



Five Roses Flour
Bleached Not Blended

Sole of The Woods Milling Company, Limited, Canada

ENGLISH FOOTBALL SATURDAY

London, Nov. 28.—Notwithstanding strictures and threats of boycott by London newspapers, a full programme of league games took place today with fair numbers of spectators. The sensation was the unaccountable downfall of Manchester City at West Bromwich by 6-1.

First Division.
Blackburn Rovers, 6; Burnley, 0.
Bolton Wan., 4; Tottenham, 2.
Bradford, 2; Sheffield U., 0.
Liverpool, 3; Aston Villa, 6.
Manchester U., 1; Newcastle U., 0.
Notts County, 0; Bradford, 0.
Oldham, 5; Middlesbrough, 1.
Sheffield W., 1; Everton, 4.
Sheffield U., 1; Everton, 4.
West Bromwich, 6; Manchester City, 1.

Second Division.
Woolwich A., 3; Bristol City, 0.
Birmingham, 3; Blackpool, 0.
Clapton O., 2; Bury, 2.
Derby C., 1; Huddersfield, 0.
Fulham, 2; Barnsley, 0.
Hull, 3; Notts Forest, 1.
Leeds, 0; Preston N. E., 0.
Lincoln, 3; Grimsby, 1.
Stockport, 3; Leicester, 0.
Wolverhampton, 4; Glossop, 0.

Southern League.
Southampton, 2; Gillingham, 6.
Reading, 3; Brighton, 1.
Croydon, 0; Cardiff, 1.
Bristol, 2; Exeter, 1.
Millwall, 2; Luton, 0.
Queen's Park R., 1; Portsmouth, 0.
Plymouth, 1; Crystal Palace, 4.
Watford, 0; West Ham, 1.
Northampton, 1; Norwich, 0.

Scottish League.
Dumbarton, 1; Celtic, 4.
Hamilton, 1; Hearts, 3.
Rangers, 3; Third Lanark, 0.
Morton, 4; Aldrie, 1.
Queen's Park, 1; Ayr, 1.
Clyde, 0; St. Mirren, 2.
Falkirk, 5; Motherwell, 1.
Hibernians, 4; Patrick Thistle, 1.
Raith Rovers, 1; Dundee, 1.
Kilmarnock, 5; Aberdeen, 2.

Comedians
Musical Skit.
HEARST-SELIG WAR NEWS
"WAY" --Kalem
Drama
"FIRST LAW"
ORCHESTRA
"ON THE BOX"
Plays English Comedy
WEDNESDAY--
Collie Dog Hero!
Million
"DRIVER"
"LATEST PRANK"
"IT END RIGHT?"
use
This Week
COMPANY
"SOCIETY"
ers

WHINING BEGGAR HARPIING ON STAFF WAS ALERT SPY

Paris, Nov. 28.—"On coming out of a dirt road, descending from Verdun," says an officer who is quoted in the Paris Miro "I crossed a man whose features leaning heavily on an oak staff. He limped along painfully as if he were wounded and doffed a greasy hat in humble salute. I responded absently and went on my way.

"An hour later, a dull rattling as of the cracking of branches, and the bursting of a shell in a thicket beside the road, brought me back to the realities of war, and at the same time to the wandering vagabond—the only creature who could have so soon and so accurately posted the enemy on the position of my little detachment. We turned aside from this dangerous route and by a crossroad reached the main road leading to X.

"I continued to think of the vagabond, who now clearly appeared to my mind as one of those soft-mannered spies of whom we have seen so many in this war, who follow their tortuous way, seeking information as the medicant seeks alms, flatterer, insinuating, scolding, listening, watching, then disappearing into some secret underground route by which he bears his fruitful harvest to his chiefs then coming back in the role of the conqueror, serving as a guide to the invader.

"Suddenly there before me appeared the man, gliding out of the thicket. He also had taken the roundabout way, and after passing the German battery had at once started on a new hunt for information.

"I rushed upon him and he gave a start of surprise, then his greasy hand went to his eyes in the gesture of wiping away tears.

"Your papers, I demanded. He produced a greasy bunch, with here and there an illegible trace of writing on them, and with here and there the clever imitation of an official visa. No safe conduct, no passport.

"If he had no papers it was because the mayor had been shot, or the notables of the town had fled. The village existed no more; the children even had been shot.

"Take him in charge. Two men on either side excepted the order, then the spring of steel hidden beneath the rags of the vagabond shows itself. The man is upright, tall, robust, aggressive, the eye flashing and the voice defiant.

"If you want to take me, you'll have to bring a vehicle, for I'll never walk. Then he sees his mistake, his form bends again, his voice becomes humble and supplicating. I'll go wherever you like, my good sir.

"Too late! No more doubt possible. The vehicle is dispensed with—a stone wall at the entrance to a village is sufficient."

TRIALS OF MAYOR IN TOWN CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Eprenay, France, Nov. 27.—Some idea of the trials and troubles of the civil authorities while a town is in the possession of an invading army is given by the mayor, Maurice Pol Roger, of this city, which was in the hands of the Germans for a week.

When the Germans entered the town late in the afternoon, the mayor was summoned before the commandant, Gen. Von Plettemberg. This first interview, according to the mayor, was marked by courtesy on both sides, but that evening the mayor received a violently worded protest from the general, who complained that the water, gas and electric supply had been cut off. The mayor was told that if these were not restored at once he would be hanged. This arose because the inhabitants, leaving their houses, had shut off the gas, water and electricity. The mayor gave the necessary orders to have the services restored, but, with other town officials he was arrested and held in the town hall as a hostage, and when a fire broke out that night the general sent word that if a second outbreak occurred he would have the mayor shot.

The next day a food requisition was made and when it was not raised in time the town was fined 174,550 francs. Then, to add to his troubles, the mayor was summoned to explain the shooting of a German soldier, who had been wounded in the leg by a revolver shot, and, when the town's chief executive declared the accident took place on a different street from that given in the German report, he was accused of having concealed the fact that a second German had been wounded and made way with.

After this incident was cleared the mayor was taken before a group of German officers, including Prince Adalbert, son of the German Emperor, and accused of having replaced the German flag on the station with a French tricolor. When threatened with a heavy war indemnity on the towns because of this incident, the mayor protested that the railway station was private property and therefore the town had nothing to do with any flag that might have been placed there.

The mayor was then ordered to make a German flag and unfurl it from the town hall. He was told that if this flag was touched he would be shot and the town burned and looted. The mayor manufactured a German flag by using part of a French flag for the white and blue and the back apron of the town hall housekeeper for the black stripes. This flag evidently led to an era of good feelings, for the 174,550 francs fine was repaid to the town by the Prussians, who stated that they did so out of gratitude for the kindly manner in which their wounded had been treated.

Accommodating
Egerton—It's easy to make friends but hard to keep them.
Easywark—Oh, I don't know. I've got a number of friends who seem perfectly willing to let me keep them.

"Dissolution Sale"

The Entire Stock of the Large Henderson & Hunt Store At Slaughter Prices Commencing Wednesday Morning DECEMBER 2nd

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Winter Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys at Prices that will open wide the eyes of the people of New Brunswick.

As already announced in the Daily Papers and through other channels the old established firm of HENDERSON & HUNT have dissolved—Mr. Henderson retiring from the business. This means we must get together a large amount of money before January 1st. We are taking the quickest way to raise this money. THE POWER OF CUT PRICES WILL DO IT.

"Absolutely and Emphatically the Biggest Bargains We have ever offered."

To make this sale of unsurpassed importance to the economically inclined buyer, we offer these unusual Price Reductions. Only a Desire to Raise Money in a Hurry would induce such very Low Prices.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.		BOYS' OVERCOATS.	
\$10.00 Black Frieze Overcoats	Sale Price, \$7.45	Regular \$3.50 Fancy Winter Overcoats	Sale Price, \$2.69
12.00 Black Melton Overcoats	Sale Price, 8.75	Regular \$4.00 Fancy Winter Overcoats	Sale Price, 3.19
15.00 Black Melton Overcoats	Sale Price, 10.50	Regular \$4.50 Fancy Winter Overcoats	Sale Price, 3.49
18.00 Black Melton Overcoats	Sale Price, 13.25	Regular \$5.00 Fancy Winter Overcoats	Sale Price, 3.89
Regular \$8.50 to \$10.00 Colored Tweed Overcoats	Sale Price, 5.50	Regular \$5.50 Ulster Style Overcoats	Sale Price, \$4.39
Regular \$9.00 to \$12.00 Colored Tweed Overcoats	Sale Price, 6.50	Regular \$6.00 Ulster Style Overcoats	Sale Price, 4.89
\$12.00 Colored Tweed Overcoats	Sale Price, 8.50	Regular \$6.50 Ulster Style Overcoats	Sale Price, 5.39
Regular \$15 and \$18 Colored Tweed Overcoats	Sale Price, 10.45	Regular \$7.00 Ulster Style Overcoats	Sale Price, 5.89
\$18.00 Colored Tweed Overcoats	Sale Price, 12.50		
Regular \$20 and \$22 Colored Tweed Overcoats	Sale Price, 15.50	GIRLS' COATS.	
		Girls' \$4.50 Winter Coats	Sale Price, \$2.85
		Girls' \$5.00 Winter Coats	Sale Price, 3.45
		All other Lines of Girls' Coats at 20 p. c. Discount.	
		SPECIAL—Warm Navy Blue Blanket Coats for Girls and Boys, Red Flannel Lined, with Hood, Regular \$4.50	Sale Price, \$3.60

MEN'S PANTS.		BRACES.	
SPECIAL—Regular \$1.50 Working Pants	Sale Price, 89c.	25c. "Police" and Pully Braces	Sale Price 18c.
\$1.75 Pants	Sale Price, \$1.27		
2.25 Pants	Sale Price, 1.65	GLOVES.	
		Regular 25c. Wool Gloves	Sale Price 23c.
		Regular 50c. Wool Gloves	Sale Price 33c.
		Regular 75c. Wool Gloves	Sale Price 44c.
		Regular \$1.00 Wool Gloves	Sale Price 69c.
		Regular \$1.00 Lined Mocha and Kid Gloves	Sale Price 90c.
		Regular \$1.25 Lined Mocha and Kid Gloves	Sale Price 90c.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.		SHIRTS AT HALF PRICE.	
Regular \$1.00 Heavy Ribbed Unshrinkable Underwear	Sale Price 69c.	Regular \$1.00 Colored Negligee Shirts	Sale Price 50c.
Regular \$1.25 All Wool Unshrinkable Underwear	Sale Price 89c.	Regular \$1.50 Colored Negligee Shirts	Sale Price 69c.
Regular \$3.00 All Wool Union Suits	Sale Price \$1.89		

WORKING SHIRTS.		WINTER HOSIERY.	
Regular \$1.00 Working Shirts	Sale Price 69c.	20c. Heavy Gray Socks	Sale Price, two Pairs for 25c.
Regular \$1.50 Working Shirts	Sale Price 89c.	25c. Heavy Gray Socks	Sale Price 16c.
		35c. Black Worsted Socks	Sale Price 18c.
		25c. English Cashmere Socks	Sale Price 19c.
		40c. All Wool Stockings for Boys	Sale Price 25c.

WARM CAPS.		SWEATERS.	
75c. Winter Caps	Sale Price 44c.	\$1.00 Coat Sweaters	Sale Price 59c.
\$1.00 Winter Caps	Sale Price 69c.	\$1.00 Sweater Coats	Sale Price 89c.
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Winter Caps	Sale Price 89c.	\$1.25 Sweater Coats	Sale Price 89c.
		\$2.00 Sweater Coats	Sale Price \$1.15
		\$2.50 Sweater Coats	Sale Price \$1.39

REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS ALL OVER THE STORE.

We are determined to break all records for fast and liberal selling and to reduce our stock to the very lowest limit. NO GOODS ON APPROVAL.

Store Closed Tomorrow to Mark Down Stock Sale Starts Wednesday

DONALDSON HUNT, - 17-19 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.



ARGONAUTS TRIM TIGERS BY 11-4 SCORE

Toronto, Nov. 29.—Argonauts defeated the Hamilton "Tigers" here yesterday by a score of 11 to 4, and won the championship of the Inter-Provincial Rugby Union.

ENGLAND'S BEST AMATEUR BOXER AT ONE TIME

London, Nov. 17.—The death is announced here of H. J. Chinnery, who for many years was regarded as the best amateur boxer in England. He was heavyweight champion for three years, retiring from participation in the sport about 1890.

His brother, who died a few years ago, was for several years the champion amateur mile runner of England. Both men were members of the London Stock Exchange.

A Better Word
"This is a dignified way to put it."
"How's that?"
"This general says he didn't retreat. When the firing got too hot he withdrew."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

GERMAN STEEL HAS NO TERROR FOR ALLIES

Paris, Nov. 28.—The Aftenblatt of Stockholm publishes a letter from a German officer to a friend in Sweden, giving the following impressions of an engagement near Chalons during the battle of the Marne:

"In the neighborhood of Chalons I took part in the most terrible battle I have ever seen; I was, however, at Liège, at Namur and at Longwy. Since it was impossible for our artillery to silence the French batteries, we decided to charge, thinking the French and English would fly before the German bayonet; the experience proved that our ideas on that subject were entirely erroneous.

"Two of our regiments were ordered to take the allies' position by storm. The French, however, were ready to receive us, and there ensued such a butchery as never was seen in this or any other war. A detachment of French concealed among the trees threw themselves on us. They were mostly turcos and zouaves, strong

devis against whom it is impossible to fight. A zouave, with a gun, bayonet fixed, is the most infernal thing that can be described.

"Savage cries of pain and of anger resounded through the woods. A great many men fell there and saturated the ground with blood. Soon the French artillery came into action, and its projectiles completed the work of the bayonet. Our men beat a retreat at full speed across the woods now in flames. Those who had escaped the bayonet fell under the rain of bullets and lay burning in the thickets. Only 60 men of my regiment returned. Of the other, only 11 came back, and of the 71 survivors, all were more or less grievously wounded.

"I followed the campaign in Manchuria, but I think in the course of the five first days of the battle of the Marne more victims fell than were counted in the battle of Mukden and of Liaoyang."

"MADE IN CANADA" CAMPAIGN GIVING STIMULUS TO TRADE

Montreal, Nov. 28.—There is little doubt that Canadian industry is at present receiving the greatest boost it has ever had in the history of

the Dominion. This general improvement is not concentrated to one lone industry or confined to one particular district, but is distributed all over the country, and touches almost every branch of Canadian endeavor including woollens, textiles, rubber, leather, canning, hardware, livestock, horses, grain and a great many others.

To begin with, the "Made in Canada" campaign has done much to concentrate the flow of currency in the Dominion and has brought the consumer to realize that by watching Canadian advertising more closely, he can readily purchase a Canadian made article in place of the foreign product which he, in former years was wont to use? This, in itself, a tremendous undertaking, has meant a great deal for Canadian industry. Large business houses who take the trouble to place the "Made in Canada" stamp on every article which they turn out are finding that repeats are coming forward when the article is satisfactory.

Another thing which as done a whole lot to keep money flowing and artisans employed is the orders which the British Imperial Government have been placing in Canada through their agents, Mr. Fred W. Stobart for general army supplies, and Col. Sir Frederick Benson for remounts, as well as supplies which have been ordered through the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Militia Department, the latter principally for the outfitting of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces.

Textile and woollen mills throughout the country are being severely pressed and the great majority of them

are working to highest capacity. Some mills report that their pay-rolls have been increased since the outbreak of war. This is all over and above what the general public are wont to believe.

The textile industry of Canada is optimistic in the extreme and the reports go to show that conditions in this great Dominion are not nearly as black as some alarmist would paint it.—In fact, conditions in that particular industry are better than they have been for a long time past. It is seldom that all mills of any size whatever are working to capacity despite the fact that spring orders are under way about this time each year.

Another industry which has reached impetus is boots and shoes.

The general leather and saddlery business has also received a good healthy boost due to recent orders placed by the British and French Governments' saddlery purchased in Canada for the French Government amounts to 15,000 sets at \$12 per set, 30,000 saddle blankets at \$3 apiece and 350,000 blankets at \$4 apiece. The British Government has ordered 10,000 sets of saddlery at \$40 each and 2,500 sets of artillery harness costing \$80 per set. So that it may be seen that industry is by no means running into the ground.

When it is also taken into consideration that at the time of the mobilization of the Canadian troops at Valcartier, local packers did a very heavy business with them in supplying them with sufficient meats for their sustenance there as well as produce consumed a very great deal. On top

of this comes the forecast of a local packing house who says that two or three millions worth of meats would cross the ocean to meet the unusual demands there. He also reports that his company's payroll has increased twenty-five per cent, since war was declared.

The New War Weapon.

A French doctor, who has just returned from Flanders, describing the effect of the "Fleche d'acier," as the steel darts with which the French army are supplied, are generally called, said:

"Among the 2,000 wounded whom we treated in 48 hours was a German who had been struck by an aeroplane dart. He was evidently bending over when hit, for the dart had entered the right thigh and traversed the whole leg, so that the point emerged just above the boot. The man was conscious when he was brought in, and said he felt no pain, only a heavy blow. He died soon afterward from shock and loss of blood."

The darts resemble steel pencils. They are about five inches long with the unpointed end half-fluted to insure their falling head first. It is calculated that they strike with a hundred pounds force if thrown from an elevation of 1000 metres.

"Boots by Smith, costumes by Robinson, wigs by Jones, scenery by Dingbat," mumbled the man in the end seat.

"What are you driving at?"

"I'm trying to dig up who wrote the play."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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