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Coffee Pots.....\$1.70 to \$2.25
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AUSTRIA NOW A GERMAN VASSAL

Outlook Hopeless in Victory or Defeat

SUN OF EMPIRE HAS SET

Aggression of Germans Leaves Little For Austria—Flight Bad and Growing Worse

The trip of the German Emperor to Vienna and all the facts connected with it or attributed to it are receiving wrong explanation in different quarters, says Mr. MacLew Czerniewski, in the Daily Graphic.

"But," says this well informed writer, "it is quite true that Germany is aiming at establishing a Zollverein with the Dual Monarchy, and that neither Austria nor Hungary favors such a policy. Nevertheless in my opinion the ministerial changes in Austria are a result of a pitiable state of affairs in that country and in this respect Hungary enjoys more favorable conditions than Austria. Hungary has a real object in the war and not only Count Tisza, but the whole Hungarian nation is a hearty supporter of Germany in the present struggle. With Austria it is different. Neither Poles nor Bohemians, nor other Slavs, (Serbians, Croats, Ruthenians, etc.) have given the support which Austria expected of them. The last Austro-Hungarian loan which proved to be a failure gave a better result in Hungary than in Austria. This state of affairs would be in the province of the Austrian Minister of Commerce and Finance. Not being able to show a satisfactory result of their administration in the particulars named, it is quite possible that they were dismissed at the German Emperor's suggestion.

Austria is Tired

That little matter, however, was far from being the most important object of this Kaiser's first visit to Vienna since the early days of the war. Much more important questions must have been discussed. Austria is tired, terribly tired of the war. Back in last spring, when the Russians were at the gates of Cracow, the Austrian Emperor was inclined to conclude a separate peace. To save the situation Germany sent her troops to Galicia and reconquered almost all that province. Austria, however, does not enjoy the fruits of these victories, she is more and more becoming a dependent of Germany; the successes of the German troops in Galicia only brought humiliation to the proud Hapsburgs. Germany ignored her promise of aid given to Austria concerning Poland.

No Hope for Austria

German policy in Poland indicates that Austria can expect very little from her ally's conquest there. Even the parts of Poland adjoining the Galician frontier, those rich in coal and iron, although conquered by Austrian troops, were instantly occupied by Germany. Consider it their property. Austria also is afraid of the Roumanian danger. Germany is hargling with Roumania and she intends the Dual Monarchy shall settle the bill. On another front the Dual Monarchy is now threatened down the gates to Trieste and Croatia. If once they occupy the Austrian Adriatic coast the Dual Monarchy will be cut off from the sea, she will lose her position as a great power; she will become a small state like Bavaria, with an outlet to the world through Hamburg. The aged emperor realizes that nothing is being done for Austria except that which will help Germany. The people are suffering more and more; they have scanty food, no money, no prospects; at any price they want a cessation of hostilities.

Wants Separate Peace.

One of the Italian papers a few days ago announced that Austria was aiming at obtaining a separate peace. The Italian press is unanimous in its opinion about Austrian affairs. In Austria, their previous ally, there are many Austrian-Germans, the connection between the Italian and Austrian clergy is also very close. There is no doubt that the German Emperor is well aware not only of the internal state of affairs in Austria, but also of the state of mind of her Emperor. Wilhelm II., although bloody in his deeds, is a very brilliant man. It is an old practice of his to go in person to places where ministers are unable to carry through his policy. The necessity for peace would have been put forward to him by Francis Joseph, largely based on the internal affairs of Austria. To meet it and at the same time to strengthen Germany's grip on Austria, the German

OVERLOADING THE STOMACH

Causes Incomplete Digestion, Weakens the System and Breeds Dyspepsia

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets

Gluttony is as vile a sin as drunkenness and its evil results are more terrible and far more rapid. The human system turns into the stomach and alimentary canal from 7 to 35 pounds of the digestive fluid every twenty-four hours. Cramp your stomach with food and you exhaust these juices. If your stomach cannot digest the food because it lacks juices to do it with, you should either eat less or make more gastric fluids.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain ingredients one grain of which will digest 3,000 grains of food. With Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in your stomach the evil effects of overeating are removed, for these little tablets when dissolved stick to the food and digest all the good from it. They won't abandon the stomach and leave a mass of decaying undigested food to putrify and irritate the mucous membrane lining. They give greater quantities of gastric fluid, help the intestines enrich the blood, prevent constipation, and glutinous, while sinful, may yet be made less harmful by the use of these tablets.

Every druggist carries them in stock; price 50 cents per box, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package free by mail. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., 215 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

SEVERE RHEUMATIC PAINS DISAPPEAR

Rheumatism depends on an acid in the blood, which affects the muscles and joints, producing inflammation, stiffness and pain. This acid gets into the blood through some defects in the digestive process.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old-time blood tonic, is very successful in the treatment of rheumatism. It acts directly, with purifying effect, on the blood, and improves the digestion. Don't suffer. Get Hood's today.

Kaiser recommended dismissal of ministers and their substitution by men who should make Austria still more dependent on Germany. Austria is already dominated by Germany, not only militarily, but financially; Austria trade has been mortgaged to the German banks for the last Austrian loan. And Germany means to have more.

But while Austria has been Germany's dupe, she has been a willing one. Not even Germany herself was more of a swash-buckler and a rattle of the sword in the scabbard in the last ten years than Austria. She is more mistress than Germany herself, and while she was friendly to Great Britain before the war, she was none the less a secret ally of Germany. That her empire will collapse as a result of this war is generally taken for granted. Her aged emperor, because of the domestic tragedies that have marred his reign, has been an object of sympathy, but the fact that he lent himself to the Kaiser, seeking, perhaps, by war to cement his empire, has shown him to be a ruler hardly less mindful of the true interests of his country than Wilhelm himself.

SOLDIERS' COMFORT ASSOCIATION IN SPECIAL APPEAL

Owing to the urgent and constant appeal from our overseas contingent now in the trenches for socks the above association has decided to hold a "special sock week" commencing January 3, 1916, when it hoped that every town and village throughout the province will make special efforts to assist by donating socks for money to buy same.

Our hearts are so much in sympathy with those who have gone to fight in the trenches that we feel it is a worthy and fitting way to enter on the new year. Please all do your best as by this special effort we hope to have a pair of socks for every man in the battalions from the maritime provinces. Please address all parcels and money to Soldiers' Comforts Association, C. P. B. building, corner King and Germain, St. John, N. B.

SAYS THAT THE ALLIES CANNOT BE DISLOGGED

Safe in Saloniki, Declares General Hutchinson, Just Home From Greece

New York, Dec. 28.—That the allies cannot be dislodged from their entrenchments in Saloniki and that they will start a drive toward Adrianople from there in the early spring is the belief of Thomas S. Hutchinson, who has just arrived from Greece.

Captain Hutchinson, who is a captain in the Tennessee National Guard, and who served in the United States Army, fought during the Italian wars on the Italian front and was elevated to the rank of general. He has spent several months in Greece.

"The allies are in a very strong position," he said, "and it will be impossible successfully to attack them from the surrounding high and unprotected plains." Greece, in Gen. Hutchinson's opinion, will remain neutral "unless forced to defend her national sovereignty."

He said that the number of allied troops in Saloniki early in November was much larger than generally supposed. While the strength of the Anglo-French expedition force was reported to be between 50,000 and 60,000, the actual number was more than 100,000.

"Great Britain and France," he continued, "are constantly pouring troops into Saloniki. The British are sending a drive toward Adrianople in the early spring, to cut off the Turkish supplies in Bulgaria from their base in Constantinople."

"When we landed in Algeria I was told by several French officers stationed there that there were at least thirty Austro-Germans in the hands of the British, and that their toll became greater every day," Gen. Hutchinson continued. "We were told that on the previous day two army transports which we passed during our trip from Greece to Algeria had been sunk by submarines, although they were conveyed by gunboats and destroyers."

Gen. Hutchinson told of an attack upon the Ioannina, on which he sailed, by a submarine in the Mediterranean, near the Greek coast, on Nov. 28.

"We left Kalamata on Nov. 27, during a gale. At one o'clock the following day, while I was talking with Captain Hasapis, I saw a submarine about three miles away. We were still in sight of the Greek coast.

The captain decided to pay no attention to the submarine which was slowly coming toward us. Suddenly, and without warning a shot was fired and struck close to our side. Captain Hasapis ordered the Ioannina stopped. We expected every moment to see a torpedo launched. Captain Hasapis ordered the display of the Greek flag. The submarine commander was evidently satisfied, for he submerged and that was the last we saw of the submarine."

Gen. Hutchinson expects to return to Greece within a few weeks.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT FIXES CONSUMPTION OF FLOUR PER HEAD.

Amsterdam, via London, Dec. 28.—A despatch received from Budapest says the Official Gazette has published a government order fixing the daily consumption of rye wheat and barley flour at 240 grammes per head, for the general population, and at 300 grammes for persons engaged in hard physical labor.

Have your potatoes baked in a quick oven and served as soon as they are thoroughly cooked. It is impossible to do away with the starch, which is almost the whole potato, but cooked in this way they are much more easily digested.

All M. R. A. Stores Will Be Open on Friday of This Week Until 10 O'clock

Grand New Year Opening of Our Free Hemming Sale of Household Linens and Cottons Will Take Place on Monday Morning, January 3

Men's Winter Underwear

A Special Showing of Shirts and Drawers in One of the Most Reliable Brands

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Double thread, natural wool, "unshrinkable," in a make which has stood the test for many seasons and given such universal satisfaction that many customers will have no other. This underwear is soft, comfortable and specially durable. Sizes 34 to 46..... Garment, \$1.55 to \$2.00

But After Seeing it, if This Underwear Does Not Just Suit You Will be Able to Find, Without Trouble, in Our Great Variety of Makes, Weights and Qualities, a Kind to Give You Perfect Satisfaction

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New Wash Goods

DAINTY WAIST LENGTHS and by the yard, in Voile, Crystal Silk, Silk Crepes and Lightweight Flannels. Every waist length in box..... Each 70c. to \$1.50

SILK MARQUISETTES—Plain colors and floral effects..... Yard 70c.

NOVELTY WHITE WAISTINGS in many designs..... Yard 28c.

NOVELTY CRINKLE WASH GOODS for early spring wear..... Yard 15c.

Peerless Waistings, Pomona Waistings, Golf Waistings, Spartan Waistings

These Woven Waistings Come in Spots and Stripes..... 22c, 25c, 28c.

Velours in All Colorings..... 14c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 28c, 30c.

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MacLaren's Imperial Cheese

We Have Always in Stock a Fresh Supply of This Delicious Cheese.

MacLaren's Imperial Cheese in Jars, 25c each
MacLaren's Pimento Cheese..... 15c cake
MacLaren's Cream Cheese (large size)..... 25c cake
MacLaren's Cream Cheese (small size)..... 15c cake

At The Philps' Stores, Douglas Ave. and Main. Phone M. 886

WILL BE DIFFICULT TO EXACT INDEMNITY

Little to Gain by Imposition on Germany, Says a British M. P.

London, Dec. 12.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—"The exaction of a large indemnity as a part of the terms of peace in the present war, I believe, out of the question," declares Joseph King, M. P. from Somerset, who has just arrived in the House of Commons for the last five years as an expert on economic questions. The question as to what he was, at the close of the war, will it be good policy, for the victors to impose a heavy indemnity on the vanquished?

In his reply, Mr. King naturally assumes that the Entente Powers will be the victors, but he insists that they have little to gain from an effort to extract indemnity from Germany and her allies.

"Of course," he says, "we hear many Englishmen remark: 'Certainly, we shall make Germany pay every penny we can get out of her, and we shall go on fighting until we can get terms including a big sum of money.' That sounds very simple, but is it possible? The imposition of an indemnity is a very complicated and difficult question to decide.

"Take, for example, the huge indemnity paid after 1871 by France to Germany. As a consequence of this, the prosperity and trade of France was recuperative and progressive, while Germany was depressed and suffering. Bismarck himself acknowledged this, and economists in both France and Germany attributed it to the way in which Germany was treated."

Don't Use Dangerous Antiseptic Tablets

It is an unnecessary risk. Use the safe, reliable, germicidal, Absorbine, Jr.,—it kills germs quickly and surely without any possibility of harmful results; made of pure herbs, non-poisonous, there is no danger whatever if the children get hold of the bottle. It retains its germicidal powers even when diluted one part of Absorbine, Jr., to 100 parts water.

The germicidal properties of Absorbine, Jr., have been tested and proven both in laboratory and actual practice. Detailed laboratory reports mailed upon request.

Absorbine Jr., \$1.00 and \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or postpaid.

A liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c. in stamps. W. F. Young, P. D. F. 817 Lyman Bldg. Montreal.

many received her French indemnity payments.

"In subsequent wars, notably the Russo-Japanese war, claims of indemnities in money, even when made by the victors, have not been pressed, because of the immense difficulties which they present."

"Any indemnity commensurate with the range and losses of this war must be taken at a huge figure. Five billion dollars, a sum less than the British parliament has already voted for the war, may be taken as the lowest figure likely to be named. Now to pay five billion dollars from one side to another is impossible in gold. Even if gold payments could be made, the immediate result would only be to immensely inflate prices in the country receiving the gold. Prices being raised enormously, with no increase in the volume of trade, manufacturers or commodities would mean intense privation to the poor and a complete upset of commerce."

"The French government surprised the world, when in September, 1873, just twenty-seven months after the first indemnity payment, she paid to Germany the last instalment, making a total of a billion dollars. France was able to do this by buying credit bills in London, Amsterdam and elsewhere. One-third of a billion dollars worth of bills were bought in London, for English trade had been brisk, while Germany and France were fighting, and London bankers had been lending, while French and German armies had been spending. The neutrality and activity of England made the indemnity easy. In the circumstances of the present war, no such neutral trading and banking countries exist."

"If Germany has to pay a huge indemnity, she cannot do it by shipments of gold, nor by transferring debts due her, nor by creating fresh debts. She can pay only by her commerce or production. If her manufacturing and shipping and trading houses could be started at once in full swing immediately the war ends, she might soon be paying off indemnity. But her men will be gone, her credit vanished, her system overturned. The possibility of paying under these conditions seems remote."

"If Germany's wonderful productivity and trading enterprises are to be revived after the war in order to pay indemnities to her enemies, it means that her enemies will have to trade with her far more than they did before the war. If the impoverished workers of Germany are to make wealth, to pay, then there must be customers for their work. These can only be found among the allies. Will they want to encourage trade with her, while their own mills and workmen are depressed and perhaps idle? Will those of the allies who have been protectionist before, notably Russia, become free traders in order that German workers may produce profits to pay indemnity?"

"Writers who have studied the subject are agreed that a nation which proves victorious in war may with profit and advantage, impose a money indemnity on the vanquished only under very exceptional circumstances, and three conditions are requisite; the nation

paying the indemnity must be very wealthy; it must be immeasurably weaker in military strength than the victors; and, the war must be of short duration.

"There is one possible way, however, in which the equivalent of an indemnity might figure in the allies' peace terms. In this latest and greatest war new and astonishing methods of warfare and action have been widely introduced, old traditions and conventions of war have been thrown to the winds. May it not be so after the war that new proposals for peace will be put forward? For instance, why not require Germany to supply so many tons of steel, cement, timber, stone, bricks, for rebuilding devastated Belgium? Why not agree to trading conventions that will allow the allies the benefit of mutual trade and commerce? Why not get certain advantages over land rates between the west of Europe and Russia across Germany? And other similar concessions will readily occur. The object of these would not be, like that of an indemnity, to disarm and weaken the vanquished; but it would be a possible policy to arrange trade or services on terms which would obviously be advantageous to the victors. The possibilities of civilization are not exhausted, even if a crushing indemnity is in the nature of events out of the question."

Country Doctor Found the Right Liniment

"Down East," as they say of Maine, there lived good old Doctor Abner Johnson. It was in a little country town where every family knew the value of keeping a good liniment on hand. They were hard working people, often exposed to cold, and nearly everybody had the "rheumatism," especially muscular rheumatism, and hard work gave them sprains, bruises and such pains.

The doctor studied and experimented and finally found a recipe for a liniment that took the pain right out of all these ails. It somehow seems to get right at the trouble and takes the pain away quick. Yet it is so harmless you can take it inside as well as rubbing it on the skin.

So the recipe found by good old Doctor Abner Johnson was put up in bottles and called "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." Probably you have heard of it many times. Whenever you want a good liniment remember and buy "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," the recipe of old Doctor Abner Johnson. It can be bought wherever medicines are sold.

COMFORTS ARRIVE SAFELY.

The Soldiers' Comforts Association has received a letter from Miss Plummer, Field Comforts Commission, Moore Barracks, Shortcliffe, acknowledging the receipt of 21 cases consigned to Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity, on November 16, and reporting their being forwarded to France Nov. 23. The S. C. A. also received a cable announcing the arrival in England of the Christmas boxes.