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Made in the latest styles and of the newest designs of cloth

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Remember you take a valuable Premium home with everything you buy or a credit coupon that you can redeem at any time.

ASEPTO
Premium Store
Cor. Mill and Union Sts.

NEGROES LYNCHED BY SOUTHERN MOB.

Caruthersville, Mo., Oct. 11.—Two negroes, A. E. Richardson and Ben Woods, taken from the city jail here last night by a mob which battered down the doors, were lynched. The body of Richardson, riddled with bullets, was found at noon today floating in the Mississippi river. That Woods met a like fate is the accepted belief.

Woods was arrested last night for an attack upon two young white women as they were returning from a store in which they were employed.

We have ladies fall coats at $2, misses and children's at $1.50. Quite a quantity of them at D. Bassen's, The People's Dry Goods Store, 14 Charlotte street.

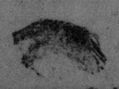
BORN

FAIRWEATHER—At Rothesay, on October 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. L. Fairweather—a daughter.

DIED.

ROWLEY—At St. John West, on Oct. 11, Sarah, widow of John Rowley, in the 82nd year of her age.

Funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock from the residence of her son, Jasper R. Cameron, 62 Guilford street. Service at 2.30 o'clock.



D. Boyaner
Optometrist and Optician
38 Dock St.
Close 6 p. m. Sat. 9.30

CONSERVATIVE PAPER IN AMTERST

Conservative Club Decides to Establish Daily Newspaper in that Town — Provisional Directors Appointed.

Amherst, Oct. 9.—At a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Club of Amherst held this evening, it was decided to incorporate a company at once for the purpose of issuing a daily paper in the interests of the party, and also to equip a first class job printing plant. Sufficient money has already been subscribed to insure the success of the venture. The following provisional directors were appointed: J. H. Douglas, D. A. Morrison, C. R. Smith, K. C., P. C. Black, M. R. Vail, C. J. Silliker, Harvey Pipe.

While an editor or manager has not as yet been secured, the committee are in touch with a number of capable men any of whom would be well able to take charge of the undertaking. They would, however, be pleased to hear from any person qualified for this work.

SIR MAXWELL AITKEN MAKES SHARP REPLY TO CEMENT CO. CHARGES

English Papers Publish Full Reports of New Member's Recent Speech.

The Ashton-Under-Lyne Herald of Sept. 23, in a long and exhaustive report of a speech delivered by Sir W. M. Aitken before a Unionist gathering at Belle Vue quotes him as follows in regard to the alleged Cement trust, the need of higher wages in certain departments of the spinning and other industries, and the agitation for Imperial Preference:

"It is just a year ago since I left the land of my birth for the land of my forefathers, and for the heart of the Empire, hoping that I would be able to perform my part and do something to assist in the consolidation of Empire, which, I believe is now fast approaching. (Hear, hear.) Many tales have been told of the circumstances under which I left Canada, and returned to the land of my forefathers. I want you to know that I was influenced by Bonar Law—(hear, hear)—that I was asked by him to contest another constituency, and that I was afterwards given the opportunity of contesting the election at Ashton. I am very glad indeed that I accepted the invitation from the Conservative Association at Ashton. I am very glad indeed of the honor you conferred upon me, because I think I regard that honor in its true meaning, if I regard it as a declaration by a section of the people of Lancashire, the time was ready for the consolidation of the Empire.

The Alleged Trust.

Sometimes tales have been told to deceive you. When I became your candidate at Ashton it was reported a few days before the election that I had cornered cotton and that inasmuch as I had cornered cotton I had interfered with the livelihood of the cotton workers in Lancashire. Fortunately we were able to knock that falsehood on the head before the day of polling. And now I find that another tale has been circulated by that journal which so frequently deals in romance called the Daily News —(Laughter and booing)—the chief journal of fiction now published in all England. I have seen in that journal that I bought cement plants now belonging to the Canada Cement Company, for some fourteen or seventeen million dollars, and sold them to the Canada Cement Company for twenty-nine million dollars, and that I made a profit on them of twelve or fourteen million dollars. I have forgotten the exact figures. Secondly, I have seen that I was responsible for the advance in the price of cement in Canada, an advance variously estimated by this journal of fiction from 50 cents to one dollar a barrel. Gentlemen, those statements are false, and more than that, I believe these statements are malicious. I was chairman of the company which sold various cement plants to the Canada Cement Company and my profits amounted to not one-twentieth of the amounts stated by this journal of fiction.

As to my responsibility for an advance in the price of cement, if any, in Canada, I have not been since the time of the organization, and I am not now a diraector of the Canada Cement Company. I do not control the policy of that company, and I do not control the shares of that company. Gentlemen, did you ever hear a more ridiculous, a more absurd statement? But the fiction is twice told. I have gone to some trouble to ascertain from the Canadian Government reports the price of cement previous to the formation of the so-called combine in 1908. I find that the price of cement, according to the Government report, was $1 and 39c. a barrel; in 1910 it was $1 34c. a barrel, and this year the price in Montreal is only $1 and 30c a barrel or equal to thirty shillings a ton. Where is the increase in the price of cement? In the first place where was I responsible if there was an increase, and in the second place where is the increase? For the edification of fair-minded Free Traders—(a voice: There are none)—of whom a few voted with us in Ashton at the last election, I have enquired into the retail price of cement in London. I find that the price of cement is 22s. a ton, against 30s. per ton in Montreal, or a difference of 7 1-2 per cent. That is not a very great difference, and for the moment, I will admit that the duty in Canada is responsible for the difference of 7 1-2 per cent. The unskilled labor wage in the cement trade in London is 5 1-2d. per hour, whilst in the cement trade in Canada I find it is 11d. per hour—(Applause.) I don't want to descend to the arguments of the "Daily News," but I say for their consideration that if the tariff in Canada is responsible for the price, we presume it is responsible also for the wage. We would like a tariff in Great Britain if it will increase the wages of the cement trade unskilled labor from 5 1-2d. to 11d. and only increase the price by 7 1-2d. per cent. We will be satisfied with the increase in price if you will give us that 100 per cent. increase in wages, and a similar increase in wages in all other industries. I will anticipate the next argument of the principal journal of fiction. They said that I engineered a cement trust in Canada. A cement trust exists in England, and its name is the Associated Portland Cement Company, and its chairman is a prominent Radical. He was made a peer by this government. I find no fault with his company, and make no protest against the price the company charge for cement. All I say is let the journal of fiction look to their own house; let them discuss their own trust and not bother with cement trusts in far-away Canada. And after the journal of fiction has completed its enquiry into the Associated Portland Cement Company, then let it look to the Wouldham Cement Company, the second largest cement company in Great Britain. Its chairman was formerly a Radical member of Parliament, and now he is a Radical peer. And did you see anything about him in the "Daily News?" Do you think the "Daily News" wanted to be fair? I don't. Twice I have been compelled to deny false statements concerning my private affairs. For the last time I have made a denial. In future curs may bark at my heels. I have no time to pick up stones to throw at them. the barking and howling does not bother me, and I hope it won't bother any of my friends in Ashton. ("No, it winna do.") I began my speech by telling you the tales are told to deceive you. When you are told I have cornered cotton, and that I have advanced the price of cement, remember that if I am ever free from the criticism of the principal journal of fiction I will think my usefulness is coming to an end. And now since we have dealt with this "dirty dicta of the demon of destruction' let us get on to political subjects

Higher Wages.

There has been a railway strike and the Unionist party I think, is in sympathy with those workers who receive a wage of 18s a week—(hear, hear)—an amount which Unionists in and out of Parliament, think inadequate and insufficient. The Radical government, I think, will propose an increase in freight and passenger rates as a solution of the difficulty, but that seems very much like giving a man chloroform when he has not appendicitis. If you increase the passenger and freight rates the increased charges must be borne by the laboring population. Rich men travel in their motor cars, but poor men's motor cars are railway carriages. It seems that the difficulty will be hardly solved by the remedy that the Radical government propose. But I am prepared to adopt almost any remedy, because I don't think the wages are sufficient. But the whole difficulty does not lie in the railway situation. As in our own cotton trade there is not sufficient employment—(hear, hear)—and lack of employment is just as bad as insufficient wages—(Hear, hear.) I am told on reliable authority that the Ashton Operative Spinners' Association has paid out £32,000 in unemployed indemnity in the last three and a half years, and I see that during the last quarter £1,500 has been paid in stoppage benefits to the members of the association.

Tariff Reform Wanted.

Gentlemen, that condition of things is not going to exist interminably. There must be a change; there must be a job for every man and not two men for every job. Lloyd George has asked how it is that this country so full of natural riches and so well placed in seaports for competing with every other country in the world should be unable to employ its own population, and he has not answered the question. I will answer it for him. (Hear, hear.) If the consumption of this country is manufactured by our own population, and the consumption of the colonies now manufactured by foreign nations is manufactured by Great Britain, there will not be any unemployment.—(Hear, hear.) The Unionist party's remedy for unemployment, as you all know, is tariff reform. —(Hear, hear and cheers.)—That is the policy we stand for. That is the policy on which I won my election with your assistance—(Hear, hear.) And coupled with that policy of tariff reform is Imperial Preference.—(cheers) Tariff reform is only the foundation stone; Imperial Preference is the structure on which we build our policy. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have elaborated on that policy so often that any further remarks from me would only probably be repeating the arguments which I have made again and again. You will have noticed that in my speeches at Ashton I have dwelt upon the position of the United States of America and our colonies in the new country. I have dwelt upon that argument because I believe that the great and growing markets of the world are to be found in North and South America, and in those markets lie the salvation of the labor problem in Great Britain. I won't attempt to go over the ground again. I will leave it to you to go over the ground, and talk with your comrades in the workshops until in Ashton we give such a very big majority to the policy of tariff reform and Imperial Preference that our influence will be felt all through the surrounding districts.

Payment of Members.

"And what is the Radical party doing in the meantime? They are paying members of Parliament £400 a year. I want to know from my constituents if that meets with their approval. Does it meet with your approval? ('No.') I think not. Neither does it meet with the approval of your member. When I went upon the platform at Ashton I told you I would give on every occasion loyal and devoted service to my country, and loyal and devoted service to my Empire, without hope of any consideration. And I am, gentlemen, in the same position to day—(Hear, hear.) It is not my intention to accept one penny of the salary proposed to be paid to members of Parliament. What disposal I will make of that money I do not know. We got the advice from the Radical Prime Minister. 'Wait and see.' (Laughter.) I am going to take the best method, a method which will benefit the whole borough of Ashton and Hurst. I am waiting to see which will be the best method. The day after tomorrow I shall be criticized by the leading journal of fiction or else they will not criticize me. I hope the former. (Laughter.) They may ignore me but if they criticize me I want to say in the words of Mr. Arthur Lee, that I am not a professional. I came into politics as an amateur, and an amateur I will remain to the very end of the story. And I do not think that the end of the story is coming at the next election.

"I might refer to many other policies of the party of destruction. I might refer to Home Rule and to the dismemberment of Empire. I must refer to the stalwart champions of Empire who are fighting our battles in Canada. Our hopes and our fears are with them. If they win we have another opportunity. If they lose we will redouble our efforts, and we will work with herculean strength until we carry the policy of Imperial Preference and the policy of Empire—each for all, and all for each—motherland and colonies standing together, one King, one flag, and one final Parliament. We are determined that Ashton shall take her place in the forefront of the battle of Empire."

15 YEARS A DYSPEPTIC

Forced to Live on Stale Bread and Porridge.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HIM

Avondale, N. B., October 15th.—"I have been a great sufferer from Indigestion for fifteen years. I was forced to deny myself all such hearty foods as beans, meats, potatoes and could not drink tea or coffee. For the past two years I lived on porridge, stale bread, etc. I had treatment from two doctors, and tried nearly every kind of medicine, but got worse.

"Finally I saw a testimonial of "Fruit-a-tives" and concluded to give them a trial. I took nearly four boxes of Fruit-a-tives" and they have made me feel like a new man. I can eat all kinds of hearty foods without suffering and am no longer constipated."

LEMUEL A. W. BROWN.

Many people look on "Fruit-a-tives" as a miraculous medicine. It has indeed performed what have seemed like miraculous cures in hundreds of cases of chronic Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fresh fruit juices and valuable tonics. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

N. B. UNION OPENED IT'S CONVENTION

Continued from page one.

"If this Union," he said, "is to maintain its influence for municipal good and protection, the scrutiny of bills presented to the Legislature cannot be too closely followed up. Indeed there is plenty of work in this line to occupy the time and attention of a skilled expert while the Assembly is in session. As your secretary I have given up a good deal of time in watching legislation during the last three years, with, I think, some measure of success. I have found, however, that notices of legislation as published in alleged compliance with the rules of the Assembly are not to be relied upon, nor are the applicants very particular whether or not the proposed legislation is advertised in all the communities interested. Experience has taught me that the more unsuspicious the notice, the more carefully should the bill to follow be looked into.

"I am convinced that it should be made compulsory upon all applicants for legislation and especially so when such legislation seeks the power to use and control any public right, utility or water power, to file with the secretary or some other officer of all the municipalities affected a copy of the proposed Bill at least ten days before its introduction into the House, and that the standing rules committee should insist upon proof of such notice before permitting any such bill to be introduced. This would avoid surprises and give an opportunity for any municipality to point out any objections to their representatives in the Assembly and to properly review the proposed legislation."

Should Advertise Bills.

Mr. McCready came in for congratulation on his election to the presidency of Canadian Union, and he was also assured of the appreciation of every member of the union for the efficient manner in which he performed his duties as secretary-treasurer. A balance of $176.04 was shown to the credit of the union.

Both the president's and secretary's report were referred to the executive committee for consideration.

County Secretary Kelley of St. John strongly urged that greater advertising be given proposed legislation affecting municipalities and thought that municipal secretaries should be notified of legislation at least thirty days before it is introduced in legislature. F. Bliss, of Fredericton, supported his view.

Ald. Potts reported on the meeting of the Nova Scotia municipalities at Halifax.

The Bad Boy Problem.

Juvenile delinquency was ably dealt with in the paper read by Mayor Thomas of Fredericton. He urged the establishment of Juvenile Courts, the appointment of a probation officer, and opening of provincial home.

J. King Kelley made extended remarks on this question. He was strongly opposed to reformatories, and if he had his way he would close down these institutions. "There are," he said, "more crimes committed by authorities than by criminals themselves. It was no way to reform by treating prisoners to bread and water. Nothing is done to elevate a man."

Mr. Kelley eloquently discussed the boy problem and said juvenile courts were an absolute necessity. His remarks on the matter made an excellent impression.

Coun. Cochrane made an interesting contribution to the discussion, and referred to prison form idea proposed in St. John.

Ald. Wallace, Mayor Pendolin, Ald. Potts and Coun. Sidall further discussed the question, and it was subsequently referred to a committee consisting of Coun. Sidall, Mayor Thomas and Secretary Kelley.

A resolution moved by Coun. Sidall with forceful remarks, and seconded by Coun. Cochrane, was passed asking the government to construct permanent roads. Messrs. Kelley, Potts, Wallace and others discussed this matter, expressing their hearty approval of the idea.

Warden Rogers, York, moved, seconded by Coun. Sidall, that a vote of thanks be extended to Chief Commissioner Morrissey. The latter replied appropriately. Mr. Morrissey is much interested in the question of permanent roadways.

After a prolonged discussion a resolution, introduced by Coun. Sidall, asking for a provincial detective department, was carried.

Coun. Cochrane, of St. Martins, is prominently mentioned for presidentship of Union this year.

FISHERMEN HAVE HAD A VERY POOR SUMMER

Stormy Weather Destroyed Fishing Gear, while Reappearance of Dog Fish Interfered with the Catch.

The fishermen of New Brunswick, like those of the Province of Quebec have not had a very profitable summer. Good catches of sardines were made in Charlotte and St. John counties but during August dog fish seriously interfered with fishing operations and the catches of pollock and hake were rather poor. In Westmorland county there was a good deal of stormy weather, and extensive damage to fishing gear early in the summer retarded operations and made the season a rather poor one.

The Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester fishermen also suffered from stormy weather and lost a good deal of gear. Codfish were fairly plentiful on the fishing grounds off the North Shore, but bait was scarce and dog fish caused a great deal of trouble.

All over the Maritime Provinces the fishermen have been greatly troubled with the dogfish pest, during the past summer. Some years ago the depredations of these members of the shark tribe were so serious that the federal parliament discussed ways and means of abating the nuisance. The government bonused the construction of dogfish reduction factories and offered a bonus to fishermen for catching the pests. For about two seasons these dog fish invaded the fishing grounds in immense schools, and wherever they happened to be, fishing operations were almost impossible because they destroyed the food fish caught on the fishermen's trawls. The next season the fishing grounds were practically free of them and for some years they did not cause much trouble. Their appearance in large numbers last summer is one of the unexplained mysteries of the seas.

END OF WAR IS VERY NEAR

Continued from page one.

country before its conquest by the Turks, received with profound emotion the decree appointing him, in the name of the King of Italy, Mayor of Tripoli. He kissed the document with touching respect.

The Arabs who seemed rather timid and hesitating at first fearing the withdrawal of the Italian warships, have become more confident and are coming forward in numbers to take the oath of allegiance. Their example will facilitate dealings with the inland population.

Italy contemplates establishing here a form of government similar to that of Tunis. Hassouana Pacha will be appointed Bey of Tripoli and will be aided by a council of Italians. The administration will be in the hands of the Italians but the Arabs will have the illusion of autonomy.

Credit will be opened for the construction of public works. The new Italian colony will thus enjoy complete liberty and can enter upon the work of developing the resources of the country.

The Italians Repulsed.

Constantinople, Oct. 11.—The Ministry has communicated the following curious telegram to the press:

"The Tripoli forts sank the Italian torpedo boat Garibaldi and put two battleships out of action. The city has not surrendered. The garrison and able bodied members of the population have retired and entrenched themselves a few kilometers inland in a position from which they have defied the Italian advance. They are being well provisioned, and have plenty of ammunition.

"The attempt of the Italians to land at Derna failed, thanks to the gallant defence offered by the garrison. An Italian battleship shelled the town and destroyed the hospital barracks and public buildings, but the marines who were landed from the warships were driven back with loss. The Turks lost four killed."

Socialists Claim.

Rome, Oct. 11.—The section of the Italian Socialists who approved of the war have answered the German Socialists, Herr Kautsky, who wrote that Italy's taking of Tripoli was the execution of a "Bandit policy," saying that the German people as a whole are against Italy, because she defeated the plan of the government at Berlin to obtain Tobruk from Turkey as a coaling station destined to transform Germany into a Mediterranean power.

In a report made to the government before the war by Senator De Martino concerning Tripoli, the senator stated that the construction of a few fortifications would make Tobruk a maritime harbor equal to Bizerta in Tunis, the French fortified seaport and to Malta, the British stronghold in the Mediterranean. Its geographical position makes it a strategical point of the first order. It is 173 miles from Cerete, 276 miles from Greece, 312 miles from Alexandria and Rhodes, 540 miles from Malta, Syracuse and Saloniki and 625 miles from Brindisi and the Bosphorus.

The senator added to his report:

"The nation occupying Tunis will not only dominate Cyrenaica but the most important maritime routes in the Mediterranean."

Proclaims Holy War.

Reports from Tripoli this afternoon state that the Arabs of the interior are circulating a report that the great mahdi of the Sahara, having heard of the Italian invasion, is gathering arms and men and especially trained horsemen and proclaiming a holy war which is to be conducted relentlessly until the infidels are driven into the sea.

The Italian authorities have found evidence at Benghazi showing that the place was the centre for large importations of rifles for the Senussi and Wadai tribes. The guns were gradually distributed among the tribes of central Africa.

Strict measures have now been adopted to close this last section of the African coast heretofore free to receive arms and supplies for the tribes of the interior.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue from below is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Company and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. Today—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO ARRIVE TODAY

Continued from page one.

"The fine weather has brought the passengers up on deck by the dozen.

Messages of Welcome.

"On board the S.S. Empress of Ireland via Fame Point, Oct. 11.—Their Royal Highnesses are receiving messages of welcome from every passing station and every passing vessel. Among them was a greeting from Earl Grey, stating that the new ministry had been sworn in and welcoming His Royal Highness to Canada. The Duke has already Marconied about 20 replies.

Through the courtesy of His Royal Highness, the names of the new cabinet members were published on board, the news arousing the keenest interest. The general feeling among prominent Canadians on board the Empress seems to be one of satisfaction at Mr. Borden's selection.

The Duke and Duchess are evidently both pleased at the greetings they have received.

Duchess Tours Ship.

The Duchess is making a tour of the ship this afternoon, visiting all classes on board. The Duke has already made a similar tour, and met with a most cordial reception everywhere.

The Empress is assuming a festive air, gay decorations of bunting, bannerettes, flags, flowers and draapings appearing everywhere. Everybody on board seems infected with the genral gaiety, and none more so than the Royal passengers.

On board S. S. Empress of Ireland, via Cape Race, N. F., Oct. 11.—After a few hours of splendid weather approaching the Straits of Belle Isle, keen winds began to blow, bringing in the air, rain, a heavy drizzle and wet mists, while the sea became choppy. Their Royal Highnesses, however, persisted in promenading the deck together, afterwards taking tea in the cafe. The Duke afterwards continued on deck, chatting with various passengers who, following his example, stayed on deck to wait until dinner time.

In deference of His Royal Highness' expressed desire there is a continuance of the absolute lack of formality which marked his first appearance on board. He mixes freely with the passengers every day, and enjoys nothing more than a chat about Canada or something Canadian.

As we approach our journey's end the Duke's enthusiasm and keenness to be at work in the Dominion becomes increasingly apparent.

Very Heavy Weather.

So far, the trip has been a singularly uneventful one, wholly devoid of any untoward incident with the exception of the accident already related. Owing to the general inclement weather, even the usual sports on deck were not organized, both the Duke and Duchess, however, have apparently benefitted by their few days at sea, in regard to health and appetite.

The Duke's activity promenading the decks is surprising everybody on board. The officers declare it would be creditable even in a much younger man. His Royal Highness easily outwalks the members of his staff. Indeed he is hardly below at all during the daytime, except when driven down by the heavy seas, which have from time to time broken over the vessel and made many of the passengers most unhappy people.

Yesterday our run was 410 miles.

ARE YOU DRIFTING

into the crowd of weak, weary, depressed; or are you filled with vitality and energy?

Health is the foundation of success.

Nerves, Brain, and Body should be staunch—dependable.

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the best of food-tonics, is the firm footing for health.

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