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 5 p.c. Bonds, Due 1938
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COAL TRADE REVIEW

(Coal Age, Sept. 12)

The anthracite trade is steadily gaining momentum through the fall transitional period preceding the winter rush. The weather is already becoming a potent factor in the situation, some unexpected low temperatures having materially accelerated retail buying and created additional activity among the wholesalers. The customary slowing down at the opening of the month has disappeared and most of the companies are now well covered. Full circular prices are generally the rule and a heavy fall and winter business is in sight.

The eastern bituminous market is generally disappointing though still replete with many latent possibilities. There has been a heavy increase in the foreign trade but even under the most favorable conditions this cannot attain sufficient proportions to directly affect the general market. On the other hand, the more or less complete demoralization prevailing in the world's established channels of commerce, has unmistakably crippled local industries to such an extent as to have a marked effect on the fuel consumption. But in spite of this adverse situation there are occasional reports of an incipient shortage at some points and operators are aggressively maintaining the market, confident of an active trade in the immediate future.

Indications for an early closing of lake navigation have caused the Pittsburgh district operators to relinquish their last hopes of placing any surplus tonnages in that direction. Prices are spotty and irregular. Complications regarding credits in the Canadian trade are still puzzling producers selling in those markets. A more favorable condition prevails as regards the lake trade in Ohio and domestic coals are also holding steady; steam grades are slowing down perceptibly and prices are under some pressure due to the tendency to reduce moderate expenditures to the minimum.

There is considerable negotiation on foreign business in the southern market and domestic trade is beginning to open up with the approach of the fall buying season. Some demand for steam coal is noted in the western market due, in part, to a tendency among large users to stock up before the car shortage period. The market is erratic but with a favorable outlook.

SOME GERMAN EXPORTS

The new lines of manufacture open to Canadians are represented by imports from Germany during the last two or three years of articles not manufactured in Canada. These include moving picture machines, oil engines, cork and asbestos pipe covering, air rifles, carpenter's grass tool bags, electric light sockets, copper tubing, galvanized wire cutting, miniature incandescent lamps, rolled edged steel plates, safety fuses, alloyed acid, soda, straw hat sewing machines, sheet copper and seamless copper tubing, bessemer sheets, slag trucks, neocandescent lamp sockets, steering engines for ships, steel squares, stone fronts, strychnine, unloaded dry shells, telephone carbon protector blocks.

Just as a reminder of carelessness, the wealth officer at Manhattan, Kan., is preparing to have unsanitary back yards in that city photographed and placed in a sort of rogue's gallery.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED BY NATURAL MEANS

Don't Use Dyes—They May Harm—Let This Marvelous Method Bring Back Natural Color by Action of Air—Removes Dandruff

Those gray strands that streak your hair and all too convincingly remind your friends of your advancing years, will positively and surely yield to the gentle, harmless, restoring influence of Hay's Hair Health. You simply moisten the hair with this wonderfully effective preparation and the NATURAL color begins AT ONCE to come back. Hay's Hair Health is not a dye—it restores color by the action of the air. It contains good old-fashioned remedies which strengthen, up-build and revitalize the hair, and with them is a wonderful element which so prepares the hair that when it is exposed to AIR it comes back to color nature intended.

BLACKSMITH COAL

American Blacksmith Coal known as "Georges Creek Cumberland" is recognized as the best for all smithing purposes. We have a large stock. Shipment in any quantity.

ASK FOR PRICES

CONSUMERS COAL CO., Limited
 331 CHARLOTTE STREET
 TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670

TIME: SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

POTATOES \$6 A BARREL

(Frederickton Gleaner.)

Potatoes are selling for \$6 a barrel in Western Canada, and prices of nearly all food stuffs have increased considerably as a result of the war.

This information was received from Vernon Cameron, I. C. R. engineer, who returned yesterday after a three weeks' trip to the western provinces, visiting Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, and other important cities.

The wheat crop in the southern portion of the province of Saskatchewan is a failure in every respect, while in the northern sections the crop is fair but not as large as that of last year. With a light crop prices have jumped and Number 1 wheat will sell for \$1.18 a bushel, with Number 2 bringing 97 and 98 cents a bushel. The latter price is larger than paid for Number 1 last year.

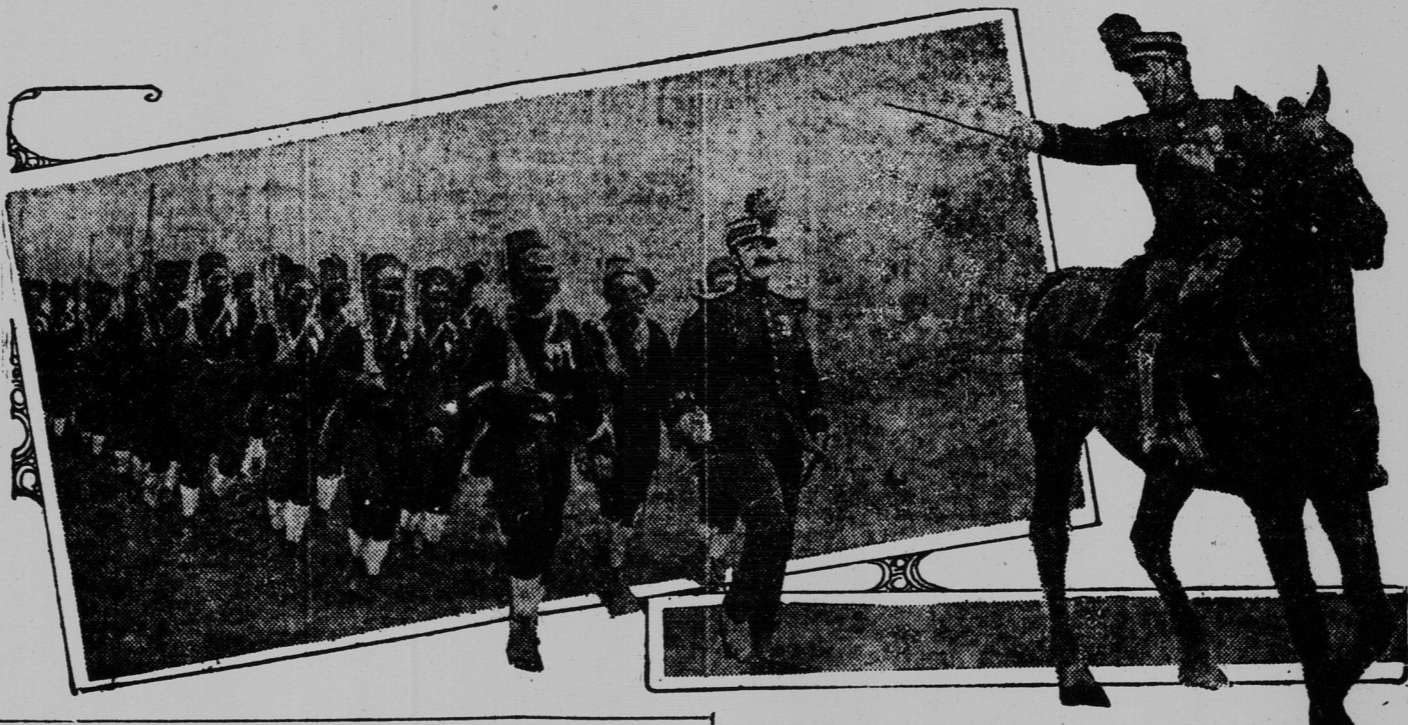
Mr. Cameron says that there are German farmers situated in the west, the greater majority of whom have been successful; one he met has a crop of 1,200 acres of wheat and 600 acres of oats. Potatoes are so scarce in some sections that many hotels in the west are unable to serve them in their dining rooms. Apples are also on the upward trend.

BOURASSA'S TREACHERY

(From La Patrie)

We do not hesitate to declare that in France, in England, in Russia and also "in valiant little Belgium," an article such as that which has come from the Nationalist leader would expose its author to terrible manifestations of popular indignation. Mr. Bourassa views the peril of France and of England as if German blood ran in his veins, instead of French.

France's Senegalese Troops, Famous Black Fighters, Now Fighting on French Soil



Burton Meets The British Troops In France and Describes How They Go To War

Trim, Fit, Finely Equipped, They Move To The Front From Boulogne, Jersey Cows and Wagon Trains Of Dressed Beef Bringing Up Their Rear

(Harry Payne Burton is staff correspondent of the B. & C. P., of which the Times is a member. At the outbreak of the European war, he and Mary Boyle O'Reilly, another staff writer, were sent to the front to report the war. Burton went to Paris about two weeks ago to write the war from its most important center. The following is his first article.)

(By Harry Payne Burton.) Paris, France, Aug. 20, 1914.—Six "Tommys" in khaki, clanking their big English guns, are all the signs of war you see as you leave the old gray quay at Folkestone, the one place in all England from where you can sail now for France. About the sandy beach there, beneath candy-stick awnings, sit, with all the tranquility of former years, scores of white-haired Britons reading their Times and puffing their pipes while old ladies nearby knit and blink at the blue channel beyond just as they have always knitted and blinked.

But an hour's run on the little milk-colored steamer brings you into Boulogne and suddenly you are in the midst of war! You do not mistake it from the very moment you start down the gang-plank, at Folkestone, the guard scarcely queried "Nationality?" and my easy reply "American" coupled with the cut of my clothes and the twang in my voice—the two marks of us Americans in Europe—passed me with margin but not so at Boulogne! I had to show my passport getting off the boat.

I was passed into the customs where I showed my passport again and had, in addition, my baggage raked fore and aft. From there I was escorted by a gentleman to the ticket office, where a prefect of police now examined the passport.

He turned me over to the ticket agent, who also had a look at the passport. He finally stamped it! Normally the run from Boulogne to Paris is done in five or six hours. It took me twenty-six and they said I was lucky to make it in that time. There are trains, they say, that have taken ninety-six hours to follow the Seine to the sea!

The hour's walk I took in Boulogne, before the one train that goes to Paris each day started, told me why.

Every available railway coach in France today is being used to convey British and French troops to that fustling frontier.

For not all of them, by any means, are mobilized against the German line as yet. French reservists are still arriv-

ing from the four quarters of the globe. And as for England, she will be pouring her army into France for months, until the very Norman coasts groan with the weight of British soldiery.

Only an empire which never knows nightfall could pour so continuous a stream of volunteers into an embattled country. From Canada, from New Zealand, from Australia, from Africa and from India they are coming on every boat that swings into the Mersey. And it was not just an English army I saw moving through those quiet Norman streets—it was England!

Every last circuitous little detail of Anglo civilization as it is known to the English speaking race, was there. Just let me give you a picture of this moving segment of the British Isles! First of all came the officers of the cavalry corps on their perfect chargers—such prancing, muscular ponies as they raise only in England—and each officer sat in his spottish khaki like a statue, as calm and as reserved in expression as though he were going through the maneuvers in Horse Guards' parade behind Buckingham palace.

Then came countless numbers of infantry—every Tommy Atkins in his careful best, a contrasting relief to the baggy, rather sneaky effect produced on the eye by the not-too-clean French soldiers. And then, for a mile there streamed by ambulance wagons, water wagons, wheeled hospitals, medical wagons and doctors' corps. They were followed by hundreds of pieces of giant artillery, including many mounted howitzers.

But the next contingent—cows! Just plain, ordinary Jersey cows so that the Britisher can have good, fresh milk every day like he has at home! There were easily 800 of these English cows and a keeper to every twenty of them. And bringing up the rear were many a wagon load of dressed meat and chicken, for without his meat—which he rats three times a day—Johnny Bull would not be in fighting trim!

This was but a small contingent of the complete British fighting force, you are to understand, and not a particularly showy section. At least I was so told by the French gendarme who watched the procession along with me. "In two weeks," he said, "the British have landed at this one point 185,000 scrappers like these—or better!"

THE SENEGALESE—WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY FIGHT

Thousands of Mohammed's warriors, the black Senegalese, from the west coast of Africa, are marching gallily to the front in France to add the fury of their charge to the allies' cause.

Senegal is a French colony in West Africa extending from Cape Belanco to Portuguese Guinea. There had been a French colony there since the sixteenth century. Today the population is about 8,000,000, partly Moors, but largely negroes.

Most of the black tribes have always been fierce fighters, glorying in warfare. From the Moors they adopted the religion of Mohammed, and by its fatalism and promise of heaven to him who dies in battle their fighting spirit was made even fiercer. Today, proud to be called to Europe to fight for the white man, anxious to distinguish themselves in his eyes, and spurred on by religion and nature, the Senegalese may be expected to charge the German trenches with an almost invincible valor.

War Situation As Told By The Cables of Last Night

Paris, Sept. 15, 11:16 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French government tonight gives a full picture of the battle line, except to say that the allied armies are in close contact with the Germans everywhere, and that the forward movement continues between the Meuse and Argonne.

Gen. Von Kluck, with his army, has made a stand north of the River Aisne, on a line marked by the forest of L'Aigle and Cesson, while the armies of Generals Von Bulow and Von Hausen, the Duke of Wurttemberg and the Crown Prince are falling back to straighten out the front, on which the next big battle is likely to be fought.

Although the Germans have been badly punished in their long retreat, and have lost many guns and men, they maintain cohesion, and, unless the French succeed in their attempt to get between the army of the Crown Prince and those operating to the west of him, they will present a solid front when the time comes for another clash, which will be as big as the recent battle.

Some military experts are of the opinion that the Germans will offer their next big resistance on the Meuse, and that another battle of Sedan will be fought before many days.

Much must pass before this takes place, however. The allies, at last reports, were keeping up a keen pursuit with probably fresh troops. The French left, with large forces of cavalry, some of which are reported as far north as the Belgian frontier, continue to harass the German right, while British and French forces, which gained passages over the Aisne two days ago, are now somewhere between that river and the River Oise, and are trying to repeat the outflanking movement which they carried out on the Ourcq last week.

The Russians are said to be continuing their successes in Galicia and Poland. The armies of General Dankl, which had the support of some German divisions, have been driven back across the frontier, which they crossed while the Russians were advancing on Lemberg, and are now, according to Petrograd reports, in the angle between the Rivers San and Vistula, a trap into which Russian troops had been trying for some days to drive them. Their flanks are supported by the fortresses of Cracow and Przemyel.

Przemysl is being approached by the Russian army which captured Lemberg and which will now operate against the right wing of Generals Dankl and Von Aulenberg. Meanwhile the Russian army is free to move westerly towards Thorn, Prussia, a town of some 27,000 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Vistula, 26 miles southeast of Bromberg, and General Rennenkampf can look for reinforcements for his army which had to fall back with the German advance in East Prussia.

London, Sept. 15.—The Prince of Wales, following the example of his illustrious predecessor and namesake, Edward, the Black Prince, is going to the front in France within a few days. The prince, who is an officer in the Grenadier Guards, will be attached to the staff of Sir John French.



For these September days new fall suits that win every time in the game of dress. Beautiful soft grey, true, reliable blue, cheerful checks and fancy mixtures, \$12 to \$30.

Also special new trousers that are the approved style to wear with a dark coat, \$3.50 to \$7. Perhaps one of our new check suits at \$25 is just what you've got in your mind's eye.

A GOOD PLACE TO BUY GOOD CLOTHES
Gilmour's
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may spoil your boy's eyesight for life unless properly remedied now. FITS-U SPECTACLES may be just what he needs. Give him the benefit of our thorough examination and find out.

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 OPTICIANS
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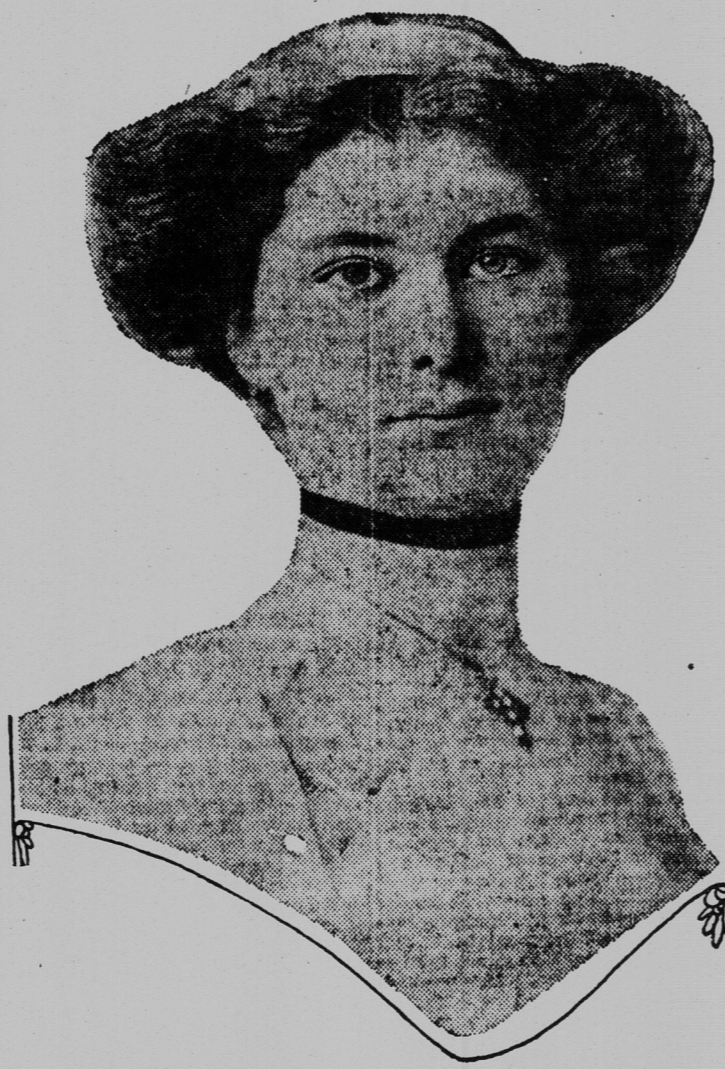
London, Sept. 15, 9:35 p. m.—Brigadier General Neil Douglas Findlay, Royal Artillery, has been killed in action, according to the official announcement made tonight.

Brigadier General Findlay commanded the First Division Royal Artillery of the British army since 1910. He served in the South African war, 1899-1900, and was twice mentioned in despatches for bravery and received the Queen's medal. He was born in 1859.

Girl Has A Better Chance. In almost all civilized countries women outnumber men, and this fact has been ascribed to the higher birthrate of girl babies; yet statistics show that 105 boys are born to every 100 girls. According to figures compiled by a statistician the girl has a better chance than the boy of attaining maturity.

A Lowell firm manufacturing soap recently received an enthusiastic note from a family that had bought a cake. The writer stated that it had lasted five members of the family for three months, and they considered it an excellent soap. Happiness depends half on what we do and half on what we don't.

IS POPULAR IN LONDON SOCIETY



This is Lady Muriel Bertie, who has been one of the most popular girls of the last London season. She is the only daughter of the twelfth Earl of Lindsey and thus a member of one of the most distinguished families in the peerage. Barely twenty two, she is as witty as Lady Diana Manners herself and a lot prettier and is in great demand with smart week-end hostesses who are anxious that their parties should "go" well. Incidentally she is a graceful horsewoman and dancer and one of the best swimmers at the Bath Club.

Select Your Hosiery!

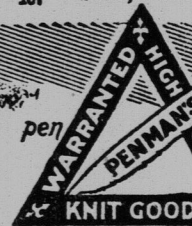
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Though sheer and light, they are most durable. Knit-to-shape and seamless—ever neat and comfortable. Reinforced where the wear comes. Unshrinkable by virtue of the fine-grade yarns used.

Don't you want such hose? For men, women and children—in cotton, cashmere, lisle and silk.

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Penmans Hosiery

Have You Insured Your Partner?

If your partner should die to-morrow, how would it affect your business? Would your credit tighten while awaiting developments?

If his heirs called for an immediate settlement of their claims against the business, could you meet them without tremendous inconvenience? If not, or even if you could, you should have an Imperial Partnership Policy upon your partner's life.

Many business men realize that Imperial Partnership Insurance upon the lives of partners and executive officers in their business is the surest way to protect themselves against losses that may occur through unforeseen accident or death. It is an interesting phase of the insurance business: one that—if a partner—you should know about.

Our booklet, "Business Conservation," thoroughly explains the operation of "Partnership Insurance." It's very interesting and it's free. So why not write for a copy?

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