

Shells Rained Incessantly on Antwerp Fortifications

Bombardment Kept Up All Night by the Germans, Who Moved Their Guns to Closer Range During the Darkness and Hurlled Shot After Shot Into Forts

Antwerp, Oct. 2.—The bombardment of the southern chain of the Antwerp fortifications continues without interruption. Under cover of last night the Germans moved a number of their guns closer to the city. However, they have not yet opened with any of the long range 16.3 inch siege mortars, and so far as can be ascertained by the Belgian air scouts not a single one of them has yet been mounted. The Germans have razed most of the small villages which constitute the outlying suburbs of Antwerp. They have guns posted on the outskirts of Heysel, Desbize, Thisselt, Londersel and the other little towns which heretofore have been spared the war pestilence.

London, Oct. 2.—In describing the attack of the Germans on Antwerp the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, wiring from Antwerp under date of Thursday noon, says: "From the top of a gas tank at Hobeken (three miles southwest of Antwerp), last night, was witnessed a scene of sombre grandeur. The line of attack on the city was defined by the clear night air very sharply by flashes of the enemy's great siege guns. Similarly the line of defence was shown in points of light which stabbed the night from the Belgian forts. It was almost possible occasionally to see the effect of the falling shells.

"The artillery duel continued throughout the night. The German fire seemed to be directed chiefly toward emptying the outlying villages and every road into Antwerp was choked with refugees.

"There is no doubt that many alarming reports of German operations will creep across the frontier to Holland. We cannot give definite information from here on account of the prohibition against news, which might be useful to the enemy, but it can be said with official sanction that the position, while calling for the utmost vigilance and effort, is not alarming. The Belgians have suffered in some quarters while in others they have inflicted loss. The general balance inspires confidence.

"All scouting officers agree, however, that the German attack is merely a demonstration which is not intended to be pushed home. No Belgian aviators have uncovered any great masses of German infantry."



COL. HUGHES IN OTTAWA AGAIN

The Minister of Militia returned to Ottawa on Sunday, after accompanying the Canadian troops down the gulf and seeing them safely started across the Atlantic.

Our complete neutrality is proved by the fact that we are not trying to work off a shipload of cold storage eggs under either the Entente or the Alliance.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

With all the pretty girls in Europe enlisting as nurses, being wounded is apt to take on certain advantages.—Washington Post.

THE COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

Still Increasing Steadily—The Underwood Tariff Has Not Produced Promised Reductions

It will be remembered that some radical advocates of the Underwood Tariff prophesied that, when it became law, the cost of living would fall like a parachute.

Even the moderate adherents of the Underwood theories argued that lowering the tariff would reduce to some extent the burden of securing the necessities of life.

Is the Underwood Tariff producing this happy result?

Bulletin 138, which is just being issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, at Washington, dealing with fifteen staple articles of food, shows that, when the price of each of these articles of food is considered according to the average consumption in workmen's families, retail prices were on a higher level on October 15th, 1913, than at any other time during the last twenty-three years. Retail prices of food on October 15th, 1913, were 70.9 per cent. above the average price for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899; 7.9 per cent. above the price on October 15th, 1912, and 16.9 per cent. above the price on October 15th, 1911.

This bulletin is one of the Bureau's regular series on retail prices. It shows actual prices for September and October, 1913, and September and October, 1912, and also summarizes retail prices for the period from 1890 to October, 1913.

Comparing retail prices on October 15th, 1913, with prices on the same date in 1912, thirteen of the fifteen articles for which quotations are given advanced and two declined in price. Potatoes advanced 42.3 per cent.; eggs advanced 14.2 per cent.; round steak advanced 12.9 per cent.; ham advanced 10.6 per cent.; rib roast advanced 8.8 per cent.; sirloin steak advanced 8.3 per cent.; bacon advanced 8.2 per cent.; hens advanced 7.5 per cent.; pork chops advanced 6.3 per cent.; butter advanced 3.7 per cent.; milk advanced 2.7 per cent.; corn meal advanced 1.7 per cent.; and lard advanced 1.0 per cent. Sugar declined 8.8 per cent., and flour declined 3.8 per cent.

As the Underwood Tariff went into effect on October 13th, 1913, it was operating only twelve days before the above statistics were taken; hence it would be unreasonable to expect marked results in so short a period. However, the passage of the Act was practically certain for months before it was finally approved; yet this certainty did not cause prices to be lowered.

This is a further proof of the old saying that "Trade laughs at Tariffs." It would seem to indicate beyond a doubt that the increase in the cost of living cannot rightly be fastened to the system of protection, moderate or otherwise. United States has for over a generation been an example of what a policy of extreme protection can do to build up the country.

PUBLIC MEETING THURSDAY EVE'G

Steps Taken to Establish Branch of Canadian Patriotic Fund

A public meeting to take steps to establish a branch of the Canadian Patriotic fund, was held Thursday night in the town hall, Mayor Morrissey presided, and H. H. Stuart was chosen secretary of the meeting.

Mayor Morrissey explained the purpose of the meeting, reading circulars from the Hon. Sec. H. B. Ames, M. P., explaining the constitution, and stating that the services of Mr. C. A. Warburton were available as organizer whenever needed. The fund would be for soldiers' families only, not to relieve the poverty of any who might suffer indirectly from the war, as through loss of employment, higher prices, etc. A soldier's wife with 3 children would receive \$45 a month—\$20 from the government and \$25 from the Patriotic Fund. In the case of British reservists the British government paid \$17.10 per month, leaving \$27.90 to be made up from the local fund.

Rev. Father Dixon suggested that the full particulars be published in the local papers so as to make everyone familiar with them and thus save the collectors from having to explain every time they asked for subscriptions.

The Mayor agreed.

J. D. Creaghan wanted the organization to definitely organize that night and make a start.

Rev. Dr. Harrison noted that the merged with the Central fund.

St. John Patriotic fund had been E. A. McCurdy endorsed Rev. Father Dixon's idea of publicity.

J. D. Buckley wanted organization completed as soon as possible, before the mills should shut down and money become scarcer.

He moved, seconded by J. D. Creaghan, that the meeting adjourn, to meet again on Friday, Oct. 9th, at 8 p. m. in the Town Hall, to complete organization. Carried.

Adjourned.

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Russians Silence Austrian Batteries

Peking, Oct. 3, 1.10 a. m.—The Japanese government has requested China to remove the Chinese soldiers from the railway line that connects Tsing Tau with Tsi Nan.

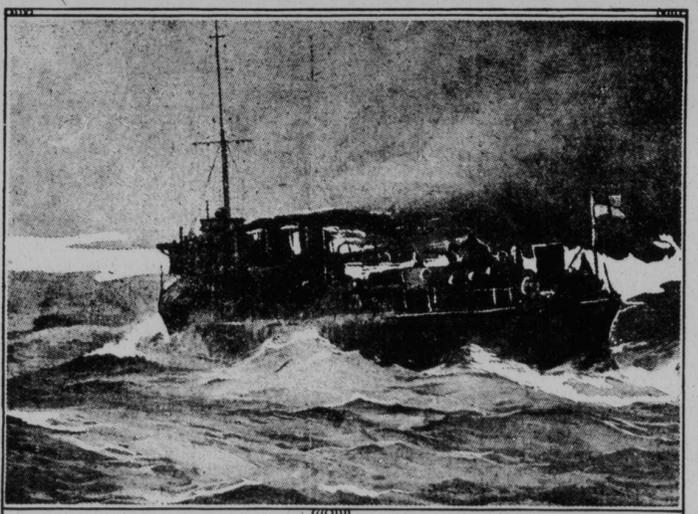
The request is made, Japan says, because it is her purpose to occupy the railway up to Tsi Nan, the western terminus. If any opposition is encountered, the Japanese government states that it will be considered an unfriendly act.

London, Oct. 3, 12.05 a. m.—Reuter's Rome correspondent says that news received in the Italian capital from the Russian headquarters is to the effect that Przemyśl, Galicia, has been attacked by the Russians on all sides.

Two of the forts, it is stated, already have been taken, and from these the Russians have been able to silence several Austrian batteries.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 3, 12.10 a. m.—An official despatch received here from Vienna denies all Serbian reports of victories over the Austrians, and says that the Austrians not only are secure in the positions they have captured east of the Drina river, but are advancing uninterruptedly.

Again reports are in circulation that the Germans are making preparations to evacuate Belgium or, at any rate, that portion as far east as Brussels. It is said that their force in Brussels is picking up. Still another rumor has it that the German staff headquarters has been removed from Luxembourg to Mayene.



BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER IN A HEAVY SEA

The destroyers are the scouts of the sea. Constructed first twenty years ago to destroy the torpedo boat, they have taken the place of the torpedo boat. Driven at tremendous speed they spy out the enemy and send word back to the admiral; they carry guns and can fight others of their kind but their chief weapon is the long slender death-dealing torpedo. A destroyer under full speed is a mass of throbbing, palpitating steel, resembling nothing so much as the interior of a machine shop.

Allies Steadily Gain In Flanking Movement

German Troops Wearing Out Under Terrible Strain—British Despatch Riders Win High Praise For Daring and Effective Work

At the Battlefront, Oct. 1, via Paris, 9.21 p. m.—The generals in command of the allies are full of praise for the corps of despatch riders who, since the beginning of the great battle of the Aisne, have kept up communications between the various corps along the line now spreading from the Somme to the Moselle, and along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine.

The corps of despatch riders is composed mostly of volunteers from British universities, many of them very wealthy youths, who night and day have made dashes throughout the country invested with German cavalry, carrying messages which have kept the brigades and army corps in close touch and enabled commanders to send reinforcements to points where they were most needed.

On many occasions these despatch riders mounted on motor cycles through sheer audacity and speed have scattered reconnoitering parties of German cavalry, sometimes facing enormous odds in their dangerous work.

The recent terrible hand-to-hand conflicts on the western and eastern wings arose from the attempts of the German and the allied generals to execute flanking movements in great force at the same time in the open country. The lines of the armies have been growing even longer in the last ten days, in a mutual endeavor to overlap each other. The wings have been heavily reinforced, but the allies have been able to bring greater

WESTERN FREE-TRADER AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Dr. Michael Clark Champions the Home Product—An Extract From His Speech

"The vital point, however, is not as to relative costs, but that a home-built navy would be a Canadian cost, and every cent of that cost be turned for the protection of Canadian industry.

"The money if spent in Britain, is a dead loss to Canada, a dead financial loss, a dead loss to autonomy, a dead loss to economy, and a dead loss to self-respect. Were the navy constructed here, Canadians would get the wages to dress their children better, to feed their children better, to house their wives and children better."

Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., the stalwart free trader from Red Deer, is not often found championing the "Made-in-Canada" principle. The above extract, therefore from his speech on the Naval Question in the House of Commons will come as somewhat of a surprise.

It will be noticed that Dr. Clark not only champions the "Made-in-Canada" Navy, but emphasizes the fact that the workmen engaged making ships in Canada would get wages which would enable them to live on a better scale apparently than would the ship workers that Dr. Clark knows in his old home in England. The President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will no doubt rejoice that Dr. Clark has become a champion of the "Made-in-Canada" idea, particularly when he suggests that the Canadian workman would support his family on a higher standard of living than his fellow workmen under free trade in Great Britain.

MARRIED

In St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Chelmsford, N. B., on Tuesday September 15th, 1914, by Rev. Alex. Rennie, Miss Lillian M. McInnis to Mr. William Harper of the same place.

The issue of the war, says Sir J. J. Barrie, is as to "whether soldiers or citizens shall rule in Europe." That is the case in a nutshell.

T. H. Preston, formerly of Newcastle, but who for the past thirty-seven years has been residing in Superior, Wis., arrived in town on Sunday's Limited, and will spend a couple of weeks at the home of his father Isaac Preston. Mr. Preston sees many changes in Newcastle since leaving here.

STEAMER SUNK BY MINE

Lowestoft, Oct. 1.—The crew of the steamer Selby, sunk by a mine in the North Sea while on a voyage from Shields to Antwerp, was landed here today.

AUSTRIA OFFERS TO PAY THE PRICE

Rome, Oct. 1.—The Austrian Government has replied to the Italian protest against the floating mines in the Adriatic Sea. Austria deprecates the sinking of Italian vessels and promises to take measures to remove the menace to shipping and to fully indemnify the families of the victims. It is reported that Italy demands an indemnity from Austria of \$1,000,000.

CRUISERS WATCH NEW YORK HARBOR

New York, Oct. 1.—A British cruiser believed to be the Britannia, and the auxiliary British cruiser Caronia, formerly a passenger vessel of the Canadian Line, still remained on watch outside New York harbor today. This is the eleventh consecutive day that the Caronia has lain just off Sandy Hook.

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Undivided Profits	10,219.00
Notes in Circulation	10,385,376.69
Deposits	136,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,118,902.00
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Etc.)	3,852,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	3,778,533.88
Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,189,279.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,660,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	\$67,304,260.08
Loans and Discounts	\$105,363,339.92
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	\$178,316,130.29

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