

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914

## FIT

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**DONALDSON HUNT**  
17 AND 19 CHARLOTTE STREET

## Allies Closing In On Enemy

London, Oct. 5.—Still another day has passed with the chief centre of war interest in the Balkans and in the east. As further indication of an Entente campaign against Constantinople comes the official announcement of a renewed drive against the Turkish forces west of Trebizond and an official report from German sources that Duke Nicholas was on his way to Dobruja to co-ordinate action against the Turkish capital. That the Roumanians, however, who crossed the Danube, have been withdrawn is admitted by Bucharest which capital also reports further victories in Transylvania and stubborn fighting on the Dobruja front.

The British have shared in the advance into Serbia from Saloniki and the Bulgarian right is threatened by the advance of Italian armies from Albania.

Petrograd says little of the fighting in front of Lemberg but the German official statement bears testimony to the Russian determination. Six cannon have been captured by the Russians in prosecuting their offensive movement with the Roumanians against the Teutonic allies, today's war office bulletin announces. This capture of guns was in addition to seven taken by the Roumanians.

London, Oct. 6.—Losses in big guns, field pieces and machine guns and the shaking of the German morale along the whole Western front appear to have been the most important results of the allied offensive in the Somme. Following the publication of the recent army order captured from the Germans in which an army corps commander warns his command that Germany is short of big guns, munitions and all war material excepting food comes official announcement of the British capture of artillery which include 28 heavy guns, 92 field guns and 103 trench mortars and 397 machine guns. The French, on Wednesday alone, north of Morval captured nine guns of three and one-half inch calibre. London and Berlin again agree tonight that there has been further fighting in the Canadian area but the statements are directly opposed as to what troops were doing the attacking. The British statement says that German attacks were completely repulsed.

SIX SCHOONERS  
NOW BEING BUILT  
IN CUMBERLAND

County is Learning the Meaning of a Real Revival in Ship-building Industry

(Amherst Guardian)  
Six vessels, one or two of them already referred to in the Guardian, are now under construction at different points in Cumberland. Several of them are well advanced toward completion but in the case of one or two others the keels have but recently been laid.

At West Advocate a trim schooner is being built by Captain T. R. Bentley and will be ready for the water within a comparatively short time. A partial description of this vessel was given in the Guardian a few weeks ago. It is understood that the schooner is being built for J. Newton Fugley of Parrsboro, and other county men.

The schooner which Captain James Pettit is building at Spencer's Island is one of two which are being constructed along the Parrsboro shore for Messrs. C. T. White & Son, Limited. The Spencer's Island schooner is similar to the one being built at West Advocate, having a keel length of about 138 feet. The second schooner being built for the White people is to come from Council-Gravelle. The keel for this schooner was laid down only a short time ago.

The keel for another vessel was also laid in the Cochrane yard several weeks ago, shortly before the four-master, the "Ada Power," now on her maiden voyage was launched. A third vessel under construction at Port Gravelle is being built by Messrs. Elderkin & Company. One at Parrsboro.

The last of the six schooners is being constructed at Parrsboro by Messrs. Hambley. The schooner is to be a three-master of good size. Work on this vessel is already fairly well advanced. If to these vessels there are added the "Lillian H." built and launched by Council-Gravelle and now in commission for some time past, the "L. C. Tower," and the "Ada Power," both Cochrane-built ships, it will be seen that to speak of a revival of shipbuilding in Cumberland county is not to use idle terms.

The "L. C. Tower," it will be remembered, was torpedoed and sunk by a Hun submarine on her maiden voyage. She was commanded then by Captain L. C. Tower, who is now sailing the "Ada Power."

## WHAT WE MAY EXPECT

To the Editor of the Times-Star:  
Sir,—Judging from what has occurred in other places that have adopted prohibition, we may reasonably expect the following results:

Crime, especially in cities, will be reduced three-fourths.  
All business with the exception of the liquor business will improve greatly.

There will be a very notable increase in the number of savings bank deposits.  
Most of our jails and poorhouses will be vacant and useless.

Many old accounts that have been written off as worthless will be paid.  
Drunkennes will be rarely seen and consequently many unhappy homes will be made happy and prosperous.

About one-half of our policemen will not be needed.  
Taxes, especially in cities, will either be greatly reduced or we will have more and better improvements.

Many men who are now idle and useless will find jobs and hold them.  
Many who live in rented houses will become property owners and live in their own homes.

There will be a less child-labor and more children will be better educated and have a better chance in life.  
Consumption and other diseases that



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are caused by weakening resisting power or will be reduced.

Many saloon-keepers and bartenders will turn out to be good business men and respected citizens and thankful for the change.

Asylums for the insane instead of being overcrowded as they are now, will gradually reduce the number of inmates. Men will spend their money on necessities for their own families instead of on luxuries for the saloon keepers' family.

Fewer young men will be rejected as unfit to assist in the defence of their country in time of war.

Men will grow taller and stronger as they have in Norway.

Not half as many babies will die before they are two years old.

Houses of vice will become unknown. They cannot exist without plenty of booze. And the filthy diseases they breed will die out.

Degeneracy which means dying out of the race may be expected to come to an end and a better race grow up to inhabit this land.

With better clothing a great many will attend church and Sunday school who did not do so before.

What kind of a man is he who would not bring about such desirable changes? H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

**Central Church Social**  
With the deacons and their wives acting as the entertainment committee, the full activities of the Central Baptist church were opened last evening by general get-togethers of about 300 of the congregation. A brief informal programme added much to the enjoyment of the evening. After the entertainment business matters were then gone into and the budget for the year considered. There was a very flourishing collection. The young people of the Barre and Philanthropy Bible classes served refreshments.

WILL YOU COME AND SEE THE NEW STYLES  
IN THE NEW FURS

## H. Mont. Jones'

The model Coat & 1 Sets we are showing are happy combinations of smart styles and utility; where two furs are employed in one garment, the contrast is lovely and in perfect taste and prices are amazingly small even in face of prevailing war prices.

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## The French Canadians at The Front

Charles Marcl, M.P., writing in The Montreal Herald says: "The eulogies conferred on the French Canadians taking part in the Somme fighting in and around Courcellette, and elsewhere, will not have surprised those who are acquainted with them. It will open the eyes of many, however, on the larger stage where they are not as well known. Such a message as that of Mr. Burnham, M.P., to Mr. Lemieux, saying that London is 'ringing with the praises of French Canadians' probably describes the actual feeling."

Through the unfortunate campaign carried on against them in this country and especially in Ontario by a subsidized and servile press, with interests to serve, a mistaken opinion may have been created abroad as to the valor and gallantry of Canadians of French origin. Time alone can dispel this. A good start has been made on the Somme and other actions will no doubt follow of the same nature. The French Canadian of today is the worthy descendant of the men of his race who have written their names deep down in the records of the North American continent. Through a combination of circumstances the French Canadians are not as numerous as they should be in khaki, but the end has not come yet and more will go forward. As the cause for which the Allies are fighting becomes better known, and as they learn of the achievements of the fellow-countrymen, others will go to the front. Many unkind things which have been said against the race will be forgotten in the glare of the achievements of these men. It was always so. Justice will prevail in the long run.

Conditions in this province are beginning to be understood when a newspaper of the standing of the Australian World, so far removed from Canada, is able to say, commenting on the percentage of enlistments, that the sentiments of the people of this province are not to be judged by them, and remarks: "A superficial observer would think that our French Canadian comrades are either not so loyal as they might be to the Empire, or that they have no stomach for the rigors of warfare. A greater mistake could not be made. We must remember that the French Canadian in the British emigrant and the present generation of French are descended from several generations of hardy pioneers. A

peaceful people wedded to their homes and their concessions and the dread of shining armor and rattling sabre has not entered their hearts as it has the hearts of those in the home countries."

Then the World goes on to explain that the bulk of the French population of this province are not of the artisan or clerical class, but agriculturalists with a fixed stake in the country, with roots deep in the ground and who cannot break away so easily from an established farm or business as can a man following a daily or weekly employment.

And the World adds: "It is not easy to find someone who would take care of the farm during the owner's absence. Many are remaining at home because they believe they can best serve their country by laborious toil of providing food for their fellow-men and the army and navy."

Another reason might be given as applying to the country districts more especially. The young men marry at an early age and large families are the rule rather than the exception among French Canadians. There is no foreign born element in the rural districts of Quebec. The immense majority are all born in the country. They have had very little military training chiefly because military life did not appeal to them. They preferred to stay at home, till their soil and rear their families that enter military or naval life. Before the war there were very few military units in Quebec. Some of these existed mostly on paper or for drilling purposes at camp time. The language of the militia was another obstacle. In many districts very little English is spoken and all the military exercises in Canada were in that language.

Had there been in Quebec the large settlements of British born that there were in Ontario and the west and in the maritime provinces there would have been more enlistment, as there were in those parts of Canada. Had there been as many French and Belgian born in the English provinces the result would have been different. While thousands upon thousands of British born are credited to Ontario and the west, very few relatively are put down for Quebec. It is not even given credit for the thousands of men who left Quebec to join the French and Belgian armies.

Apart from the agricultural districts of

Quebec, where many have remained on the farm, serving the country and Empire as producers, thousands are employed in the cities of Quebec making munitions. A casual glance at the advertising columns of Montreal papers will show that thousands of French Canadians are being employed in Ontario and the west to do work for which they are very apt to replace others who have gone to the front. Whether here or there the French Canadian is a loyal subject who is hearing his part of the load and doing it cheerfully, all are in sympathy with Britain and her Allies."

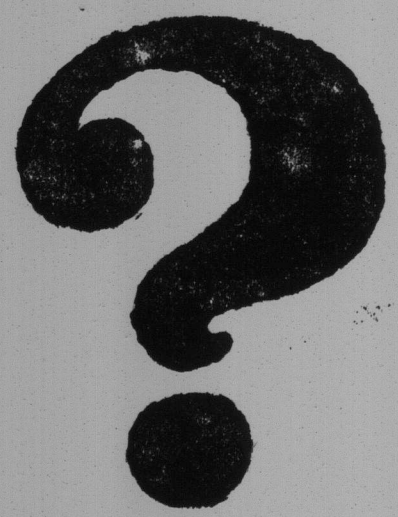
SUCCESSFUL TEA AND  
SALE AT BUNGALOW

Successful from every standpoint, the tea and sale held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Soldiers' Wives' League at the Bungalow, Pleasant Point, netted a wholesome sum for the general fund. Both the candy and fancy work tables sold out their wares, and could have disposed of much more. The pleasant weather of the afternoon drew an unusually large number of patrons who purchased liberally. This year, as during the past two, the league will arrange stockings for the children of the soldiers who are now serving at the front. The use of the bungalow was very kindly contributed by Mr. Moore. Mrs. George F. Smith, president of the league, acted as general chairman. At the tea tables were Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. John E. Moore, Mrs. Ambrose, and Mrs. Stewart Skinner. The candy table was in charge of Mrs. Louis W. Barker, Mrs. H. B. Robinson and Mrs. F. B. Schofield. Other ladies who assisted were: Mrs. E. T. Sturdee, Mrs. M. B. Edwards, Mrs. C. A. McDonald, Miss Maud Addy, Mrs. Nae, Mrs. W. Warwick, Mrs. F. S. White, Mrs. R. Gordon, Mrs. J. K. Scammell, Mrs. J. C. Jones, Mrs. David Pidgeon, Miss Rosamond McAvity, Mrs. C. deForest, Mrs. J. Bruce, Miss Krefe and Mrs. Francis J. Hogan.

**Comander Franconia Sunk**  
The British Admiralty announced yesterday that the Cunard steamer Franconia, employed for transport duty, was sunk in the Mediterranean sea yesterday by an enemy submarine. No troops were aboard. Twelve men of the crew of 302 are missing.



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