

**\$15,000**  
**TOWN OF BLACK LAKE**  
5 p.c. Bonds, Due 1938  
**To Yield 5 3-4 p.c.**  
**J. M. ROBINSON & SONS**  
Bankers, St. John, N. B.

**ITS IS FINE FOR**  
**KIDNEYS, QUIT MEAT**  
With the Kidneys at Once When  
Back Hurts or Bladder  
Bothers

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which clogs the kidney pores so they are unable to filter or strain only part of a waste and poisons from the blood, "you get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver troubles, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys. The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, get about your kidneys of J. M. Robinson & Sons. In a glass of water before breakfast a few days and your kidneys will be in fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders. J. M. Robinson & Sons is inexpensive and cannot hurt. It makes a delightful effervescent thirst-water drink which all regular meat eaters should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

**PORT OF LONDON**  
**NEVER SO BUSY**  
Much Wheat Intended for  
Germany and Austria Adds  
to the Congestion.

London, Sept. 21.—The port of London affords a striking example of the effect of sea power in war. It is now congested with imports including an immense quantity of wheat intended for the enemy's countries which has been diverted by the fleet so that the suction pipes used in unloading the wheat are overtaxed by the supply. All recorded cargoes of the general business of the port have been surpassed in fresh arrivals, and the docks are being built at Tilbury. While Hamburg is quite idle, the enemy's cargoes diverted to London already total 216,000 tons.

**THE CHEYENNE INDIANS**  
**TROUBLE GETTING THROUGH**  
Redmen Were in Austria With a Circus  
When War Broke Out

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
London, Sept. 4.—The asserted company which presents itself at the headquarters of the American Residents' Relief Committee resembles a congress of Hindus and Arabs are among those who show papers proving themselves citizens of the United States and who are trying to get home.

The first rush of applicants for aid was made up chiefly of tourists, but later began the stream of Americans who had resided in Europe for some time and were employed in the various countries affected by the war. Many negroes who had been engaged as musicians and entertainers were instantly thrown out of work and sought the help of the American government. Actors, circus performers, vaudeville artists and sorts of entertainers found themselves in a similar plight. Chief Lewis Deer of the Cheyenne Indians and his company of braves, who were delighting Austrian crowds with their reproductions of Custer's Last Stand, came to grief at Linz, where the circus with which they were engaged was forced to disband, and after several weeks of interviews with German and Austrian officials, who were suspicious of the redskins, they finally made their way to London with tales of hardships which rival the stories of pioneer days in Wyoming. Only by putting on their feathers and war paint were the Indians able to establish their identity thoroughly and make their way through the war zone. In ordinary clothing they had nothing but trouble and merely progressed from one jail or compound to another. But buckskin suits decorated with beads and crowns of turkey feathers stamped them as real Americans and speeded their passage.

**BRITISH BUSINESS STABILITY**  
(Mail and Empire.)  
A business man who is back in Toronto after a month's visit in England, says that commercial enterprise there is more indifferent to the war than it is here. Though there are some dislocations of their business, the British manufacturers and traders manifestly determined to make the best of it, and with characteristic steadiness went about their daily affairs much as the British troops in the field are going about their marching and fighting. Some corroboration of this is given by the statistics of unemployment in the trades unions. These have shown a very small increase of the idle, varying from two to about eight per cent. Now that foreign trade is no longer in dread of German cruisers, the strong measures taken by the British government to afford facilities for dis-

## The European War And Its Effect Upon Canada

(By Louis S. Davis.)  
Mr. Davis is the western representative for H. E. Davis & Company, of Montreal, and is at present traveling through the country. He was formerly a borough councillor in London, England, and a member of the editorial staff of the London Financial News.

When war was declared on August 4th the people in this country were panic-stricken. Symptoms of what could be described as an acute attack of economic neurasthenia fastened on to the people to such an extent, that business for the time being was forgotten. And darkness was upon the face of the earth.

Economic ills like many physical ailments are more or less the result of imagination, the chief function of which is crossing bridges before they are reached. This, in substance, is what happened before, namely, Canada's salvation for the time being was forgotten. And darkness was upon the face of the earth.

Several weeks have passed and common sense has reassured itself. These ill effects are now wearing off and are being gradually replaced by a wave of optimism which is sweeping the country and embedding itself in the hearts of the people. They have decided to surrender to neither panic nor to premature jubilation, and are now looking after their business more composedly and more cheerfully. They can now see in this war something they could not see before, namely, Canada's salvation for the war must bring an almost immediate benefit to this country from coast to coast.

In the early days of the outbreak of hostilities, many people held the mistaken idea that business could not possibly improve until the war was over. This opinion was as childish as it was illogical. For the sake of argument, let us suppose the war will last for ten years. Are we to sit down, take it easy and perhaps starve in the meantime? The answer is obvious.

Let us see why we shall not have to wait for prosperity until the war is over, and where the immediate benefits come in. As a result of the war, we know that the farmers will be getting higher prices for their crops, 75 per cent of Canada's population lives in the large towns. This means that in proportion to the population too few are working on the land. Now that there is such an excellent chance for making money, "Back to the land" cry will be enthusiastically taken up, and this will do much to solve unemployment and deplete the towns of their surplus population.

Few will dispute the fact that throughout Western Canada more particularly, some of the merchants who were financed by manufacturers, jobbers and the banks, were men whose limited business acumen did not altogether fit them for the positions. Many of these men will now vacate, and others will be replaced by men who are more capable. In that case, the country will be better off. Farming is by common consent the basis of our national wealth and prosperity, and when the farmers prosper all is well. Today only about one acre of every available land is under cultivation, so that there is ample scope for increased farming in western Canada. Another matter which deserves, and will get, greater attention than it has in the past, its importance cannot be overstated. That is, the manufacturing industry. To turn to the question of manufacturing, there are opportunities never before presented. As a matter of fact, the whole of the North American continent will benefit, but as this is a review of the situation so far as Canada is concerned, special reference is, of course, made to this country. German competition is practically wiped out, and all manufacturing concerns throughout Europe are in a paralyzed and chaotic state, a condition of affairs which is calculated to last long after peace is declared. Businesses which have become thus dislocated need not be adjusted in five minutes. To demolish is easy, but to build up is another matter. Paraphrasing into plain English, it seems that while European competition for the time

being is more or less suspended, Canada's chance for extending her manufactures and her markets is right at hand. There is a great work ahead to supply her own requirements and those of the Mother Country. The opportunity is knocking at Canada's door. To grasp its significance and as to what this will mean in the way of employment, a moment's reflection will be sufficient to realize its wonderful scope. It will have far greater consequences than we ever dared to hope. All this, bear in mind, must begin right now without waiting until the war is over. We see all around us today, glimmerings of the dawn of that desirable era of prosperity; no meteoric boom, no mushroom growth, but a lasting prosperity which will spell happiness for all. Evidence is not wanting that farmers, manufacturers and others are displaying an activity today hitherto unknown. Independently of this, manufacturers of Conservation are strongly urging that as much land as possible be prepared for the 1915 crop. Quietude from any government measure to stimulate action along these lines, land owners are certain to take action on their own initiative, and we shall see developments on a tremendous scale. Those who are actually on the land today realize their opportunity and those who have been otherwise employed (would it be more accurate to say "unemployed") in the past, are making plans with a view to helping along with the good work. With an amount of good luck and good management, they are bound to reap large profits for themselves, and there is no way they can be better service to the Dominion and to the Empire.

The British Empire Industrial League has recently been founded for assisting in the establishment of additional industries and factories in the Dominion. Committees are being formed in the different cities to help in the work. Independently of this, manufacturers are today seeking information from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, for trade development with any ideas of extending their activities to those lines hitherto imported from Germany and other parts of Europe. The League is doing all in its power to provide the necessary information, and it is confidently believed that a decided stimulus to Canada's industry will result from this campaign, which is regarded as truly patriotic and in the fullest interest of the country.

And when the war will be over additional benefits will follow. The immigration to this country from all parts of Europe will be on a scale never before known in the land. Now that there is such an excellent chance for making money, "Back to the land" cry will be enthusiastically taken up, and this will do much to solve unemployment and deplete the towns of their surplus population.

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banks are helping, others will fall into line.

On the whole the outlook was never so bright as it is today, and there is every reason for the greatest enthusiasm. Are we not living in a country with wonderful prospects, and a country whose vast resources have scarcely yet been touched. Is this not a country whose wonderfully fertile soil is capable of unlimited possibilities? Is this not a country whose vast tracts of raw land must assuredly contain enormous wealth beyond our wildest dreams? A complete metamorphosis is about to take place. A newer and a better Canada is in the making today. Courage, hope and confidence will triumph. It will not be too prolonged. Precious lives, lives which the world can ill afford to lose, are being sacrificed. Mothers are losing loving sons, wives are becoming widows and children orphans. What demonstrations of rejoicing will accompany the proclamation of peace!

So far as the war itself is concerned, one can but express the fervent hope that for humanitarian reasons it will not be too prolonged. Precious lives, lives which the world can ill afford to lose, are being sacrificed. Mothers are losing loving sons, wives are becoming widows and children orphans. What demonstrations of rejoicing will accompany the proclamation of peace!

## WAS CHASED BY GERMAN CRUISER

British Steamer Makes Boston Harbor—Several Others Sunk

Boston, Sept. 19.—After escaping capture by a German auxiliary cruiser, the British steamship Anselmo de Larrinaga reached port on Thursday from Buenos Aires. The freighter was 800 miles south of St. Lucia when Captain Davis sighted the German auxiliary cruiser Luxembourg, formerly one of the Hamburg-American liners.

Under forced draft the Larrinaga was headed for St. Lucia, 800 miles away. When half the distance had been covered, a French cruiser and a British warship passed. They were searching for the Luxembourg, and Captain Davis gave them their position.

The German cruiser followed the Larrinaga for some distance and then hauled off to the east southeast. She was evidently waiting for one of the British mail steamships from the River Plate for New York.

On reaching St. Lucia Captain Davis heard of the destruction, by German warships, of the British steamships Hyades, Holmwood and Bowes Castle. They had been captured and sunk, as the Germans had not port to which they could be taken. Captain Davis learned that the crews of these vessels were taken on board the German warships.

The Bowes Castle, which was bound from Chilean ports for New York, was sunk off St. Lucia a few days before the Larrinaga reached that port. It was the general belief that she was captured by the Luxembourg. The Hyades and Holmwood were sunk off the coast of Brazil.

Capt. Davis said that two more steamships were missing and were probably captured. The captain said the Kelvin, which left Buenos Aires three days after the Larrinaga and had put an end to her destruction of British vessels.

The Luxembourg is a big four-masted vessel. She has caused alarm among British ship owners having vessels in the South Atlantic. The French and British warships have been making every effort to capture the German and put an end to her destruction of British vessels. Capt. Davis declared that he escaped capture only by a small margin.

The Larrinaga was 27 days on the voyage from Buenos Aires. During the last three days of the passage strong head winds and rough seas combined to delay the freighter.

The steamship brought in 5500 tons of Argentine wool, or corn, 1000 tons of it to be discharged here. She also brought a quantity of wool and wet hides. After landing her Boston consignments the steamship will proceed to New York to finish discharging.



These clothes do not stand on advertising, but on their own merit, style and quality.

We've been in this business long enough to judge of clothing by the cloth, the make, the inside works, and the outside effect.

We don't buy a line because the manufacturers offer to pay for our newspaper advertising—we pay the bills. We look over the best makes and pick out the stuff we know is good, therefore we are glad to guarantee every article.

Now we can show you the best. Suits \$12 to \$32. Overcoats \$21 to \$30. Our time is yours whether you buy or simply look.

**GILMOUR'S**  
68 King Street

## LOCAL RED CROSS WORK

The Red Cross Society met yesterday afternoon in Stone church with Mrs. McAvity in the chair. The societies that had been asked to aid all responded favorably. The Church of England Institute sent \$30. Other contributors were:—Daughters of the Empire, De-



## Is This Your Boy?

You cannot expect him to be interested in his school work if he cannot see clearly. Fitt-U Spectacles may be just what he needs. Unless you are positive your boy's eyesight is all right, you should have us examine it at once.

**K. W. Epstein & Co.**  
OPTICIANS  
193 Union St. Open Evenings

## The Time Nearly Here.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The French papers are recalling an interesting reply which General Paul made a year ago when his admirers proposed to present to him a sword of honor upon the occasion of his going off to command of the 20th Army Corps. "I certainly should not accept the sword of honor that you and other well meaning patriots think of giving me," he said. "Such a recompense must be reserved for the man who shall lead our victorious armies beyond Metz and Strasbourg, beyond the Rhine, into the very heart of the German Empire. As for me, modest worker in time of peace, enemy to publicity and popularity, it is sufficient that I have the confidence of those who have served under my orders, and the suffrages of good people such as you."

## WANTED TO SAY TOO MUCH

Paris, Sept. 21.—An instance of the censor's pitiless treatment of letters from soldiers at the front to their wives and sweet-hearts in Paris, is the case of a wife who received the following note from the censor as a substitute for the long letter her husband had written.

"Madam," he said, "your husband is well but is far too loquacious."

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 as a sure cure you can pay a doctor, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 5c. stamp to pay postage.

## Reliability

is what a doctor must be assured of in recommending a food or drink. He must know that it is honest, efficient, pure and wholesome.

In cases of nervousness, heart flutter, headache, biliousness, indigestion, etc., where the patient is a tea or coffee drinker, most doctors order: "Quit tea and coffee and use Postum."

Doctors recommend Postum because they know that it is a pure food-drink—absolutely free from the drug, caffeine, which makes tea and coffee injurious to most users.

It is significant that thousands of physicians not only recommend, but themselves use

**POSTUM**

—its worth having been fully demonstrated, not only in the home, but in Sanitariums, Hospitals and Colleges.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled—15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—soluble—no boiling—made in the cup with hot water, instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are delicious—cost per cup about the same—sold by Grocers everywhere.

**"There's a Reason" For Postum**

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



## The Bull-dog Strain

THE bull-dog is typical of the British race—men fearless in attack, grim and determined, tenacious, invincible. We in Canada are proud of the bull-dog strain in us—that quality of blood and heart that makes us dauntless and masterful. The bull-dog strain shows in us and others in times of peril and menace.

Everywhere in Canada manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of the bull-dog breed are answering the challenges of war—the challenges of trade disturbance and business opportunity. The identity of some of these valiant-hearted merchants and manufacturers is revealed in the advertising columns of this and other newspapers, for advertisements are expressions of courage, tenacity and mastery.

Bull-dog blood shows itself and its quality in fighting