

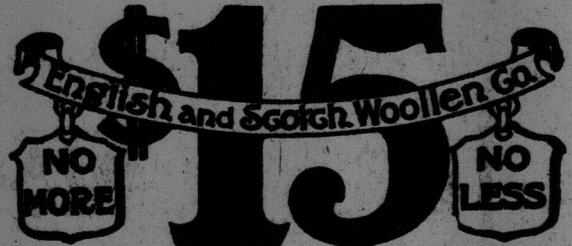
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Supt. of Branches



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TWELVE CANADIAN STORES

NEW YORK'S CRIME RECORD GROWING

50,698 Convictions Last Year, a 12,000 Increase Over the Previous Year—Intoxication Cases Lead

Albany, July 29.—"How many had people were there in New York state last year?" is a question often asked and some see the answer in the annual report on criminal statistics just issued by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo showing that 50,698 men, women and children were convicted in courts of record and special sessions during 1914. Based on a population of ten millions this is an average of one conviction to every 133 inhabitants. The total number recorded in 1913 was 38,697. Although last year's number is the largest recorded in the history of the state, it does not necessarily mean that crime is on the increase or that the above number of persons were separately convicted, as some were found guilty several times.

The records do not show the number of children convicted, partly because there is no dividing line between children and adults. Division by sex, however, in courts of Special Sessions reveal that male convictions totaled 37,208; compared with 36,712 in 1913. Female convictions were 4,762, as against 4,190 reported two years ago. Study of the net results shows that of all the convictions less than one-half of the number of persons found guilty reached the prisons where their records could be studied. Many of these offenders had been in jail before, but it is of interest that the number committed to

New York prisons last year was even less than in 1913. This is due mainly to the adoption of the new method of imposing indeterminate sentences upon a large percentage of those convicted. Division by offenses is recorded in the secretary's report. In courts of record there were 1,697 convictions reported for offenses against the person, 225 more than in 1913; 8,294 offenders against the property. Curious to relate the vast majority of the offenders between the ages of twenty and thirty years, who could read and write, had received religious instruction in their habits and had parents living. Numerically intoxication is the one offense which gave the police and the courts most of their business, although a large number of convictions were recorded for violations of the motor vehicle law, liquor law, while thousands were convicted for assault, larceny, desertion, vagrancy and scores of other offenses.

In Secretary Hugo's report there are recorded many cases, of course, which get no further than the police station. For instance, while the law makes drunkenness a crime which may be punished, it provides for discrimination between the occasional and the habitual offender. When the work of the court actually begins, however, the first thing is to inquire if the accused pleads guilty or not guilty. In the vast majority of cases the convictions are the result of pleading guilty, although in a large number the accused denied their guilt and were put on trial. The guilt or innocence of the accused having been decided, the courts then have their most difficult task, that of deciding what shall be done with the guilty.

Formerly the work was simple, as only one thing could be done—the convicted must be sent to jail. Now the magistrate has several choices and frequently suspends sentence, putting the accused on probation. In this way offenders may be permitted to make restitution or help support their families. Having eliminated the cases disposed of in the various ways above mentioned, there remains a large number of cases in which the court imposes sentence. Usually the penalty is a light one, a fine or short imprisonment for a minor offense. Of the total number of cases originating in an indictment found by the grand jury, only a proportionate few end in sentences to imprisonment.

The secretary of state's report also includes a synopsis on pardons, conditional and unconditional; commutation of sentences and restoration to the rights of citizenship by the governors of this state since 1846. Last year the chief executive issued three pardons, commuted nineteen sentences, restored ninety-four persons to citizenship and granted eight respites in capital cases, although in the year before the figures were 11, 31, 67 and 4 respectively. The report covers 818 pages of statistical information which is prepared annually

from the records of the clerks of the courts in pursuance to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WORLD WAR SHOWS HOW SMALL WORLD IS

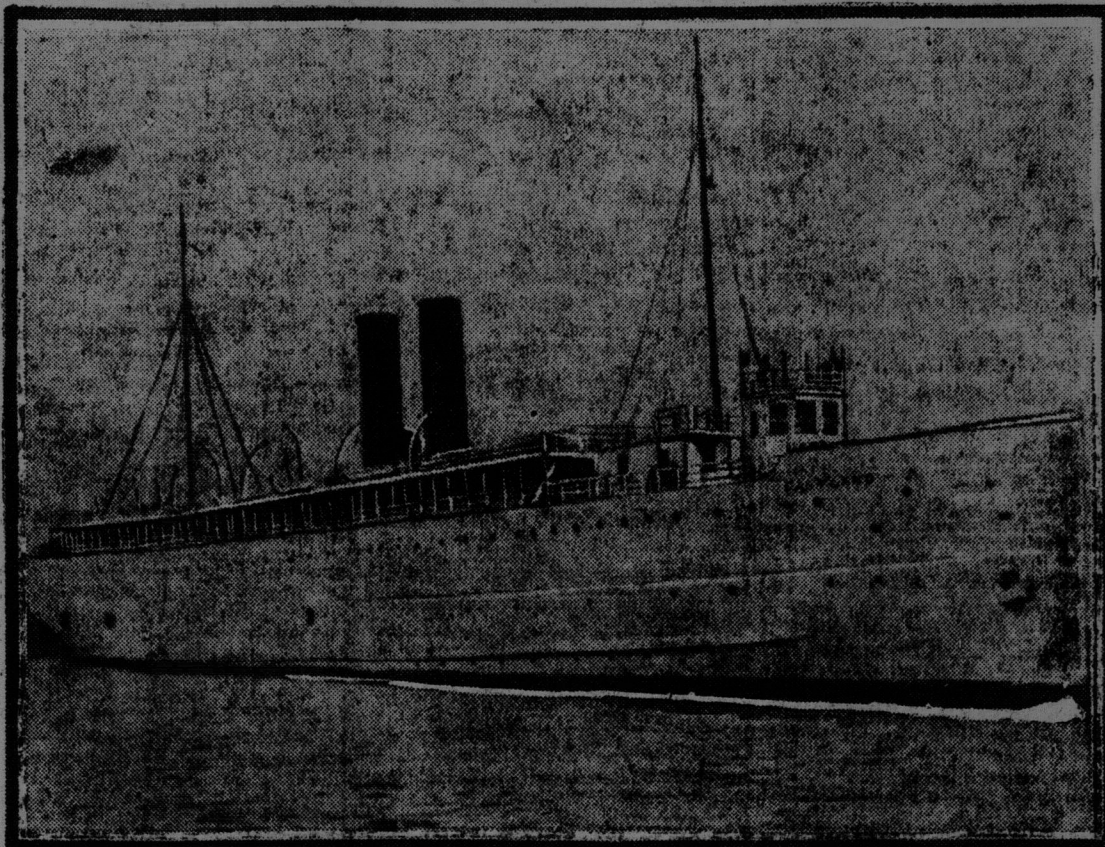
I must relate to you a little incident which happened at Givenchy, France, writes Frank Rylands of San Francisco, now serving with the British army. Before moving to Festubert a sergeant of the artillery, who was billeted near us, happened to catch a stray bullet in the front of his right ankle as he was coming out for an evening stroll. I had made his acquaintance some days previous and it fell to my lot after his wound was dressed to rush him off to the hospital.

In the course of a week he returned home, of course, and it was only then that we found that we each came from the same town and went to the same school together and were taught by the same teacher.

Another little incident which happened in London. I was walking down the Strand at ten o'clock one morning and met one of my fellow traveling chums from British Columbia. We often used to travel together for days. Neither knew anything of the other being in the war. He had joined King Edward's Horse and is now within four miles of me.

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THE best remedy for exhaustion and lassitude is WINGARIN. A short course of WINGARIN creates new energy—new life—new vigor. It is a tonic, restorative, blood-maker and nerve food.
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WINGARIN
At all dealers, or acquire of our Canadian Agent, Mr. F. S. Bell, by Portland St., Toronto.

CHICAGO'S SHIP OF DEATH.



Excursion steamer Eastland, which carried a thousand picnickers to their death Saturday.

RUSSIA LIKELY TO YIELD GROUND WHILE GATHERING MUNITIONS

London, July 29.—The probable evacuation of Warsaw and the whole Polish salient by the Russians is indicated in despatches received from Petrograd today. This decision would come as a surprise to all outside the inner councils of the Russian general staff, as the splendid resistance which the Russians have been offering, apparently with considerable success, to the German efforts to encircle the city, were believed to be evidence of Grand Duke Nicholas' intention to fight it out with Germany.

It is pointed out, however, by the Russian military critics, after conversations with "competent military authorities" that until the army is properly equipped to oppose the perfect Austro-German machine the sensible thing to do would be to avoid battle and withdraw until the armies are organized and equipped and in a condition to take an aggressive offensive and drive the enemy from Russian soil.

Politics, rather than strategy, decided the Russians to advance into East Prussia and Galicia, it is explained by the critics, and while in doing so they rendered great service to the western allies and inflicted terrible losses on both Austrians and Germans, they may now give up all and more than they gained. It is anticipated by the Petrograd papers that the whole country if evacuated will be denuded of resources which might prove valuable to the Germans.

CANADIAN PROMOTED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

Graham Went to War as Private, Home Wounded and Now Lieutenant

Among those brought to Montreal on the Donaldson liner S. S. Cassandra this week, was Lieut. G. H. Graham, of Peterborough, Ont., who has returned on leave of absence, after suffering severe wounds at the front. He went across on the Cassandra as a private, but was promoted on the battlefield, and has come home with a commission. He refuses to speak of the work which won him the commission, but related incidents of the battle of Festubert, where he received bad scalp wounds and other injuries. After a rest of two months Lieut. Graham expects to return to the front.

A flower plucked in the morning continues fresh twice as long as one plucked later in the day when the sun shines on it.

HORSE PURCHASES ON P. E. I. LOOKED INTO

First Session of Davidson Commission in Maritime Provinces

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 29.—The Davidson commission began enquiry this afternoon at Summerside into the purchase of 81 horses from W. B. MacNeill, of Summerside, livery man, and contracted through Adam Doyle, V.S. of Moncton, in August last for the 19th Battery under command of Major Anderson now at the front.

Doyle was the principal witness examined today. He swore that he had been attached for seven years to the 19th Battery, of Moncton, under Major Anderson, as captain veterinary.

On August 12, 1914, he was asked to assist in the purchase of horses by Major Anderson when the latter was recruiting the overseas battery. He sent in his claim of full captain's pay after examining the horses but the department allowed him the regulation fees, one dollar for the first three horses and fifty cents each for the remainder.

He examined altogether 249 in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia receiving \$126. He had no written instructions from headquarters, he kept a list of horses and names of sellers but no official record with full description of horses, he has never been asked to keep one.

Major Anderson kept description of horses on an ordinary scribbler. Doyle then told of coming to Summerside to see MacNeill on August 18. No one had suggested MacNeill to him. He had known him all his life. He spoke to no one else about horses. He could not explain why he did not try to secure horses in Charlottetown.

"Why didn't you go there?" he was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "I happened to meet MacNeill on the street and he was a personal friend of mine."

It was August 23 that Major Anderson came to Summerside and both examined MacNeill's horses. Six were there examined and shipped. Nothing was said about prices. Anderson attended to that. MacNeill then brought ten over to Moncton. The next time Doyle came to Summerside he examined sixty horses and passed fifty-four. On August 31 he procured eleven more which were examined in Moncton. He got no commission in connection with the horses, only his fees, nor was he approached in any way.

W. H. McKie, the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, testified that MacNeill had deposited to his credit \$18,429 for horses sold, the militia checks being signed by Major Anderson and Doyle. This meant an average of \$227 for each horse. McKie also testified that checks paid out by MacNeill through the bank to farmers for these horses ran from \$150 to \$210 each.

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We Have Brought Prices to The Lowest Level For Saturday Selling!

Drastic Action is Being Taken to Convert This Merchandise Into Cash--We Have Cut and Slashed Prices Unmercifully!

REMEMBER--Everything is Reduced--It's An Opportunity To Buy Now That You Dare Not Overlook! Store Open Saturday Till 11 p. m. For Your Convenience!

Compare These Prices Don't Wait, Out They Go! Down to The Lowest Notch

Men's \$3.00 Boots.....For \$1.98	Infants' Barefoot Sandals—Sizes 5 to 8.....For 50c.	Ladies' Cravenette Button Boots—With French heels. Regular \$4.00. Sale price, \$2.48
Men's Dress Shoes—Gun Metal Calf or Patent Leather Button.....\$3.85	Children's Sandals—Same as above; sizes 9 to 11.....For 68c.	Misses' Button Boots—Sizes 5 to 2. For 98c
Men's Boots—Sizes 11 to 13 1/2. For 98c.	Misses' Sandals—Same as above; sizes 12 to 2.....For 75c.	Children's Patent Leather or Gun Metal Pumps.....For 98c.
Boys' Boots—Sizes 1 to 5.....For \$1.28	Ladies' White Pumps—With white heels.....For 98c.	Men's Working Shirts.....For 42c.
Ladies' Cravenette Pumps—Regular \$1.75.....For 98c.	Ladies' White Poplin Boots—Regular \$2.50.....Sale price, \$1.78	Men's Dress Shirts.....For 47c.
Ladies' Velvet Pumps—Bows and buckles, very neat.....\$1.28	Ladies' Gun Metal Low Shoes—Regular \$2.25.....For \$1.68	Men's Underwear.....21c. gar.
Ladies' Patent Leather Pumps—Colonial style. Worth \$2.25.....For \$1.78	Ladies' Patent Leather Low Shoes—Very stylish, good fitting.....For \$1.70	Men's Colored Sox.....12 1/2c. pair
Ladies' Gun Metal Pumps—Same as above.....For \$1.78	Ladies' and Misses' Patent Pumps—Low heels.....For \$1.48	Ladies' Corsets—Regular 65c.....For 44c.
Ladies' Patent Leather Pumps—With pretty bow effect. Now selling for \$1.78	Ladies' Patent Leather Button Boots—Grey, fawn or black top and military style.....Good value for \$2.28	Ladies' Fancy Corset Covers.....For 22c.
Ladies' Gun Metal Pumps—Cuban heels; sizes 2 1/2 to 7.....For \$1.48		Ladies' Waists—This season's style. Some \$1.50 values for 89c.

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In time of physical trouble caused by indigestion, biliousness resulting from torpid liver, inactive bowels, is always given, quickly, certainly, safely by the most famous of family remedies
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.