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## For Preserving

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## Recruits Respond To Appeal of Children

Parade Followed by Recruiting Meeting in King Square Brought Fifteen in to Sign For Overseas Service

As a direct result of yesterday's big recruiting effort in this city, twenty-seven names were added to the roll of the 55th Battalion. The big parade of children yesterday afternoon, carried out as described in yesterday's Times, was followed by a great open-air meeting in King Square last night when there was a band concert by the Carleton Cornet Band, as well as speeches by Mayor Frink, Commissioner Potts, Rev. Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Brooks and others.

The roll of honor was increased by the following, fifteen of whom offered themselves after last night's stirring appeals, and twelve others presented themselves during the day at the recruiting offices in Mill street.

George Paddock, 27 Meadow street.  
Alexander Wilcox, 46 Erin street.  
Walter Anderson, 101 Exmouth street.  
Charles Upham, 188 Britannia street.  
James Hardy, 276 Prince William street.  
George Graham, 28 Wall street.  
Arthur Patten, 71 St. Patrick street.  
Frank Smith, 178 Carnarvon street.  
A. Dalise, 16 Gilbert's Lane.  
Charles Allen, Liverpool, England.  
Harold Chamberlain, 27 Clarence street.  
James Rigby, England.  
John Booth, 288 Westworth street.  
John McDermitt, St. John.  
Charles Duffy, St. John.  
John Snodgrass, Hampton.  
Frederick Sherrard, St. John.  
George Farmer, London, England.  
John Long, St. John.  
Hugh Rogers, Musquash, N. B.  
William Lewis, Edinburgh, Scotland.  
Harold Whipple, St. John.  
Vaughan McDonald, Haverlock.  
Earle Spilney, St. George.  
William H. Campbell, St. John.  
Philippe Landry, Richibucto.

Commissioner Potts presided and at the meeting Mayor Frink, in an opening address of fine spirit, pointed out that the duty at the present time fell upon the younger men of the city and province. They had not, perhaps, recognized the gravity of the situation or the momentous cause into which the empire had entered. Did they realize that Germany had boasted that they would trample the Empire underfoot? He feared they could not or the response would have been greater.

"We hear from time to time that there is a certain amount of cold blood in the people of New Brunswick. But that is not so; it is all a matter of their getting the facts well before them. There is, however, a certain amount of lethargy, of indifference, and that is why the 55th battalion is asking for recruits. But we must grasp the fact that there will not only be the 55th battalion but one after it and another because the conflict has only just begun. There can only be one man in the province. (Applause.)

"The men from the west are going forward, they are mostly of British birth, but let it not, for the honor of the province, be said that the New Brunswickers are holding back. Let it never be said that the province in the dominion held back. (Applause.)

"The only answer is to fill up the ranks of the 55th battalion. Young men of the province and of the city, do you hear the words?

"It is up to you to imitate the fine achievement of those in the west who should not need today to

be here begging for 300 men for the battalion from New Brunswick. We should have sent 20,000 men. Who was the first man to go when the war began? The Englishman. Why, 75 per cent of the first Canadian contingent was made up of Englishmen.

"Why do the men stand burning on the street corners? I do not ask any man to go and fight for me. Lord Kitchener wants 300,000 men not 300,000 bums. (Loud applause.) But I ought not to say 'bums,' ought I not to say the 'men of leisure.' And there are plenty of those bums who ride around in their automobiles and spending their time in doing nothing but playing tennis. (Cheers.) These men have the same duty to go as the bums."

Lieutenant A. J. Brooks, a young St. John officer with the 55th battalion. He said:

"It is for us young men to answer the call; the older ones cannot. It is for us to show for all that we appreciate our British citizenship. It is not enough, however, for us to be proud of the empire, we must show it and act for it. We thrill with pride when we read of our Canadian boys coming across the thousands of miles of prairie to fight side by side with the British soldier, the Australian coming across the thousands of miles of sea to fight side by side with the British soldier at the Dardanelles, and of the Indian fighters and nothing stir us more and makes us realize what British citizenship means than the fight of the Boer in South Africa. (Loud cheers.)

"The Kaiser had thought because we had political dissensions in the Empire, that he could easily divide it. But the empire was never more united. (Cheers.) And we are going to preserve that great empire and to hand it on to others unstained. (Loud applause.)

"We have been asked why we in New Brunswick should go forward and fight the battles of England? I hear it is frequently put to me in this recruiting campaign. We are not fighting for England only, but for Canada and for the integrity of the Empire. All we have owe to the British. It is England that has protected us for 250 years; Englishmen fought for us on the Plains of Abraham and shed their blood for us in the battle of 1812 and that British money and sacrifice that have made our railways and our trade and placed Canada in the present proud position that she now stands. All this we owe to England, and we are only now in this paying back the interest on the enormous loan that we have received from the British Empire. (Loud applause.)

"Let us not forget in Canada that when Germany set out to conquer England she did not have in mind the humbling of that great country only. We know that Germany was England's enemy. The first she was after was our own beloved Canada. We are therefore fighting to preserve our own Canada and our own New Brunswick homes, and for the safety of our womenfolk. (Cheers.) We soldiers are doing our part, I think, but we cannot do the part of the man who stops behind. (Cheers.)

"There are some I hear every day saying, 'Let the Englishman go.' But that is not what we want now. I take off my hat to the Englishman in this war. If we in this province had sent in men at the rate that the Englishman has at home and in the west we should not need today to

## Three Billions Subscribed For New British War Loan

Government Applies Munitions Act to Prevent Strike in Welsh Coal Mines—Injustices of Voluntary Recruiting System

London, July 13, 10.45 p.m.—The session of parliament today was marked by a series of most important announcements by the ministers after the house of commons had, at the suggestion of Premier Asquith, who moved it in an eloquent speech, passed a resolution expressing gratification at the success of General Botha in conquering German Southwest Africa.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna, announced that the subscriptions to the new war loan had reached the unprecedented figure of nearly £600,000,000 (\$3,000,000,000), not including small sums received at the post office.

The president of the board of trade, Walter Runciman, aroused the house to further cheers by the statement that, in view of the failure of the South Wales coal owners and miners to reach an agreement on the wage dispute, the government had decided to apply to the mining industry the Munitions of War Act. This makes it an offense to take part in a strike or lockout until the differences have been reported to the board of trade and the board has referred the matter for settlement by one of the methods prescribed by the act.

A very serious view is taken of the refusal of the miners to accept a compromise, for, even in the face of the decision of the government they are threatening defiance. Most of the coal for the navy comes from South Wales, and even before the trouble arose the supply was affected by the cessation in the industry of 30,000 of the younger miners, which eventually made it necessary for the government to stop recruiting in the mining district of Wales.

The crisis first threatened three months ago, when the miners agreed to terminate existing agreements on July 1, and, in lieu of these, they proposed a national programme, giving all round increase in wages. The owners objected to the consideration of the new terms during the war and asked the miners to accept the existing agreements plus a war bonus. After a series of conferences the union officials agreed to recommend a compromise, which was arranged through the board of trade. The miners, however, refused to accept this, and the government was obliged to take action. The miners as

## MANY U. S. CITIZENS PREPARING FOR WAR AT OWN EXPENSE

Boston, July 13.—Many Harvard and Technology men are among scores of Boston business and professional men who are rapidly enrolling for a military training camp to be held at Plattsburg, N. Y., from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6 under the direction of the United States army. It is planned that business and professional men may qualify themselves for efficient service to the country in case of need.

Attendance at the camp, it is said, will not increase either the legal or moral obligation of those who attend. The intention is merely to equip those taking the course of training to fulfill with more efficiency and usefulness obligations which are already laid on them as citizens of the United States.

The instruction will be furnished by officers of the United States army. The course will comprise company and battalion drill, the mechanism and use of the modern military rifle, including target practice, military hygiene, tactics, strategy and cognate matters.

There will be exercises in the different arms, including the engineer, signal and medical corps, the purpose being to furnish the basic training for all branches of the land service which can be supplemented later by specialization, according to the preference and qualification of the individual. Manoeuvres with regular troops, representing the opposing force, will be held towards the end of the camp.

The mornings will be devoted to a progressive programme of instruction of the duties of the soldier, from those of private to company commander. The afternoons will be devoted to more specialized instructions. In the evening lectures will be given and discussions held on various military subjects.

The uniform that each man must provide for himself consists of one suit of cotton olive drab, one extra pair of breeches, one campaign hat, two pairs of stout walking boots (broken in), and two cotton or wool olive drab shirts. The cost is estimated at \$15.

It is expected that the total expense, which will be borne by the men attending the camp, including uniform, food and incidental expenses, except travelling expenses, will not be more than \$40 a man. The cost of transportation from Boston to Plattsburg is \$8.90.

The death of Mrs. Fanny H., widow of Hon. D. McN. Parker, M. D., a former legislative member in Nova Scotia, occurred yesterday at Halifax.

## NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL TO OPEN TODAY

Formal Exercises Mark Beginning of Vocational Work on Practical Basis

Sussex Agricultural School will be opened today by Lieutenant-Governor Wood, and with Hon. J. A. Murray, minister of agriculture, as chairman. The following programme has been arranged: Selection—Empire ladies' orchestra. Address and declaration of opening—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Wood. Selection—Empire ladies' orchestra. Address—Hon. George J. Clark, premier, and members of the New Brunswick government. Address—Prof. M. Cumming, B. S. A. Address—George W. Fowler, K. C., M. P. Selection—Empire ladies' orchestra. Address—W. S. Carter, L.L.D., chief superintendent education.

Address—R. P. Steeves, M. A., director elementary agricultural education. Selection—Empire ladies' orchestra. Address—C. C. Jones, L.L.D., chancellor of University of New Brunswick. Address—Robert Newton, B. S. A., principal agricultural schools. Address—H. V. Bridges, L.L.D., principal Normal school. God Save the King. At Woodstock

The rural science school opens today at Woodstock with 120 students in attendance. The course includes commercial and technical subjects as well as domestic science and practical farming. Ingersoll Pimento Cheese has a spicy flavor that makes sandwiches "Taste like more."

Dentists in Convention. The twenty-sixth annual convention of the N. B. Dental Society opened yesterday in St. Stephen. After address of welcome and appropriate responses the business was begun with numerous clinics in the afternoon and a fine programme of papers on professional subjects in the evening.

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The Best goes furthest.

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But are you sure those dependent upon you will continue to have their necessary holidays every year if you are called away, or will they have to work, day in—day out, for a meagre living because you did not bother about insurance?

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Germany Strengthened Constantinople. London, July 14.—According to a Mytilene despatch to the Times, advice from Constantinople are to the effect that the Germans are strengthening and adding to the fortifications at Constantinople at a stupendous scale. They are employing thousands of soldiers as laborers, and trenches are being dug on the sea front at half mile intervals all the way from San Stefano, on the western outskirts of Constantinople, with the usual accompaniments of mined approaches, entanglements, and concealed batteries mounting guns of all sizes. There are ample supplies of guns, the despatch adds, but through what channels they were obtained is not known.

Killed by I. C. R. Train. An unknown Indian was killed at Penobscot last night by an I. C. R. freight train. The body was taken to Petitoed.