

BULGARIA'S ACTION AN AFFRONT TO BALKANS

BALKAN SITUATION FURTHER COMPLICATED BY MOBILIZING OF MACEDONIAN RESIDENTS

Paris, Sept. 20.—Despatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, announcing the mobilization of troops made up of residents of Macedonia have caused another complication to be introduced in the Balkan situation, which already was tense, through the presentation by the Entente Allies of the joint note requiring Bulgaria to define her attitude.

The mobilization of Macedonians has caused surprise and indignation in official and diplomatic circles here, as it is declared that the whole purpose of the present negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria and Serbia is to determine whether Macedonia belongs to Bulgaria or Serbia. That Bulgaria should mobilize Macedonians while the future of Macedonia was still at issue, is declared, in the highest Serbo-Greek quarters to be an affront to the Allies and the other Balkan

states. One of the legations that is taking part in the negotiations outlined the situation today as follows:

"Bulgaria demanded from Serbia the recession of Macedonia as an essential condition to Bulgaria's joining the other Balkan states and co-operating with the Entente Allies. The latter took up Bulgaria's claims and presented them to Serbia in joint notes. Serbia, after mature consideration, yielded to the desire of the Allies and conceded virtually nine-tenths of the territory in Macedonia demanded by Bulgaria. The only portion of Macedonia not conceded was a small section which was considered essential to Serbia's military defenses, but these concessions of Macedonian territory were made in order that Bulgaria give something in return, namely, her co-operation with the Balkan states and the Allies. The Allies, therefore, hand Bulgaria a joint note last week, reciting Serbia's concessions of nine-

tenths of the disputed Macedonian territory and in effect asking Bulgaria what she proposed doing as a result of the concessions.

"Now, however, before giving an answer, Bulgaria assumes that she is master of Macedonia and begins the mobilization before stating what she is willing to do for the Allies in return for such control. This, the diplomatic authority pointed out, gives the situation a new phase, which may call for another note from the Allies, in addition to that of last week, asking an explanation of the Macedonian mobilization at the moment when the Allies are negotiating terms by which Bulgaria may acquire the recession of Macedonia.

"It is understood that the Allies joint note of last week was accompanied by a verbal request to M. Radoslawoff, the Bulgarian premier, for a reply at the earliest possible day."

WAR MUNITIONS QUESTION WILL NOT BLOCK PROPOSED LOAN TO THE ALLIES

Absurd to Halt Stabilizing of exchange by discussion as to whether Credit Loan should be made available for Munitions Payment, is opinion of prominent banker.

New York, Sept. 20.—Munitions of war will not be allowed to block the proposed big credit loan to Great Britain and France, nor will the \$600,000,000 or \$800,000,000 to be secured be locked up at once in a New York treasury chest, according to a consensus of opinion today of those in close touch with negotiations for raising the money.

"It would be absurd," said a banker who has been in almost daily conference with the commission, "to assume that the whole problem of stabilizing exchange and thus providing for continuance of all American exports will be halted over a discussion as to whether a credit loan should be made available for munitions payment. The big thing is to stabilize the exchange; upon the matter of paying for munitions automatically takes care of itself."

Exports of munitions, it was estimated, constitute considerably less than twenty-five per cent. of the total value of American shipments to Great Britain and France. Leaving them out of calculations, if provision be made for the shipment of soil products and the chief manufactured articles, exchange will, in the opinion of bankers, become stabilized. It would not then be difficult to find a method of paying for munitions, if it were absolutely necessary to adopt a different method, it is believed. Gold or American securities, or both, or even some other method of payment could be arranged.

On this point, the Anglo-French Commission was said tonight to be substantially in accord with the views of their American associates. The commission is reported to have taken the attitude that their first task was to stabilize exchange; and that the matter of paying for munitions, which was said recently to have become a question of considerable variance of opinion, is to be subordinated to this.

An attempt to obtain an expression of the commission's views from Basil B. Blackett, the secretary, was unsuccessful. Mr. Blackett was seen by interviewers, but declared that he had nothing whatever to say. He likewise declined to comment on any of several rumors current in Wall street today.

Installment Subscriptions.

It was reported tonight, on good authority, that the installment proposals now up for adoption provided for installment subscriptions to be paid as necessities arise for the use of funds. In some quarters it was assumed that the sum each bank should pledge would be payable in four equal installments, subject to call, and that bonds would be issued as each installment was paid. In this manner the commission would avoid the payment of interest on the entire loan long before all the funds were needed.

Another suggestion, said to have been embodied in the proposals, was that the money each bank would guarantee towards the loan should remain in the bank guaranteeing it until occasion should arise for its use. Then, it was said, each of the big syndicate of underwriting banks would be called upon for its proportionate amount, using the ratio of the sum desired to the whole sum as the basis of the assessment. For instance, should one bank subscribe for \$1,000,000 of the \$5,000,000, the full amount would be left in its vaults, it was thought, simply being transferred on its books to the credit of the loan syndicate.

With this having been done, should it be found desirable to have one-fourth of the entire credit available in New York, the bank would be called upon to transfer one-fourth of its subscription to New York, or \$250,000. The idea of tying up the full amount of the loan at once seemed to be repugnant to both parties to the negotiations.

Many American bankers were of the opinion that the one-half of one

per cent. allowed them for their services would be on the basis for each year of the loan. Thus, if the loan should run five years, it was thought, the banks would obtain the bonds at 97½, or two and one-half per cent. (five times one-half of one per cent.) below par.

Another proposed feature, it was reported, was that the short term bonds, whether five or ten years, should include the privilege of conversion to long term. British and French government bonds, paying four and one-half per cent. interest at the end of the short-term period. By that time, it was thought, the war would have passed into history, and the long term bonds, being first mortgages on Great Britain and France and having a life of fifty or one hundred years, would be regarded as a prime investment and would fetch more than par.

In the absence of official announcement, the situation was said to be encouraging today.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF HORWOOD STILL ON

Manitoba case continued with little of importance brought out.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—The examination of Horwood was continued again this morning by R. A. Bonnar, for the crown, in the preliminary hearing of the charges against the ex-cabinet minister. Horwood said the light given as provided for the building in the original plans were omitted in the actual construction, and this made the building cheaper, but no deductions were made from the price.

The grade of the building was raised, which meant less excavation than provided for in the contract cost, but no deductions were made.

Deductions for these items were never suggested until the inquiry before the Public Accounts' Committee. Describing an interview he had with Caldwell and Dr. Simpson, witness said Caldwell said the members of the Public Accounts' Committee, in caucus, demanded that Salt be brought back. Simpson asked where they expected the campaign fund was coming from, and that they ought to be kept in line.

The evening before the last session of the legislature prorogued, said witness, he had a conversation with W. H. Elliott, and Thomas Kelly. Elliott told him the lieutenant-governor had practically served an ultimatum on the government. Kelly came from a meeting of the cabinet, very much rattled. Horwood quoted him as saying the cabinet was standing by him, that the premier had practically put himself into Kelly's hands and if he (Kelly) wished, the cabinet would resign.

Horwood remarked that that "looked like a pretty tight situation."

Later Kelly told him he would stand firm to a certain extent, but he did not want to put black stains on his sons. Horwood said the original plan was to send Salt to Australia, but it had been changed, and Caldwell told him he wanted Salt sent to South America.

This concluded Horwood's direct examination and E. F. B. Johnston

took the witness in hand for the defense.

Mr. Johnston proceeded with a severe cross-examination and drew attention to sundry alleged new features in Horwood's present testimony.

"You've taken your oath before and lied," asked Johnston.

"Yes, I did," replied Horwood.

"You swore to falsehoods again and again?"

"Yes."

"You have falsified public documents wilfully?"

"Under instructions."

"But you did it."

"Yes."

Many questions were objected to by the crown.

Horwood said that he had been a party to stealing money from the province to use for improper purposes. He admitted that he had made certificates which he knew were untrue, that he endeavored to get Salt to swear to what was not true. He had entered into a conspiracy claiming he was under instructions from his superior. He understood his duty was to his minister and he did not consider the province at all.

"I am entitled to attack the witness' credibility from the cradle up," said Johnston, replying to repeated objections from the crown.

"I was going to protect Sir Rodmond Roblin, and I did until they left me broke," said Horwood when counsel asked him about his intentions when he was told twenty-five thousand dollars was being raised for him. He said he had been with the government a year and a half and his conscience was "rather dull."

During the Public Accounts' Committee inquiry he experienced a change of heart, but admitted he went on swearing falsely. He wanted to make a full confession.

"What ministers advised you to commit the crime?" asked Johnston.

"Caldwell and Roblin," replied the witness. He said they encouraged him to keep his attitude before the Public Accounts' Committee.

Horwood said when he came back from Minneapolis his solicitor told him he was to get \$25,000 via Mr. Phippen. He never got the money. Horwood said he had used Kelly's automobile and had drunk with him and a hotel was mentioned, and Mr. Johnston asked if he remembered "some money on the table."

Witness did not remember.

Upon further objections being raised, Magistrate MacDonald ruled that the defense must be allowed the fullest latitude in cross-examination.

Horwood remarked that he would "rather go to jail any time than go through again what he had gone through."

Horwood said Dr. Simpson had suggested to him at one time that he should be recompensed as he was doing good work.

Witness replied that his salary was quite sufficient. Witness heard that Kelly had learned of the Dyall tender to the parliament buildings from the premier, but he had no personal knowledge of this.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of William Howard took place yesterday morning at 8:45 o'clock from his late residence, 395 Main street, to St. Peter's church, where requiem high mass was celebrated at nine o'clock by Rev. Peter O'Hare, C. S. S. R. The service was largely attended and numerous floral tributes were received. Relatives of the deceased bore the pall. The interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA

COWAN'S NUT BAR

See Fine!

AUSTRALIA'S FINE RECORD

Commonwealth has raised 117,000 men for overseas service and sending reinforcements at rate of 5,300 a month.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Details of Australia's splendid record in raising men for overseas service are given by the Canadian trade commissioner in Melbourne. He states that on August 12th the Commonwealth had organized, equipped and despatched 76,566 troops for active service abroad. At that time 40,400 troops were in camps in Australia for despatch to the front. The government was determined to continue to train, equip and transport to the seat of war every available man presenting himself for service who succeeds in passing the necessary medical examination. To date the grand total of the Australian expeditionary forces raised had reached 117,000, excluding 5,000 troops of the citizen forces mobilized for home defence. Reinforcements are going forward at the rate of 5,300 a month and this number will be increased to 10,000 in October and 10,000 in November. The various divisions comprise infantry, light horse, ammunition columns, artillery engineers, army service corps, army medical corps, flying corps, veterinary sections, bridging, train and pay corps. At the request of the government of India a section of the Australian flying corps was despatched to the Persian Gulf and is working in conjunction with the Royal Flying Corps. Further reinforcements are to be sent. In addition to artillery and other equipment the whole of the troops have been clothed and fitted out with the latest fighting kits. The estimated cost per man landed in Egypt is \$413.67, of which \$277.40 is the cost prior to embarkation. Some 24,000 horses have been sent abroad and there were still about 6,600 remounts remaining in Australia to fill future requirements. This equine establishment had necessitated the purchase of enormous quantities of forage.

In company with a number of friends Mr. O'Leary was proceeding to Harcourt to attend a recruiting meeting on Saturday night, the trip being made in R. O'Leary's car. As the car was going up a hill, about ten miles from Richibucto, the chauffeur started a team in front of him and as the road was too narrow to pass, he attempted to change gears, but in doing so he stalled the engine, with the result that the car started to back down the hill. The embankment on either side was quite steep, and Mr. O'Leary, thinking that the car was going to topple over, jumped out. In landing he twisted his ankle, landing on his knee, fracturing and crushing it quite badly. The car continued down the hill until it reached a bridge, where it caught in some of the woodwork and was held until the brakes were applied. Among the other passengers were R. O'Leary and his son, Lieutenant O'Leary, who has been recruiting in Kent county.

Medical aid was at once summoned and Mr. O'Leary taken to his home in Richibucto.

Off the Track.

Three cars and the tender of the engine of the north bound Ocean Limited left the rails of Dawson, a few miles this side of Campbellton about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The tender of the engine suddenly left the rails and before the train could be brought to a standstill, the mail, express and baggage cars also left the track. The auxiliary was ordered out from Campbellton and did good work, but owing to the nature of the run-off, the main line was not cleared until about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. No person was injured.

Real Tent City in the heart of the Rockies



THE newest of Western Canada's new things is a tent city amid the mountains. This wonderful little city is situated in Alberta in the heart of Jasper Park, a national reserve and public playground. It is just seventeen miles from the border of British Columbia and two and one-half miles from Jasper Station on the Grand Trunk Pacific's new Transcontinental Line. Opened only on June 15, it is already a hive of industry, having visitors' names on its guest book before the end of July from Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, New York, Washington, D.C., Cambridge and Springfield, Mass., Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and a score of other points.

The tent town was the idea of certain G.T.P. officials, feeling that the magnificent Jasper Park Chateau they have in prospect is not yet erected, and the idea has been carried out to perfection.

As the visitor rides into camp the gay veranda cafe, with its many comfortable seats and lounges, its convenient tables and pretty flags, and its first attraction. This is the spot from which one may watch the mountains rise in their grandeur, gold and silver, and the clouds form "bonnets" for their snow-capped heads, while Mount Robson, in the distance, seems constantly to change its attitude as the sun touches it gleefully. The official count of mountain peaks to be seen from this vantage point is 180. All around are the pines and Douglas fir, and that pest, the mosquito, is absolutely taboo. If any guest can exhibit a real live mosquito—or a dead one either for that matter—at Jasper Park Tent Town, the only conclusion is that he must have packed it in his grip at Edmonton, Calgary or Little old New York.

The big dining hall, 30 x 30, with the largest floor for many a mile around, is a joy to enter. Sixty or seventy guests can easily be seated here, the dainty tables with their real table-cloths and napkins (none of your camp oil-cloth) making a most inviting scene. The dining-hall is canvas, of course, too, like everything in Tent Town, and is only 30 feet from Horse Shoe Lake, the side facing the water being entirely open to the view, though it may be closed at pleasure. The diner can scarce find time for the food to eat, so charming is the view. Look: the lake changes in a moment from the bluest blue to the greenest green, and so clear and so deep is the water (between 60 and 70 feet) that it acts as a constant reflector for all the beauties around, taking on the colors of an opal as the sun touches this point and that.

Coming down to practical things, such as kitchens, store-rooms and sleeping apartments, they are all beautifully supplied at the camp. The kitchen is under the direct supervision of a domestic science graduate; the water supply is from the depths of the lake, and the sanitary arrangements are excellent.

The tents, "individual" and "family" cluster around the bigger ones, five in number. Each tent is smoothly floored, and has a couple of feet, and double-roofed as tight as a drum from dampness. Sleep is not to be worried, but rather fought away at Tent Town, for the visitor or would not miss the glorious outdoor hours, for the beds, blankets and tent equipment in general all spell comfort, the sleepy occupant finding that the breakfast bell rings much too soon. There are mats on the floor, dressing tables, mirrors and toilet fixtures; all there is to do is to put in personal belongings and make one's self at home. Tent Town stands for health, rest and recreation in the most seductive form possible; it is camping without any of the discomforts of camp life, and getting near to nature with all the essentials of civilization supplied.

How does the time pass at Tent Town? Almost any time the fancy dictates. There are canoes, rowboats, and a motor-boat to be installed on the lake; there are riding trips, fishing trips, driving trips, walking trips in every direction, which makes it a tourist's paradise.

Though Jasper Park is 4,400 square miles in extent, some of its most famous beauty spots lie within easy distance of the camp. For instance, the Maligne Gorge and Pyramid Lake, both coming under the head of national wonders, are within five miles of the camp. At the Maligne Canon the water takes a clean plunge to a depth of 175 feet, while the walls of the gorge rise on either hand in the most fantastic shape, as though chiseled by the hand of a mischievous giant. The river winds and winds, cutting its way ever deeper and deeper, the rustic bridge erected over its steep granite walls by the park management giving an overhanging view of unparelleled magnificence.

If fishing is the attraction, Rainbow trout, Bull and Mountain trout—Beaver Dam, on the Athabasca river, only two miles away, and Maligne, Medicine, Pyramid, Patricia, and Jack lakes, are full of the same species, and while they mean a day's outing there are excellent trails, and they make splendid trips for the sportsman. One ardent fisherman declares the trout in Jack Lake will bite on red channel, bare hook or a hair pin, which statement remains to be proved by the other anglers who visit the camp.

Be mountain climbing the attraction, Fitzhugh and Goat Mountains make excellent climbs within easy distance. Fitzhugh lies nearest, and a well-behaved trail, the climb can be easily made in four hours, the magnificent vista which lies spread before the climber well repaying his efforts.

The G.T.P. train schedule makes it possible to take delightful day trips too to Tete Jaune and Mount Robson. So far as convenience is concerned and for central location among the beauties of the park it would be hard to beat Jasper Camp.

Mr. George Y. Chown, of Kingston, Ont., who has just returned east after a transcontinental tour, recently made a stay at the Camp with his two daughters. "I spent two delightful days there," says Mr. Chown. "The Camp is beautifully located on a mountain lake. The view we had from Mount Fitzhugh is much finer than I had seen in the Canadian Rockies. It's only equal, as far as my travels go, is the view from the Rigi in Switzerland. Of course, everyone understands that Mount Robson is without a peer in the Canadian Rockies. The service all through on the railway was quite equal to anything that is being offered on any of the lines, and I have now been West on every line by which one can travel to the Coast. The trip down from Prince Rupert to Vancouver is a constant delight, and the service on the boats better than any steamers I have ever been on."

From the gardens to the Tea Pot "SALADA"

Preserved and sold only in Sealed Packets

"SALADA"

Fresh, Clean, and Free of Dust

Black, Green or Mixed } Best and goes Farthest. 1256

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PICTURES IN TOWN
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THE HOUR
Thrilling Play of
A Grand
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Programme
Sweet and
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STEWART AND
WILLIAMS
SERIAL STORY—
"GODDESS"
PLE OF ST. JOHN
sweet little serial
like a real high-pric-
is not trashy or
romantic. While the
story is a genuine fic-
all—it is intensely in-
teresting and lovely that
the acting is so
scenic embellish-
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they are enraptured.

Sweet and Winsome
and Refined.
The Statue That
Came to Life.

BRANCH.

city and for our legislators.
for all conditions of men,
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of and fifty dollars was
ded for the purpose of erect-
Church of St. Luke, Ann
N. S., to commemorate the
anniversary of the es-
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STORIA
Infants and Children
For Over 30 Years
are
of