MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

King Street Store

See the Windows

Romper Shoes Cheap

Real Bargains

Children's and Girls'

Patent Boots

$1.28 and $1.88

About one hundred pairs of Children's and Girls' Patent Colt Laced Boots, made on up-to-date nature-shaped lasts, at the following prices:

Sizes 8 to 10½, $1.28
Sizes 11 to 2, - $1.88
Regular Prices, $2.00 and $2.50

These Are Genuine Bargains

Waterbury & Rising Limited

King Street Store

COAL? TELEPHONE MAIN 2670 Ask For Low Summer Prices

CONSUMERS COAL CO., LIMITED

The Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, London, England

Accident and Sickness Insurance Covering Every Accident and Every Sickness

LOCKHART & RITCHIE, General Agents
Phone 114 114 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B. Live Agents Wanted

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I read with surprise a few days ago that Mr. Commissioner Potts had been selected by the city commission as one of those who are to make up the lists of voters which will be used at the next provincial and dominion elections. As this appointment was made after Mr. Potts had announced to his friends his determination of being a candidate for the government nomination in place of Hon. John E. Wilson, I am sure the commissioners must have overlooked that, since nothing would be more out of place and unfair than for anyone proposing to be a candidate to compile, or assist in compiling, the lists of voters to whom he intended to appeal for election.

It seems to me to be in order for Mr. Potts or the commissioners to take some action.

I am,

Yours truly,
FAIR PLAY.

St. John, Aug. 17, '15.

The blue or sulphur-bottom whale is the largest animal living today. Specimens have measured eighty-seven feet in length, which, in all probability, weighed about seventy-five tons. Oddly enough, although the mouth will permit twelve men to stand in it, the throat is only nine inches in diameter. From the inside of one of these whales, five barrels of shrimps were taken.

I'm helping Canada

By using Windsor Table Salt it's made in Canada

ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR MORE HELP FOR STARVING BELGIAN PEOPLE

G. K. Chesterton, the Emminent Author, Writes in Their Behalf —Belgium Died For Europe—The Victims of a Blow From Hell—A Million and a Half in That Country Destitute and Must be Given Relief by the World for Which They Suffered

Editor Eimes-Star:

Sir,—I hope you will grant me space to say a few words about the Belgians still in Belgium. The admirable efforts of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium are going a long way to avert famine, but if the million and a half destitute Belgians are to be kept alive, the National Committee must have yet further support. The only conceivable cause of doubt in the matter must lie in a mere weariness in well-doing produced, not by any intellectual difficulty, but by such wholly unintellectual things as time and language. I think therefore the best way of presenting any possible neglect of so great a matter is to repeat once more the great truths upon which rested the whole original claim, not so much on our sympathy as on our common honesty. The simplicity and enormity of the Belgian story can best be set forth perhaps in four truisms, all toweringly self-evident.

First, of course; the mere badness of the story is almost too big to be held in the mind. There have been stories of a woman or a child actually robbed of reason for life by the mere ocular shock of some revolting cruelty done in their presence. There really was a danger of something of the kind paralyzing our protest against the largest, and by the help of God, the last of the crimes of the Prussian kings. The onlookers might have been struck into a sort of gibbering imbecility and even amiability by the full and indefensible finality of the foul stroke. We had no machines that could measure the stunning directness of the blow from hell. We could hardly realize an enormous public act which the actor did not wish to excuse, but only to execute. Yet such an act was the occupation of Belgium; almost the only act in history for which there was quite simply and literally nothing to be said. Bad history is the whole basis of Prussia; but even in bad history the Prussians could find no precedent and no palliation, and the more intelligent Prussians did not try. A few were so feeble-minded as to say they had found dangerous documents in Brussels, as if what they had done could possibly be excused by things they did not know when they did it. This almost piteous lapse in argument was, however, covered up by the cleverer Prussians as quickly as might be. They preferred to stand without a rag of reason on them than with such a rag as that. Before we come to the monstrous material suffering there is in the existing situation an abstract unreason, nay an abstract insanity which the brain of man must not bear. A nightmare must not abide to the end. The tiniest trace of Prussian victory that remains will make us think of something which is not to be thought of; of something like the victory of the beasts over mankind.

Second, it must be remembered that this murder has been done upon a people of such proximity and familiarity that there cannot be any mistake about the matter. There is some shadowy justification for the comparative indifference to the wrongs of very remote peoples; for it is not easy for us to guess how much slavery shocks a negro or cannibal. But the innkeepers and shopkeepers of Ostend felt exactly as the innkeepers and shop-keepers of Dover would feel. We have to imagine a prehistoric cruelty coming suddenly upon a scene which was civilised and almost commonplace.

Imagine tigers breaking out of the Zeological Gardens and eating all the people in Albany street; imagine Red Indians exhibited at Olympia literally scalping every passer-by from that place to Hammersmith Broadway; imagine Jack the Ripper crowned king of Whitechapel and conducting his executions in broad daylight outside the Tube station at Aldgate; imagine as much as you can of what is violent and contradictory in an over-turn of all modern life by troglodytes, and you are still falling short of this fearful Belgian scene in that familiar Belgian scenery. It is idle to talk of exaggerations or misrepresentations about a case so close to us. Chinese tortures may not be quite so fantastic as travellers tells us; Siberia may not be so desolate as its fugitives say it is; but we could no more invent such a massacree in Belgium than we could a massacre in Balham. The things of shameless shame that have been done are something worse than prodigies, worse than nightmares, worse than devilries; they are facts.

Third, this people we have heard of daily have endured this unheard of thing; and endured it for us. There are countless cases for compassion among the bewildering and heartrending by-products of this war; but this is not a case for compassion. This is a case for that mere working minimum of a sense of honor that makes us repay a poor man who has advanced his last penny to post a letter we have forgotten to stamp. In this respect Belgium stands alone; and the claims even of other Allies may well stand aside till she is paid to the uttermost farthing. There has been self-sacrifice everywhere else; but it was self-sacrifice of individuals, each for his own country; the Serbian dying for Serbia, or the Italian for Italy. But the Belgian did not merely die for Belgium. Belgium died for Europe. Not only was the soldier sacrificed for the nation; the nation was sacrificed for mankind. It is a sacrifice which is, I think, quite unique even among Christians; and quite inconceivable among pagans. If we even privately utter a murmur, or even privately grudge a penny for binding the wounds of so solitary and exceptional a martyr, we ourselves shall be something almost as solitary and exceptional. We shall perhaps be nearest to the state of that unspeakable sociologist who persuaded his wife to partake of a simultaneous suicide; and then himself cheerfully lived on.

Fourth—If there be anyone on this earth who does not find the final success of such crime more than the mind can bear; if there be anyone who does not feel it as the more graphic since it walks among the tramway lines and lamp-posts of a life like our own; if there be anyone who does not feel that to be caught napping about Belgium is like being caught robbing one's mother on her deathbed; there still remains a sort of brutal compassion for bodily pain, which has been half-admitted here and there even by the oppressors themselves. If we do not do a great deal more even than we have already done, it may yet be said of us that we left it to the very butchers of this nation to see that it did not bleed o death.

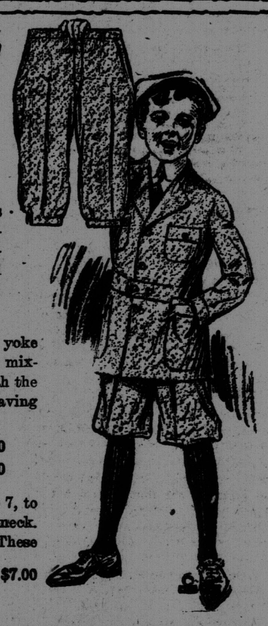
I therefore plead for further help for the Members of the National Committee who have taken this duty upon themselves. All subscriptions can be addressed to the Treasurer at Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, or to local committees where they have been formed.

Yours faithfully,
G. K. CHESTERTON.

Overroads,
Beaconsfield, Bucks.
5th August, 1915.

Stores Open 8.30 Close 6 O'clock; Fridays 10 p. m., Saturdays 1 p. m.

Get The Boy Ready For School Opening



This year we offer a greater variety of styles in Norfolks than ever before. In fact, the Norfolk is going to be decidedly the suit for this season. Bring the boy in while everything is complete and new, and see how fashionably and well we can outfit him, and, when quality and wear is considered, at what little cost.

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS—Ages 7 to 17, in plain strap, yoke and fancy effects. Tweeds, Corduroys, Saxonys, Worsteds; mixtures, checks, stripes and plain. Many of these suits are with the new English Bloomer Pants, cut with a narrower leg and having a wide cuff band fastened with two buttons.

Suits with one pair of bloomers.....$3.75 to $12.50
Suits with two pairs of bloomers..... 4.75 to 15.50

BOYS' JUNIOR NORFOLKS, for little chaps from 5 to 7, to be worn with an Eton or Cloth Collar, buttoning close to neck. The coats are made in yoke and strap effect, bloomer pants. These suits are in Corduroys, Tweeds and Saxonys.

Prices from $5.25 to $7.00

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

SPLENDID SHOWING OF
New Japanese Hand-Drawn Linens

Consisting of D'Oyleys, Round and Square Centres, Tray Cloths, Commode Covers, Sideboard Covers, Five O'clock Tea Cloths, Bureau Covers, Double Pillow Shams

Six inch, 10c.; nine inch, 17c.; twelve inch	25c. and
Eighteen inches square	25c., 27c., 50c., 55c., 70c., 90c., $1.00, $1.10
Twenty-four inches square	70c., $1.00, $1.30
Thirty inches square	50c., 55c., 60c., $1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75
Thirty-six inches square	$1.10, $1.85, $2.00, $2.25, $2.65
Forty-five inches square	$2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $2.85, $3.00, $3.50, $3.90
Fifty-four inches square	$3.00, $3.60, $3.85
Eighteen by twenty-seven inches	35c., 65c., 70c., 90c., $1.00, $1.40
Eighten by thirty-six inches	80c., 85c., 90c., $1.20
Eighteen by forty-five inches	$1.00, $1.10, $1.20, $1.35, $1.40, $1.60
Eighteen by fifty-four inches	60c., $1.10, $1.20, $1.25, $1.55, $1.70
Eighteen by seventy-two inches	$1.60, $2.00
Thirty by fifty-four inches	$1.50
Thirty by fifty-eight inches	$1.75
Eighteen inches round	70c., 75c., 80c.
Twenty-four inches round	$1.00, $1.10

LINEN ROOM

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

860 were Christians and 31,017 or 31 per cent. were Jews. The reply maintains this is a sufficient answer to charges of discrimination against the Jews. Also it is pointed out that the Jews have a number of their own relief organizations.

A report is given of an address at Cracow by Dr. Lydlowsky on the destruction of many art treasures and historic monuments during the campaign in West Galicia. Many of the fine old paintings in the churches of that locality, as well as the churches themselves and their richly carved altars have disappeared before the passing armies.

REGARDLESS OF AGE OR SEX ARMENIANS ARE PUT TO THE SWORD

Turkish Scheme to Exterminate the Entire Race is Being Ruthlessly Carried Into Effect

London, Aug. 20—The Daily News has received from Aneurin Williams, M.P., a copy of a letter from Constantinople, dated July 12, further describing the terrible plight of Armenians in Turkey. The letter says:

"We now know with certainty from a reliable source that Armenains have been deported in a body from all towns and villages to the desert regions south of Alop. Refugees will have to traverse on foot a distance requiring marches of from one to two, or even more months. We learn, besides, that the roads and Euphrates River are strewn with corpses of exiles, and those who survive are doomed to certain death, since they will find neither house, work nor food in the desert. It is a plan to exterminate the whole Armenian nation.

"Court-martials operate everywhere without cessation. Twelve Armenians were hanged at Caesarea on the charge of having obeyed instructions which they had received from a meeting secretly held at Bucharest by Trocohak and Henchak societies. Many have fallen from blows from clubs. Thirten Armenians were killed in this way at Dairbekir, and six at Caesarea. Thirten others were killed on their way from Chabine Karahiisa to Sivas. Priests of the villake of Kurk, with their five companions, suffered the same fate on the road of Sou Chehrksivas, although they had their hands bound.

"Hundreds of women, young girls and even children groan in prisons. Churches and converts have been pillaged. Churches are destroyed. Villages around Van and Bitlis have been pillaged and the inhabitants put to the sword. At the beginning of this month all inhabitants of Harahiissar were pitlessly massacred."

A GERMAN SAVAGE

The New York Times prints a story sent it by a special correspondent who followed the trail of the Austrian army in its advance against the Russians, in the course of which he writes:

"We drove the cart under a tree in a sort of garden and ate bread and sausage bought in Bartfa. There were some soldiers close by sitting around a fire. They were arguing about something, and, just after we had sat down, two of them began to go for each other in earnest, one an Austrian, the other a German. The German was getting the best of it when there suddenly appeared a young German lieutenant.

A long inquisition followed. In the end the Austrian was led off and tied to a tree to stay there till sunset. As for the German, since he was the aggressor, he was ordered, to remove his uniform, boots, everything except his trousers. Then hands tied behind his back he was brought before the lieutenant. Before I half realized what had happened, the lieutenant drew his sword and rammed it violently into the man's stomach. There was an agonising scream, and the man fell to the ground. It was the most dastardly brutal act I have ever seen. Yet no one said a word. On the contrary a great silence fell upon the company and every one was on a sudden off about his business, while two of them took a spade and scooping up a bit of earth buried the poor wretch. As for the young monster of a lieutenant, he came over to a pump near us, and, after wiping the sword carefully upon the turf, washed his hands, then stood there idly and cleaned his finger nails."

PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WAR

(Bradstreet's.)

Interest in the vital subject of preparedness against war is rapidly growing, and the temper of the times is such as to stimulate its growth. The government is alive to the need of improving the means of national defense, and the attitude of the public mind toward the subject is more receptive than it has been for many a year. The president's feeling in relation to the matter was indicated in a statement issued while he was at Cornish last week, when it was announced that he was planning to cooperate with the chairmen of the military and naval affairs committees of the House and the Senate, as well as with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, in preparing a comprehensive plan. Secretary Garrison has already completed a report to the president which will form the basis of discussion as to proposals for the army. The War Department has called for information from manufacturers regarding their facilities for the production of war material, recognizing that its former estimates for a reserve supply and for an increased output in case of war must be revised in view of the developments in the great European war. Plans for the improvement of the militia will be the subject of discussion at the conference of governors to be held in Boston the week after next. One of the most interesting incidents of the time is the gathering at the federal training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., of over a thousand men of prominence in public, professional and business life in several states to spend a month at hard work in fitting themselves to do their share in the national defense should the emergency arise. There is a fine inspiration in their example.

SIMPLE FAN DESIGNED FOR SEWING MACHINE

Intended for use in homes where electric fans are not employed, a rotary fan has been invented which may readily be attached to a sewing machine so as to furnish a cooling currnt of air across the work board when the device is in service. The vanes are fastened on a hollow shaft which is arranged to be screwed to the end of the axle of the flywheel. The fan, of course, revolves only when the machine is pedalled. A picture of the fan appears in the September Popular Mechanics Magazine.

DIAMONDS!

Do you know that there is "A Reputation" of years behind every Diamond that we sell? And do you know that the "Values"—backed by our personal guarantee of every stone — has made "That Reputation?" Our stock—both of set and inset stones—is one of the most carefully selected stocks in Canada, and for this reason you cannot make any mistake in purchasing from us. Please call and examine our Diamonds.

Ferguson & Page
Diamond Importers and Jewelers King Street

DESOLATION IN NORTHERN BALTIC

Entire Villages Destroyed—Scenes of Terrible Distress — Two Priests Arrested for Praying to be Saved From Enemy

London, Aug. 1—(Correspondence) of The Associated Press)—The desolation along the northern Baltic from Memmel to Libau and as far north as the gulf of Riga, overrun by the German forces from the land side and bombarded by the German fleet from the sea side, are vividly described in Warsaw papers received here. They state that a trip from Memmel to Libau shows the terrible distress left in the wake of the advancing army. Entire villages of several hundred houses, like Kunigiski, are totally burned, having suffered most from the fire of the ships. One of the most noted seashore resorts, Pologna, was bombarded and sixty of its principal summer villas destroyed. The palace of Count Felix Tysskiewicz, whose family has inter-married in America, escaped from destruction, but the chapel of the palace was partly destroyed. The hotels and casino and most of the villas stretching along the sea front were burned, and portions of the hotel rema..... were later used as barracks for Gen. von Buelow's cavalry forces. Many were killed, including a number of children, during the occupation of Pologna.

At Libau a monopoly of the bread supply was established under German military direction, all flour being taken by them except two kilos allowed to each inhabitant. Among the many arrested were two Orthodox Russian pastors who were accused of praying to be saved from the invaders, but were released on the plea that their prayers were against invaders of all nationalities. The fortifications of Libau, particularly on the sea front, were strengthened by large forces of men. The visit to Libau of Prince Henry, brother of the Kaiser, for a conference with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, was the occasion of much ceremony, and prolonged discussion between the prince and the commander of the military forces in the north, presumably on the campaign which soon after developed northward to Riga and then in a great circle southward around Warsaw.

Outside of Lubin the surrounding country is devastated and abandoned. This is specially true of the districts of Kalvaria and Marjamper, the grain fields, usualy richly productive, being unsown and in places blackened from fires. The districts of Suwalki and Kowno have similarly suffered. Many incidents are given of banditti who have made their appearance in the country districts owing to the distress and complete prostration of the civil organization, and commit widespread depredations.

The Warsaw Kourier prints a statement from Petrograd giving official reply to attacks on the Central Committee of Warsaw charging that they discriminate against Jews, not giving them a fair share of the emergency food supplies from the committee warehouses, and limiting the distributions to the afternoons. The reply states that the committee keeps the warehouses open from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. daily, and makes distributions without any distinction of nationality or religion. The only restriction is against applicants who seek to get supplies for the purposes of speculation, and the reply says there are unfortunately many Jews in this class. The warehouses, it is explained, are meant only to meet the daily needs of the poorer people. As evidence of their impartiality it is cited that from May 31 to June 4, out of a total of 97,877 people thus assisted, 66,-

Be Plump and Strong

Flesh Maker Found—Eat it one week FREE

GET— Grace, Beauty, Charms of Health

GAIN— Muscle, Solid Flesh, Good Figure

What CERTONE does for Women

Here is MISS WILSON, the swimmer, who writes: "I can say that Certone produces good, firm flesh and it has a still more valuable effect in giving rich blood, clear complexion, bright eyes, and the other features of perfect health."

MISS MYV. LEE, Sec'y of The Christian Endeavor Union, writes: "I gained 29 pounds, and every one noticed my better looks.

MRS. L. STICKHALL writes: "I was a nervous wreck. Certone made me feel like a new woman. I weighed 135 pounds. Now I weigh 157 and feel splendid."

What CERTONE does for Men

PHILIP SCHNEIDER writes: "Certone is the right remedy for thin people. I have gained 30 pounds."

PROF. C. J. BUDLONG writes: "I was all run down and given up to die. I was greatly emaciated, weighed only 95 pounds. I began using your splendid Certone and today I weigh 176.

M. F. THOMPSON writes: "I am 59, and have gained 12 pounds from Certone. Can eat like a pig and sleep at night now."

REV. FATHER F. J. THULLE writes: "My weight increased 20 pounds. My health is very good now."

These are just a few of the letters that pour in from men and women who have gained flesh, health and strength through Certone.

$1000 GUARANTEE Certone is a true tonic nutritive combination, extracted from food essences instead of drugs. Tones and nourishes blood corpuscles, nerve cells and entire system. You can buy a box through your druggist or we will send you a 50-cent box free, if you've not eaten Certone as yet and will send this coupon, with your name and address and 10 cents to help pay distribution expenses.

FREE 50 CENT BOX

This Coupon, with 10 cents to help pay distribution costs, is good for one 50-cent box of Certone free, provided you have not already tried this grand flesh maker and strength-giver. (Only one free box to a person.) Certone Co., 70 Lombard St., Dept 290 Toronto.

A New, Clean Preserving Kettle Goes Far Towards Success

In Making Jams and Jellies

If you'd retain the natural flavor of the fruit in your jams and preserves—to bring to your jellies that delightful delicacy they really ought to have, your Preserving Kettle should be bright, new and clean.

WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM COOKING WARE is preferred by hundreds—indeed thousands—of careful housewives who have been quick to recognize in it the hardest, most durable and most dependable utensils, not only for preserving, but for general culinary purposes.

You will find, in our Market Square Store, a most extensive line of WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM COOKING WEAR, in which, just at present, we feature PRESERVING KETTLES, priced as follows:

85c., $1.50, $1.85, $2.85

Market Square W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd. King Street

After Illness

TO gain new strength and to get well quickly you need a food with vitalizing, blood-making elements. Take Wincarnis.

Pint Bottles 90c. - Quart Bottles $1.50

WINCARNIS
The Famous English Tonic (10)

At all dealers, or enquire of our Canadian Agent, Mr. F. S. Ball, 67 Portland St., Toronto.

Mr. Advertiser!

The Telegraph and Times combination makes the greatest single power for moving goods off of shelves in the Province.

More Than 26,000 Copies Net Daily at a lower advertising cost of any medium in the Lower Provinces!

INVESTIGATE