

SHOPS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Designed to Place Before Our Readers the Merchandise, Craftsmanship and Service Offered By Shops and Specialty Stores.

AUTO SERVICE

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE BY Auto, Parties and Pleasure and etc. Arthur Stackhouse, Phone M 2891-31.

BARGAINS

OUTING PLATES, WOOD AND PAPER, Window Screens, Screen Doors, Wire and Cotton Netting, Fruit Jars, Sash Rods, Curtain Poles and Fittings, and a thousand others.—Duval, 17 Waterloo street.

PRETTY WINDOW SCRIMS, CRETONES and Art Muslins, Towels and Bed Spreads at Wetmore's, 59 Garden street.

NEW SPRING ASSORTMENT OF Neckwear, splendid range of waist materials in muslins, voiles and ginghams, white wear, hosiery, millinery. J. Morgan Co., 629-633 Main street.

BOATS

ROWBOATS, DORIES, LIFE BOATS. Oars, Gandy & Allison, 3-4 North Wharf.

BUTTER

8 DYKEMAN, WHOLESALE dealer in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Vegetables and Groceries, Phone Main 1624.

CLOTHS

FOR SALE—BLUE SERGES, Scotch and English Tweeds, old dyers. E. J. Wall, 37 King Street.

DRESSMAKING

FAMILY SEWING SEPARATE costs. Phone 2848-41. 8308-8-27

EMPLOYMENT

ANDERSON'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Men and Women for all kinds of work supplied, 84 Pond street, Tel. Main 1538-21.

ENGRAVERS

F. G. WESLEY & CO., ARTISTS and engravers, 59 Water street. Telephone M. 982.

FILMS FINISHED

FILMS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED by hand at Watson's, Main street. No machine work. Enlargement 8 x 10 for 35c.

GARDENS

FOR WAR GARDENS USE PURITY Pulverized Lime Stone (unburned), recommended by Dominion government. Gandy & Allison, 3-4 North Wharf.

HATS BLOCKED

LADIES' STRAW, CHIP, TAGLE and Panama hats blocked over in latest styles. Mrs. M. R. James, 360 Main street, opposite Adelaide.

HAIRDRESSING

MISS McGRATH, N. Y. PARLORS, Imperial Theatre Building. Special price of hair goods in every design. All branches of work done. Gents manning. Phone Main 2895-81. N. Y. graduate.

IRON FOUNDRIES

UNION FOUNDRY AND MACHINE Works, Limited, George H. Waring, manager, West St. John, N. B. Engineers and Machinists, iron and brass foundry.

MEN'S CLOTHING

MEN'S READY-TO-WEAR SUITS, fancy worsted and tweeds. Prices \$12 upwards. Also some blue worsted suits at \$15. W. J. Higgins & Co., 182 Union street.

SEWING MACHINES

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES. Sold direct from our store at lowest prices. W. H. Bell, 88 Gorman street.

MONEY TO LOAN

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

MONEY ORDERS

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

MULTIGRAPHING

LETTERS AND CIRCULARS DONE promptly by experts on new machines L. C. Smith Typewriter and Multigraph Office, 167 Prince William.

OFFICE BUREAU

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOK KEEPERS, clerks supplied. Phone Main 121 and conserve valuable time. We guarantee satisfactory service at 167 Prince William street.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(J. M. Robinson & Sons, Members Montreal Stock Exchange.)

New York, Aug. 13.

Prev. Close. Open. Noon.

Am Car & Fdy..... 85 84 1/2 84 1/2

Am Locomotive..... 67 67 67

Am Beet Sugar..... 70 68 1/2 68 1/2

Am Can..... 47 46 1/2 46 1/2

Am Steel Fdy..... 74 73 73

Am Smelters..... 78 77 77

Am Tel & Tel..... 92 92 92

Anaconda Mining..... 66 1/2 66 1/2

Atch, T & S Fe..... 85 1/2 85 1/2

Brooklyn R T..... 41 1/4 41 1/4

Balt & Ohio..... 55 1/2 55 1/2

Baldwin Loco..... 94 94 94

Butte & Superior..... 25 1/2 25 1/2

Beth Steel..... 88 1/2 88 1/2

Chino Copper..... 39 1/2 39 1/2

Ches & Ohio..... 37 1/2 37 1/2

Colorado Fuel & Iron..... 101 101 101

Canadian Pacific..... 155 1/2 155 1/2

Crucible Steel..... 145 1/2 145 1/2

General Electric..... 145 1/2 145 1/2

General Motors..... 153 153 153

Inspiration..... 52 1/2 52 1/2

Int'l Marine Com..... 27 1/2 27 1/2

Int'l Marine Pfd..... 98 1/2 98 1/2

Industrial Alcohol..... 128 128 128

Kennecott Copper..... 34 34 34

Lehigh Valley..... 58 1/2 58 1/2

Midvale Steel..... 58 1/2 58 1/2

Mex Petroleum..... 101 101 101

Northern Pacific..... 89 89 89

Norfolk & Western..... 105 1/2 105 1/2

N Y Air Brakes..... 128 128 128

N Y Central..... 78 1/2 78 1/2

New Haven..... 41 1/2 41 1/2

Pennsylvania..... 44 1/2 44 1/2

Pressed Steel Car..... 72 72 72

Reading..... 90 1/2 90 1/2

Republic I & S..... 92 1/2 92 1/2

St Paul..... 47 1/2 47 1/2

Sloss Sheffield..... 61 61 61

Southern Ry..... 24 1/2 24 1/2

Southern Pacific..... 86 1/2 86 1/2

Studebaker..... 45 45 45

Union Steel..... 123 1/2 123 1/2

U S Steel..... 111 1/2 111 1/2

U S Steel Pfd..... 110 1/2 110 1/2

U S Rubber..... 61 1/2 61 1/2

Utah Copper..... 81 1/2 81 1/2

West Electric..... 42 1/2 42 1/2

Willis Overland..... 19 1/2 19 1/2

Sales—11 o'clock, 136,200.

MONTREAL TRANSACTIONS.

(J. M. Robinson & Sons, members Montreal Stock Exchange.)

Montreal, Aug. 13.

Royal Bank—18 at 208.

Ames—75 at 27.

Fish—25 at 58, 50 at 58 1/2.

Brompton—55 at 58, 50 at 58 1/2.

Asbestos—95 at 19 1/2.

Dominion Steel—25 at 62 1/2, 5 at 62 1/2.

Converter—100 at 48 1/2.

Laurentide—50 at 17 1/2, 115 at 17 1/2.

Ridgdon—40 at 118, 105 at 118 1/2.

Scoti—5 at 62 1/2.

St Lawrence Flour—25 at 91.

Shawinigan—10 at 113.

Ontario Steel—5 at 80.

Spanish—10 at 14.

Steel Co—10 at 69 1/2, 790 at 69 1/2, 100 at 69 1/2, 25 at 69 1/2.

Ontario Power—5 at 85.

Wabash—25 at 54 1/2.

Ames Pfd—30 at 200, 250 at 71.

Cement Pfd—1 at 91.

Penman Bonds—5,000 at 86.

1st War Loan—500 at 95 1/2.

2nd War Loan—5,000 at 95 1/2.

3rd War Loan—25,000 at 95 1/2.

Asbestos Bonds—24,000 at 70.

Unlisted Stocks.

Laurentide Power—48 at 83.

Huge War Purchases By The Dairy Branch

Staff Undertook Heavy Work Without Pay

There is often criticism of government departments as to the unbusinesslike way in which they conduct business.

In some cases such criticism may be fair, but it is doubtful if any business house could administer its affairs more efficiently and with less staff than have some of the branches of the government since the outbreak of war.

As an example, in the last three years the dairy and cold storage branch has purchased and shipped for the Imperial Government nearly one hundred million dollars' worth of hay, flour, and oats.

This has been done by the regular officials of the department, and with no outside help except the addition of necessary clerks. They have without doubt saved the government enormous expense in salaries, offices, etc. It has been done simply as a part of the routine of the office.

Eleven Millions in Hay.

In the summer of 1915, the British government called Canadian authorities asking if they could purchase for them ten thousand tons of hay. After rather unsatisfactory attempts to have the business handled by private companies, the government decided to place the matter in the hands of the agricultural department. It was recalled that the dairy branch bought hay for the British army during the Boer war, and so the work was turned over to that branch. W. W. Moore of the branch, who looked after the purchases at the time of the other war, along with Mr. Riddick, undertook the work. In the past three years there has been purchased over four hundred and forty thousand tons of hay at a cost of some eleven million dollars. This work has been done quietly and unostentatiously by the officials of the department while they were still conducting their regular government work. It has meant long hours of overtime and loss of holidays. It was done as a piece of war work and the officials have received no extra remuneration, no vote of thanks or decorations. It is doubtful whether any business men could have handled the work more businesslike or more economically.

The work has now been completed and the department officials are returning to their normal duties. The purchases were entirely for the army. What is known as the Wheat Exporting Company has been purchasing for the British civilian population and it was decided to merge the two departments.

The British Wheat Exporting Company will in future make all purchases on this continent, whether for the army or for civilian uses.

AS SOLDIERS JEST THEY SHOW HATE OF THE GERMANS

Casual and Maimed Men, Home From Front to Ellis Island Hospital, Cheerful Except on One Subject

Almost every ship that returns from overseas brings home convalescent American soldiers. Hundreds of these men, many limber, other crippled, and most of them still suffering from mustard gas, are at the Allied Reception Hospital at Ellis Island.

It was the good fortune of a reporter for the New York World to talk with several of these wounded men from France. They had landed from France. With every man two qualities were prominent—good nature and perfect faith in the ultimate victory of the Allied arms.

But there was something else, something that seemed in direct contradiction to their extreme good nature and ever present American sense of humor. As they talked of the hell through which they had fought, the other thing took shape. It was a deep hatred of the German.

They described him as a coward in face of superior numbers, and inhumanely cruel. Their feeling was disgusted contempt.

The convalescent men, on crutches, or supported by comrades, walked about the recreation ground on the island. This open space faces the Battery, and the smoke and steam of the skyscrapers are plainly visible. The wounded men look toward the city with longing eyes. It happened that those who talked with the World were not New Yorkers.

Glad to Be Home; But—

All told the same story. Their treatment by the medical staff of the army and by the Red Cross had been beyond complaint. Everything that could be done for them had been done. They were all glad to be home once more—except that they wanted to get just one more chance at the German.

The island contains three hospitals. The most spacious and airy of the former immigration buildings have been assigned to the use of the convalescent soldiers. Most of the men invalided to this country have been wounded too severely to return to action. Many have been too high and dry climate because of threatened tuberculosis, caused by mustard gas.

The ever present sense of humor of the soldiers, even in the telling of horrible moments of the war, is plain. A good example was given in a conversation with a man from Colorado, who had gone to France with a St. Louis regiment.

He said that when his regiment was sent up to the front it was two days without fresh drinking water. So much of the water on the fighting front has been issued against a soldier drinking any of it.

But it was not water that worried the men on this particular occasion, said the soldier from Colorado. They were hungry. They had been fighting for some hours and had been permitted to drop back for "chow." Just as they were about to fall in line for mess, German artillery bombed their trenches. The two cooks and the paraphernalia were blown to atoms along with the food.

The funny side of it.

The death of the cook was regretted, of course, but what struck the men as funny was that the Germans were able to blow away food when they could not seize it.

The Colorado soldier said: "The Americans feared neither rifle nor cannon fire."

"They walked right up to that," he said. "It was the machine guns, which put sixteen shots in a man in less than three seconds, that caused the trouble."

He had seen men die in front of him from the front with their bodies laid open from shoulder to hip, by machine gun wounds, the flesh being cut away as if with a pair of shears.

As the man from Colorado talked, sympathetic sailors and soldiers crowded about. A wounded man from a Michigan regiment told with pride how the marines had fought at Chateau-Thierry. He was at the front, working with a medical unit, when the soldiers of the sea smashed into the Germans. He said the bravery and soldierly qualities of the marines had aroused the wonder and endless admiration of the Allies and deep fear among the Germans. The Michigan man added that the Germans, unless they greatly superior numbers, die in terror from the Americans and the Australians.

How Many Lost Legs.

Most of the marines wounded in the action around Chateau-Thierry were struck below the knees, this soldier said. They went at the Germans running and erect. The Germans were not used to such recklessness. They had pointed their machine guns low, supposing the marines would crawl up. As a result of that machine gunfire, the man from Michigan said, many soldiers of the sea suffered amputations of both legs below the knees.

This soldier brought back word of the gallantry of the 105th regiment, part of which is the old 69th of this state. He said the regiment had been continually in the fighting, and that a single American unit in France, and it vied with the marines in bravery and soldier-like qualities.

The bravery and self-sacrifice of the medical units, he went on, were responsible for the saving of a great many Americans. The ambulances drove straight into the first line of fire. The stretcher-bearers were often within a few hundred feet of the men when they fell in the hottest advances.

Jokes From Sufferers.

The cheerfulness of the American soldier was apparent not only under fire, but even when he had been wounded. As men rode to the rear in ambulance they laughed and joked with one another, often making sport of their wounds. Frequently they were taken to the rear in ambulances containing wounded Germans. The soldier from Michigan laughed as he described the many arguments he had heard between wounded Americans and German prisoners who spoke English. Before they reached the emergency hospitals the Germans usually were invited "outside to fight."

The convalescent soldiers agreed that the French and English were too lenient with German prisoners. They explained quite frankly that the Americans were keen on discipline when they captured any Germans, and made them toe the mark.

All the convalescents extolled the hospitality of the French people. They said the farmers had opened their hearts and homes to the American boys. When soldiers had furloughs back of the lines they spent many pleasant hours in these homes. As a result of this hospitality many romances had blossomed behind the lines, and American boys had already led many French girls to the altar.

FEEDING THE LARGEST FAMILY IN THE WORLD

An urgent appeal is on behalf of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for their annual collection made of half-crowns for the food bill fund.

The provision of food for the largest family in the world (over 7,000 children) is a serious problem in these times of high prices. Last year 222,000 half-crowns were raised for this fund as birthday gifts in memory of the late Dr. Barnardo, and the homes are looking to the generous public in all parts of the British Empire to raise more this year, because the need is greater.

Six thousand and seventy-seven children have been admitted since war broke out. Two last year came from Singapore. Eighty-six thousand children have been rescued by these national homes in fifty years and reared and trained and placed out in life as useful citizens. Thirty is the weekly average of admissions. Their character is "No destitute child ever refused admission." There is no waiting list, no voting system, and no red tape. Hundreds of children of soldiers and sailors have been and are being admitted to the homes for the duration of the war, and the homes are supplying the lack of necessary parental control. Child-life is the nation's greatest asset. Wherever there is a destitute child needing help, the Barnardo homes are ready to give it. Their large family includes over 600 babies. Ten thousand Barnardo boys are risking their lives for us on land and sea. Some were among the Zebrugghe heroes. Over 6,000 are in the overseas contingents. They are confident that our

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