distance, unknown to the Scouts, and having obtained a large number of the booklets from the doors, threw them into certain doorways, in a bulk, with the result that some people received as many as twenty-five booklets. Not being in possession of the facts, complaints were made that the Scouts were most careless, but the above explanation as to the disgraceful conduct of stupid boys with no sense else to do, shows that the Boy Scouts are not in any way to blame, but on the contrary deserve the greatest praise for the splendid assistance they have and are giving the Victory Loan Committee.

U. S. WAR LOANS \$180,020,000.

Washington, Oct. 25.—With the addition of a \$180,000,000 established by the treasury today for Belgium that nation's total loans from the United States now amount to \$180,020,000.

of the importance of holding Poland in order to carry out her plans to exploit Russia and the far east, Germany, from the time we entered the war, has sought to frustrate and undermine the movement for a free Poland," said Mr. Easley. "German agents pictured the Poles as anarchistic and unable to govern themselves. They began this misrepresentation of a noble people after the first partition of Poland, more than 140 years ago. The amazing thing is that in their recent efforts to chill American sympathy with the aspirations of the Poles, they have been abetted and aided by American educators."

**Few Drops on a
Corn or Callus**

Instantly stops pain and they
lift right off with fingers.

Thin tiny bottle holds the wonders of wonder. It contains an almost magical drug called frezone. It is a compound made from ether.

Apply a few drops of this frezone upon a tender, aching corn or a hardened callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus shriveled and loose that you just lift it off with the fingers. It doesn't hurt one particle.

You feel no pain or soreness when applying frezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin.

Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of frezone. This will cost but a few cents but will positively rid you of your suffering feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, or the tough calluses on bottom of feet.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle on the dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

CHOICE

If you are wearing the long-pointed "English" last we can show you a big selection, but if you have never liked this style, or have tired of wearing it, we have a large range of lasts both in the medium straight last or with wider toes. Carried in the lighter weights or with damp-proof soles, for the man who does not wish to wear rubbers.



Waterproof Boots, black or tan, leather and cloth linings, variety of lasts \$7.00 to \$12.00

Recede "English" Toe Lasts, black, mahogany and brown, leather or Neolin soles, . . . \$6.00 to \$12.00

Good Comfortable Boots—"Dr. Reed's Cushion Sole"—for middle-aged men, very easy \$12.00

A similar style, not as fine quality, but good value for \$7.00.

"The Home of Reliable Footwear."

Waterbury & Rising, Limited
61 King St. 212 Union St. 677 Main St.

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Hot Blasts, Oaks, Globe Heaters
Our Prices Are Right
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Come in and Let Us Show You
HIRAM WEBB & SON, Electrical Contractors
91 Germain Street, St. John, N. B. Phones M. 1595-11 M. 2579-11

NEW ENGLISH CLOTHS Just Received Direct.

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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.
To Mrs. R. D. BAMBRECK:
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.
Dear Mother:—
I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.

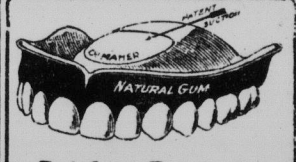
Have you any patriotic drug gists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son,
Ron.

Manufactured by the
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

HER LENGTHY LASHES.
To settle a bet between Tom Moore and Charles Giblin, her director, Madeline Normand submitted to a test at the Goldwyn Studios the other day. It involved her eyelashes. Abnormally long, they are the wonder of all who see them. But nobody knew their length. So the vivacious Normand opened wide her brown eyes while someone measured the lacy lashes. They were found to be just five-eighths of an inch long.

C. N. R. DIRECTORS REELECTED.
Toronto, Oct. 25.—Following a meeting of the board of directors of the C. N. R. today the annual meeting of the shareholders was held, at which the previous directors were re-elected.



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