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KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

Men's Tan Waterproof Boots.



Men's Black Waterproof Boots.

The most satisfactory boot a man can have is a pair of Dry Foot Boots. The selection of our fall and winter boots gives us a good deal of consideration. We are particular where the leather comes from, how it is put together, and by whom. The DOCTOR'S "SPECIAL," made by J. & T. Bell, of Montreal, who have been making good shoes for a hundred years, is a boot we can fully recommend. They are as near being absolutely waterproof as it is humanly possible to make boots. Imported calf-skin in uppers. Leather lined throughout. Viscollized bottoms. Goodyear welt.

\$6.50 a Pair

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Our stores open 8.30 a.m. close 6 p.m. Saturday, 10 p.m.

Novelty Neckwear as Xmas Gifts

We have just opened a large assortment of Dainty Collars that will be found most acceptable for Christmas presents, but still will be found most inexpensive. They comprise the

NEW PLEATED BACK COLLARS OF FINE MUSLINS—These are specially well adapted to wear with either a fur or cloth coat. They are most fashionable and stylish. 45c., 50c. and 55c. each

NEW ROLL COLLARS OF FINE MUSLINS, which are daintily embroidered, and are shown with "Pico" or fancy Lace trimmed edges, 45c. to 75c. each

NEW COLLAR AND REVERS—The popular big shapes, which are made of excellent quality organdy and are handsomely hand-embroidered in various designs, and have the stylish "Pico" edge. Special \$1.00 to \$1.25 each

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"Wonder" Burners, all sizes.
Electric Igniters, automatic and pull.
Fixtures, Shades, Portable Table Lamps, Etc., Etc.

P. Campbell & Co., - 73 Prince Wm. St.

NEW PIPE ORGAN INSTALLED IN HAMPTON METHODIST CHURCH

Recital on new instrument and large audience delighted.

Special to The Standard

Hampton, Kings county, Dec. 4.—The first of three interesting events in connection with the Hampton Methodist church, installation of new pipe organ, church lighting, and opening of new Sunday school building and lecture hall, came off last evening when Professor D. Arnold Fox of St. John gave a fine organ recital before a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Fox was assisted in carrying out his programme by Mr. Keith Ryan of Gardiner, Maine, who came on to lend his aid to the furtherance of the improvement plans of the church of whose choir he was for some years an efficient member. In each of the three vocal numbers, his fine tenor voice was used most effectively. The capabilities of the new organ were tested to the utmost and with a few finishing touches, always found necessary in such elaborate mechanism, the instrument will be all its owners desire or its makers claim. Following is the programme:

1. Processional march, from the Queen of Sheba..... Gounod.
2. (a) Twilight..... Sellers.
- (b) Pastoral..... Lemarq.
3. Vocal, "There Are Birds in the Valley"..... Mr. Keith Ryan.
4. Fantasia de Concerto, O. Sanz.
5. Tisimo, Sicilian Mariners' hymn, Suse.
6. Vocal, "King Ever Glorious,"

from the "Crucifixion," by Mr. Keith Ryan.
6. (a) Archade..... Ed. Johnson.
(b) Humoresque..... Dvorak.
7. Overture to "Stradella," Von Flotow.
8. Vocal, "Beloved, It is Morn," by Mr. Keith Ryan.
9. (a) Introduction, 1st Act, "Ernani," Verdi.
(b) Incidentals from "Faust," Gounod.
10. Improvisation on theme suggested by audience.
11. Overture to "Nebuchadnezzar," Verdi.
12. "God Save the King."

The Rev. Dr. Campbell of Sackville will occupy the pulpit of the church on Sunday and on Monday evening the new hall will be opened with a social entertainment, music, addresses and refreshments.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—"The best legal talent in the country examined Walter Johnson's 1914 contract with the Washington American League team and advised us that the star pitcher was free to sign with any club he pleased for 1915."

President Gilmore, of the Federal League, stated today in reply to the threat of the Washington club officials to appeal to the courts to prevent Johnson from jumping to the Federals, "We would prefer not to go to court about it, but if the Washington club insists on spending money for litigation we will meet them."

Help Make Christmas a Day of Cheer For Soldiers at Armory

With the warm approval of the Government authorities, and after conference with the officers in command at the armories here, the Women's Canadian Club are arranging a Christmas dinner for the volunteers being mobilized in St. John for service at the front. Including the Army Service Corps now in quarters at Carleton, there will be about twelve hundred men here on Christmas day. Most of these men come from very comfortable homes and few, if any, will be able to join their home circles for the Christmas festivities. Their rations on that day will be as usual—meat and two vegetables for dinner and nothing more.

In this time of many calls which cannot be disregarded, economies must be practised by all—but how many people in the community intend to drop off the usual Christmas cheer from their own tables this year? What have our volunteers done that they should be called upon to do so? They have simply come forward to fight our battles and have pledged themselves to defend the Empire and our cause at all costs. If hardship and perhaps suffering have to be met later on, we will trust them to do their part, but we certainly do not mean to allow them to go without their Christmas dinner while we cheerfully enjoy our own, almost before their eyes. It will therefore be one of our Christmas privileges this year to provide the festive adjuncts for our soldiers' dinner on that day in the shape of turkey and plum pudding on a generous scale. As many of these men come from places outside St. John, it has been decided by our executive to accept the co-operation of all who wish to join in this effort, and it is felt that turkey in particular will probably be sent to us for this dinner from outside the city as well as from St. John friends, and we shall be glad to get them. Our plan is to receive offers up to the 15th of December, and then to notify friends who desire to help, just when and where to send in donations.

Kindly make offers of assistance at once by post card to Mrs. A. R. Melrose, 54 Orange Street, giving full name and address and stating exactly what will be sent—if a turkey or a plum pudding, and what weight. It would be better for two friends to send one large turkey than each to send a small one. Turkeys should be dressed and stuffed ready for the oven and puddings cooked.

Money will be accepted and expended according to direction. There are good arrangements at the quarters here for serving the dinner and the cooks in charge are quite able and willing to do their part. Decorations, etc., will also be arranged and a good time we hope enjoyed by all.

MARY KUHRING, President St. John Women's Canadian Club.
M. EDNA MELROSE, Cor. Secretary.

Efforts of Great Britain for Peace

(From the Springfield Republican)

A service has been done by Sir Edward Cook, an English journalist of high standing, in putting into a little pamphlet the salient facts as to Anglo-German relations between 1898 and 1914. It is entitled "How Britain Strove for Peace," but it shows Germany making overtures, too. Which made the fairer offers and which was the irreconcilable, readers are free to decide for themselves, but Sir Edward Cook's statement may be supplemented from other sources. It is worth while, for example, to dispose of the fable, given much currency of late, that England is the historic and inveterate enemy of Germany. As to that, Bismarck should know, and in 1889, not long before his fall, he declared in the Reichstag: "I see in England an old and traditional ally." It is not difficult to show from his story that the German socialist, Edward Bernstein, told the exact truth when he wrote in 1911:

All that has been written as to England's hostility toward Germany before 1870 is merely idle and mischievous invention. England and Prussia and England and Austria were sometimes friends, sometimes enemies, but in their relations there was no fixed tendency and could be none, because no important clashing interests existed. Even during the first years of the German Empire there was no friction worth mentioning.

Germany's Colonial Ambition

Bernstein puts the beginning in 1879, when Germany was strongly for protection. But this would not have been serious if it had not been followed in 1884 by Germany's tardy resolution to seek colonies. Combined with the protective tariff, this aroused the alarm of free trade England. Yet it needs to be noted in fairness to Great Britain that German historians ascribe the jealousy shown toward German colonization to British colonists in South Africa and Australia rather than to the home Government, and the Hindu question in Canada may help us to understand this. For some years Bismarck was able to play off both Russia and France against England, which he treated for a time with some brusqueness; after Ferry's fall, no longer able to conciliate France, he took a milder tone with England, and the "colonial marriage" resulted under which in the '80s and '90s Germany was operated to a certain extent and settled colonial questions amicably as they arose. "One must recognize," says Bernstein, "that resistance was the result of British ill-will toward the German nation, for that resistance was caused, or at least greatly increased, by Germany's introducing in economic matters the policy of the 'closed door.' Despite this friction, dispute after dispute was cleared up in a friendly spirit. In 1890 African boundaries were adjusted and Heligoland was ceded to Germany. In 1894 the Congo agreement gave Germany considerable claims in western Africa.

A New Stumbling Block.

Then the feud flared up with much suddenness. It cannot in this case be ascribed to England, for the Salisbury cabinet, which returned to power in 1895, showed a marked desire for a rapprochement with Germany. The stumbling block was the new ambition of William II. to "grasp the trident." In 1895 the Kiel canal was finished; in 1898 and 1900 came the great German naval bills which caused much concern in England. Yet in 1897 England showed good will in regard to Kiauchau, surrendering its "rights" to the exploitation of Shantung. But rightly or wrongly England felt that the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger in 1896 was not a friendly act, and this feeling, despite the amicable settlement of the Samoan question in 1899, was increased by German sympathy with the Boers during the war which broke out in that year, and the stress of which made the huge German navy bill seem more portentous.

In 1901 Queen Victoria was succeeded by Edward VII. and we might expect to see the beginning of that insidious "einkreisungspolitik" which is said to be dictated by hate for Germany. Yet what do we find? In 1911

Herr von Rath, councillor of legation, wrote in Der Tag: "Today it cannot be denied that England strove in the first instance for a political rapprochement with Germany and that Edward VII. pursued this policy as soon as he had come to the throne." Why not? Was not Russia still a distrusted rival? Were not England and France in 1898 at the brink of war over the Fashoda incident? Germany was the obvious first choice—why did he effort fail? Professor Oncken of Heidelberg says, but guardedly, that Germany "refused to become the sworn ally of England on the Continent." On the other hand, Sir Valentine Chirol says that Germany's demands included an alliance to break the Monroe Doctrine, to which England could not condescend. Till the diplomatic papers are published that episode must remain obscure, but it shows that when England felt obliged to abandon its "splendid isolation," Germany was its first choice; when that failed England turned for support to its historic enemy, France.

Efforts to Stay Naval Building.

From 1900 English efforts for a friendly understanding with Germany centre about naval construction, and it is to this period that Sir Edward Cook gives most attention. In 1898 Russia proposed reduction, and England agreed (1899) if the existing ratio was kept; Germany's navy law of 1900 was her answer. In 1902 Great Britain led the way in naval reduction but Germany kept on. In 1907 the British prime minister (Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman) made further overtures. Germany refused to take part in a general discussion, but in 1908 Edward VII., while visiting the Kaiser, tried to reach an Anglo-German agreement. His failure compelled the British government in 1909 to enlarge its naval construction to make up for lost time. In July, 1909, Prince Buelow was succeeded as chancellor by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, who at once began to seek an understanding with England. Naval reduction he could not promise, but he suggested a programme of retarding post-pooling ships, that is—making up later.

In return for this he asked for a declaration that neither country had any idea of aggression on the other, and that if either Power should be attacked, the other should remain neutral. To the first England was ready to agree; the second aroused suspicion. Suppose, that having bound England to neutrality Germany should contrive to force France into the formal responsibility of beginning war, as Germany claims to have been forced in the present instance into declaring war on Russia. Whether the suspicion as to motive was well or ill founded, it kept England out of an agreement which it was felt would be playing France false. This is the English case; it will be interesting to hear the German version of the same episode, of which Germany's renewed proposal in May, 1911, was but a repetition. Whatever chance it had of success was destroyed by the sending

of a German warship to Agadir and the resulting crisis which brought Europe close to a great war.

What the Negotiations Show.

Sir Edward Cook's statement is plain and moderate. It does not deny that England viewed naval supremacy as a sine qua non to good relations with Germany, and the merits of England's case must depend somewhat on whether the English view is conceded that naval supremacy, in view of Germany's overwhelming military strength, was a matter of life and death for the empire. Apart from this, the negotiations show a conciliatory temper on England's side; on Germany's the sole concession which appears is the offer, at a high price, not to reduce its armaments, but to retard construction for a time. It can hardly be said that Germany under the present Kaiser has heeded Bismarck's words in the Reichstag in 1889: "The preservation of Anglo-German goodwill is after all the most important thing. The two nations have marched side by side during at least 150 years, and if I should discover that we might lose touch with England I should act cautiously and endeavor to avoid losing England's good will." It is difficult to avoid the belief that with tact the commercial rivalry between the two countries might have been kept from leading to fear and the hostility which springs from fear.

"MISFITS" COMPLAIN OF THEIR TREATMENT

Montreal, Dec. 4.—Bitter complaints were registered this morning to the newspapers here by two of the alleged "misfits" in the Canadian contingent who were discarded by the Imperial authorities and who have just returned here. The men are Louis Ettekin, Maple Creek, Sask., and W. G. Frank, Winnipeg. They claim that they were willing and ready to fight for the empire, though the authorities allege they were of German extraction. Ettekin declared that he was born in France, though raised in Alsace Lorraine, and that his father was taken prisoner by the Germans. Frank was born in Germany, but came to Canada after being naturalized in the United States. Both men contend that they were put on the train at St. John last night without a cent. They were compelled, they say, to walk through the streets of Glasgow under an armed guard, like felons, the citizens there styling them "spies."

They were detained at Salisbury Plains under guard for ten days. Altogether thirty-eight men received this treatment and landed at St. John from the Cabotia.

Was Troubled for Years With Kidney Disease

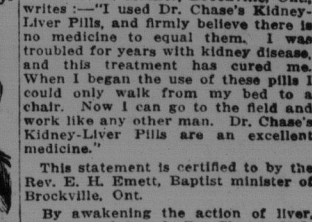
And This Treatment Cured Me—This Statement Endorsed By a Baptist Minister.

The great majority of people are familiar with the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. But for the benefit of those who are not well acquainted with them, I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me.

When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are an excellent medicine.

This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emmet, Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Headaches, Chronic Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



MR. MOSHER.

PLAYING SANTA CLAUS TO WAR ORPHANS IN ENGLAND AND BELGIUM

Army of men and women busy packing toys and sweets for children orphaned by War.

London, Dec. 4.—Scores of employees of the Drapers' Chamber of Commerce are engaged today in unpacking, and in arranging for distribution, the consignment of toys, clothing and sweets sent by the children of the United States to the orphan children of Britain and Belgian soldiers. These are the gifts that came over on the steamer Jason.

The local Government Board is the custodian of that portion of the Jason's cargo assigned to England and Belgium. The actual work of unloading and shipping the gifts was undertaken by the Drapers' Society. The mayors of the large towns in England have supplied information to the local government board which is forming the basis of the lists used in making the first distribution from the mountainous pile of packing cases being handled in Earls Court.

A large consignment will be sent to each town of twenty thousand people. Here the actual distribution to the children is to be in the hands of the local relief committee. Children of soldiers and sailors who have lost their lives in the war will be cared for first. Inasmuch as the supply is largely in excess of the needs of the actually orphaned, the local committees will allot gifts to children whose fathers are at the front or in hospitals, and where relatives are not able to provide them with Christmas presents.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Forty thousand dollars worth of flour for the starving Belgians was purchased today by the Belgian Relief Committee, according to an official announcement by the committee. The flour will be sent at once to Belgium.

Some Gift Suggestions

IN

STERLING SILVER

The gift of Sterling Silver ever bears with it the mark of good taste so much in keeping with the spirit of Yuletide, serving both as a lasting and valued memento of the giver.

Our silver department was never larger and more complete than you'll find it today, containing as it does, a rich and well varied range of Sterling Tableware and Toilet Accessories in the quaint, historic patterns of this good, old type of silversmith.

For the Toilet Table are many dainty creations, including Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, Brush, Comb and Mirror, Jewel Boxes, Hairpin Boxes, Military Brushes, Single Manicure Pieces, Perfume Bottles and Puff Boxes.

The Tableware Section embraces Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Fruit Dishes, Sandwich Plates, Creams and Sugars, Toast Racks, Tea Caddies, Bon-Bon Dishes, Candelsticks, Children's Mugs, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Vases and Flower Baskets.

The better is to make your selections during the morning hours.

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This Adv. is Worth One Hundred Dollars (\$100) to Someone.

Cut this out and the next time you require any dentistry of any kind whatever, such as teeth extracted, filled, cleaned, artificial teeth made or mended, call and see us, as you may be the lucky one.

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STANDARD, DECEMBER 3, 1914.

