DESTITUTE BELGIAN FAMILIES NEED IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE

Leading Canadians Organize Relief Committee — Graphic Letter Tells of Terrible Conditions in Unhappy Country — Many Dying of Exposure and Starvation.

In view of the gallant fight made by the Belgium army and the destitute condition in which the havoc of was has left many people in Belgium, a committee has been formed in Canada to solicit gifts of food, clothing and money, and local clergymen have been asked to read from their pulpits the following appeal sent out by the Belgian Relief Committee for the Maritime Provinces:

"The destitute condition in which the gallant people of Belgium are now placed, caused by the ravages committed on account of the Germans, whilst fighting the battles of Great Britain and her Allies must appeal to every Canadian heart, and a committee to provide relief from the Maritime Provinces for these suffering people is now being formed, under the patronage of distinguished citizens and supplementary to the efforts of a General Relief Committee which has been formed in Montreal.

"The General Relief Committee is acting in conjunction with the Belgian Consul General at Ottawa, and has issued an appeal to the charitable people of Canada for gifts of food, clothing and money.

"Attached is a copy of a letter written by Lambert Jadot from Ostend, depicting the troubled conditions which prevail there now and soliciting our help which, as you will see, must be given quickly in order to reach them before the chill weather of October.

"Pending the definite organization of a committee to handle the gifts which will be given, we beg to ask you to read the attached letter to your congregation and to solicit from them suitable aid inn food and clothing or in such other way as they deem best. We ask you to collect these gifts at your church hall, your residence or other convenient point, and when you have them to notify the Temporary Belgian Relief Committee, c-o Acadia Coal Company, Stellarton, N. S.

Arrangements are being made for special transportation on the railroads. Definite shipping instructions and special tags for the packages will be sent to you from Stellarton as soon as you notify them of what you have on hand.

The Acadia Coal Company is largely controlled in Belgium and has a large number of Belgians on its official staff and among its workmen, and therefore, has a special incentive to aid in the present work. It has offered to take charge of the handling of contributions until the Permanent Relief Committee can make more definite arrangements.

Gifts suggested are:

Old clothing of all kinds, for men, women and children, consisting of cast off shoes, stockings, underclothes overcoats, suits for men and women.

Bedding, particularly blankets.

All sorts which will keep without special precautions such as dried fish, salt fish, ham and bacon, canned meats, smoked meats, canned vegetables and fruits, potatoes, flour.

The honorary Canadian relief committee is as follows:

Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir H. Montague Allan, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Alex Lacoste, E. J. Chamberlain, H. S. Scott, Vincent Meredith H. B. Ames, C. H. Hosmer, Senator Dandurand, Senator Beique, M. Chevalier.

A Graphic Letter.

The following letter was received by H. Prud'homme, general manager of the Canadian General Development Company, in Montreal, from Mr. Jadot, a prominent figure in Belgian financial circles, who also is a director of the Acadia Coal Company of Nova Scotia, the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company of Shawinigan Falls, and the Canadian General Development Company of Montreal.

Ostend, Wednesday, Aug. 26th, 1914.

Dear Mr. Prud'homme,—

We live in a terrible nightmare, and still it is less frightful than the reality.

After two days of fighting, the French army retires from the Sambre-Meuse line (Givet-Dinant-Namur-Charleroi) to establish itself on the defensive behind the French frontier. Our garrison at Namur, which could have been of such great help, is thereby isolated and condemned to surrender soon.

Savage Atrocities.

You can have no idea of the savage destruction and the atrocities committed by the German soldiers in all the country west of a straight line passing by Louvain and Huy from north to south. Everything is ravaged, burned voluntarily, and thousands of civilians, men, women and children have simply been murdered. In Brussels and in Flanders there have been less brutalities they say; but no doubt the slightest pretext will suffice to make them begin. As for our manufacturing region in Liege and Hainault, it is ravaged by the battle going on there. There must be, south of the Sambre, 200,000 French and English (the latter at Mons) against 300,000 Germans, and almost as many on the front Meuse (Givet-Namur).

The English papers have not failed to recognize loyally the importance of the effort made by us, and the immense services so rendered to France and England. It can not be denied; it is known that after 48 hours of the fighting at Liege 120,000 Germans against 35,000 Belgians had to ask a 24 hour armistice to take away their dead and wounded, and that our General Leman refused the armistice. Still we had not had a week to prepare the defense of the intervals between forts and we really have been attacked by surprise. Such valor deserved a better lot, and it brings only an atrocious hatred from the Germans.

Belgium Needs Assistance.

What will become of us? I do not dare to think of it.

I send you an extract from the London Times of August 23rd or 24th, which shows the urgent necessity of sending to Belgium help in food and clothing.

You cannot imagine the fearful misery in which our beautiful country will be; I can assure you, without any exaggeration, that our brave farmers of the Ardennes and the Hesbeys will die of hunger by the hundreds, through the absolute impossibility of procuring a piece of bread. There are here more than 500 families which have fled from the devastation of the rich country of Watemme and Tirlemont, witout a cent, without other clothes than the ones they had on; they are living in the bathing cabins, in the public parks, and receive twice a day soup prepared by the municipality. How long will it last? In Brussels there are thousands of refugees in a similar condition, and the German army has requisitioned all the food.

The ravaged fields, the cattle all killed, will not allow the population to procure their living before a year has elapsed.

An Eloquent Appeal.

It is therefore indespensable that from everywhere charity comes to our help. Our country is small, the fortunes have been cut down to much by the war and the German occupation so that we can not alone relieve the misfortune which we undergo, certainly as much for France and England as for ourselves.

Would you try to interest some Canadian personalities and some influential newspapers in the unhappy lot of our brave populations? Canada is rich and generous; let it, come to our assistance. A public subscription might be raised in order to charter a vessel which would bring flour (no wheat, since the majority of our flour mills will be destroyed) bacon, the good national pork and beans, salt, old clothing and shoes, and thick blankets and cotton goods of the commonest quality, just the indispensable to prevent our poor ruined farmers from dying of starvation and cold this winter.

If Canada will advise the emigration of our farmers to its Western Provinces, the opportunity is a good one, and Canada will obtain easily a great number of first class workers, whom adversity will have rendered still more ardent for work.

Speak of it on my behalf, if necessary publish my letter in the papers; Canada will no doubt help us. It is our peaceful Belgium which supports all the horror of this cataclysm.

Dreading Winter.

August 27th.—I interrupted my letter in order to go for news. It is our only pre-ocupation, or rather our only occupation, it is our perpetual anxiety It is confirmed without details that Namur was taken. It is through the gap between Mons and Lille that the Germans pass towards Paris and they advance quickly. Let us hope Russia also will advance quickly.

Please busy yourself with the subscription that will bring us help. We need assistance in food and clothing rather than money, as even with money we could hardly procure what is necessary. Let the charitable people answer our appeal promptly, so that the assistance reaches us before winter.

I arrived here last Thursday by the last train which left Brussels before the surrounding of the town. During fifteen days I have done my duty with the civil guard; twelve and sometimes sixteen hours watch daily, at bridges and railway tracks. On Wednesday at midnight, after the battle of Louvain, it was decided not to defend Brussels, in order to avoid bombardment of the town.

All communications with Brussels are interrupted. Impossible to receive any authentic news from there, nothing but contradictory sayings.

I have not the courage to speak of business. Everybody will be half ruined, and many completely, but one does not think of it. One will see after. The only fear is that of becoming German, and of lacking of food next winter.

Yours cordially,

LAMBERT JADOT.

GERMANS PASSING THROUGH BRUSSELS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.

OCCUPATION OF BRUSSELS BY THE GERMAN ARMY.

BUSINESS ALREADY COMING TO CANADA AS RESULT OF WAR

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 18—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, states today that as a direct result of the war new business was already coming the way of Canada. Already orders have been received from Great Britain that formerly went to German firms.

Sir George also stated emphatically that nine tenths of the stories going around to the effect that orders were being placed in the United States which could be filled in Canada were pure fiction. In fact he said every city in the Dominion is being given the first opportunity by the motherland to fill orders, but of course there were some requirements which Canada cannot supply.

With regard to the capture of German trade, Sir George said that while already some firms have shown considerable enterprise and were getting business which used to go to German firms there was not the effort being made that might have been expected.

"We have got to get the manufacturers and the retailer together, he commented, "and we have to get the consumer to forget for a while where he buys a Canadian-made article that he is putting profits into a Canadian manufacturer's pockets, and to realize that instead of helping a German workman he is giving employment to some Canadian who has been out of work and whose wife and children need bread."

Sir George mentioned a visit he had from a retail merchant a day or two ago. This man stated that sixty per cent. of the glass and crockery on his shelves came from Germany. He wanted to get Canadian-made articles, but could not find them. "There is an opportunity here," said the minister, "to get manufacturers, retailers and customers together for the benefit of themselves and for the benefit of Canada.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson today declined to receive Horace L. Brandt, of Chicago, who came to present messages from several German-American organizations, protesting against the charges of atrocities made by the Belgian commission against the German army.

The president took the position that he had already refused to permit natives of other belligerent countries living in the United States to discuss the war with him, and that the messages of the German-Americans were not of the same nature as these brought by the Belgian commissioners.

Bulletin—Tokia, Sept. 17, 9.59 p. m. —It is reported here that the German cruiser Emoen has sunk five British steamers off the coast of India. The passengers of the vessels are said to have been saved.

BERLIN CLAIMS TO HAVE ROUTED ENEMY IN EAST

German War Office Says Austrians Were Driven Back at Several Places—Gives Roseate Picture of Operations In France.

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 18.—The war office officials' statement issued today, says:

"The battle in France along the new lines occupied by our forces rages with uninterrupted ferocity. The only advantage that has been gained by our forces during the last two days has been the repulse of several French attacks in force. We are, however, holding intact all of the important positions recently taken. The spirit of the army is excellent, and the work of the German artillery especially is spreading havoc in the ranks of the enemy.

"In the East the German successes continue. We have driven the enemy back at every point, taking many prisoners and several guns. The Austrian forces, it is announced in Vienna have now effected a junction at every point and are driving the enemy back from the Jaroslav-Przemyl district."

In an official statement issued by the German general staff this afternoon it was announced that while the great battle now raging in France is still undecided, there are evidences of German gains and indications that the French offeasive is gradually losing its force. The statement says: "The battle between the Oise and the Meuse continues at all points and is not yet decisive. There are indications that the enemy's resistance is beginning to decline. The French offer to penetrate the German right made with great bravery have failed. The German centre is slowly advancing, although encountering desperate resistance."

The French sallied from their fortified positions in Verdun and have been repulsed without much difficulty. The situation in its entirety from the German viewpoint is satisfactory.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—Crown Prince Frederick William today telegraphed to the Zeitung Am Mittag as follows:

"Please collect and forward as early as possible, woolen underwear and socks for my soldiers. Greetings."

It was only a few days ago that the Crown Prince telegraphed to a Berlin newspaper asking it to collect and forward tobacco and cigars for his soldiers.

The healing of the wound of Prince Joachim, the youngest son of Emperor William, is progressing normally, but it will probably be several weeks before he is wholly restored, according to an announcement at the Imperial Court today.

No news from official sources for publication has been received since the midnight bulletin, whose reports of attacks and counter attacks indicates that the battle is still progressing.

Markets

The following are the quotations in the country market today: Beef, 12c. to 23c.; steak, 20c. to 23c.; moose meat 20c. to 25c.; pork, 18c. to 20c.; veal, 12c. to 20c.; lamb, 14c. to 20c.; chickens $1 to $2 per pair; fowl $1 to $1.50; beans 20c.; corn 15c. to 30c.; cauliflower, 20c. to 25c..

Y.M.C.A BOYS CONFERENCE

There will be a conference of the leaders and older boys of the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. on September 26 and 27. The place of meeting has not yet been definitely decided upon but it is likely that the delegates will go to Grand Bay. The idea of the conference is to discuss the plans for the boys' department and complete arrangements for the winter. The first session will take place on Saturday night when Mr. Bonk will address the boys.

On Sunday morning the time will be divided into four periods. The first will be addressed by Mr. Legge assisted by Arthur Willet; the second period will have for speaker A. N. Gregg assisted by Fred Miles. Willis Jones will be the speaker at the third period and he will be assisted by Herbert Morton. W. C. Cross will deliver an address at the last session. The afternoon will be devoted to the discussion of plans and in the evening the boys will assemble round a bonfire and Mr. Hutchinson, the newly appointed general secretary, will give a talk.

The boys will return to the city early Monday morning.

ALFRED NORTON WANTS TO FLY

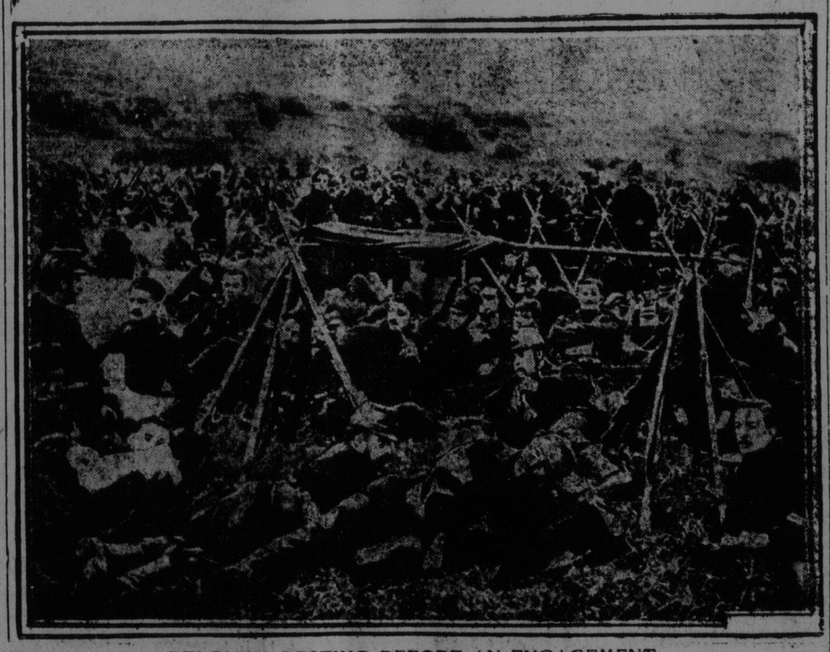
Alfred Norton, the character actor engaged especially by Charles J. Hite to play Stanley Hargreaves in "The Million Dollar Mystery," will enter the Panama-Pacific balloon race. Mr. Norton recently made an ascension with A. Leo Stevens, the famous aviator, and came very nearly losing his life. The scene required Mr. Norton to be rescued from the roof of a house by Aviator Stevens. It was the first time such a picture ever had been attempting because of the difficulty in guiding a balloon accurately.

This rescue was to become one of the thrills in the great Thanhouser serial, and for that reason Aviator Stevens agreed to make the dangerous house-top landing, which was accomplished successfully. Mr. Norton, having got that far, made up his mind to become an aeronaut.

"After Leo Stevens rescued me in mid air," Mr. Norton said in commenting on his proposed ballooning, "I felt that when I landed I should never again get into a balloon basket. But I soon changed my mind when I looked down and saw the Hudson river lying under me, seemingly like a great silver thread. There was no danger, and I began to love the flight through space. Before we landed I became a confirmed air fan. I have made arrangements to enter the balloon race to be held at the Panama-Pacific exposition. Mr. Stevens will build my balloon for me, and he will be the pilot. I think it is the greatest and cleanest of all outdoor sports, and I shall do all I can to bring it into its own."

Mr. Norton is the first motion picture actor to take up ballooning as a pastime.

BELGIAN TROOPS IN THE FIELD JUST BEFORE A BATTLE.



BELGIANS RESTING BEFORE AN ENGAGEMENT.

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All days and all roads look alike to Goodyear Bicycle Tires. These are the tires with the famous All-Weather anti-skid tread. The diamond-shaped blocks grip the road, adding to the safety on sharp wet corners, while giving a smooth-riding quality on straight-away level roads.

GOODYEAR TORONTO Bicycle Tires

And these are beautiful tires. They add to the appearance and value of any bicycle. They are Goodyear-made under the same quality-standards that have won leadership for Goodyear automobile and motorcycle tires.

Durability Built In

Durability and service are prime considerations in the making of Goodyear Bicycle Tires. Yet they cost no more than other standard makes. They are made at the Goodyear Bowmanville, Ontario, factory. Men can not make better. You cannot get better. Then why experiment with lesser tires when Goodyears bring you *certainly?*

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YOUR DUTY IS PLAIN

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LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Chance for Recruits

All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 7 Canadian Army Service Corps will meet at the Armoury tonight at 7.30 o'clock for the issue of clothing and equipment. There is room for a few recruits, who can apply at the same time.

By order,

F. T. McKEAN,
Major O. C. No. 7 Company,
C. A. S. C.