

LIBERAL PRIMARIES

Ward meeting for the purpose of electing chairmen and delegates to the Liberal Convention to be held in the near future, to select candidates to contest St. John city and county and Albert county, will be held in St. John City and County on Thursday evening, September 27th, at eight p.m.

The ward meetings in the City will be held at the following places:
LORNE, LANSDOWNE, STANLEY—Old Temple of Honor Hall, Main St.
GUY, BROOKS—Curling Rink, West St. John.
WELLINGTON—The Mason's Hall, 19 Brussels street.
PRINCE—Corner of Brussels and Union streets.
VICTORIA—Victoria Rink, City Road.
DUFFERIN—487 Main street.
KINGS—Room 41-43 Pugsley Building.
QUEENS—Dufferin Hotel Sample Rooms, Charlotte street.
SYDNEY—Mechanics' Hall, 154 St. James street.
DUKES—128 Princess street.

Ward Meetings in the County will be held at the following places:
PARISH OF LANCASTER—Temperance Hall, Fairville.
PARISH OF SIMONDS—Ben Lomond House, Loch Lomond.
PARISH OF ST. MARTINS—Masonic Hall, St. Martins.
PARISH OF MUSQUASH—Robert L. Belding Building, Chance Harbor.

Each ward in the City, and each Parish and County is entitled to elect one delegate for each one hundred voters. In the city the representation is as follows:

No. of Wards	Voters	Delegates
Guy	879	9
Brooks	587	6
Sydney	701	7
Dukes	907	9
Queens	1,016	10
Kings	827	8
Wellington	1,151	12
Prince	1,501	15
Victoria	1,268	13
Dufferin	1,203	12
Lansdowne	1,272	13
Lorne	301	3
Stanley		

By order,
STANLEY R. ELKIN, Chairman.
WILLIAM M. RYAN, Secretary.

PROUD RECORD OF UNIVERSITY

Saskatchewan College With New Brunswick at Head

Has Done Much in War—Roll of Honor of Professors and Students Who Have Gone Into the Fight a Lengthy One

Norman Lambert contributes to the Toronto Globe the following interesting article on the University of Saskatchewan and its war contribution, and it is to be noted that President Walter A. Murray is a native of New Brunswick:

On a radiant summer afternoon such as only the western harvest weather of late August can make, a group of people walked quietly along the principal corridor in the main building of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. It was vacation time, and the college halls were peculiarly silent. Beams of sunlight shot through high casement windows into the corridor where the

little circle of visitors moved slowly toward one end of the building, and brought into view in the dim light a long line of names which were emblazoned on the walls from one end of the corridor to the other. They were the names in the university's roll of honor, and represented the majority of Saskatchewan's first classes of graduating students. With bared heads, and reverently, the visitors stood and studied the list of those who had gone forth to seek truth.

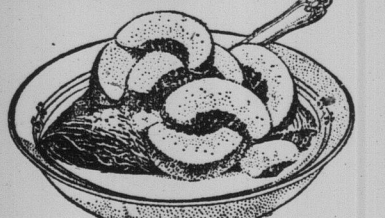
"Not in the ashes of the burnt-out mind, But beautiful with danger's sweetness round her."

The universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta are the two youngest educational institutions of the two youngest provinces in the dominion. They, in common with all the universities of the British empire, have realized through the war the amazing truth of tears. They, more than all the others, because of their great youthfulness, have through their sacrifices already won a heritage of tradition which shall be an undying glory in future years. In the memorable first convocation of the University of Saskatchewan, following the outbreak of war, the brave words of President Murray were: "We are confident that our students who have gone forth will bring honor and glory to their country and their university. Their ranks include the very best of our numbers—the most generous, the most unselfish, the most intelligent, the most daring, as well as the most industrious and courageous. When we selected the phrase 'Deo et Patria' (for God and Country) as our motto we little thought that the supreme test to our country was so near at hand."

The confidence of the president of the University of Saskatchewan in his students who have gone to war was not misplaced. Honorably and well has his faith been vindicated there past three years. The total enrollment of students at the University of Saskatchewan in 1914, prior to the declaration of hostilities in Europe, was 440. At the close of the term last spring that number had decreased to 291, and the opening of the present college year finds the attendance still smaller. Of the one hundred men who have graduated in arts from Saskatchewan in its brief career fifty have enlisted with the Canadian forces overseas. The entire faculty of civil engineering, comprising two professors and sixteen students, went to war in 1914, and that branch of science in the University of Saskatchewan will not be re-established until the coming of peace. Eleven professors in all inclined to the principal of the theological college, Dr. E. H. Oliver, have gone to the trenches from that young university. The proud record at the office of the president late in August was twenty-four men killed, sixty wounded, three D.S.O.'s, three C's and three D. C. M's.

The province of Saskatchewan in its fifth year of Confederation is not able to look back on the same long history as the older provinces in the east. Just twelve years ago Alberta and Saskatchewan received the status of provinces, but in that period their contributions to the national life of Canada have been

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great. The ten-year-old University of Saskatchewan probably has been the most valuable agency of all the Canadianized institutions which have been developed on the plains of that great middle western province. Before the war, in the student body of Saskatchewan, some seventeen different nationalities were represented. Located on the threshold of the most beneficent industry where thousands of settlers from the Slavic and Teutonic regions of Central Europe came to live during the first fourteen years of the present century the University of Saskatchewan has been a veritable watch tower of Canadianism. Tolerant, kind and wise in its attitude towards the foreign-born peoples within its field, that institution of education and enlightenment at Saskatoon, represents the most beneficent influence of the state, has gradually won its way into the hearts and minds of all Canadians at least. The University has been made in the process of assimilating into the life of Canada the youth of those Ruthenians, Russians, Austrians, Germans, Scandinavians and other races who were given the rights of citizenship in the newer districts of the west. It has been the University of Saskatchewan, President Murray told us to the writer a few weeks ago, "We are all greatly gratified to find that the university is appealing to students of the different nationalities in the province, and that students are achieving such high distinction. The life of Saskatchewan is being greatly enriched by the artistic, literary and musical gifts which they and their people are bringing to us." Then he told of the son of an Italian winning the triple distinction in 1915 of high honors in mathematics and physics, a gold medal and a traveling scholarship; a German, a young man, a nonite who had won the governor-general's medal in agriculture, and of his closest competitor, a young man of Icelandic origin; a young Roumanian and a Doukhobor who had attained unusually high standing in arts, thereby qualifying with gold medals. Among the names, too, of those who had gone to the war with the boys from the university was one Heffeleigh, the son of a German, and there were others of equal standing in the province, and of equal young alma mater. In every respect this stalwart young institution of the prairies is living true to its motto, "Deo et Patria."

COMMISSION VS. COMMISSION

(Toronto Globe)
The federal government has introduced a novelty in the double commission plan, which consists of setting a commission to catch a commission. It appointed a railway inquiry commission to survey the railway situation and find a solution. The majority report of Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. A. C. Worth, advising the nationalization of the Canadian Northern system, expressly declared that the common stock had no value. The government protested that the commissioners had overlooked millions of assets, and immediately took steps to create another commission, or board of arbitration, to review the Drayton-Acworth finding.

The government instructed R. W. Breadner, an official of the finance department, to report on the economics of the paper industry. He advised that the price of newspaper be fixed at 2 1/2 cents a pound. The government at once designated R. A. Pringle as a royal commissioner to traverse the ground covered by Mr. Breadner, and he is still at the task.

A royal commissioner, Mr. Justice Galt, appointed by the Manitoba government, reported that Hon. Robert Rogers had been guilty of certain irregularities while minister of public works in Manitoba. True to form, the federal government named another royal commission to sit in judgment on the first one.

The government made W. F. O'Connor a royal commissioner to inquire into the operations of the cold-storage business. His report reverberated from one end of the country to the other. Thereupon the government appointed G. E. Henderson a royal commissioner to revise the work of Royal Commissioner O'Connor.

If the government has faith in the commission method why does it repudiate so many commissions? If it has no faith in commissions why does it appoint so many? Is it certain that the second choices are better than the first? If so, how does it explain its first choices?

Hearst Shown As Kaiser's Friend

Charges Made by Samuel Hopkins Adams

His Plan of Campaign

Works Through Papers and Magazines for Peace on Germany's Terms—Pro-German Before the War

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

While the daily newspapers owned by William Hearst are excluded from Canada, his control extends to other publications. In the first of a series of articles in the New York Tribune headed "Who's Who Against America," Samuel Hopkins Adams deals with Hearst and his pro-German propaganda, and besides the daily papers that are banned from Canada, he gives the names of Hearst's Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Harper's Bazaar, Good Housekeeping, Motor and Funch.

Mr. Adams says that Hearst employs three general principles in carrying on his campaign. The first is to advocate peace proposals on Germany's terms. The second is to magnify, if not actually to glorify, Germany's virtues and foibles. The third is to advise peace measures necessary for the United States.

Pro-German Before War.

Hitherto we have been inclined to believe that Hearst's pro-Germanism is only one phase of his anti-British feeling. The latter has been notorious for years, and is usually explained by Hearst's political ambitions and his desire to find favor with the Irish element that controls Tammany Hall. It appears from the disclosures in the Tribune, however, that, apart from anti-British feeling, Hearst is a sympathizer with Germany. Before the war he wrote in one of his newspapers:

"Enlightened Americans should understand and sympathize with the German people in their effort to find standing room on the planet for their great and growing race. The powerful and prolific German nation is hemmed in on every side by densely populated military empires. There is, therefore, no possibility of peaceful German expansion in Europe." It would appear from the above that Hearst had advance information about the war, and that he was preparing his readers to look with indulgence, if not with sympathy, upon the efforts of her neighboring "densely populated military empires," notably Belgium.

First Cry For Peace.

Hearst had nothing to say about the horrors of war until the German successes on the western front had reached high-water mark, until most of Belgium and a great part of northern France had been occupied by the German armies. Then he gave the following public instructions to his staff:

"The American people deplore this war; it is a crime against civilization! It is a reversion to barbarism. Let your cartoons and your editorials help to realize what can be accomplished in this opportunity. Be to other nations an everlasting lesson of the moral and material advantages of peace." All are aware of the course of the Hearst papers until the entrance of the United States into the war. They were openly pro-German, openly anti-British. They were opposed to the United States entering the war; opposed to the arming of American merchantmen; supported German proposals that no nations should be shipped to the Allies; in favor of keeping all American citizens at home and out of reach of the submarines.

Camouflage.

When war was declared, of course, the Hearst papers had to lead in loud professions of loyalty, something of this sort being expected of them. All this, the excitement on the front page, the suggestion that 50,000 American aeroplanes should be sent to the front, and various other hysterical cries, was, according to Mr. Adams, merely the smoke with which Hearst found it necessary to screen himself, mere camouflage. After he had got on record a number of patriotic declarations to which he could refer in future, he returned to his old task. He did what he could to discourage the public. He spoke of the war lasting probably seven or ten years, and said that at the end of that time the military situation would probably be a draw. Now that the United States was in the war, she must throw her whole weight into the struggle. She must prepare to resist invasion and build up such an army and navy—at home—as never was heard of before.

The Enemy of America.

He hints that Japan will become convinced that Germany is destined to win the war and will abandon her Allies and stand side by side with Germany, her ultimate end being the invasion of the United States and the annexation of the Pacific states. He argues, therefore, that since even after ten years it will be impossible to reach a military decision, peace ought to be discussed now, rather than sacrifice a million young Americans in a quarrel, which, after all, concerns Europe alone. Thus he represents himself as a friend of peace. Mr. Adams says: "William Randolph Hearst is not the friend of peace and liberty. He is not the friend of America. He is the friend of America's and the world's enemy, Germany."



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A Cordial Invitation
is extended to the women of St. John and vicinity to attend a
Demonstration of Baking
which is to be held daily from
Tuesday, September 25 to Saturday, September 29
At Cheyne & Co.'s Store, Union Street
The Demonstration will be under the personal direction of Mrs. Clarry Hunt, the accomplished and gifted Australian Food Expert. These demonstrations will be absolutely free.

THE HUN
(Toronto Globe)
German newspapers are giving vent to indignation over the exposure of the aid given to their forces of destruction by land and sea through the various legations of Sweden and the foreign office of the latter country. Their anger is not, of course, at the revelations of cold-blooded murder planned by their officials abroad and at home through the connivance of some Swedish officials, if not of the Swedish government itself, but at the very thought of their officials being found out. This strikes them as being so stupid as to be unpardonable. They class it in the category of unforgivable sins, such as the action of the United States in getting the documents which convicted the Swedish diplomats. The latest incident to be disclosed by Washington convicts the representative of Sweden at Mexico of espionage as well as a means of sending messages through his own country to the Germans.

Some gentle souls have objected to the name of Hun being applied to the German of the present, though they admit that he has been guilty of crimes unspeakable. Today we have unfolded to us more of his plans to spread "kultur" as he knows it over the face of the world, and to use an alleged neutral to aid him in his schemes. When the German expedition was about to start for China during the Boxer rebellion of 1900 the Kaiser, in a speech delivered at Bremerhaven, said in part: "If you meet the enemy you will defeat him. Give no quarter, make no prisoners; let whoever falls into your hands be doomed. Just as a thousand years ago the Huns, under their King Etzel, made for themselves a name, which to this day is a mighty one in tradition, so may your appearance make the name German be feared for a thousand years in China, so never again will a Chinaman dare to look askance at any German."

The Hun is still the Hun. Sweden must decide whether she will continue to aid him or disown him in word and deed.

A HALIFAX APPETITE
(Halifax Herald)
There is one woman in Halifax who can drink two quarts and more of whiskey daily. She is Cora Mason, 189 Grafton street. Cora was before the police magistrate charged with violating the temperance act, and in explanation of why she got a barrel of whiskey on August 30, said that she drank two quarts of whiskey and sometimes more every day. She could do it easily, she said.

Inspector Tracey proved that a barrel of whiskey had been taken to Cora's place on August 30. It contained five dozen bottles. The defendant said that it was for personal use. She had only three bottles left. Asked what she did with the balance, defendant said that she had drunk it and gave some to friends.

FREE! FREE! FREE!
The person sending in the best solution of the Lucky Billikin Puzzle will get this \$350 Piano, Free. The next best solution will get this \$165 Phonograph.

This Contest is Open to All **Send in Your Answer Now.**

First Prize—\$350 Piano

Second Prize \$165 Talking Machine

How Many Faces Can You Find?

Everyone sending an answer to the Lucky Billikin Puzzle will get a beautiful and useful souvenir whether answer is correct or not.

HOW MANY FACES CAN YOU FIND?
There are old faces, young faces, funny faces, crying faces, every kind of a face imaginable. Gather the family round, let everyone look. There are faces there—twelve all together. How many can you find? Some find five, some find seven. It is possible to find twelve. **HOW MANY CAN YOU FIND?**

AWARDS.
The person sending in the best solution will receive a beautiful \$350 piano absolutely free. The person sending in the next best solution will receive a beautiful \$165 talking machine. Every one entering the contest will receive a premium whether answer is considered the best or not.

THIS CONTEST IS OPEN TO ALL.
Every family can enter this contest. There are no restrictions. Send in your solution. A few moments of your time in the evening may be the means of winning one of these beautiful prizes. Your turn may be next. Some one will win, why not you? Send your answer in today.

Contest Closes October 3 **Mail or Bring Answers**

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