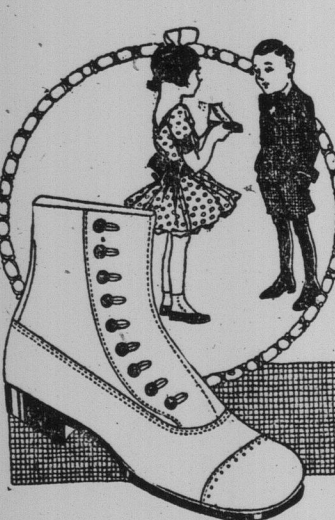


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Explains Pope's Peace Proposals

Cunliffe Owen Finds Him Pro-Ally

Has Relatives In The War

Suggests Possibility That German and Austrian Catholics May Desert Rome and Found Rival Church

Why should the Pope at this time put forth suggestions for ending the war which are greatly favorable to Germany? The shortest and ugliest explanation is that His Holiness is strongly in favor of Germany, and is trying to do the Kaiser a good turn. But why should the Pope favor Germany, the Hohenzollerns being strongly Protestant, and Prussia being one of the most noted of Protestant countries? If the Papacy is trying to aid the Central Powers, it cannot be on account of Protestant Germany and pagan Turkey. It is because of Austria, the most powerful of Roman Catholic nations. Austria has well been called the eldest son of the Church; the Emperor of Austria has an influence in Rome that no other sovereign possesses. No Pope can be elected by the College of Cardinals unless the choice is approved by Austria. The Emperor has a veto power that gives him tremendous personal prestige at the Vatican, apart from the fact that there are some 85,000,000 Roman Catholics in the Dual Monarchy. Cannot Miss Possible Chance.

Mr. Cunliffe Owen, writing in the New York Sun, however, contends that the heart of the Pope cannot be on the side of the Central Powers, for His Holiness has, he says, two nephews fighting in the Italian army and a brother who is now an admiral in the Italian navy. When he speaks of Benedict "showing marked disapproval of Germany's barbarous methods of warfare," Mr. Owen must have in mind evidence that has escaped the observation of the general public, and he says that the Pope's proposals, unacceptable as they are to the Entente nations, need not be explained on the ground that he desires the Entente to be cleared of the fruits of victory. He has, according to the writer, two great objects in speaking now. The first is

that as the supreme head of a church of 300,000,000 adherents, he believes it to be his sacred duty to take advantage of every wave of popular feeling in the direction of peace. He believes that some time there will be a universal response to peace proposals, and he would rather make the mistake of speaking too soon than speaking too late.

Bullying the Pope.
With every new violation of the laws of civilized warfare on the part of Germany, the press at Berlin, in order to forestall a rebuke from the Vatican, has discussed the leadings of the Pope. It has been one of the constants of the Austrian and Hungarian Catholics may join themselves with the Germans and set up a Teutonic Roman Catholic church, with, maybe, a man in a spiked helmet as the head of it. That might well happen if the Catholics of Germany and Austria became convinced that the Pope was favorable to the Entente, and it has been one of the constants of the German press to create this impression and hold this threat over the Pontiff's head.

Bismarck Needed Catholics.
This Kulturkampf lasted for several years, and was only abandoned when Bismarck found that he could not secure Reichstag approval for a number of his pet bills without the support of the Catholic representatives. At present the Centre or Clerical party is a loyal backer of the government, and German Roman Catholics are held in high esteem. Their patriotism has answered every test and might be easily equal to the test of consenting to a complete severance of relations with the Vatican, if convinced that the Pope was hostile to their country. This is the explanation given by Mr. Owen for the Pope's peace proposals. He has at least convinced German and Austrian Roman Catholics that he would seize an opportunity to serve them, and has thus for the time being laid the spectre of a National German Roman Catholic church in opposition to the present church.

Among the returned men who arrived in the city on Saturday night was Privy J. F. Buckley of Sheriff street. He got as far as the base in France, when he was selected as a deserter.

TRENCH RAIDS CALL FOR FAST WORK

English Expert Tells of Sudden Assaults on Ever-Alert Germans

Develop New Science; Purpose is to Shake Morale of the Enemy and Make Him Uncertain of Next Object of Attack

The trench raid, one of the developments of the European war, is the subject of an official interview with a British officer, which has been approved by the British Press Bureau. The interview was sent to a representative of the British government in the United States, and by that official given to the New York Times.

"Whereas warfare," says the British officer, "is carried on between closely parallel trench lines the hand grenade is a highly important weapon. It has been used by the British for instance, at Port Arthur. But never in modern war until now have the conditions favored its use. It has been sufficiently prolonged to give the bomb a definite status as an infantry weapon, with its own special tactics. Late in 1914, an early 1915 the hand grenade was used by the Germans. Originally in sheer self-defense and speedily with a more serious purpose the British also adopted it. Improvising makeshifts out of tin and tobacco tins, until supplies could be regularly manufactured. It has become a highly important role—a role that will disappear only when the German is forced once and for all out of his trench system, and into open battle. Apart from defenses, this role divides itself into two phases—the merely local trench raid and the grand attack which intends to hold the ground it has won.

"The trench raid is made for the purpose of shaking the enemy's morale, inflicting losses upon his personnel and destruction upon his works and capturing prisoners and documents that may reveal his condition and intentions. Carried out chiefly at night, at frequent intervals and at many places, it exercises the direct effect upon the enemy's nerves. Since 1916 its constant practice has been the policy of the British command. Captured German letters have ample witness to its efficacy. We will attempt to sketch a simple form of such a raid.

"For some days previously the field artillery has been methodically cutting lanes through the enemy's wire at many points, his attack may or may not be pushed through these lanes. The enemy cannot be sure. In any case he cannot decide which of the points of passage will be used. Functionally the raid breaks out along the line of trench to be assaulted—the bombardment of the trench mortar or trench howitzer, the series posted in or near our front line. Under cover of this bombardment the raiding force rushes the intervening space.

How the Raid Begins
This raiding force is organized in squads of eight men and one non-commissioned officer. In each squad are two bomb-throwers, two bayonet men, two rifle men, and two ammunition carriers, who are also reserve throwers. Each squad has its objective clearly assigned to it prior to the attack. The first of the raiders leap into the trench. Flares shoot up, shedding a ghastly glare. High above the trench, the bayonet men are ready to break out along the line of trench to be assaulted—the bombardment of the trench mortar or trench howitzer, the series posted in or near our front line. Under cover of this bombardment the raiding force rushes the intervening space.

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its protection, bomb vigorously along the trench they have vacated. Traverses are blown up, lengths of trench filled in. From behind comes the rapid hammering of machine guns taking toll of an enemy attempt to dash across the open and bomb down the trench.

"In the captured section, empty now of effective foes, men are rushing in a search for the dugout openings. They fling down each a couple of bombs that explode with a soft phut! Down here, in the dark caves, is a sheet of flame, an intense heat, choking smoke. Fumes wreath thickly out of the entrance. Gasping, dazed survivors rush out, and to die on the gallows, if Emperor Charles does not save her by an act of grace.

WOMAN STRANGLER KILLED FIVE PERSONS

In Court Bragged of Her Deeds and Cursed Judges and Jury

One of the most sensational murder trials in the history of the Austrian capital occupied the criminal courts of the Fifth District four days and ended with the conviction of the defendant, Mrs. Leopoldine Kaspeksky, who will hang on the gallows, if Emperor Charles does not save her by an act of grace.

She, though only twenty-three years old, the convicted woman is one of the most desperate and heartless criminals in the annals of the police. She comes from a respectable family, and is the wife of a soldier who has been fighting on the Russian front since the first months of the war.

Her husband was called to the colors she started on her criminal career by committing numerous thefts, robberies and extortions. In 1915 and 1916 she was arrested repeatedly, but always escaped because she pleaded that she knew nothing about her husband's military affairs. After all, there is nothing mysterious about the rise of Sir Eric Geddes, the world's greatest naval officer, and a record for a man who when he began to know nothing about naval or military affairs. After all, there is nothing mysterious about the rise of Sir Eric Geddes, the world's greatest naval officer, and a record for a man who when he began to know nothing about naval or military affairs.

Her method was simple enough. After gaining admittance to the apartments of the old woman she strangled them into insensibility and then ransacked the houses. Ten of her victims recovered, but three were found dead, and one died in a hospital.

In every case the murderess managed to escape unnoticed, and her crimes remained mysterious for many months until she was finally caught in the act when she strangled Mrs. Marie Wurish, a seventy-year-old widow, and applied the four or five she was successful. All of her victims were wealthy elderly women whose confidence she won in some way.

After her arrest the murderess made a daring attempt to escape from prison. To get herself transferred from the jail to a hospital, she swallowed a large barbed needle, which had to be removed from her body by an operation. As soon as she had strength enough she attacked one of her nurses, an elderly woman, and applied the same method to her. She was finally caught in the act when she strangled Mrs. Marie Wurish, a seventy-year-old widow, and applied the four or five she was successful. All of her victims were wealthy elderly women whose confidence she won in some way.

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PYJAMAS—Shakers or cottons, \$1.00 to \$2.00; PYJUNIONS—Flannellette or Cotton, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

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COMBINATIONS—Mercerized Cotton or Porous Knit, 85c. suit Elastic Ribbed Wool, \$1.00 to \$1.50 suit.

SWEATERS—Coat styles, high convertible or military collars. All the new colors, 90c. to \$1.75.

JERSEYS—Fine Navy Worsted, several weights, \$1.10 to \$3.15.

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COLLARS—Newest shapes, perfect fitting, starched and soft double style, 20c., 25c.

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A BIG JOB FOR SIR ERIC GEDDES

But He Is a Big Man For The Job

One of War's Discoveries

A Railroad Engineer Who Was Made a General and an Admiral Within Short Space of a Year

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, may properly be described as one of England's great discoverers in the war. Before the war began he was a railroad engineer; before that he had been a railroad engineer in various remote quarters of the empire. He was not recognized as one of the most remarkable men in it. Yet within a year he was made an admiral and a general, and probably this constitutes a record for a man who when he began to know nothing about naval or military affairs. After all, there is nothing mysterious about the rise of Sir Eric Geddes, the world's greatest naval officer, and a record for a man who when he began to know nothing about naval or military affairs.

A Man's Job
"1. Reduce or suppress the menace of the German submarines."
"2. Tighten the mesh which the British grand fleet can draw out Germany."
"3. Roll up the red-tape, cast out 'precedent' and 'barnacle' policies, and release the impulse for initiative in naval action."
"4. Utilize in a reorganized board the staff brains of the fleet and not only of favorites, or on the basis of seniority, length of service in revolving office chairs or executive command, but from officers who have become proficient in the greater problems of naval warfare."
"5. Adopt and apply non-pull methods of promotion, new devices and encourage new strategies."
"6. Squelch with practicalities the 'navy politician' delusion that paper agreements are as good as a squadron in stopping neutral contraband trade with the enemy."
Perhaps something less than the accomplishment of this whole programme would satisfy the British public and justify the appointment. It seems reasonable to suppose that the chief assets of Sir Eric Geddes are that he will take an outsider's view of the administration of the navy. He is bound by no tradition. He has no political past, no commitments. He comes to the problem free from all prejudices.

A Remarkable Career
The new head of the admiralty is still in his early forties. He was born in India of Scotch parents, and was sent young to England to be educated. At the age of 18 he concluded that the job had been completed, and left for the United States, but so little is known of this remarkable man that it cannot be said definitely whether he ran away from school or emigrated with his parents' consent. In any event he worked for some time in Virginia logging camps, after which he occupied an obscure position on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Probably he was a station agent. Thence he went to the Homestead Steel Works in Pittsburgh, which fact may give the modest Admiral Geddes as a protection to claim Geddes as a protégé. His next jump was to India, and at the age of 21 he cut through the jungle to a railway there. This work, it appears, was important enough to draw to him general attention from railwaymen, for he was summoned to England for the North-Eastern Railroad. Found By Kitchener

came into contact with him. The result was that he was retained by Kitchener to see that munitions got swiftly and safely from the factories to the front. Then he was sent to France to reorganize the congested roads back of the lines. He was made director-general of transportation and attached to the staff of General Haig. When a special government department for the control of munitions was established with Lloyd George at its head Geddes was chosen to be his deputy. Subsequently he was made controller of shipping, and under his auspices was planned and partly executed the campaign that now promises to turn out 4,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in a year.

A Unionist, But—
When he became first sea lord it was necessary that he should have a seat in the house of lords, so the member for Cambridge resigned and Sir Eric was returned by acclamation. In a letter to the Unionist party leader in the constituency Sir Eric announced that he was a Unionist, but said that party considerations must be banished while the war lasts. The Liberals approved of his statement of principles, and so Sir Eric now is able to write Mr. P. after his name. It is possible to lay too much stress upon what the first lord will accomplish or can accomplish in time of war. Sir Edward Carson had the right idea when he said that he would not interfere with the experts of the navy, nor would he permit others to interfere with them. The navy problem is, after all, the problem of Sir David Beatty and Sir John Jellicoe rather than the problem of Sir Eric Geddes. In making promotions, or increasing pay, in rolling up red tape and otherwise making it possible for efficiency to have first call he can do a great work.

THE BRITISH NAVY IN MESOPOTAMIA

Brilliant But Arduous Work—Vessels Changed Hands More Than Once—Firely's Part in The Struggle

In a despatch to the British press, Edmund Candler tells the following vivid story of the navy's part in the Mesopotamian campaign: In the undemonstrative entry of the fleet into Baghdad on the afternoon of March 11, Mr. Narodny said it was impossible to place an exact value on the naval force, but estimated that they ought to bring close to \$100,000,000 in the campaign. He said they were of far greater intrinsic value than the historic jewels deposited in the Kremlin, which are treasure-hung on the walls of the Hermitage and the Winter Palace revealed that many priceless canvases have been removed and replaced with cheap copies. Nobody knows what became of the originals. These discoveries so aroused the provisional government that an investigation is now under way to see how many of Russia's art treasures have been stolen. The museums of Moscow and Petrograd contain wonderful collections of precious stones, including the finest collections of rubies and emeralds in existence. Some time ago I received a letter from a government official asking me to recommend an American expert to assist in the examination.

Back in Our Hands Again
When the Firely entered Baghdad again as a British ship, after her Hunanish incarceration of over a year, her original British commander was on board, though she still bore the Turkish Star and Crescent and an inscription in Turkish on her name plate on the battery deck. The Firely grounded at Um-el-Tubal on December 1, 1916, during the retirement from Ctesiphon, and was recaptured by us on February 24, 1917, in the advance on Baghdad. Both she and the Turkia tried to burn her, and her log, if she had a continuous and connected one, would bear witness to another important role our navy played—that of a rearguard in retreat. In the retirement from Ctesiphon the fleet played a more difficult and arduous part, if not so brilliant and dramatic as in the early days of the campaign.

Pockmarked With Bullets
The order was given to abandon the Firely and another vessel, the Centurion, which had stranded. The Firely, being all iron, would not burn, neither would she sink, being already ashore. Neither boat was abandoned until the breach-blocks of the guns had been removed and the engines disabled and the survivors of the crew transferred to the Sumana. This gallant ship got away without vital hurt though pockmarked by bullets all over.

ROYAL RUSSIAN GEMS HIDDEN IN GERMANY BY THE CZARINA

Her Inhibition Caused Her to Send \$100,000,000 Worth to Grand Duke of Hesse—Priceless Paintings in Winter Palace Also Missing

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incited the Imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the new rulers in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of troubles ahead, the former Czarina, is said to have had them tucked away in a safe deposit vault in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war. And there they will remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is published in the Chronicle, a dollar-a-copy magazine sponsored by New York society folk. The Chronicle article, which is entitled "A Woman Caused the War," states that the former Czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia would not be a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this anti-bellum pretence by a German intrigue which ended with the revolution and the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former Czarina, who before her marriage was Princess Alexandra Alice of Hesse, had no illusions about Germany. Accordingly, she packed up the family jewels in the summer of 1914, when she saw the German fleet approaching, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, who had fled to the Netherlands. The royal emeralds traveled by the way of Finland and Sweden. They are reached their destination before the mobilization of the Russian army was complete. The tale of the Czarina's German forbearance in the matter of saving the family gems is said to have been revealed to a New York society woman by members of the Russian Commission who visited New York city recently. The New York woman had her eye pecked for bargain in royal jewelry and approached members of the commission on the subject of purchasing a string of pearls which she had seen the former Czarina wear at a fashionable European resort some years ago. She was told that she would have to talk to Mrs. Romanoff or her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse.

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