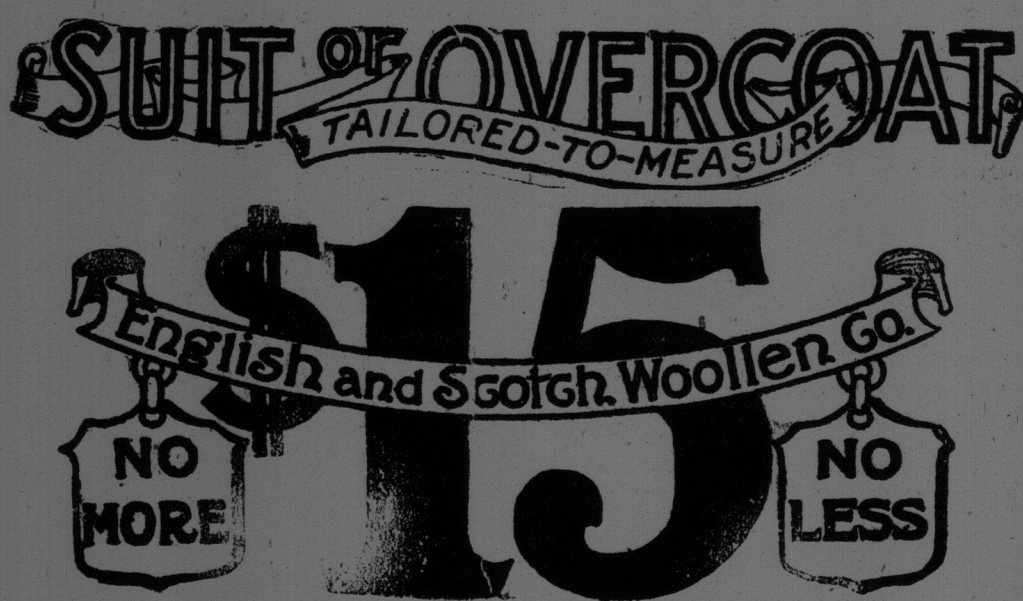


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YOU never saw anything like it! Wonderful Overcoatings that are away ahead of the procession—patterns and shades wholly exclusive with us—"Mill-to-Man" values that instantly win the approval of every man, and young man, who sees them.



Do you have your clothes "Tailored" or "Manufactured"?—there's a difference. The manufactured garment is the "hand-me-down" article—commonly called "ready-made"—they are cut in lays of 30 to 50 suits or overcoats at a time, of one particular size and style, and manufactured wholesale into "ready-mades"—BUT—no two men are built alike and what will fit one fellow won't fit the other, and that's why your "hand-me-down" suits, bags and rags after a few weeks' wear.

The Tailor-made garment is made to fit YOU, and only you, and WE ARE TAILORS—not the ordinary mushroom kind, but big, broad-minded fellows, doing a big business at a small profit per garment—getting our woolsens direct from mills in "The Tight Little Island" and putting the profits of the middleman into the pockets of our customers. That's why you should come to us for your Winter Overcoat—come and see us and you'll understand what we mean when we say that we have no competition—anywhere.

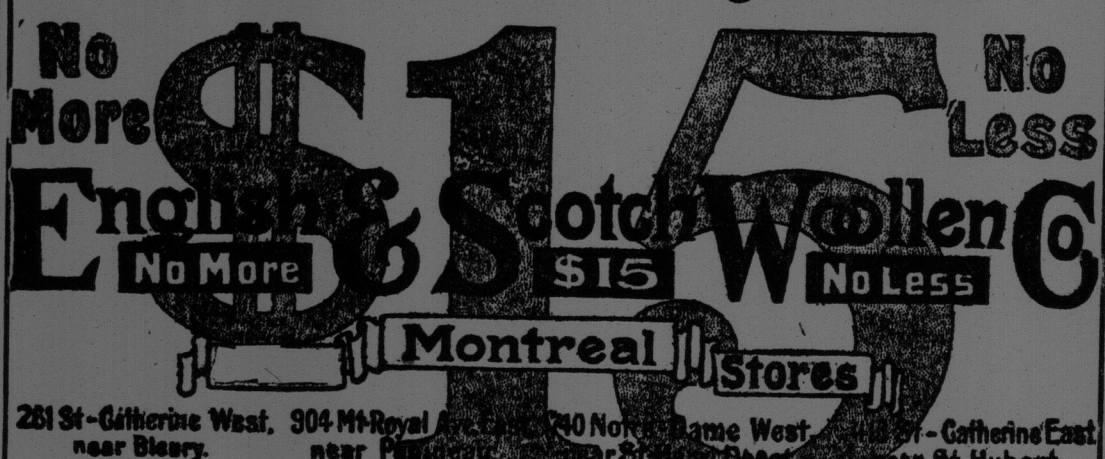
November 6, 1914.

Frederick Gareau
Superintendent of Branches
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Write us for sample fabric, self-measuring chart, style book and tape FREE. Get your Overcoat for the cold weather made right here—we guarantee absolute satisfaction. Mail Order Dept., 415 St. Catherine St., East, Montreal.

"Mill-to-Man Tailoring Service"



107 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

RECENT DEATHS

The death of Mrs. Annie Cochran, widow of Henry Cochran, occurred yesterday afternoon at her home, 299 City road, in the 78th year of her age. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. A. D. Hopkins, of this city. Mrs. Cochran was a devoted Christian woman and a life-long member of Exmouth street Methodist church.

Albert Black died in Everett, Mass., on October 30. He was about 72 years of age, and is survived by two brothers, Benjamin S. of St. Stephen; William of Pennsylvania, and two sisters, Mrs. R. V. Bower, Philadelphia, Mrs. John T. Carter, Upper Sackville. Three sons and one daughter also survive.

The death of Mrs. Alexander Prosser, of Midway, Albert county, occurred Tuesday evening, a few days after the birth of her infant. Mrs. Prosser, who was about 35 years of age, was formerly Miss Carrie Stevens, of Midway, and was a trained nurse.

Mrs. Fred Peterson, aged seventy-nine years, passed away at the home of John Day in Fredericton on Tuesday night. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Myles Savary of Penniac, and one son, Irvine Peterson, in California. Three

brothers, Adolphus Allen, Thos. Allen, of Penniac, and John Allen, of Fredericton, one sister, Mrs. Jerry Saunders, of Margsville, also survive.

WHAT CAUSES COLDS?

This question and "How to Prevent Colds" is asked a thousand times every day. A cold is really a fever, not always caused by the weather but due to a disordered condition of the blood or lack of important food-elements. In changing seasons food-elements are essential because they distribute heat by enriching the blood and so render the body better able to withstand the varying elements.

This is the underlying reason why the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion are so effective. They build up the strength to prevent more serious sickness. It contains nature's medicinal fats, so skillfully prepared that the blood profits from every drop, and it is totally free from harmful drugs.

Donald Mossey of Portland, Me., shot an almost perfect specimen of albino deer near Princeton.

daughter, Mrs. Albert Trevors, and three sons, James and Albert in the states, and John of Moncton.

George Traer, a well-known Napan market gardener, expired suddenly in Chatham on Monday morning. He is survived by his wife, three sons and four daughters—Fred, Albert and Ernest of Napan, Mrs. Henry W. Pileger of Chatham, Mrs. Mitchell of P. E. Island, Mrs. Ira Pratt of Boston, and Maggie at home. Three brothers, William of New-castle, Charles of Porth Arthur, and Thomas of Vancouver, also survive, as well as the following sisters: Mrs. Frank Johnson of Douglastown, Mrs. David Trevors of Chatham, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Charlotte Pratt of Boston.

SALE OF NOVELTY AND TWEED SUITINGS AT M. R. A'S

These are new bright materials in widths 54 to 56 inches, checks, plaids and mixtures and the colors are grays, greens, browns, fawns, tans, copenhagen, red and purple. They will make up into the most stylish costumes for winter wear and are offered at two very low sale prices, 60c and 75c a yard. The sale will start Saturday morning at 8.30 in the Dress Goods Department, ground floor.

Donald Mossey of Portland, Me., shot an almost perfect specimen of albino deer near Princeton.

CHRISTENDOM'S JUST WAR

Statement by Archbishop of Canterbury and Other Leaders in Religious Matters in England

(London Chronicle.)
In reply to the recent appeal of German theologians on the European war, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in conjunction with the leading representatives of all the Christian denominations in this country, has framed the following statement for publication.

A document has obtained circulation in England, and, we believe, in America, in the form of an appeal with reference to the European War, addressed to "The Evangelical Christians Abroad" and making special reference to the members of the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh. It is signed by brothers and friends of our own in the Church of Christ—men of whose honesty, capacity, and good faith there can be no conceivable question, and whose names carry weight throughout the world among those who think and teach and pray.

It fills us with amazement that those who occupy the positions held by the signatories of the appeal should commit themselves to a statement of the political causes of the war, which departs so strangely from what seem to us to be the plain facts of this grave hour in European history. They offer in brief words some account of the events of recent months or years, but to the most salient of the facts out of which the war has arisen they make no reference at all.

It has not been a light thing for us to give our assent to the action of the government of our country in this matter. But the facts of the case as we know them have made it impossible for us to do otherwise. Of these facts we offer here a brief but a careful summary, derived from the official paper, the accuracy of which cannot be challenged. It is upon these facts that we rest our assured conviction that, for men who desire to maintain the paramount obligation of fidelity to pledged word, and the duty of defending weaker nations against violence and wrong, no possible course was open but that which our country has taken.

1.—Course of Negotiations

On July 24 Sir Edward Grey said to the German Ambassador that "if the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia did not lead to trouble between Austria and Russia" he "had no concern with it." He proposed that "the four powers—Germany, Italy, France, and ourselves—should work together simultaneously at Vienna and St. Petersburg in favor of moderation in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia become threatening." (Correspondence respecting the European crisis, White Book, Cd. 7467, No. 11.) The German Secretary of State said (July 29) that he was quite ready to fall in with this suggestion (No. 18).

When the Serbian reply was rejected by Austria, Sir E. Grey proposed (July 26) that the French, Italian, and German Ambassadors should meet him at once "for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications." (No. 86.) The responsibility for the failure of this proposal rests solely with Germany, who alone raised objections. While favorable "in principle," to mediation between Russia and Austria, the German government could not approve the particular method of conference suggested, but, though invited to do so, they put forward no alternative proposal.

Finally, at the very last moment, Sir E. Grey made a new effort for the maintenance of peace—"I said to German Ambassador this morning (July 31) that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were trying to preserve European peace and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it. I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go to the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; but, otherwise, I told German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in." (No. 111).

2.—Neutrality of Belgium

The actual interposition of Britain in the present war arose directly out of the question of the neutrality of Belgium.

The original guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium is to be found in Article VII. of the Treaty of London 1815 (April, 1839) between England, Austria, France, Russia and Prussia, on the one hand and the Netherlands on the other.

The article reads: "Belgium shall form a state independent and perpetually neutral. It is under obligation to observe such neutrality towards all other states." On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 identical treaties between England and France and between England and Prussia acting for herself and her Allies, were signed in London. The treaties were in each case preceded by a formal declaration on the part of the belligerent powers, that they would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

The Prussian Note expressly stated that the Prussian government regarded such a declaration as superfluous in view of the existing treaties. The treaties of 1870 moreover, specifically recognized as of binding force Article VII. of the treaty of 1839. The treaties provide that in the case of one belligerent respecting and the other violating the neutrality of Belgium, the United Kingdom will co-operate with the belligerent respecting neutrality against the other.

SKIN TROUBLE ON THE SCALP

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes: "I was cured of disagreeable skin disease of scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the Almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

vides that it shall be binding on the contracting parties during the continuance of the war and for 12 months after; "and on the expiration of that time the independence and neutrality of Belgium will, so far as the high contracting parties are respectively concerned, continue to rest as heretofore on the Quintuple Treaty of 1839."

Germany's Obligation

The obligation thus rested on Germany no less than on England and France, to respect in accordance with the treaties which she had signed, the neutrality of Belgium. In reply to an inquiry addressed by the British to the French and German governments on August 4, for, after speaking of "the just protest" of Belgium, he added: "The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached."

Utrius German Statement

German publications, official and unofficial, have, since the actual violation, stated that Belgian territory was only violated after the Belgians had agreed to allow the French to march through, and had thereby broken the neutrality. These statements are advanced without any attempt to support them by evidence; they are in contradiction to the substantial pleas put forward by Germany at the time, and they directly conflict with the pledge given by France to Sir E. Grey; they are wholly baseless and untrue.

tain amount of their plan of campaign in the event of war ensuing" (No. 122). On 3rd August an ultimatum was addressed to Belgium by the German government, the effect of which was that Belgium would be treated as an enemy unless she assented to the violation of her territory by permitting the passage of German troops to France (No. 133).

This is the Belgian government categorically refused as a flagrant violation of the Law of Nations—a view of the action of Germany which is supported by the speech of the Chancellor to the Reichstag on August 4; for, after speaking of "the just protest" of Belgium, he added: "The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached."

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It is right that at this point we should refer to "the strong bid for British neutrality" reported by the British Ambassador at Berlin as having been made to him by the Imperial Chancellor on July 29 (No. 85). In replying to it (Continued on following page).

THE VICTROLA AND THE FAMILY—NO. 4



Mother

says she likes the Victrola "because the children are so fond of it."

"I always play it for them evenings before bedtime, so now I never have any trouble in getting them home."

"Then the Victrola is such a splendid help to the children's education. Through it's teaching, they have become familiar with the best works of all the great composers, as interpreted by the best singers and musicians. One of their favorites is Dvorak's beautiful 'Humoresque,' played by Mischa Elman."

"Besides, I have a really selfish reason for liking it. Some of the ladies of my acquaintance used to delight in inviting me to teas and receptions where they played their fine Victor Records, but now that we have a Victrola, I can have just as good music as theirs."



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