

**J.J. St. John
To Shopkeepers:**

**100 dozen
ROYAL PALACE
Baking Powder at
50c dozen tins.**

**500 Dozen
TOILET SOAP
1 dozen in a Box,
35c dozen.**

**500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.**

**150 Dozen
ELECTRIC PASTE,
the best Blacklead
on the market,
48c dozen.**

**J.J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd**

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union will be held on Thursday evening, at 8 p.m., in the British Hall. As Election of Officers for the coming year will take place all members are urged to attend.
By order,
H. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

nov 9, 11, 21



ARE YOU PARTICULAR

about the quality, freshness, delicate flavor and tenderness of the MEATS you buy and eat? If so, we invite you to our up-to-date market where absolute sanitation prevails. Let us send you a choice cut for to-morrow's dinner, so that you can prove, by eating, the superiority of our Meats.

M. CONNOLLY,

Phone 420. Duckworth St.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

When the Last German is Driven Out of France.

Famous French Writer Gives His Views on the Duration of War—Europe Which he Says Represents Right Cannot be Beaten. But the War Will be Long and Difficult.

M. Joseph Reinach, of Paris, who under the signature of "Polybe," has proved himself one of the most acute writers on the war, discusses in the Figaro the "beginning of the end."

The exact date of the beginning of the end, he declares, will be the day when the Germans shall have been driven completely out of France and Belgium, and not until then. M. Reinach repeats his belief, as he has constantly asserted it in the Figaro, even in the days after the defeats of Mons and Charleroi, in the absolute certainty of the final victory of the Allies. He explains:

"My certainty is of a moral and at the same time of a mathematical nature—moral because it is impossible that the Europe which represents right should be beaten; mathematical because we and our Allies have the strength to win; our numbers and our material strength have grown, and will not cease to grow while the German strength and reserves are decreasing. I am also convinced that the determination which broke Napoleon's enterprise and those of Charles V will break the Germans, but I have always said that the war will be long and difficult. The redoubtable German beast of war is not easily mastered."

"If I were asked to fix probable date of the end I would not reply three years, or two years, or four years—I would give the reply of Diogenes when asked by a traveller 'How long will it take me to reach Athens?' 'I don't know,' replied the philosopher, whereupon the traveller went on his way in angry haste, and Diogenes shouted after him, 'If you are going to walk at that pace you will be at Athens in an hour.'"

"Tell me the quantity of shells, munitions, and guns of every calibre that the British, Russian, French and Italian war workshops are making; tell me how many recruits you are turning into soldiers—and it takes some months to make a soldier, a real soldier, out of the most sporting man; tell me also to what extent the Ger-

eral Staffs of our different armies have realized the extraordinary changes the war has brought about; then I might give you the approximate date, but then only. In Great Britain each man who enlists shortens the duration of the war; in the same way, every shell made on this side of the Channel shortens the war; all interruption of work prolongs it. This is as clear as that two and two make four."

"The position in regard of trench war is not less important and it also is capable of mathematical calculation. I have seen many French and many British trenches; I have seen German trenches which we captured at Vermelles, Ablain, Clarency and elsewhere. Even in their ruined and impregnable. These fantastic mazes of trench and sap, these fortifications, which sheltered machine-guns, these blockhouses, these villages and woods transformed into fortresses, were once German; we are there now. How did we get there? It was first of all the work of the artillery, but no matter how destroyed the line may be it still resists. This is the moment for infantry, which still alone can give victory. But here war has transformed. The old classic method of infantry attack has disappeared, and now assaults are made in one bound under crushing burst of fire, which go on over the successive waves of men hurling themselves forward. It is to these new tactics of artillery and infantry, that we owe our victories."

"We must look to the consequences of these victories. This war is not the warfare of Jena, Austerlitz and Waterloo, nor is it the simple size warfare of Troy, Sebastopol, and Paris; consequently if anyone has imagined at the news of the victories in Artois and Champagne that the cavalry action consisted in the frenzied pursuit as at Jena and at Friedland, he has been dreaming. The Germans are dug in on their second line of trenches, and from these they will have to be dislodged by the same artillery and infantry tactics which forced them to leave their first line."

Do not let us talk of the end of the war, but let us increase our patience and our tenacity in working for victory."

GERMANS FAILED TO PAY FOR GOODS REQUISITIONED

The Belgians Have Kept Their Agreement and Paid Germans the Ninth Monthly Installment of War Levy, 360,000,000 Francs in all

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has issued a report written by its president, E. Castelein, to the members of the permanent deputation which represents the Chamber before the Belgian Government, outlining the steps which the Belgian provinces have taken to pay the German war levy of 480,000,000 francs. (\$96,000,000.) The report states:

"The Belgian provinces have just paid the German administration the ninth monthly installment of the war levy of 480,000,000 francs. They have up to date, actually paid out 360,000,000 francs, of which 45,000,000 are to be credited to 60,000,000 imposed specially with the guarantee given by the German authorities in December 1914, that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise, or merchandise which would be paid as soon as possible in currency, in commercial bills of exchange, or in credits on German banks. It therefore remains to our provinces, in order to free our country completely from the heavy burden imposed upon her after fourteen months of invasion and devastation, to make monthly payments for September, October and November, 1915—that is another 120,000,000, of which 15,000,000 are on account of the 60,000,000 special imposition in exchange for the guarantee of prompt payment for requisitioned goods."

M. Castelein, after pointing out how scrupulously Belgium has met her engagements relating to the war contributions, severely arraigns the German administration for the lax manner in which they have paid for requisitioned goods. In a report submitted on March 19 last, it was shown that the value of requisitioned goods reached a figure in excess of 85,000,000 francs. Since this report, declares M. Castelein, Germany has paid less than one-tenth of the amount. M. Castelein then reviews a series of acts and formal engagements by which the Germans and Belgians re-

gulated the matter of requisitions, stating that at first the Germans made many requisitions forcibly, in a summary manner. Then, in December the war levy was fixed at 35,000,000 francs monthly for a series of twelve months. The Belgians accepted this figure, after long hesitation, and after, it is declared, securing a formal promise of prompt settlement of the requisitions, the sum was raised to 40,000,000, with prompt settlement stipulated. On January 9, 1915, Governor General Von Bissing, confirmed this agreement, the report states, and the promise was made that a body of Belgian business men would be appointed to reach a solution of the problem of payment for irregular requisitions. M. Castelein continues: "Of all this, gentlemen, nothing has materialized. No commission was appointed at Antwerp, and with few exceptions, the requisitions were not paid for."

M. Castelein states that in April through promises made by Senator Strand, president of the German civil administration, it looked as if a solution were near, but when the settlement dragged, the Senator informed him that the scheme was being recast in Berlin. A commission was finally organized in Berlin, apparently, according to M. Castelein, to take the place of the promised Antwerp body. This commission prepared questions described as of an inquisitorial character and gave some relatively insignificant advances."

M. Castelein asserts that the time is now ripe to demand of the Germans a fulfillment of their side of the contract, and he argues their liability, citing article 52 of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, which he declares obligates Germany to repay requisitions, even without a formal undertaking, such as the Belgians signed with them.

When at the next baseball match, whether as spectator, player or umpire, try a stick of Coca-Cola Gum. If you are a spectator, it will add to your interest, and if you are a player it will help you to play a better game.—aug30,11v,11

First Call Made on Allies' Loan

Fifteen Per Cent., or About \$70,000,000, Needed by Nov. 15—Banks Are Subscribing—About \$200,000,000 Withdrawn From Public Subscription

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The first call for funds available from the Anglo-French \$500,000,000 credit loan was made to-day by Basil B. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French commission, and Octave Homberg, one of the French members who remained in this country to adjust matters in connection with the loan.

The call requests banks throughout the country where the funds have been deposited to remit by Nov. 15 fifteen per cent of the proceeds to the National City Bank here, the institution designated as the depository of the proceeds as called for. Letters to this effect went out to-day, bearing the signatures of Messrs. Blackett and Homberg, and others

will go forward to other banks to-morrow and Saturday.

It is expected that the call will place at the disposal of the British and French Governments between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000—fifteen per cent of the amount paid in—by November 15. This will be placed in the National City Bank to the credit of "The British and French Government Central Joint Account." The sum will be checked out by Messrs. Blackett and Homberg as needed, and when exhausted another call will be made.

About \$300,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 bond issue, it was authoritatively stated to-day, has been withdrawn from public subscription by the banks and financial houses who are members of the underwriting syndicate. This amount will be retained by the banks as investment, according to present plans, leaving available for public purchase about \$200,000,000 of the issue. It was said to-day that this was fast being taken.

Mr. Blackett expects to remain in this country for several weeks longer. He is to be succeeded in his du-

ties connected with the loan by Sir Paul Harvey, K.C.M.G., C.B., who was sent here by the British Government to relieve him. Sir Paul reached New York to-day aboard the steamship Adriatic. Mr. Blackett will devote much of the remainder of his stay here in acquainting Sir Paul with his duties, but expects to make his departure as early as possible to resume his duties as an expert of the British Treasury Department.

BULGARIAN DESERTERS JOIN RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—"The slackening of the German thrust at Riga is attributed by the Retch to an insufficiency of shells, on account of the activities of allied submarines in the Baltic," a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd states.

"Parties of Bulgarian deserters who have arrived in Petrograd asked to be enlisted in the Russian army provided they were not required to fight their compatriots."

NEW THINGS TO WEAR

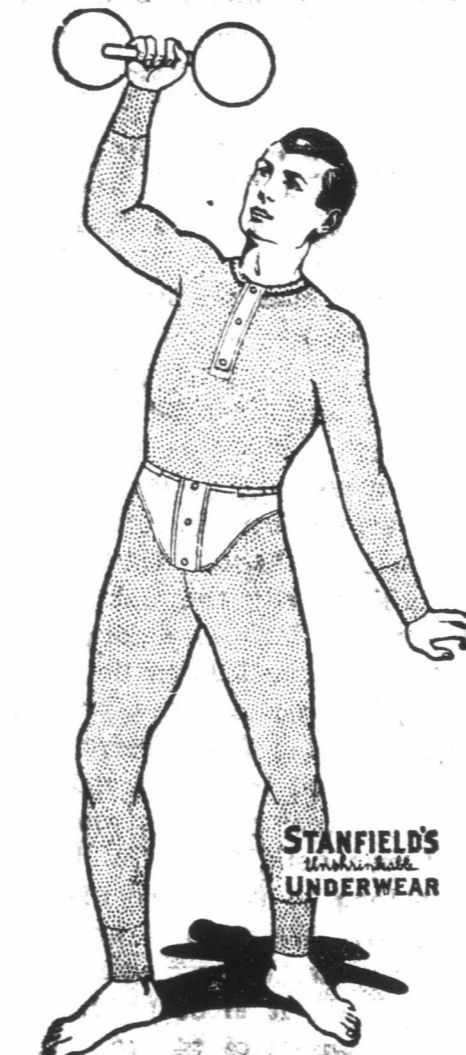
From a shipment lately arrived, Comparison will show that they are **RIGHT** in **QUALITY, STYLE** and **PRICE.**

Pretty Ladies Collars

- Lace Collar, nice design (Sailor style) 12c.
- Embroidered Organdi Collar (very dainty) 23c.
- Paris Lace Collar 14c.
- Paris Lace Roll Collar 23c.
- Vestees (White) 23c.

Ladies Aprons

- White Lawn Apron, with shoulder strap 22c.
- White Lawn, Embroidered Front 32c.
- White Lawn, Embroidered Front and Tucked 40c.
- White Lawn, with Front and Shoulder Straps Embroidered 45c.
- White Lawn, Pretty Embr'd Front, 50c.



Stanfield's WOOL Underwear
in Green, Red, Blue and Black Labels.
Lowest Prices.

Ends of JUTE MATTING
Selling at Bargain Prices

Men's Overcoats

Made from Heavy Mottled Brown Mixture material with Semi-Storm Collar; Belt at Back, Strap on Sleeve. Special Price, **\$14.50.**

Men's Grey Knit Sweaters

75c each. Extra Good Value.

Children's and Misses Wool Knit Caps
from **35c up.**

Children's Wool Hoods
Plain White, 22c. up.
Fancy Colored, 35c. up.
White Bear Bonnets, 65c. each.
White Chinchilla Bonnets, 65c. each.

For the Ladies

- Best Shell Hair Pins, 4 on card; 7c. card.
- Best Shell Side Combs, 9c. pair.
- Best Shell Barette, 8c. each.
- Best Shell Back Combs, 10c. each and up.

Boot Department

- Little Gent's Box Calf Boots; sizes 7 to 10. \$1.40.
- Misses' Velour Calf Blucher. \$1.50.
- Children's Black Laced Leather Boots. 60c.
- Women's All Leather Slippers. 70c.
- Misses' Velour Calf Blucher. \$1.50.

JOB LINE Men's Long Rubbers
Reg. \$4.50 value
Sale Price **\$3.70**

BELTS

- Black Sateen Belts, out sizes. 23c. each.
- Black Silk Belts, 33c. each.
- Leather Belts. 25c. each.
- Tinsel Belts. 25c. each.

School Bags

Made from best jute with good shoulder straps. 20c. each. Waterproof makes from 35c. up.

School Supplies

- Rulers. 1c.
- Lead Pencil. 1c.
- Penholder. 1c.
- Eraser. 1c.
- Exercise Book, 12 pgs. 5c.

Ladies' Velvet Blouses

Very Latest Style, in Saxe, Navy and Black colors.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

WINTER COATS!

Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats,
Prices from **\$5.00 to \$16.00**

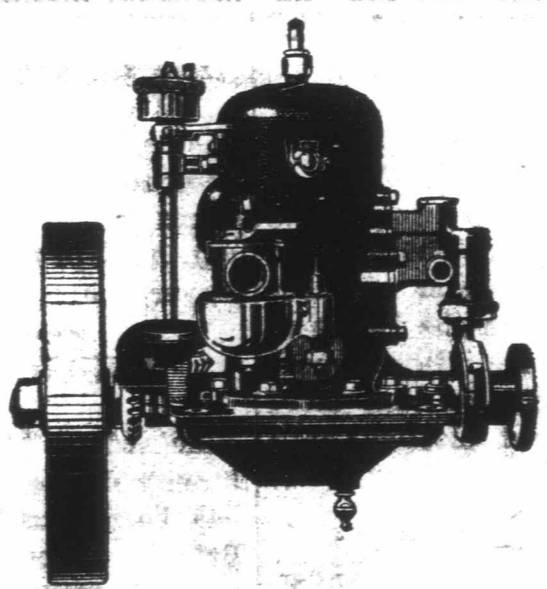
These Coats were bought at Sample Prices, and we want to give our Customers the privilege of getting a Good Coat, CHEAP.

JERSEYS & SWEATERS
We have a large Sample lot of Men's, Women's and Children's Wool Jerseys and Sweaters. Selling Cheap to clear.

LOCAL YARN
90c. per pound (16 oz.)

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

315 :: WATER STREET :: 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works.



New "GRAY" Engines.

A good engine at a reasonable price with the factory guarantee behind it.

"FERRO" Kerosene Engines
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Lubricating Oil, Etc.

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