

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 236.

TEN PAGES

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1914

PROBS—FAIR AND COLD

PRICE TWO CENTS

DARING RAID BY BRITISH AIRMEN ON GERMAN BASE AT CUXHAVEN; DROP BOMBS NEAR WARSHIPS

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN WAR THEATRE

German Attacks to Prevent Allies from Organizing Territory Gained in Recent Advances the Only Activity in France and Belgium — The Airmen Having Their Innings Now — Russians Again in Ascendency in South Poland and Galicia — Czar at the Front.

London, Dec. 27.—The airmen of the belligerent countries spent a busy Christmas holiday. While a solitary German flew over the Thames estuary and dropped a single bomb, which fell in a roadway and did no damage, a convoy of seven British naval aeroplanes visited the German naval base at Cuxhaven and dropped bombs on ships and the gas works. All but one of the British airmen returned safely to the ships which conveyed them.

Similar activity was displayed along the battlefronts, German airmen paying a surprise visit to Nancy; French aviators to Metz; British to Brussels and other Belgian towns occupied by the Germans, and German airmen to Polish cities.

As usual, the accounts of the airmen of the damage done differ from those of the occupants of the territory attacked. While bombs were dropped during these flights, most of the flights were made for the purpose of reconnoitering. The Allies who are on the offensive in the west, are naturally desirous of knowing when and where the Germans are moving their reinforcements, the arrival of which at the front has been the signal for many German counter attacks.

Except in the Argonne and Alsace, where the French have made some progress, and outside of artillery practice, the battles in the west for the last two days largely consisted of German attacks to counter those of the Allies and to prevent the Allies from organizing the ground which they had gained.

In Poland, where the Russian Emperor has joined Grand Duke Nicholas at the Russian headquarters, the German attacks on the Bzura and Rawka rivers are being made almost exclusively with artillery, while an offensive in force has been assumed further south, along the River Pilica, where hard fighting continues and both sides claim to have inflicted heavy losses on their opponents. The Russians apparently have again gained ascendancy over the Austrians in South Poland and Galicia. The Austrians themselves admit the loss of the towns of Jaslo and Kroso, on the south Galician railway, which their army from across the Carpathians recaptured a week or more ago. The Russian report tonight is the record of a series of victories from Middle Poland to the foothills of the Carpathians.

Today's report also reports the capture of 13,500 prisoners and a number of guns, and unless some prisoners have been counted more than once the Russians, according to their own accounts, have taken thirty thousand Austrian prisoners since they resumed the offensive.

GEN. HUGHES PLANS TRIP TO THE WEST

Will Inspect Canadian Troops Enlisted for Second Contingent and Also the Coast Defences.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Dec. 26.—General Sam Hughes stated today that he was planning a western trip of inspection as soon as he can get away. The Minister has an accumulation of work which he wants to clear up first. While he is still suffering from a severe cold, the Minister when he makes his trip will go through to Victoria and will go over the coast defences as well as review all troops enlisted for the second contingent.

ADMIRALTY TAKES OVER NEW C.P.R. STEAMERS

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27.—Canadian Pacific officials have been notified that two new steamers, the Princess Margaret and Princess Irene, just finished on the Clyde have been taken by the Admiralty. The vessels are oil burners with turbine engines and have a speed of twenty-three knots. They were designed for service between Vancouver and Seattle.

"BOXING DAY" THE QUIETEST ON RECORD

Merry Scenes of Other Years Conspicuously Absent in London Saturday.

London, Dec. 27.—The celebration of Boxing Day yesterday was perhaps the quietest on record for many years, and in marked contrast to the scenes which in previous years were generally associated with the day following Christmas. The usual merry crowds on the streets were absent, and the bars, generally crowded on this holiday, did a slack business. A rainy day, followed by fog in the evening, made London exceptionally dull and quiet, the only traffic being for the pantomimes, as all shops and offices have closed from Thursday night until Monday morning. There were very few visitors in town, the people of the provinces remaining at home this year.

PEACE CONFERENCE PLANNED BY SOCIALISTS

London, Dec. 27.—Arrangements have been made to hold an international Socialist Peace Conference in London January 17, at which each neutral country will be represented by four delegates. Jeppe Borgbjerg, leader of the Danish Socialists, admits that no practical results are anticipated, but he thinks the conference will serve to pave a way for the resumption of friendly international relations when the war is over.

Seven Naval Airmen in Seaplanes Attempt to "Dig Out" The German Fleet and Novel Battle Follows—Attack Made in Daylight Hours and Six of the Aviators Escape—Enemy's Aircraft Drop Bombs Near British Ships Which Accompanied Air Fleet but do no Damage and Enemy Driven Off—British Ships Three Hours Off Enemy's Coast Unmolested by Surface Vessel and Picked up Heroic Aviators—Extent of Damage Done by British Unknown, But all the Bombs Directed at Points of Military Significance.

London, Dec. 27.—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, seven British naval airmen, piloting seaplanes, made a daring attack Christmas day on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. Six of the airmen returned safely, but the seventh, Commander Hewlett, it is feared, has been lost, as his machine was found off Heligoland wrecked.

What damage was done by the bombs thrown by the attacking party could not be ascertained, but the German report of the affair says that the raid was fruitless.

The enterprise of the British navy in thus attempting to "dig out" the German fleet brought about a battle between the most modern of war machines. The British squadron, including the light cruisers Arethusa and Undaunted, which have been engaged in previous exploits on the German coast, was attacked by Zeppelins, sea planes and submarines.

By rapid manoeuvring the ships were able to avoid the submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up the fight. The German seaplanes dropped bombs, which according to the British account, fell harmlessly into the sea. The Germans, however, claim to have hit two destroyers and their convoy, the latter being set afire.

The British ships remained in the vicinity for three hours without being attacked by any surface warships, and picked up three of the seven pilots and the planes. Three others were picked up by submarines, but their machines were sunk. Commander Hewlett, it is thought, was drowned.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAID

London, Dec. 27.—The official press bureau gave out the following statement tonight regarding the British raid on the German coast: "On Friday, December 25, the German warships lying off Schilling Roads, off Cuxhaven, were attacked by seven naval seaplanes, piloted by Flight Commanders Oliver, Hewlett, Boss and Kilner, Flight Lieutenants Miley and Edwards and Sub-Lt. Blackburn.

"The attack was delivered in daylight, starting from a point in the vicinity of Heligoland. The seaplanes were escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force, together with submarines. As these ships were seen by the Germans from Heligoland, two Zeppelins and three or four hostile seaplanes and several hostile submarines attacked them.

"It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighborhood to pick up the returning airmen, and a novel combat ensued between the most modern cruisers and the enemy's aircraft and submarines. By swift manoeuvring the enemy's submarines were avoided, and the two Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the Undaunted and Arethusa.

"The enemy's seaplanes succeeded in dropping their bombs near our ships, but without hitting any of them. The British ships remained for three hours off the enemy's coast without being molested by any surface vessel, and safely re-embarked three out of the seven airmen with their machines. Three other pilots returned later, and were picked up by British submarines which were standing by. Their machines were then sunk.

"Six out of the seven pilots returned safely. Flight Commander Hewlett is missing. His machine was seen in a wrecked condition about eight miles from Heligoland, and the fate of the daring and skillful pilot is at present unknown.

(Continued on page 2)

Italy Offers Services of Her Warships To States if The Turks Get Troublesome

Rome, Dec. 27.—Instructions have been sent to the Italian cruiser Calabria, which is now at Beirut, Syria, to assist the United States cruiser North Carolina, if the necessity should arise as the result of further demonstrations against the departure of Europeans from Turkish territory. The cruiser Tennessee, the fuel ship Valcan, and the gunboat Scorpion, of the United States navy, which also are looking after American interests along the eastern Mediterranean, are ready to steam to any place where they are needed according to reports received here.

POPE'S REPRESENTATIVE RECEIVED BY SULTAN

London, Dec. 27.—The new Apostolic Delegate to Turkey, Monsignor Dolci, was received yesterday by Sultan Mehmed V, according to a despatch from Constantinople to Reuters Telegram Company. Monsignor Dolci presented to the Sultan an autograph letter from Pope Benedict. His visit marked the first occasion on which an Apostolic Delegate has been received by the ruler of Turkey without the intervention of the French Ambassador.

ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN OF SAN FRANCISCO DIED YESTERDAY

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan, Archbishop of the diocese of San Francisco, of the Catholic church, died at his home here today. Archbishop Riordan was born in New Brunswick in 1841, and was appointed head of the San Francisco diocese in 1884.

NO TRUTH IN STORY, SAYS GEN. HUGHES

Report of Friction Between Minister of Militia and Gen. Alderson Denied and Correspondent Loses His Lieutenantancy.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Dec. 27.—There has been no friction between General Sam Hughes and General Alderson, who is in command of the first Canadian contingent. Cordial messages are passing constantly between the Minister of Militia and General Alderson.

A day or two ago a cable was sent by a Canadian correspondent with the troops at Salisbury Plain stating that there has been friction and that as a result the resignation of General Alderson might be expected soon. General Hughes returned from Lindsay today and gave an emphatic denial to the statement. The correspondent who cabled the story had been given superannuated lieutenantancy to enable him to remain with the troops. His commission has been cancelled. There are other complaints against this correspondent.

CREW OF AMERICAN SHIP ATTACKED BY TURKS AT TRIPOLI?

Sec. of U. S. Navy Investigating Report of Attack and Threat of American Warship to Bombard Town.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today called on Captain Oman, commanding the armored cruiser North Carolina, to report whether threats of violence had been made by Turks at Tripoli against American sailors. Athens despatches, published today, said that an American warship had threatened a bombardment as a result. The North Carolina and the Tennessee both are at Beirut today, the Tennessee having gone there from Jaffa after depositing gold. Beirut is about forty miles south of Tripoli where the disorders are said to have occurred. One report was that Turkish authorities sought to prevent the departure of American, British and French consuls, and that the attack on the American crew of a commercial ship and the threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the American man-of-war followed.

No Confirmation Received By Navy Department

Secretary Daniels said tonight that the Navy Department had not yet received replies to the queries addressed to Captain Oman and Decker of the cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee respectively, concerning alleged threats to bombard Tripoli, Syria, if British and French consuls were not permitted to depart. He thought the delay in receiving reports was due to the slow and imperfect cable communication through southern Mediterranean countries.

Czar at Battlefront.
Petrograd, Dec. 27.—Emperor Nicholas, who left Moscow Christmas evening, has arrived at the battlefront.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED FROM POSITIONS ALONG THE NIDA

Driven Back by Russians from Tuchow-Olpiny Line and Retreat in Disorder — Machine Guns Abandoned and 1,000 Prisoners Captured — Met with Enormous Losses in Carpathians.

Petrograd, Dec. 27.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters today:

"During December 26 the fighting along the lines of the Bzura and Rawka rivers was confined in general to artillery fire. We have repulsed, with success, various attacks by the Germans.

"Along the lower course of the Nida River we ousted, towards evening of December 25, from the village of Wislica the Austrians who had obstinately defended it, and who attempted to fortify themselves on the left bank of the Nida. We then drove the Austrians beyond that river.

"South of the Vistula, in the region of Tarnow, Galicia, on December 25, we drove back the Austrians from the Tuchow-Olpiny line. The enemy abandoned ten rapid-firers, and we took forty-three officers and more than 2,500 soldiers prisoners. The next day we continued the pursuit of the Austrians, who retreated in disorder. We captured eight or more machine guns, and about 1,000 prisoners. We occupied the heights near Siedlitzka, on the left bank of the Blala River.

"In the direction of Dukla, Carpathians, there were engagements on December 25 and 26, and the Austrians driven from the Zmigrod-Dukla line, are in full retreat. In the latest encounters in this region the Austrians suffered enormous losses, and left in our hands as prisoners more than 10,000 men.

The official communication issued from general headquarters last night:

"On the left bank of the Vistula the general position is without essential change. "Between the lower courses of the Vistula and the Pilica the fighting on December 25 was of less desperate character, with the exception of that region bordering on the Pilica, where throughout the night and day violent combats continued. Likewise fighting of a desperate nature with the Austrians has been going on along the lower courses of the Nida River. On December 24 in that region we took prisoners 68 officers and about 4,000 soldiers. "In Galicia the fighting along the whole front is favorable to the Russian arms."

SAW NO SIGNS OF SEA FIGHT OFF CHILE

No Confirmation of Supposed Fight Between British Warship and the Dresden.

Valpariso, Dec. 26.—No new sea fight has offered off the Chilean coast so far as can be ascertained today at Valpariso. The cannonading reported last night fifteen miles off this port by the Chilean torpedo gunboat Tommie, and which was supposed to be an engagement between the cruiser Newcastle and the German cruiser Dresden, and converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, is now believed to have been the Newcastle saluting the flag of Sir Frederick Sturdee, commanding the British squadron which sank the German squadron off the Falkland Islands. The Australian battle cruiser Australia anchored in the bay this morning. Vice Admiral Sir Geo. Patey, commander of the ship, came ashore and paid his respects to the Chilean authorities. He said he had not met with the cruiser Newcastle while on his way to Valpariso and he declared that he was unable to explain the origin of the firing reported off the coast.

HINDU THROWS BOMB IN TEMPLE

Is Killed by the Explosion and a Dozen Others Injured.

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—During services at a Hindu Temple near the Panama Pacific Exposition grounds today, an unidentified Hindu threw a bomb which probably fatally injured one person and seriously wounded a dozen others and wrecked the place. The bomb thrower was killed in the explosion. No cause for the act could be learned.

WOULD REVISE LAWS ON RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS

Venezuela Proposes that a Conference of All Neutrals be Held at Washington.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Venezuela has formally proposed to all the neutral governments of Europe and Asia, as well as the two Americas, that a conference be held in Washington to revise or supplement the rules of international law respecting the rights of neutrals in the present war. The plan provides that the Government of the Pan-American Union, consisting of the diplomatic representatives of all the American republics, should draft a program for the conference or congress, and that the rules finally agreed upon by all the neutrals should in turn be submitted to the belligerents.

Acting under instructions from his government Dr. Santos A. Domínguez, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, has delivered a memorandum to Secretary Bryan, and all the diplomatic representatives here of neutral governments in all parts of the globe, outlining in detail the need for the international conference, and what it could accomplish. "The Venezuelan proposal would seek not only to define the rights of neutrals in such questions as the presence of belligerent warships in close proximity to neutral shores, but would embrace the entire field of contraband, seizures and detentions, with the idea of reaching a uniform understanding to protect neutral commerce.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK BY MINE

Scarborough, England, Dec. 27.—The Dutch steamer Leersum, from Amsterdam, and the British steamer Gallier, from London, struck mines in the North Sea today. The Leersum foundered and two members of her crew were drowned. The Gallier succeeded in reaching port.

Hampton's Volunteers Tendered a Banquet

Citizens honor Soldier lads from the town—Presentation of Aluminum Drinking Cup to each Volunteer.

Special to The Standard.

Hampton, N. B., Dec. 27.—Fourteen enlisted men for the second contingent belonging to Hampton and its immediate vicinity were banquetted on Saturday evening by friends and well-wishers. Masonic Hall, for the first time in the history of the Corinthian Lodge, No. 13, A. F. and A. Masons, was freely placed at the disposal of the committee of citizens, lighted, heated and fully equipped with cooking stoves, tables, napery, dishes and silverware. The large lodge room, where the function was held, was hung with garlands, wreaths and flags of Britain and her allies and the tables in the form of a hollow square were tastefully decorated and an aprig of holly lay beside each place card. E. A. Schofield presided and on either hand were all the resident clergymen and leading residents supporting the soldier guests: Corp. Roland Barnes, Corporal Pierce, Ptes. Courtland and Harold Otty, Shires, DeMille, Jack Bittle, Raymond, Kenny, Otty Barnes, Scribner, Prince, Seely and Stevens.

Six married ladies formed the service committee who had in charge eight young ladies waitresses. About seven sat down to a splendid supper, after which two hours were spent in music, recitations and addresses, the latter being of the most rousing description as well as instructive and interesting. That following the toast to the King and accompanying honors by the Rev. J. Roy Campbell reviewed the progress of the nation down to June 15, 1815 and Waterloo and pointed out that the advent of the guests present upon the actual war scenes would close the greatest century in British history and probably upon the same ground in defense of the weak and upholding the honor of the nation's pledge of arms and fighting for the freedom of the world from tyranny and despotism.

Rev. Mr. Crowfoot proposed "Our Empire" in a bright address which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Creed who spoke of its wonderful growth and the principles on which it is based. "Our Allies," proposed by Mr. G. O. Dickson, was a fine tribute to the peoples who are now standing together and suffering for justice, honor and freedom and it was responded to by the Rev. Mr. Mortimer in a speech which sparkled with enthusiasm. Rev. Mr. Chipman spoke interestingly on this toast.

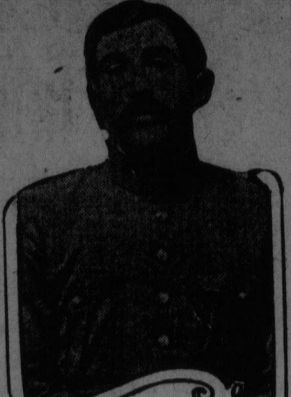
"Our Guests," by the chairman, E. A. Schofield, who presented to each soldier an aluminum drinking cup in a neat leather case, brought forth brief but hearty speeches from Corporal Barnes and Corporal Pierce, Privates Court, Otty and Raymond and eulogies from all. C. S. March recited "Edinburgh after Flooden." Mr. T. Wm. Barnes and his son, Corporal Barnes, played a cornet and clarinet set, "Tippoo's Army" and the company took up the chorus. R. A. March sang "Soldiers of the King," and Steve Matthews gave a few of his funny stunts, nor must be forgotten Rev. Dr. Campbell's staging of "Who would not fetch for Charley," at the close of his address, only that he substituted George for the name of the Stuart King. "Our Wives and Sweethearts," was proposed by Vice-Chairman S. H. Flewelling, responded to by School Inspector A. J. Brooks and the customary votes of thanks were given.

The death of Edward Tobin took place at Brooklyn, New York, on the 24th of December, after a short illness. He was a former resident of St. John and is well known here. He is survived by four sisters. The sisters are Mrs. Arthur McHugh of St. John, and Mrs. E. M. Boden and Misses Mary and Josephine Tobin of New York.

Arthur Kirkpatrick. The death took place in New York on Friday, Dec. 25th, of Arthur Kirkpatrick, son of the late Wm. Kirkpatrick of Quispamsis, in the 44th year of his age. He is survived by his wife and three children, also two brothers and two sisters. The brothers are William, of Roxbury, and Alexander of Southampton, Mass.; the sisters are Mrs. Jos. A. Johnston of Quispamsis, and Mrs. Wm. Duffy of New York.

Hotel Arrivals. Royal. George J. Burke, St. Stephen; W. H. Spear, C. D. Smith, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Adam, Bangor; T. Wall and

APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.



GENERAL MACLODVA HERRERA. MACLODVA HERRERA has been appointed Governor and Military Commander of the State of Chihuahua by General Carranza. Herrera split with General Villa soon after the Torreon conference and swore allegiance to Carranza. There was said to have been a rivalry between Villa and Herrera which dated from the Torreon campaign, when Herrera was selected by regimental commanders of the Division of the North to have command over all the troops of that army. Villa, it was said, objected and Herrera resigned. The split between Herrera and Villa followed a few months later.

CHURCH PARADE OF SOLDIERS AT ST. STEPHEN

Special to The Standard. St. Stephen, Dec. 27.—Fifteen of the boys in khaki, who have been spending the Christmas vacation at their homes in town, held a church parade this morning under command of Captain George P. Ryder and Lieut. Walter Lawson and attended service at Trinity church. Special and appropriate music was rendered and an excellent sermon preached by the rector, Rev. W. Tomalin, who has done brothers fighting in the ranks of British regiments.

The young soldiers made a very creditable appearance and the occasion was an impressive one.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of the late LeBaron R. Thompson took place on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the residence of his brother-in-law, Fred H. Barr, Rockingham Road. Despite the cold weather there was a large gathering to pay the last tribute to one who in life was the friend of all. Representatives of the Eastern S. S. Company, in whose employ Mr. Thompson's whole working life was spent, and of the fraternal organizations with which he was identified, were present. The services at the house and grave in Cedar Hill were conducted by Rev. G. A. Kuhring. There were no pall bearers, but the casket was borne from the house by four friends, Capt. G. N. Kenneally, E. Hilyard, E. H. Fairweather and H. Russell Sturdee. Many beautiful floral tributes were placed on the coffin and the bodies with which Mr. Thompson was connected and by personal friends. Among those of a public nature were: Cross, from the Eastern S. S. Company; anchor, from officers and crew of the Eastern S. S. Company North Star; wreath, from friends on the wharf, employees of the Eastern S. S. Company; crescent, from Luxor Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine.

At two p.m. on Saturday the funeral of Mrs. Mary Peters took place from her late residence, 195 City Line. The funeral was largely attended, and Rev. G. P. Scovill read the burial prayers. She was laid to rest in Cedar Hill cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. William McCutcheon took place at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon from her late residence, 127 Wright street. Rev. J. C. B. Appel conducted the burial services, after which the body was taken to Fernhill for interment.

Mrs. J. A. Davidson's funeral took place from her late residence, 20 Cliff street, on Saturday afternoon. Burial services were conducted by Rev. H. A. Gody, interment being in Fernhill.

On Saturday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. William J. Campbell took place from her late residence, Hanover street. Following burial services, conducted by B. J. Dowling, interment took place in the Methodist burying ground.

The funeral of Samuel J. W. Poole took place on Saturday afternoon from his late residence, Loch Lomond Road, Rev. H. A. Collins officiating at the burial services. Interment took place in Fernhill.

George W. Belyea's funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from his late residence, 175 Britannia street. Rev. J. C. B. Appel conducted the burial services and interment took place at Cedar Hill.

WAR FOR WAR'S SAKE, ENGLAND SEES THE GREAT IDEAL

Professor of Sorbonne University tells of causes leading up to the European conflict.

"The German nation was just for war's sake, just as others cultivate art for art's sake, or literature for literature's sake; the Germans stand guilty before the whole world today of having alone brought on the present European conflict and they are responsible in all history," said Professor de Lapradelle, the eminent occupant of the chair of International Law in the University of the Sorbonne, Paris, in the course of a lecture delivered under the auspices of L'Alliance Française at the Ritz-Carlton Saturday night.

Professor de Lapradelle spoke for upwards of two hours, and in the course of discourse of such scholarly imprint, as is but rarely met with in local circles, he reviewed the political and diplomatic situation which led up to the war, and he concludes with a review of the German political philosophy which had dictated their attitude in all the events leading up to and including the breaking out of hostilities. Prof. de Lapradelle was introduced by the President of the Alliance, Gonzave Desaulniers, K. C., who felicitously referred to the eminent position which the guest of the evening held in the world of law. Professor de Lapradelle, said Mr. Desaulniers, was universally regarded as a master in matters of international law. What he would have to say concerning the present conflict should be accepted as authoritative.

Professor de Lapradelle, in opening reviewed the correspondence which had been exchanged between the various European countries prior to the war, and he exhaustively touched upon the attitudes assumed by each of the interested countries—the whole as has been repeatedly referred to in analyses of the various official papers published by the warring nations, to show what the diplomatic relations had been. From a perusal of these papers, he said, it was manifest that Sir Edward Grey had put forward every effort to avoid bringing on a war. He had long negotiated for a mediation in the difficult situation between Austria and Serbia. For a mediation, as distinctive from an arbitration, the consent of all the parties was not requisite; Germany, however, on the pretext that such consent was requisite and was impossible of being obtained, had declined the project; she was determined to have a war at all costs.

When the war broke out, with a violation of a treaty, Austria-Hungary was primarily responsible for the breaking out of hostilities, but the power behind Austria-Hungary was Germany. Great Britain had strained every effort to have peace. France, on the other hand, had acted similarly. She withdrew all her soldiers to a distance of ten kilometers from her frontiers, lest their presence at the frontiers might be construed by Germany as a pretext for warlike activities against France.

Italy Damns Prussians. If any proof were needed to show Germany's responsibility, one had but to look to the testimony of an impartial judge such as was found in the person of Italy, who, at the outbreak of the conflict, that she had of necessity to defend herself against offensive enemies. The argument might have had force if it were not that Italy, as a partner of Germany and Austria, was in duty bound to rally to the aid of the allies. By her refusal to assist her allies, Italy had made a pronouncement before the whole world, to the effect that she regarded the war as an aggression instituted by these allies.

Proceeding to analyze the causes which led up to the conflict, Prof. de Lapradelle reviewed the writings of Hegel, Fichte and Nietzsche. Their philosophy was philosophy Prussianized or crushed beneath the heel of Prussian militarism. They taught that the state was to them God. One might not object so much to such a dictum, were it not that they refused to admit that, above the state, there were rules of morality, of honor, of international obligations, of international respect. They declined to admit that the State must respect other states, just as the individual respects other individuals; they refused to admit that above the State there was the international state. Hegel had taught that the State knew not other states. He had laid down as the highest objective of the State, the diffusion and the dissemination of Prussian Kultur and that all not subject to the high civilization embodied in such Kultur were of no utility. Based upon such teaching, it was not surprising that the Prussian mind regarded war as one great make-all and end-all of life. Force was the one great power; might was right, regardless of all such petty "prejudices" as honor, morality, etc. Fichte had taught that the one great essential object of the State was war, regardless of everything. Bernhardi, following these in connection with Alsace Lorraine, in reference to the sacred cause of civilization, international honor, justice and human liberty, would not restore the

WAR FOR WAR'S SAKE, ENGLAND SEES THE GREAT IDEAL

Professor of Sorbonne University tells of causes leading up to the European conflict.

"The German nation was just for war's sake, just as others cultivate art for art's sake, or literature for literature's sake; the Germans stand guilty before the whole world today of having alone brought on the present European conflict and they are responsible in all history," said Professor de Lapradelle, the eminent occupant of the chair of International Law in the University of the Sorbonne, Paris, in the course of a lecture delivered under the auspices of L'Alliance Française at the Ritz-Carlton Saturday night.

Professor de Lapradelle spoke for upwards of two hours, and in the course of discourse of such scholarly imprint, as is but rarely met with in local circles, he reviewed the political and diplomatic situation which led up to the war, and he concludes with a review of the German political philosophy which had dictated their attitude in all the events leading up to and including the breaking out of hostilities. Prof. de Lapradelle was introduced by the President of the Alliance, Gonzave Desaulniers, K. C., who felicitously referred to the eminent position which the guest of the evening held in the world of law. Professor de Lapradelle, said Mr. Desaulniers, was universally regarded as a master in matters of international law. What he would have to say concerning the present conflict should be accepted as authoritative.

Professor de Lapradelle, in opening reviewed the correspondence which had been exchanged between the various European countries prior to the war, and he exhaustively touched upon the attitudes assumed by each of the interested countries—the whole as has been repeatedly referred to in analyses of the various official papers published by the warring nations, to show what the diplomatic relations had been. From a perusal of these papers, he said, it was manifest that Sir Edward Grey had put forward every effort to avoid bringing on a war. He had long negotiated for a mediation in the difficult situation between Austria and Serbia. For a mediation, as distinctive from an arbitration, the consent of all the parties was not requisite; Germany, however, on the pretext that such consent was requisite and was impossible of being obtained, had declined the project; she was determined to have a war at all costs.

When the war broke out, with a violation of a treaty, Austria-Hungary was primarily responsible for the breaking out of hostilities, but the power behind Austria-Hungary was Germany. Great Britain had strained every effort to have peace. France, on the other hand, had acted similarly. She withdrew all her soldiers to a distance of ten kilometers from her frontiers, lest their presence at the frontiers might be construed by Germany as a pretext for warlike activities against France.

Italy Damns Prussians. If any proof were needed to show Germany's responsibility, one had but to look to the testimony of an impartial judge such as was found in the person of Italy, who, at the outbreak of the conflict, that she had of necessity to defend herself against offensive enemies. The argument might have had force if it were not that Italy, as a partner of Germany and Austria, was in duty bound to rally to the aid of the allies. By her refusal to assist her allies, Italy had made a pronouncement before the whole world, to the effect that she regarded the war as an aggression instituted by these allies.

Proceeding to analyze the causes which led up to the conflict, Prof. de Lapradelle reviewed the writings of Hegel, Fichte and Nietzsche. Their philosophy was philosophy Prussianized or crushed beneath the heel of Prussian militarism. They taught that the state was to them God. One might not object so much to such a dictum, were it not that they refused to admit that, above the state, there were rules of morality, of honor, of international obligations, of international respect. They declined to admit that the State must respect other states, just as the individual respects other individuals; they refused to admit that above the State there was the international state. Hegel had taught that the State knew not other states. He had laid down as the highest objective of the State, the diffusion and the dissemination of Prussian Kultur and that all not subject to the high civilization embodied in such Kultur were of no utility. Based upon such teaching, it was not surprising that the Prussian mind regarded war as one great make-all and end-all of life. Force was the one great power; might was right, regardless of all such petty "prejudices" as honor, morality, etc. Fichte had taught that the one great essential object of the State was war, regardless of everything. Bernhardi, following these in connection with Alsace Lorraine, in reference to the sacred cause of civilization, international honor, justice and human liberty, would not restore the

WAR FOR WAR'S SAKE, ENGLAND SEES THE GREAT IDEAL

Professor of Sorbonne University tells of causes leading up to the European conflict.

"The German nation was just for war's sake, just as others cultivate art for art's sake, or literature for literature's sake; the Germans stand guilty before the whole world today of having alone brought on the present European conflict and they are responsible in all history," said Professor de Lapradelle, the eminent occupant of the chair of International Law in the University of the Sorbonne, Paris, in the course of a lecture delivered under the auspices of L'Alliance Française at the Ritz-Carlton Saturday night.

Professor de Lapradelle spoke for upwards of two hours, and in the course of discourse of such scholarly imprint, as is but rarely met with in local circles, he reviewed the political and diplomatic situation which led up to the war, and he concludes with a review of the German political philosophy which had dictated their attitude in all the events leading up to and including the breaking out of hostilities. Prof. de Lapradelle was introduced by the President of the Alliance, Gonzave Desaulniers, K. C., who felicitously referred to the eminent position which the guest of the evening held in the world of law. Professor de Lapradelle, said Mr. Desaulniers, was universally regarded as a master in matters of international law. What he would have to say concerning the present conflict should be accepted as authoritative.

Professor de Lapradelle, in opening reviewed the correspondence which had been exchanged between the various European countries prior to the war, and he exhaustively touched upon the attitudes assumed by each of the interested countries—the whole as has been repeatedly referred to in analyses of the various official papers published by the warring nations, to show what the diplomatic relations had been. From a perusal of these papers, he said, it was manifest that Sir Edward Grey had put forward every effort to avoid bringing on a war. He had long negotiated for a mediation in the difficult situation between Austria and Serbia. For a mediation, as distinctive from an arbitration, the consent of all the parties was not requisite; Germany, however, on the pretext that such consent was requisite and was impossible of being obtained, had declined the project; she was determined to have a war at all costs.

When the war broke out, with a violation of a treaty, Austria-Hungary was primarily responsible for the breaking out of hostilities, but the power behind Austria-Hungary was Germany. Great Britain had strained every effort to have peace. France, on the other hand, had acted similarly. She withdrew all her soldiers to a distance of ten kilometers from her frontiers, lest their presence at the frontiers might be construed by Germany as a pretext for warlike activities against France.

Italy Damns Prussians. If any proof were needed to show Germany's responsibility, one had but to look to the testimony of an impartial judge such as was found in the person of Italy, who, at the outbreak of the conflict, that she had of necessity to defend herself against offensive enemies. The argument might have had force if it were not that Italy, as a partner of Germany and Austria, was in duty bound to rally to the aid of the allies. By her refusal to assist her allies, Italy had made a pronouncement before the whole world, to the effect that she regarded the war as an aggression instituted by these allies.

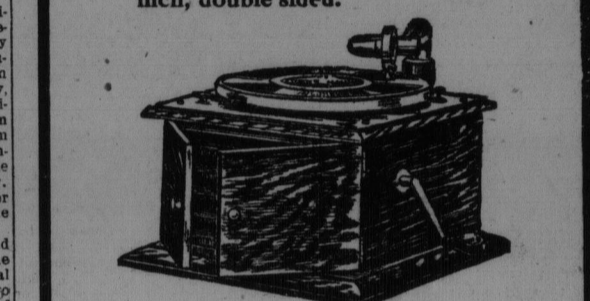
Proceeding to analyze the causes which led up to the conflict, Prof. de Lapradelle reviewed the writings of Hegel, Fichte and Nietzsche. Their philosophy was philosophy Prussianized or crushed beneath the heel of Prussian militarism. They taught that the state was to them God. One might not object so much to such a dictum, were it not that they refused to admit that, above the state, there were rules of morality, of honor, of international obligations, of international respect. They declined to admit that the State must respect other states, just as the individual respects other individuals; they refused to admit that above the State there was the international state. Hegel had taught that the State knew not other states. He had laid down as the highest objective of the State, the diffusion and the dissemination of Prussian Kultur and that all not subject to the high civilization embodied in such Kultur were of no utility. Based upon such teaching, it was not surprising that the Prussian mind regarded war as one great make-all and end-all of life. Force was the one great power; might was right, regardless of all such petty "prejudices" as honor, morality, etc. Fichte had taught that the one great essential object of the State was war, regardless of everything. Bernhardi, following these in connection with Alsace Lorraine, in reference to the sacred cause of civilization, international honor, justice and human liberty, would not restore the

FOR SALE BY The J.A. McDonald

PIANO AND MUSIC CO. 7 Market Square SAINT JOHN, N. B.

That

money-gift received for Christmas will put a Victrola in your home. There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$20 to \$300, and any "His Master's Voice" dealer will gladly demonstrate them to you. Victor Records are 90c ten inch, double sided.



Victrola IV \$20 With 15 ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records \$33.50

New Victor Records for January Out Today

- New Popular Songs. Ten inch, double sided, 90c for two selections. 17655 (He's a Rag Picker) Peebles Quartet (Foot Parade) Billy Murray. 17666 (Back to the Carolina You Love) Peebles Quartet (Tennessee, I Hear You Calling Me) American Quartet.
- New Fox-Trot Record. Twelve inch, double sided, \$1.50 for two selections. 35422 (Hits of 1915—Medley Fox Trot) Victor Military Band (My Tango Girl—Fox Trot) Victor Mil. Band. Purple Label Record by Nora Bayes. 60127 I Work Eight Hours, Sleep Eight Hours. That Leaves Eight Hours for Love. Nora Bayes. Beautiful New Red Seal Records. 64429 Golden Love (Lemoa-Wellings) John McCormack. 64457 Barcarolle—From Tales of Hoffman Maud Powell.

These are only a few of the splendid list of new titles for the New Year. Any "His Master's Voice" dealer in any city or town in Canada will be glad to play any of these records you wish to hear, and will give you a complete list of the new Victor Records and our 350-page Musical Encyclopedia listing over 5000 Victor Records.

Hear Them Today BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. LIMITED

19 Lenoir Street, Montreal Victor Records—Made in Canada Patronize Home Products DEALERS IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY 490-490

400 RUSSIANS KILLED IN A TRAIN COLLISION

London, Dec. 27.—A Reuter despatch from Warsaw says that four hundred Russian soldiers, no half-measures, were wounded in a collision between troop and hospital trains at Kalisz, Poland. The troops were coming from Prussia, and the hospital train was proceeding to Germany with wounded officers. The trains were running at full speed when they collided. More than twenty cars were wrecked.

STR. MANITOU IN COLLISION WITH A WARSHIP IN THE DOWNS

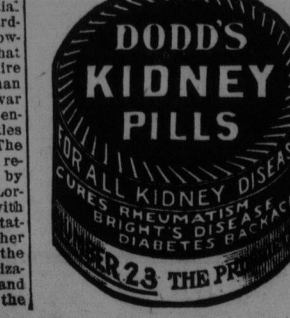
London, Dec. 27.—The steamship Manitou, of the Atlantic Transport Company, is undergoing repairs in Plymouth Sound as the result of a collision with a warship in the Downs. One of the patrolling cruisers, desiring to examine the liner more closely, approached so near in the darkness that a collision occurred. Only good seamanship, apparently, averted a serious accident. Several plates on the Manitou were started by the force of the collision.

CANNOT SEND GRAIN, BUT WILL GIVE MONEY

London, Dec. 27.—Secretary Chipman of the Grain Growers' Association of Hamilton, has written to the Belgian Relief Commission of Rotterdam in reference to the suggestion that Western Canada should contribute wheat for the destitute Belgians. He points out that this is impossible, as the farmers have already disposed of eighty per cent. of their grain, but promises that the farmers will continue to send money, clothes and food.

FOR SALE BY J.&A. McMillan,

98 and 100 Prince Wm. Street - - - ST. JOHN, N. B. Wholesale Distributors of VICTOR GRAMOPHONES and RECORDS Also BERLINER MACHINES and SUPPLIES



The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. McGINLEY, Editor.
United States Representatives: Henry DeClerque, Chicago, Ill. Louis Klebahn, New York.
British Representative: Frederick A. Smyth, London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1914.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

THE WAR

Up to the very day when this terrible war began, the vast majority of the people of the Empire simply could not conceive it possible that England and Germany would ever engage in war. True, since the days of Lord Salisbury's historic warning, the nation had from time to time been advised to prepare to defend its shores against an invader, and at Manchester two years ago the late Lord Roberts uttered this note of warning with utmost earnestness and sincerity. He was not, however, at that time taken seriously save by a few. To the vast majority of the nation his was the voice of one crying in the wilderness. He was regarded as a peculiar man who in his old age had become obsessed of the spirit of the battlefield, and the nation would simply not heed his call to arms and, when suddenly the German guns bombarded Belgium as a nation, were caught largely unprepared. We did not even realize during the early days of the war that while the German troops were forcing their way through Brussels and ostensibly on to Paris, yet that their real objective was not Brussels or Paris but London. This at length has been made quite plain. Today London is practically surrounded with trenches. We, in Canada, understand that the Kaiser had his eye on our country as well as upon the other overseas dominions of Great Britain. And, as a matter of fact, while the whole Empire at the beginning of hostilities felt it right to send forces to Europe to maintain the honor and integrity of our treaty with Belgium, and while it is true that for this purpose alone all the overseas dominions would have discovered sufficient motive to rally around the throne, yet today we all understand as we did not know at the outset that we are not fighting for an ideal of honor alone but that we are also fighting for our very liberties as free and self-governing states.

The battle for the continued freedom of Canada and of the other dominions under the British flag is now being waged upon the historic battle fields of France and Belgium. In Europe the map of the world which shall endure for a hundred years to come at least, shall be determined. We certainly did not desire war. Our Imperial statesmen did everything that was within their power to avert this war, but all to no avail. It was a case of take your gun and fight, or falling to do so, tear down your flag, rip up your constitution and submit to their type and method of state control.

Such are the facts of the case and this is the reason why we are today in a state of war.

This is the reason why over thirty thousand Canadians of the first contingent are now on Salisbury Plains, and this is why a second contingent is ready to sail from our shores when wanted and a third contingent is called for. In fact, we expect that this method of continuous recruiting shall continue as long as the war shall last.

We all today recognize that when this war broke out the Empire was quite inadequately prepared for such an eventuality. We lacked trained men for our army and we lacked those stores of supplies without which in time of war the bravest men are practically useless and unable to defend their lives and liberties. More than this, public opinion throughout the Empire was for the most part lacking in a real grasp of the situation. While for some years, in Germany, large numbers of books directed to educate public opinion for a conflict that German thinkers declared to be inevitable, were circulated in Germany, yet throughout the Empire there were no such books in circulation. While some of these German books had found their way to the London book stores, for the most part they were left lying on the shelves, there being no demand for them. They were in German and there was no demand for their translation. It was indeed only last spring that Von Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War" was translated into English and its total sales until the war broke out were negligible.

It was because of this more or less universal lack of information throughout the British Empire as to what sentiments were being cultivated in Germany and as to what war preparations in all their magnitude were being arranged there that the early days of this war came upon us all as a thief in the night.

The marvel of history is the story that has been written during the last three months by the British war of sea. How against all odds the Empire has succeeded in assembling and equipping and transporting thousands of soldiers is the miracle of modern

strategy. And yet we probably are warranted in feeling that had we been better prepared there would be thousands of the best men of the Empire still alive to help fulfil our Empire's destiny, whose lives have been cruelly snuffed out because they were called upon to do and die against altogether too great odds in numbers of the enemy. While it is a fact that the cost of this war in men and money is immense and to be deplored, yet the Empire recognizes that Pitt uttered a true philosophy when he declared that "War with all its evils is better than a peace in which there is nothing to be seen but usurpation and injustice."

THE CARLETON COUNTY CONVENTION.

When the supporters of the Provincial Opposition party in St. John County did not nominate a candidate to oppose Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, they seized upon the Empire war as the hook upon which to hang an excuse for their failure. With a flourish of trumpets, they passed a resolution to the effect that in the face of the abnormal conditions they did not deem it wise to further disturb business by contesting the election of the Attorney General. For this they received much credit.

Provincial opponents in Carleton County met on Saturday and, although the disturbances due to the war had not materially lessened, they proved less patriotic than their St. John county brethren. Carleton, of course, is Mr. Carvell's home county, and in making two speeches to influence the convention to name some one to pull the Carvell chestnuts out of the fire, it is not unreasonable that the Dark Lantern Brigade wished to demonstrate his utter and sweeping contempt for any war conducted largely by "a general by the name of French." At any rate, whatever the motive, the fact remains that Mr. Carvell largely dominated the Carleton County convention and the selection of Robert Simms as the candidate to oppose B. Frank Smith is completely due to him.

The success of Mr. Carvell in this regard directs attention to another phase of the interior workings of the Provincial Opposition party. In St. John, Hon. C. W. Robbison, the titular leader, placed himself on record as strongly opposed to the idea of an election. In Carleton Mr. F. B. Carvell, the real leader, ignores Mr. Robbison's preferences and forces his own will upon the people. What better illustration is required to show that the gentleman who poses as the opposition leader will not be a leader at all, but rather an obedient weakling doing the bidding of the man who pulls the strings.

Saturday's convention was a distinct disappointment. Mr. Simms, the candidate, is a young man, a school teacher, but he is commencing his political career under most inauspicious circumstances. While he may possess many likeable qualities, nevertheless he must appeal to the people of Carleton County as Frank B. Carvell's "man"—and that alone is sufficient to ensure his defeat.

NEW BOOKS ON THE EUROPEAN WAR

Two books, published simultaneously, and dealing with the European situation, are each dedicated to King Albert. One of them, Richard Harding Davis's "With the Allies" (Scribner; Illustrated; \$1 net), is "dedicated without permission, to Albert King of the Belgians." The other, James M. Beck's "The Evidence in the Case" (Putnam; \$1 net), is inscribed "to Albert, of Belgium. Every inch a King."

Richard Harding Davis's book is a record of personal experiences in Belgium and elsewhere. It was on the night of the 18th of August that Brussels saw the first of refugees: "strange folk in wooden shoes and carrying bundles, and who looked like emigrants from Ellis Island." It was soon bruited about that the Germans were at Louvain. Considering that Mr. Davis had cabled his newspaper only that afternoon that there were no Germans near Louvain, this was somewhat startling news. The next morning, but one, at eleven o'clock, "down the Boulevard Waterloo came army." Let the author continue the story.

In consisted of three men, a captain and two privates, on bicycles. Their rifles were slung across their shoulders; they rode unwarily, with as little concern as the members of a touring club out for a holiday. Behind them, so close upon each other that to

cross from one sidewalk to the other was not possible, came the Uhlans, infantry and the guns. For two hours I watched them, and then, bored with the monotony, I returned to the hotel. After an hour, from beneath my window, I still could hear them; another hour and another went by. They still were passing. Boredom gave way to wonder. The thing fascinated you against your will, dragged you back to the side, and held you there open-eyed. No longer was it a regiment of men marching, but something uncanny, inhuman, a force of nature like a landslide, a tidal wave or lava sweeping down a mountain. It was not this earth, but mysterious, ghostlike. It carried all the mystery and menace of a fog rolling toward you across the sea. The uniform added this impression. In it each man moved under a cloak of invisibility. Only after the most numerous and severe tests at all distances, with all materials and combinations of colors that give forth no color, could this grey have been discovered. It is no exaggeration to say that at a few hundred yards you can see the horses on which the men ride, but cannot see the men who ride them.

Of the burning of Louvain we have this glimpse: When our troop train reached Louvain, the entire city of the city was destroyed, and the fire had reached the Boulevard Tirlemont, which faces the railroad station. The night was windless, and the sparks, rising into the furnace from which they sprang. In their work the soldiers were moving from the heart of the city to the outskirts, street by street, from house to house.

In each building they began at the first floor, and when that was burning steadily, passed to the one next. There were no exceptions—whether it was a store, chapel, or private residence, it was destroyed. The people had time only to fill a pillow-case and fly. Some were not so fortunate, and by thousands, like flocks of sheep, they were rounded up and marched through the night to concentration camps.

Occasionally a smile breaks through the horror as in the story of Brand Whitlock, and the search for a suspected German wireless outfit. Our Minister was in charge of the German legation at Brussels, and the Belgian Chief Justice came upon him with the information that on the roof of the Legation, it was suspected, concealed a wireless apparatus. He suggested that they should point a joint commission to investigate the truth of the rumor, to take the testimony of witnesses, and make a report.

"Wouldn't it be quicker," said Whitlock, "if you and I went up on the roof and looked down the chimney?"

The Chief Justice was surprised and delighted. Together they clambered over the roof of the legation, and the wireless outfit was a rusty weather-vane that creaked.—Boston Transcript.

THE ART OF "DIGGING IN."

This is a war of trenches. So much so that we speak not of our soldiers in the field, but of our soldiers in the trenches. The correspondents of the Paris press who have been taken on a conducted tour along the front have described to us what these trenches, which are so familiar in our mouths, are really like. They are elaborate underground shelters in the firing line, with drains and sleeping bunks and machicolated embankments; behind these still more trenches of the same kind; behind these again underground chambers with special rooms for officers and for wounded, and kitchens where tea is made and soup and food brought up from the rear are made hot; and, finally, "cheminements" or alleysways 6 feet deep and 3 feet broad, winding three or four miles to the rear, out of rifle and shrapnel fire. Trenches have been used in war from the eighteenth and even the seventeenth centuries, but until the Boer War almost always in a haphazard way. The first pitched battle, the battle of Marston, in which trenches were used on any scale were Colenso and Magerfontein. The Boers were not the first to invent entrenchments for field warfare. They got the idea from the military scientists of Europe, particularly, of course, the Germans, and with their instinct for cover, acquired from the Bantu warriors, they applied the idea with amazing cleverness.

The Boers taught England much that has been of use in this war, but nothing perhaps so valuable as the art of digging. German officers who have written to the leading German newspapers have testified to the superiority of the English entrenchments over their own. "Eye-witnesses," and even the official communiques have spoken of the fighting since the Battle of Alsne began as a sort of siege on a great scale. But at Mons and Charleroi, in the first stage of the war, as in Poland today, the trench, which up to 1899 was distinctive of siege operations, has been used in open battle. In the Franco-Prussian and Crimean wars infantry, as a rule, faced one another unsheltered and afoot, as at the Battle of Waterloo.—Manchester Guardian.

ETERNAL WARS OF LANGUAGE

War, not of men and guns, but of languages has been going on for the last fifty years on each side of that great battle line on the east. One of the chief combatants in Austria-Hungary is Magyar, which from being a despised dialect has become in modern times the language of the official classes. At one time only Latin was regarded in Hungary as the correct language, with the result that the Magyar now in use has had grafted upon it a mass of Latin words which, together with the Magyar words which were given unassimilable Latin terminations, have made a terrible mess of the Magyar tongue. Now the aim of every patriotic poet and novelist is to purify Magyar from the contamination of the alien Latin element.

The other phase of the language war in Austria is seen in the Wallachian or Roumanian tongue. The Roumanians are proud of their Roman descent, and, unlike the Magyars, welcome every Latin element. The old Slavonic characters for printing Roumanian books were abolished fifty years ago, and the Roumanians are now as eager to witness Latin words into their tongue as the Magyars are to expel them from theirs.—London Chronicle.

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE.

I was laying awn the setting room floor reading a book last nite and pop cam in, saying, Ah, there, are you digesting food for thawt and taking the convoloshina of the brane out for exercise.

No sir, Im reading a book, I sed.

Then you are also doing wat I just remarked, sed pop, for developing the mind and expanding the soul givins a book evry time, reading is the mothir of wisdom and the fathir of a high forehead, and I am glad to kum akross you evry wuns in a wile with yure nose in a book, even if chares are the plases for reading and not the floor.

I can undirstand it bettir awn the floor, I sed.

Well, after awl, as they say, shares nutting like getting down to erth in the serch for truth, sed pop, and you coodent get mutch nester erth than the floor unless you want to take a candie and go down in the celler and read.

No sir, this is awl rite, I sed.

And wat musty tome are you perousing, sed pop, Sir, I sed.

What are you reading, sed pop.

Its a book I fownd upstares awn the top shalf of yure bookcase, I sed.

You climb to the top shalf to get them and get down awn the floor to read them, sed pop, my boy, I am prud of you, you have awl the ear marks of a filosofor, as Plato sed, read, lere and be thawtful, for tomorow you may haf to go to werk, but you havent told me yet the natim of yure book.

I dont no weathir I can perousins it, I sed.

For the lav of Noah Webster, do you read things you cant even perousins, sed pop, well, we cant do moar than try in this imperfect world, wat dus it wend like.

Its short stories, I sed, its called Tales by Guy de Maupussant.

Wat, help, merder, police, Anthony Komstock, sed pop. And he ran and grabbed the book away from me, saying, Levv it to you of awl, my books to feest yure yung mind awn this wun. And he wend and hid it sunwares and cam back with anuthir wun and handid it to me, beeing, The Lives of the Saints, saying, How try this for an anydote. Wich I red about 2 pages of it and then went out to see if eny of the felos was erroud.

TRAVELLERS ASS'N TRUST FUND FOR RED CROSS.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—The Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada are now proposing to establish a trust fund of \$15,000 to be set aside for Red Cross purposes. On the occasion of the annual meeting, held on Saturday evening in St. George's Hall, a resolution to this effect was placed on the books.

The intention is to establish and maintain one hundred cots under the auspices of the association in the Red Cross Hospital near Waterloo station in England.

Soldiers at Church

The members of the Army Service Corps attended divine service in Ludlow street Baptist church yesterday morning. The service was conducted by Rev. W. R. Robinson who urged his hearers to assume the garb of truth and the breastplate of righteousness, the gospel of peace and the sword of the spirit, the word of the Lord. There was special music.

On Tuesday evening the Ladies' Relief Society of the church will hold a reception for the Army Service Corps and the members of the 26th Battalion from the West Side.

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price.

Last Minute Suggestions.

It's too late now to shop much; you must make your choice quickly.

Diamond Rings—\$10 to \$450—An excellent variety to select from, and all good stones.

La Vallieres—There are still some dainty designs left in low-priced patterns, and many exquisite pieces in platinum set with diamonds—on these latter we offer ten per cent. discount.

Solid Gold Watch Bracelets ten per cent. discount.

Watches—always the appropriate gift, the one most longed for—"the best present." Please your taste and your purse from our stock with the assurance that equal money cannot buy greater watch value.

Coal Doors, Sash Weights, and all other castings for building construction.

Heavy Repairs a Specialty.

CALL 'PHONE OR WRITE JAMES FLEMING Phoenix Foundry

Hardwood Floors

Last a Lifetime Have them laid now while your carpenter is not busy, when the house is warm and at the right temperature for laying kiln-dried stock.

Nice Clear Birch Flooring, in narrow widths and in good lengths, \$55.00 per 1,000 feet.

Douglas Fir Flooring, Only \$40.00.

Robinson's Five Stores 173 Union St., 417 Main St., 109 Main St., 48 Celebration St., 69 Wall St.

Christie Woodworking Co. LIMITED, Erin Street

A Few Lines BUSINESS CALENDARS for 1915 Yet on Hand

SEE US AT ONCE INITIALS AND MONOGRAMS PERSONAL GREETING CARDS FLEWELLING PRESS Engravers and Printers, 85 1/2 Prince William Street.

A DIAMOND FOR CHRISTMAS

The Diamond imparts the real Christmas spirit—its beauty will never grow less, its value will increase year after year.

As a Gift it is most appropriate. Our judgment of many years in buying Diamonds is your assurance of good value.

Our Christmas display of Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry is of great interest.

We would be pleased indeed to have you inspect our showing.

Goods selected now will be reserved for later delivery if desired.

FERGUSON & PAGE Diamond Importers and Jewellers King Street

Useful Footwear Presents From Our Stock.

SKATING BOOTS Men's... \$2.25 to \$4.00 Boys'... \$1.50 to \$3.25 Girls'... \$1.75 to \$3.50

FELT, WOOLLEN AND COSY SLIPPERS Men's... \$1.00 to \$2.25 Ladies'... \$1.25 to \$2.75 Children's... \$1.25 to \$2.00

"JAEGER" SLIPPERS Men's... \$1.75 to \$2.00 Ladies'... \$1.50 to \$1.75 Children's... \$1.50 to \$1.75

BROWN AND BLACK KID HOUSE SLIPPERS Men's... \$1.10 to \$3.00 Ladies'... \$1.25 to \$4.00

PATENT OR SUEDE PUMPS Ladies'... \$2.50 to \$4.00

FANCY TOP AND CLOTH TOP BUTTON BOOTS. Ladies'... \$3.00 to \$6.00 Girls'... \$1.90 to \$2.75 Children's... \$1.50 to \$2.25

"Vitite" High Pressure Packing

Specially adapted for High Pressure Steam and Gasoline Engines. Light in Weight, Efficient and Durable. You cannot buy a Better Packing no matter what price you pay.

Sizes in Stock—1/32, 1/16 and 1/8 80 Cents Per Pound

Freight for Express Paid to your nearest Railway Station in any part of Canada T. McAVITY & SONS, Ltd. ST. JOHN, N. B.

CANADIAN AND ENGLISH Office and Pocket DIARIES FOR 1915

BARNES & CO. LTD., 84 PRINCE WM. STREET Mail Orders Will Receive Special Attention.

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

64 Prince Wm. St. 'Phone M. 1121. St. John, N.B. Manufacturers of Genuine English Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Balata Belting Lace Leather and Belt Fastenings of Every Description Complete Stock at 64 Prince Wm. St. 'Phone 1121. St. John, N. B.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

FOR LOCAL TRAINING HOME SERVICE 62nd FUSILIERS.

Recruiting Office at the Armory Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

GREETINGS FROM THE PROPRIETORS OF ROYAL ARMS SCOTCH.

At this happy season it gives us a great deal of pleasure to express our gratitude to the Canadian users of

Royal Arms Scotch

for their liberal support and favors during the year 1914. While conditions, since the outbreak of War, have been unfavorable, we must acknowledge that our friends in Canada are still with us as is evinced by the continual flow of orders from Canada, through our energetic Canadian agent, Mr. John J. Bradley of St. John.

We thank the dealers and every user and take this opportunity of extending our hearty wishes for a most Happy and Prosperous New Year.

J. G. THOMSON, & CO., LTD., Proprietors, Leith, Scotland.



MACAULAY B...

Our stores open...

Gr LADI

Every one...

as these are...

fore stock...

but is of the...

the newest...

prices, you...

cannot be...

ments has...

while re-ma...

consequent...

selection, w...

less in many...

These...

lengths, ma...

the throat,...

Regular pri...

Final Clear...

COLLE...

for skating...

in plaids or...

Final Clear...

Absolutely...

MAC...

WE...

A pretty wed...

urday in St...

church, when...

Perth, Scotland,

page to Gertr...

daughter of Dr...

Mrs. Hannah of...

There were...

Herida Thomp...

and Mrs. Tur...

man, where Mr...

of the Bank of...

OB...

George...

The death o...

WATERBURY & RISING LIMITED. THREE STORES

King St., Union St., Main St.

Cold Weather Foot Requirements

Gaiters, Leggings, Rubbers, Overshoes, Moccasins, Snowshoes, Larrigans.

Felt Boots, Felt Slippers, Walking Boots, Waterproof Boots, High Rubber Boots, High Storm Boots



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

Our stores open 8.30 a.m. Close six p.m. Saturday ten p.m.

Grand Final Clearance of LADIES' WINTER COATS

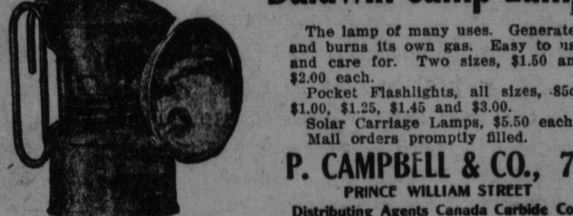
COMMENCING TODAY, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1914. Every coat must go, no matter what our sacrifice as these are compelled to be turned into collateral before stocktaking. Not one garment in this assortment but is of the present season's most up-to-date styles, of the newest fabrics and when you think of the final sale prices, you will acknowledge that

Your Xmas Gift Money cannot be better spent. The original cost of these garments has been entirely obliterated from our minds while re-marking these pretty and serviceable coats, consequently those who are fortunate enough to make a selection, will find the prices are absolutely cut in two or less in many cases.

These handsome garments are in the popular 7-8 lengths, made with collar and revers, others fasten at the throat, some have the new flare flounce effects. Regular prices up to \$32.00. Final Clearance Price \$7.50 to \$13.75 each. COLLEGE OR SPORTS COATS, the ideal garment for skating, curling, snowshoes, etc., of pretty tweeds in plaids or mixed effects. Regular price \$28.00. Final Clearance Price \$7.00 to \$13.75. Absolutely No Sale Coats on Approval or Returnable.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

St. John, N. B.



Baldwin Camp Lamps

The lamp of many uses. Generates and burns its own gas. Easy to use and care for. Two sizes, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Pocket Flashlights, all sizes, 50c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.45 and \$3.00. Solar Carriage Lamps, \$5.50 each. Mail orders promptly filled.

P. CAMPBELL & CO., 73 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

Distributing Agents Canada Carbide Co.

"King George IV." WHISKY

A Uniform Standard of Quality.

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH

WEDDINGS

Turner-Hannah—A pretty wedding took place on Saturday in St. David's Presbyterian church, when Alexander Turner of Perth, Scotland, was united in marriage to Gertrude Winifred, second daughter of Dr. G. O. Hannah and Mrs. Hannah of this city. There were no attendants. Miss Blenda Thompson sang a solo. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will reside at child man, where Mr. Turner is manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

OBITUARY

George F. Straight, The death of George F. Straight

MORE LETTERS FROM EMPRESS OF IRELAND

Souvenirs of great disaster received here at Christmas-tide.

More letters recovered from the ill-fated Empress of Ireland within the last few days by people in the city. Many of the letters were in good condition and had suffered little from their stay under the waters of the St. Lawrence. In many cases the letters have been opened at the dead letter office in order to determine the senders. Where street address of sender was in the letter it was returned direct. One letter which was returned bore only the address—Alice, Rockland Road, St. John, and it was returned to the sender. The Christmas mail of the Rev. James Colboun, of Glassville, N. B., included a communication from the dead letter office, Ottawa, containing a letter written by him to a former co-presbyter, the Rev. Thomas Healey, Mossie Manse, Derwood, County Antrim, Ireland. Recovered by divers from wreck of S.S. Empress of Ireland. The letter was written on May 25, Victoria Day. The ink on the envelope and letter is as distinct as when written. The stamp is intact. Two of the edges of the envelope are slightly frayed as though it had been pigeon-holed for a couple of months.

FREDERICTON'S FIRST JEWISH WEDDING

Solemnized yesterday—Hon. Mr. Hazen and Mrs. Hazen spend Sunday at the capital.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Dec. 27.—The first Jewish wedding to be solemnized in Fredericton took place this evening at six o'clock in Union Hall on Regent street. The principals were Jack Sheppard and Miss Ethel Vinarsky, both of this city. Rev. A. M. Hains, local rabbi, performed the ceremony and there were a large number of spectators. Those invited to attend while there were also a number of St. John guests. A celebration of an elaborate feast followed the wedding ceremony.

Lieut. W. H. Egar of the permanent army medical corps of Halifax, is here as medical officer of Fredericton garrison. Q. M. Set. Ellis, R.C.E., left here on Saturday evening for Chatham where he will superintend the work of putting the Exhibition buildings in shape for occupation by a double company of infantry which is to be located there when the third Canadian contingent is mobilized. Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, accompanied by Mrs. Hazen, spent Sunday here, guests at the Barker House. The minister came here to visit his mother Mrs. J. King Hazen, and was warmly welcomed.

CHRISTMAS SERVICE VERY SUCCESSFUL

Exmouth Street Methodist Sunday School celebrates Christmas.

The scholars of Exmouth Street Sunday School returned an interesting Christmas service yesterday afternoon. The room was beautifully decorated with festoons of greenery relieved by red bells, a pretty feature being a large star brilliantly lighted with electric lights which gave a lovely effect when the rest of the room was in darkness. The regular Christmas offering was taken amounting to \$91.32. The following programme was carried out: Solo—Mabel Shaw, chorus by Sunday School choir. Recitation—Gwendolyn Chambers. Recitation—Oty Paterson. Solo—Muriel Purdy, chorus by Sunday School choir. Recitation—Maxwell Anderson. Recitation—Mabel Cooper. Solo—Ronald Thomas. Recitation—John Hopkins. Recitation—Helen Magee. Solo—Mildred James. Exercise—Girls of Miss Thomas' class. Recitation—Ernest Hopkins. The superintendent of the school, Mr. E. E. Thomas, was chairman and at the close the pastor, Rev. W. G. Lane, gave an address to the children. The service concluded by singing God Save the King.

I. C. R. EXCURSIONS

The Intercolonial Railway is offering the following excursion rates for the holidays: Single fare, going Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, return limit Dec. 26th; single fare, going Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st, return limit, Jan. 2nd, 1915. Single fare and a third, going Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, return limit, Jan. 4th; going Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st, return limit, Jan. 4th.

Howard, of Springfield, Mass. The funeral will take place today at 2.30 p. m. from the residence of Alexander E. Logan, 120 Chesley street.

ROYAL YEAST

MAKES PERFECT BREAD

BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER ASHORE; CREW WERE RESCUED

St. Andrews, Scotland, Dec. 27.—A British torpedo boat destroyer went ashore early this morning on the coast of Kingsbarns, six miles southeast of St. Andrews. Her crew was saved by lifeboat. The destroyer was steaming south from Aberdeen to the Firth of Forth and in the darkness and without shore lights lost her bearings. After the rescue of a portion of her crew one of the life boats was stove in by the heavy sea and the remainder of the crew were saved only after considerable difficulty by a second life boat.

STEEL NET SPOILED FRENCH RAID ON AUSTRIAN NAVAL POST

London, Dec. 27.—A steel net stretched across the entrance to Pola harbor, the great naval port of Austria, proved the undoing of the French submarine Curie, says a despatch from the Milan correspondent of Lloyd's News. In company with other submarines the Curie was attempting to force an entrance into the harbor for the purpose of torpedoing an Austrian squadron at anchor there. The Curie had penetrated to the harbor bar when she collided with the net. An Austrian merchantman gave the alarm, and the forts opened fire. Two shots struck the Curie, which gradually sank. The captain and crew, with the exception of one officer, swam clear and were captured.

HELIGOLAND GREATLY CHANGED IN 4 MONTHS

London, Dec. 25.—An interesting description of Heligoland today is communicated to the Times by a gentleman who has recently visited the island. After pointing out that very few people are allowed to go to Heligoland, the writer says that when he heard that strangers had gained admittance there since the end of July, in order not to arouse suspicion he decided not to make a risky attempt of any kind. The letter then continues as follows: "However, a better opportunity for going to Heligoland than I could have hoped for was awaiting me. For several reasons, which will be easy to understand, I shall not give the exact details of the means by which I succeeded in getting to the island. It is a perfectly honest and fair way, through a gentleman whom I entertained in a distant country two years ago, and the principal was Jack Sheppard and Miss Ethel Vinarsky, both of this city. Rev. A. M. Hains, local rabbi, performed the ceremony and there were a large number of spectators. Those invited to attend while there were also a number of St. John guests. A celebration of an elaborate feast followed the wedding ceremony. Lieut. W. H. Egar of the permanent army medical corps of Halifax, is here as medical officer of Fredericton garrison. Q. M. Set. Ellis, R.C.E., left here on Saturday evening for Chatham where he will superintend the work of putting the Exhibition buildings in shape for occupation by a double company of infantry which is to be located there when the third Canadian contingent is mobilized. Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, accompanied by Mrs. Hazen, spent Sunday here, guests at the Barker House. The minister came here to visit his mother Mrs. J. King Hazen, and was warmly welcomed."

TORPEDO BOAT PASSES

"When we left the little coast place in the Heligoland light, in the afternoon, it was a pretty dangerous game to hurry along at full speed in these waters; it was so dark that we could hardly see a yard ahead. Suddenly we heard the noise of another boat so near us that I thought we were about to crash into it in the next instant, but just as suddenly it went past us. It was a torpedo boat reconnoitering in the light. "My companion told me to look in a certain direction, and after two or three minutes a light appeared. It was a German torpedo boat, and he signalled to each other every few minutes. The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an incident which occurred in the middle of October, when reconnoitering ships hurried along with all lights out. Two of the fast going German torpedo boats collided in the light. Both were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition on reaching Wilhelmshaven. I had heard of this in Lubeck, but it was all very much brought home to me as we went on in the pitchy darkness of the Heligoland waters. Gunners Are Practising. "On arriving at Heligoland, I had no difficulty whatsoever, thanks to my companion, I could do nothing and see nothing of interest till the next day, as I had to stay indoors. In the morning I heard a heavy cannonade. The gunners were practising and trying new big guns. I was not allowed to go anywhere near them. "The appearance of the little island has been entirely changed since the outbreak of war. Instead of the beautiful little bathing place of olden days, one finds a huge fortress tremendously fortified. Every inhabitant had to leave the island in order to lighten the work of the garrison. In the streets one sees nothing but sailors and naval officers. They are all busy from early morning till late at night improving the fortifications. A few skilled workmen and engineers are the only civilians to be seen, and they take a part in the defense works. "Fireworks are practised at intervals on the island. The inhabitants, who are being housed and provided for in Altona, had to leave Heligoland at a moment's notice after the declaration of war. The part of the island which is most altered is the Oberland. Many houses have been destroyed, many trees torn down to clear the way for the fortifications. An interrupted view of the sea. Despite the change of scenery, the spirit of the garrison is good and bands are playing every afternoon. "I heard German sailors praise the humane and noble behavior of the English bluejackets, who, without regard for themselves, try in battle to save opponents as well as friends in distress. "Between 6 and 7 in the evening the hard and difficult night service commences, the careful watching of the sea. They watch and wait, night after night, hour after hour, in order not to be surprised."

FEEDING THE INDIAN TROOPS AT BATTLEFIELD

A peculiar problem has to be met by the British commissariat in supplying the various castes and sects of the Indian army with meat food. The Gurkha, the Rajput, and other Hindus will eat goat or mutton, provided the animal has been killed in a special and orthodox way. The disgust which the strict Hindu feels at physical contact with beef is so intense that he will sometimes vomit at the sight of it; the prejudice is so inveterate that Mohammedans who are the descendants of Hindu converts cannot reconcile themselves to the taste. Happily, pork, the Moslem abomination, does not complicate the question of army rations. But the crux is not so much the nature of the meat to be provided as the manner in which it is killed and cooked. In the case of sheep the Sikh villager's gorge will rise when he sees meat prepared by the Mohammedan butcher who kills by the halal or throat cutting stroke, just as the Mohammedan feels it an outrage that meat should be hung up for sale that had been killed by the jatka—the stroke at the back of the neck affected by the Sikhs. In France now a certain amount of tinned mutton is eaten willingly by the troops, but the great bulk of commissariat meat must be sent alive to railhead and slain there in accordance with prescribed rites. An Abattoir Full. Hence the herd of sheep and goats in the bouevard. I found an old abattoir full of them—spare from all the hills of France, from Corsica, and Dauphine and the Cevennes, from stony Languedoc and Rissillon on the Spanish border, and bearded giants from the Pyrenees, which stand on end, might pluck the leaves from the bushes like a young camel, a breed which is likely more than anything else to inspire the Indian with reverence for the virtue of the soil. That the men may know whether they are eating clean or unclean flesh units are detached to a point near railhead where each man, be he Mohammedan, Sikh or Hindu, dispatches on his beast by his own peculiar sacrificial stroke, marks it as clean and sends it on to his comrades in the trenches. No beef is killed at the front, as the mere proximity of a Mohammedan slaughter house might carry pollution to the Hindus. For drink the army rations of the Indian troops is rum, but the Mohammedan, being debarred by the Prophet from all fermented liquor, is given an extra ration of sugar and tea. The aqua being too cumbersome an article for service equipment the Indian soldier receives two packets of cigarettes a week. Even the transport animals have their ingrained distaste for caste fastidiousness. Indian mules and countrybreds who might be having the time of their lives nose suspiciously over sweet English hay, proffering their own chopped straw in the dryest of provender. If an English cavalry regiment ever finds itself lobbied off with Indian fodder, men and horses show disgust in their own way. Gurkhas Friendly. The Gurkha is proverbially an accommodating person and gives his British officer, with whom he is on the friendliest possible terms, as little difficulty as possible. But in Bombay when a regiment was embarking the question arose as to whether they would eat frozen meat. A conclave of officers decided that it would be better to put the case to the men. The Subadar was called, and, after a little wrangling of an eyebrow, said: "I think, Sahib, the regiment will be willing to eat the best sheep provided one of them is always present to see the animal frozen to death." An Anglo-Indian asserts that the sight of so many conflicting and irreconcilable sects now fighting side by side for Great Britain is a phenomenon that should make the disciples of Treitschke look into their political philosophy. "What would Germany do with an Eastern Empire if she won it?" he asks, "when her natural vanity sanctifies itself in the faith that it is her mission to corrupt and destroy any humanity that is not German thinking. As a student of human nature she is imperfect. The knowledge of the heart of man is perhaps the one loss which she has not reduced to an exact science. In Alsace she has failed in fact; in Belgium in loving kindness. It is doubtful, if she can make the Oriental love her PERSONAL.

Sergt. J. H. W. Beach of the Army Service Corps spent Christmas at his home in Halifax. He will return to St. John today. D. R. Clarke, Maritime superintendent of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed superintendent of the British Columbia division for a time.

SOCIALISTS SEE MASS FOR PEACE

Scandinavian Socialists call conference to urge neutral countries to initiate movement for Peace.

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 18.—The Vorwarts of Nov. 20 published a circular addressed by the Scandinavian Socialists to the Social Democratic parties in Germany, France, England, Russia, Austria, Serbia, Belgium and Turkey, as well as to the executive of the International Socialist bureau. The present war, the circular began, had made a deep impression upon Scandinavian Socialists, and it had long been their desire to do something towards bringing it to an end, but although this was the avowed aim of Socialism in such cases, the International Socialist bureau appeared at the moment to be in no position to take the necessary steps. They had resolved, therefore, to arrange for a conference at Copenhagen between deputies from neutral countries on December 6 and 7. The conference would, of course, not attempt to deal with the events which preceded the outbreak of war, or with the position of the Social Democratic party in the various countries involved, but would confine itself to the task of formulating a basis for intervention. The objects of the conference would therefore be to collect and ascertain the views of the people of the various countries, so that they might demand such a conclusion of the war as would insure a lasting peace. To endeavor to arrange for united intervention on the basis that upon the definite conclusion of peace, there should be no alteration of frontiers, and that resort to the international court of arbitration should be recognized as obligatory. Further, plans were to be put forward and discussed regarding concerted action on the part of the Social Democratic parties in the various countries in the interests of peace; action which would probably take the form of urging the respective governments of neutral countries to take the first opportunity of initiating a movement in favor of peace. "It is impossible," concluded the circular, "to convene our colleagues from the belligerent countries at this time, and therefore desired to intimate our view of the situation in the countries in question and to the secretary of the International Socialist bureau. We were anxious to do nothing in the matter without first informing you, and would beg you to cooperate as far as possible in the objects set forth in this communication."

PORTUGAL ABOLISHES DISCRIMINATORY DUTY ON CANADIAN FISH

A curious effect of the war in its bearing on the future of the fish trade of Newfoundland and maritime Canada. The war has revived the ancient alliance between Great Britain and Portugal, and as a result has been that a discrimination made by Portugal for many years against fish from Newfoundland and the Canadian maritime provinces, has been removed. The products of this region are now admitted to Portuguese markets on an equality with those of all other countries. Until hostilities began the chief beneficiary of the conditions then existing was Norway, which, because of general trade with Portugal, enjoyed an advantage in the matter of duty charged on dry fish entering Portuguese harbors equivalent to from 25 to 35 cents per quintal of 112 pounds, according to the fluctuations in the rate of exchange. This gave the Norwegians sufficient advantage to permit them to undersell the Newfoundland and Canadian product. Representations have been made several times by the governments of Newfoundland and Canada in an effort to secure the removal of this handicap, but without avail until after the war began, when the desired alteration was made.

MARRIED.

TURNER-HANNAH—At St. David's church, St. John, N. B., on December 26, 1914, by the Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, B. A., Alexander Turner, of Perth, Scotland, manager Chipman branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, to Gertrude Winifred, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. O. Hannah.

DIED.

MCCANN—In this city, on the 27th inst., Jane, wife of Patrick McCann, leaving her husband, four brothers and two sisters to mourn. Funeral from her late residence, 61 Erin street, on Tuesday, at 2.30 p. m. Friends invited to attend.

KIRKPATRICK—In New York, on Friday, Dec. 25th, Arthur Kirkpatrick, son of the late Wm. Kirkpatrick of Quispamsis, in his 44th year, leaving a wife and three children, two brothers and two sisters to mourn. Funeral will be held on Monday at 2.30 p. m., from the residence of J. A. Johnston of Quispamsis, to St. Luke's Church, Gondola Point.

STRAIGHT—On December 26, at the General Public Hospital, St. John, George F. Straight, aged 54, leaving one son, one daughter, mother,



From the golden wheat berry to the clean new bag or barrel your own white hands are the first that touch FIVE ROSES none other is pure enough for you. LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY LIMITED

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached

FOR OPEN FIRES

You will find our fresh mined BROAD COVE COAL will give you every satisfaction. We can supply your needs promptly for any quantity, large or small. It will soon be needed. Why not?

Order Today?

CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED

331 CHARLOTTE STREET
TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670

STANDARD, DEC. 28, 1914.

Santa Claus Specials

Grocery Stores, 15c. 75c. Friction Toys, now 50c. \$1.45 Friction Automobile, now 95c. 21 inch Jointed Bisque Doll, \$1.25. Doll's Swing, 19c. Carts and Wagons, 10c., 15c., 25c. Doll Carriages, 45c., \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$4.00. Wonderful values in Picture Books, at 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. to 75c. Games, Seals, Tags, Christmas Cards and Booklets. Special Brush and Comb Sets, 65c., 75c., 90c., \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.40, \$3.00 to \$10.00. Military Brush Sets, 75c., \$1.10, \$1.35, \$1.45, \$2.20, \$3.25. 25 per cent. discount on all Sleds. Get our prices before buying.

Arnold's Department Store

83-85 Charlotte Street.

seven brothers and three sisters to mourn. Funeral on Monday, December 28, at 2.30 p. m. from the residence of Alexander E. Logan, 120 Chesley street. FUNERAL NOTICE Members of St. John Council 937, Knights of Columbus are requested to meet in their rooms, Coburg street, Tuesday morning at eight o'clock to attend the funeral of their late beloved chaplain, Very Rev. Monsignor W. F. Chapman, V. G. Dress—Dark clothes with silk hat, light tie. J. E. MORAN, Recorder.

Begin the New Year Right

By Subscribing to

The St. John Standard,

Read this Special Offer which will remain in effect for a limited time. Instead of paying a commission to canvassers for new subscriptions we will let the people have the benefit

In these days of world activity, no intelligent man or woman can afford to be without a daily report of the news. The European war is the greatest struggle in the history of nations. Happenings on the field are of supreme importance in shaping the destiny of empires, and it is the duty of everyone to know what is going on, to keep in touch with the day to day events, and to follow closely the development of international history. It is a duty too, to learn the experiences of our own men at the front, share in a personal way the trials through which they pass, and support them by our sympathy. The only method by which this can be done is by careful reading of a daily newspaper, such a paper as contains up-to-the-minute reports of all important happenings. And in addition to this it is imperative that to live intelligently, one must know what is going on at home. Our own Maritime Provinces are taking a large place in Canada's National life; every portion of New Brunswick is in a state of active progress, and in every community there are developments which only the daily papers properly record. To keep alive, therefore, to the duties of the day, it is necessary that everyone should read his or her daily paper regularly.

We pay our canvassers \$1.00 for each new subscription they send us. Instead of keeping canvassers on the road for the next few weeks, we propose giving the benefit of this commission to all who care to send us new subscriptions. Therefore new subscribers instead of paying \$3.00 for this first year's subscription will receive The Daily Standard for \$2.00 paid in advance.

The St. John Standard stands at the head of the list of Maritime Province papers. It prints every day the full Canadian Press news report, which includes the Associated Press and a supplementary cable service, as well as a large proportion of telegraphic news from all parts of Canada. The Standard enjoys too, the services of a large circle of special correspondents who provide that class of matter of local or provincial interest. It carries the New York Herald picture service consisting of the very best selection of photographic reproductions of subjects treated in the daily news. It publishes each day the ever popular Mutt and Jeff cartoons, as well as many other features which add to the value of the paper from the standpoint of the average reader. The Standard too, is noted for the excellence of its sporting and financial news, and while, owing to outside conditions, these departments do not now contain so much of interest as formerly, there will no doubt be a resumption of activity in these spheres of life before very long. In short The Standard is in every respect an ideal paper, catering to the needs of all classes and giving better value for the money than any other newspaper in the Maritime Provinces.

Only bona fide new subscriptions will be entitled to this rate

We realize perfectly well that at the present time there is a tendency towards economy. People are not inclined to spend money which they cannot well afford, and in some lines of business it is perhaps true that there are good reasons for retrenchment. But the greater mass of people of New Brunswick are just as well off as they have ever been, and have not felt the effect of the war in the slightest degree. Yet realizing that such a tendency exists, we are making a special offer to all the people of this province, and one which they cannot well overlook.

DIRECTIONS
Use the coupon printed below. Write your name and address distinctly. Pin \$2.00 to the coupon and mail it to The Standard.
DO IT NOW!

While a great many newspapers in the United States have increased their subscription rates, while this action has been followed by a number of the most important Canadian newspapers and even by some Upper Canadian journals, having wide circulation in the Maritime Provinces, The Standard has not found it necessary to do anything of the kind. On the contrary the proposition which is herewith presented is an indication of our faith in the progress and prosperity of New Brunswick and a pledge for the future.

The Daily Standard will be sent to any address in New Brunswick, outside the city of St. John, and by mail only, for one year for the sum of \$2.00. Cash in advance. Subject to the conditions given below. No one can afford to miss this offer.

Enclosed find \$2.00 for which send The Daily Standard to my address as per your special offer.

Name _____
Address _____
Date _____

This offer will remain open for a limited time. Send in your orders immediately. You cannot afford to overlook this opportunity of securing the best daily newspaper in the province at a greatly reduced subscription rate.

THE STANDARD LIMITED
82 Prince William Street - St. John, N. B.

Fin
HEAVY TON
LITTLE
Record of four
for dullness—
tion in the fi

New York, Dec. 28
are output of about
day's session of the
was the record for du
holiday in fourteen y
ces were mostly low
Steel and Southern
ling at the lowest
under the existing
prominent issues mi
tendencies.

Improvement was
hour. Reading, Lehi
Pacific, and other hi
stocks gained one to
Thursday's close, on
principally from the
There appeared to be
mand than usual, ex
the investment stock
the leaders, failed t
tion, at no time ad
least fraction over H
lehem Steel regain
cent decline, and so
ment group also p
last recovery.

Outside news bor
upon the financial
from the dry goods
however, being of a
tenor. Holiday trade
rived some impetus
sonable weather, b
clearly showed a n
In comparison with
ing period of 1913.

There were rumor
orders for cotton s
shipped within the
together with large
ship associated with
man interests, prof
inquiry was said to
with such connectio
statement was of t
interest, most of th
ing the cash gain,
amounts, and falli
shifting of loans for
at this period.

The bond market
sales, par value, of
United States go
were unchanged on

STOCK QU
ON N.Y.

(McDOUGALL
Open.
Amal Cop . . . 49 3/4
Am Can . . . 25 3/4
Balt and O Co 68 1/2
Can Pac . . . 153 3/4
Erie Com . . . 21 3/4
Lehigh Val . . 128 3/4
Miss Pac . . . 8 3/4
N Y Cent . . . 82 3/4
Penn . . . 103 3/4
Reading Com 140 3/4
Rock Island . . 7 1/2
St. Paul . . . 84 3/4
Son Pac . . . 81 1/2
Un Pac Com 114
U S Steel Com 48

PRODUCE
MONTREAL

Montreal, Dec.
can No. 2 yellow, 7
OATS—Canadian
60 1/2 to 61; No. 3,
feed, 60.
FLOUR—Man.
ents, firsts, \$6.70;
strong bakers, \$6.
choice, \$5; straight
\$5.60; straight rol
\$2.75.
MILLFEED—Bra
middling, \$30; me
HAY—No. 2, per
to \$20.
POTATOES—Per
to \$60.

CHICAGO G
AN

Chicago, Dec.
red, \$1.26 1-8 to \$1
\$1.26 1-4 to \$1.28
\$1.28.
Corn—No. 2 ye
No. 3 yellow, 66 3/4
Oats—No. 3 wh
standard, 50 1/2 to
Rye—No. 2, \$1.11
Barley—60 to 75
Timothy—\$5.50 t
Clover—\$12.00 t
Pork—\$17.00; l
\$9.75 to \$10.37.

NOTICE TO

It has been rep
Portage whistling
will be replaced
table. J. C.
Agent, Departmen
eries, St. John
St. John, N. B. L

EXCLUDE
Buy a few feet
STRIP for doors
have all kinds, f
worn thresholds,
wind.

Also Metal We
ESTEV & CO.

Financial And Commercial News

HEAVY TONE AND LITTLE TRADING

Record of fourteen years for dullness—Slight reaction in the final hour.

New York, Dec. 26.—With its measure output of about 24,000 shares, today's session of the Stock Exchange was the record for dullness of any half-holiday in fourteen years. Opening prices were mostly lower, United States Steel and Southern Pacific again setting at the lowest prices permitted under the existing rules, while other prominent issues manifested heavier tendencies.

Improvement was noted in the final hour, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Union Pacific, and other high priced railroad stocks gained one to two points over Thursday's close, on buying that came principally from the short interest. There appeared to be less outside demand than usual, except for some of the investment stocks. Steel, alone of the leaders, failed to better its position, at no time advancing the smallest fraction over its minimum. Bethlehem Steel regained part of its recent decline, and some of the equipment group also participated in the late recovery.

The outside news bore only indirectly upon the financial markets, advice from the dry goods and textile trades, however, being of a more encouraging tenor. Holiday trade in retail lines derived some impetus from the more seasonable weather, but bank clearings clearly showed a marked falling off in comparison with the corresponding period of 1913.

There were rumors of large foreign orders for cotton and copper to be shipped within the next fortnight, together with large war supplies. A ship associated with these orders, a German steamer, probably because the inquiry was said to come from banks with such connections. Even the bank statement was of less than ordinary interest, most of the changes, including the cash gain, being trivial as to amounts, and falling to reflect the shifting of loans for merely so general at this period.

The bond market was steady, with sales, par value, of \$438,000. United States government bonds were unchanged on call for the week.

STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y. EXCHANGE

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal Cop.	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 3/4	50 1/4
Am Can	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 3/4	23 3/4
Balt and O Co	69	70	68 1/2	69
Can Pac	153 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/4	153 1/2
Eric Com	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4
Lehigh Val	128 3/4	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 3/4
Miss Pac	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4
N Y Cent	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/2
Penn	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/4	103 1/2
Reading Com	140 3/4	142 1/2	140 1/4	141 3/4
Rock Island	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4
St Paul	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2
Son Pac	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/2
Un Pac Com	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2
U S Steel Com	48	49	47 1/2	48

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, Dec. 26.—CORN—American No. 2 yellow, 76 to 76 1/2.
 OATS—Canadian western, No. 2, 60 1/2 to 61; No. 3, 59 1/2; extra No. 1, 62 to 63.
 FLOUR—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.70; seconds, \$6.20; strong bakers, \$6; winter patents, choice, \$6; straight rollers, \$5.50 to \$5.60; straight rollers, \$5.25 to \$5.35.
 MILLFEED—Bran, \$25; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$30; moultie, \$22 to \$23.
 HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$20.
 POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, \$55 to \$60.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.26 1/2 to \$1.26 1/4; No. 2 hard, \$1.26 1/4 to \$1.28 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.28.
 Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67 1/2 to 68 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2.
 Oats—No. 3 white, 49 1/2 to 49 3/4; standard, 50 1/2 to 50 3/4.
 Rye—No. 2, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.12.
 Barley—\$0 to \$2.
 Timothy—\$5.50 to \$7.00.
 Clover—\$12.00 to \$15.00.
 Pork—\$17.00; lard, \$10.47; ribs, \$9.75 to \$10.27.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

It has been reported that the Bon Portage whistling buoy is adrift. It will be replaced in position soon as possible.

J. C. CHESLEY,
 Agent, Department Marine and Fisheries, St. John, N. B.
 St. John, N. B., Dec. 26th, 1914.

EXCLUDE THE COLD.

Buy a few feet of our WEATHER STRIP for doors and windows. We have all kinds, including stripes for worn thresholds, excluding rain and wind.

Also Metal Weather Strip.
 ESTEY & CO., 49 Dock Street

THE BEET INDUSTRY IS FAR BEYOND THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE

London, Dec. 9.—It seems desirable to set down a few considerations respecting the manufacture of beet sugar in order to prevent the spread of certain dangerous misapprehensions. These misapprehensions are worldwide. They exist in this country as well as in America, and upon them are founded many conclusions that will lead to a good deal of industrial loss unless they are checked.

Let it be understood that the beet industry is not in an experimental stage. As with all other crops, some climates and some soils are more suited to beet than others, but the business of the industry may be stated quite simply.

The industry is both agricultural and manufacturing. The manufacturer's side requires the erection of an extensive and rather intricate plant. For this, capital has to be found, and there are some conditions in which more capital will be required for manufacturing, erecting and running the plant than for planting, cultivating and harvesting the crop.

The conditions of the whole industry are so advanced, however, and the price of the finished product is sufficiently fixed as to make it quite practicable to decide how large or how small a manufacturing plant can be run at a profit. The equipment is of such a character that a small plant cannot be run profitably. This means, therefore, that a minimum capital expenditure is essential to the profitable running of any plant anywhere. I am not going to say that this minimum is. It varies slightly in different countries and my present object is only to induce your readers to look before they leap. Practical information is easily obtainable in more practical form than can be given to it in a newspaper article.

We will assume, then, that the establishment of a plant that can be run profitably in competitive circumstances costs half a million dollars. The cost of running has to be added to that first cost; and inasmuch as a plant cannot be run evenly all the year round there will come times when the labor problem must be considered.

Above all, the factory must be fed with raw material. It is obvious that the amount of raw material, that is to say, beets, must bear a strict proportion to the size of the factory. All parts of the plant must be employed, or the capital sunk in it becomes unremunerative.

And here comes in one of the most delicate parts of the whole procedure. The beets must be delivered to the factory not only in certain quantities, but in an unbroken condition. Beets "bleed" badly. This essential consideration involves the utmost care in transit, and practically dictates the growth of the beet within convenient distance of the factory. Besides being carried carefully, the raw beets must be carried cheaply, or the cost of the project goes up. So that the crop must be grown near the factory.

What does all this mean? If I use an extra illustration, let it not be misunderstood. The ideal and unattainable conditions under which beet sugar could be produced would be to have a million dollar factory surrounded closely by, say, fifty thousand acres of beet, and the whole situated near a railway for the despatch of the sugar to the customers. The farther you get from the ideal conditions in any one particular the harder it is to make beet sugar production pay. The reason why attempts have failed in this country is that a sufficient supply of raw material has not been forthcoming. British farmers are not an expert-mentaling body of men, and they do not take kindly to new crops. Co-operation among them is rudimentary. The factory has been built, but though one man may take the horse to the water, twenty cannot make him drink.

In the foregoing summary you have the chief ruling conditions of the beet sugar industry and without fulfilling them no enterprise can succeed.

Of course there is protection, on the plea of the industry being an infant. With sufficient protection you could make a single acre of sugar beet yield a profit. But this is another question in which I need not go.—W. E. Downing, special correspondent of Montreal Journal of Commerce.

NEW PRESIDENT OF BANKERS' ASS'N

George Burn, General Manager of Bank of Ottawa, next in line for office.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—Mr. George Burn, the general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, is to be the next president of the Canadian Bankers' Association. Heretofore the office has been held either in Montreal or Toronto. The late Sir Edward Clouston, of this city, and the late D. R. Widge, of Toronto, are the two immediate predecessors.

Mr. Burn, who was born in Scotland, has been in the banking business nearly all his life, having joined the staff of the Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto in 1886, when he was only nineteen years of age, afterwards becoming accountant of the Exchange Bank in this city. Both the institutions mentioned are no longer in existence.

Mr. Burn himself is the controlling influence in one of the liveliest and most progressive institutions of its kind in Canada. He became general manager of the Bank of Ottawa in January, 1890, and has consequently rounded out nearly thirty-five years in that capacity.

But Mr. Burn is the senior vice-president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and it is consequently only fitting that he should advance to the presidency.

A man of artistic tastes, Mr. Burn has always taken an interest in matters musical and dramatic. He was president of the Ottawa Schubert Club and a member of the Earl Grey Theatrical Competition Committee.

Mr. Burn is also a member of the Royal Canadian Bank of Montreal, Mitchell, St. John for Glasgow, Leith, Dec. 20.—Sld stmr Rapidan, Anderson, Philadelphia.

London, Dec. 22.—Sld stmr Crown Point, Dunstan, Philadelphia.

Pasnet, Dec. 22.—Passed stmr Manchester Mariner, Cabot, Philadelphia for Manchester.

Build Up Your Credit

Over 90 per cent. of business is transacted through the medium of credit.

If the time comes when your business career depends on obtaining credit, you will find that ability to save money inspires the greatest confidence. The moment you begin to save, you start the building of your credit.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$5,000,000
 Surplus \$11,000,000
 Total Resources \$26,000,000

ST. JOHN BRANCHES
 Main Office, 119 Prince William
 23 Charlotte St.; 363 Main St.;
 Haymarket Square, Cor. Mill and
 Paradise Rows; Fairville; 109 Uni-
 versity St.

STEAMSHIPS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
 Twin-Screw Mail Steamers
 ST. JOHN (N.B.) and
 HALIFAX (N.S.)
 20th Dec

Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.
 Special Facilities for Tourists.
 Next sailing from St. John
 S. S. Caraque
 Jan. 3rd, 1915.

WM. THOMSON & CO.
 Agents, St. John, N. B.

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:—

One "Inclined" Type 50 H. P.
 One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P.
 One Locomotive Type 20 H. P.
 Two Vertical Type 20 H. P.

Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.
 BOILER MAKERS
 NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

CHOICE Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats

All kinds of Mill Feeds
 At lowest possible prices.

A. C. SMITH & CO.,
 9 Union Street, West St. John.
 Telephone West 7-11 and West 8-1

PRINTING

We are here to do your printing.
 We have a large assortment of type ready to serve you.

THE STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO.,

ACCIDENT and SICKNESS, NEWEST FORMS.
 GUARANTEE BONDS. RATES MODERATE.

CHAS. A. MACDONALD,
 Solicitor, 49 Canterbury St., Phone Main 1536

Queen Insurance Company. Agents Wanted.

C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS 74 Prince William St.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B.

PUGSLEY BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET
 Lumber and General Brokers
 SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS,
 SPRUCE PILING AND CREOSOTED PILING.

Build Up Your Credit

Over 90 per cent. of business is transacted through the medium of credit.

If the time comes when your business career depends on obtaining credit, you will find that ability to save money inspires the greatest confidence. The moment you begin to save, you start the building of your credit.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$5,000,000
 Surplus \$11,000,000
 Total Resources \$26,000,000

ST. JOHN BRANCHES
 Main Office, 119 Prince William
 23 Charlotte St.; 363 Main St.;
 Haymarket Square, Cor. Mill and
 Paradise Rows; Fairville; 109 Uni-
 versity St.

STEAMSHIPS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
 Twin-Screw Mail Steamers
 ST. JOHN (N.B.) and
 HALIFAX (N.S.)
 20th Dec

Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.
 Special Facilities for Tourists.
 Next sailing from St. John
 S. S. Caraque
 Jan. 3rd, 1915.

WM. THOMSON & CO.
 Agents, St. John, N. B.

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:—

One "Inclined" Type 50 H. P.
 One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P.
 One Locomotive Type 20 H. P.
 Two Vertical Type 20 H. P.

Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.
 BOILER MAKERS
 NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

CHOICE Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats

All kinds of Mill Feeds
 At lowest possible prices.

A. C. SMITH & CO.,
 9 Union Street, West St. John.
 Telephone West 7-11 and West 8-1

PRINTING

We are here to do your printing.
 We have a large assortment of type ready to serve you.

THE STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO.,

ACCIDENT and SICKNESS, NEWEST FORMS.
 GUARANTEE BONDS. RATES MODERATE.

CHAS. A. MACDONALD,
 Solicitor, 49 Canterbury St., Phone Main 1536

Queen Insurance Company. Agents Wanted.

C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS 74 Prince William St.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B.

PUGSLEY BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET
 Lumber and General Brokers
 SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS,
 SPRUCE PILING AND CREOSOTED PILING.

STEAMSHIPS.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LINE REDUCED FARES.

Schedule in Effect November 26.
 St. John to Boston \$5.00
 St. John to Portland 4.50
 Leaves St. John Thursdays at nine a. m., for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning leaves Central Wharf Boston, nine a. m. Mondays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

Maine Steamship Line
 Reduced fare to New York
\$3.00 OCTOBER 1st. TO APRIL 30th

Passenger Steamship, North Land leaves Portland for New York at 6:00 P. M. November 24 and 26. December 2, 12, 17, 22, 26 and 31. Freight service three times a week.

City Ticket Office, 47 King Street
 L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. and P. A.
 A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.
 C. B. KINGSTON, Com. Agt., Eastport, Me.

ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

South African Service,
 S. S. "KADUNA," sailing from St. John about December 30th for Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay. Cold storage accommodation on each vessel. Accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For freight and passenger rates and full particulars, apply to

J. T. KNIGHT & CO., Agents,
 St. John, N. B.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW-ST. JOHN SERVICE.

From Glasgow	From St. John
Dec. 12 S.S. "Torr Head"	Dec. 31
Dec. 31 S.S. "Cabotia"	Jan. 15
Jan. 11 S.S. "Parthenia"	Jan. 28

(Subject to change).
 Freight Rates on application.

The Robert Reford Co., Ltd.
 AGENTS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester	From St. John
Nov. 14 Man. Citizen	Dec. 11
Nov. 21 Man. Miller	Dec. 17
Nov. 28 Man. Corporation	Dec. 25
Dec. 5 Man. Merchant	Dec. 21
Dec. 12 Man. Spenser	Jan. 8
Dec. 19 Man. Exchange	Jan. 4
Dec. 26 Man. Shipper	Jan. 22

*Steamers return to Manchester via Philadelphia.

WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.
 Agents, St. John, N. B.

FURNESS LINE

From London	From St. John
Dec. 15 Graciana	Jan. 5
Dec. 20 Start Point	Jan. 12
Jan. 8 Sagamore	Jan. 24

WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.
 Agents, St. John, N. B.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED).

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:—
 Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7:30 a.m., for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.
 Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.
 This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the Steamer.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
 DIRECT ROUTE MARITIME PROVINCES TO MONTREAL

'THE CANADIAN'
 Montreal to Chicago.

THE
'Imperial Limited'
 Famous Transcontinental Express.

Unexcelled Dining Car Service.

W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R.,
 St. John, N. B.

EXCURSION FARES

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

First class one way fare
 Going Dec. 24 and 25. Returning Dec. 26.

Going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1st. Returning Jan. 2, 1915.

First class one way fare and one-third
 Going Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25th. Returning Jan. 4, 1915.

Going Dec. 30, 31, Jan. 1st. Returning Jan. 4, 1915.

GEO. CARVILL,
 City Ticket Agent, 3 King Street.

TELS. LIAM HOTEL. Harbor, opposite Dock... HOTEL. Street, Leading Hotel... DUFFERIN. HN, N. B. ... PATTERSON. South Market Wharf...



TO a burglar the name Yale on a front door means "nothing doing." To the householder it means that comfortable sense of security which comes from the knowledge that a Yale lock is burglar-proof.

Let us show you our assortment of Yale Locks. You can choose the particular lock that will meet your requirements. W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. Market Square and King Street

MURRAY AND GREGORY LTD. St. John, N.B. PLATE GLASS AND MIRRORS. FOR BATH ROOMS, HALLS AND STAIR WINDOWS. ART GLASS. Costs less than Blinds and Curtains—Will last longer and enriches any home

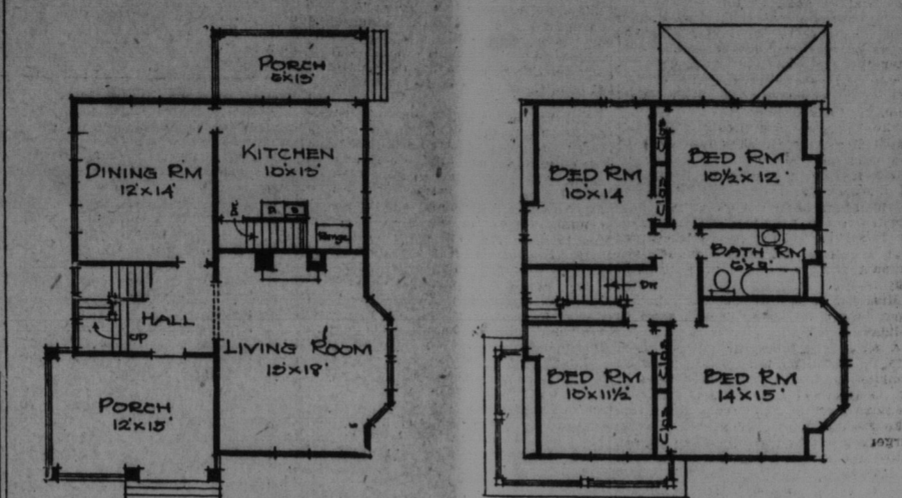
HOUSES FOR SALE. 3 New Self-contained Houses on Seely St. Electricity, Gas, Hot water, Lawn. 2 Houses on Demonts St. 8 rooms, Cement Basement. Terms monthly payments. The Fenton Land and Building Co. Robinson Building - Market Sq.

Douglas Avenue Properties for Sale. \$1,500 cash will give you the Deed of one of our Douglas Ave. houses and the building lot on which it stands. The balance of the purchase price may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent—repayable in easy instalments.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS. London, Dec. 26.—The following are the results of the English Christmas Day soccer games: First Division. Aston Villa, 1; Bolton, 7. Bradford City, 0; Everton, 1. Liverpool, 1; Manchester U., 1. Manchester City, 2; Chelsea, 1. Notts County, 5; Middlesboro, 1. Oldham, 5; Bradford, 2. Sheffield U., 1; Blackburn, 2. Sunderland, 2; Newcastle, 4. Tottenham, 6; Sheffield Wednesday, 1. West Bromwich, 3; Burnley, 0.

GRAPES. 1,000 kegs Made in California. L. GOODWIN. PATTERSON. South Market Wharf...

A Picturesque Suburban Home



Study these plans and read the announcements of business houses appearing on this page. Then act. Gossip Of Sporting World. UPPER CANADA HOCKEY. PRINCIPAL SPORTING RECORDS OF YEAR 1914.

Champion Boxers. The year 1914 has been a remarkable one for boxing and had it not been for their European war starting last August it would have been the greatest year the sport has ever known. In years gone by the sport was confined mostly to Great Britain, America and Australia, but within the past five years boxing has taken such a hold in France and some other European countries, with 1914 as the banner year of all, that the outlook for the future was most promising; indeed, it is most promising.

Weight Lifting. Pat Donovan of San Francisco, hoisted the 56-pound weight 16 feet 11.4 inches, which beats Cornelius Walsh's record of 15 feet 9.12 inches. Kiviat of New York, also James E. Meredith of Philadelphia, have proven themselves wonderful runners from 300 to 1,000 yards. Alvah T. Meyers is another great runner, doing 390 yards in 22.15 seconds. Hannes Kolehmainen the great Finn, ran some remarkable races and covered eleven miles 751 yards for the hour. Pat Ryan of New York set a new hammer throw of 225 feet 11 inches for the 12-pound missile, and also for the 56-pound weight. Homer Baker of New York ran 660 yards in 1:20.45, a new record. Joe Loomis of Chicago ran the 120-yard dash in 11.45 seconds, while Harry Goeltz, also of Chicago, did the 100-yard high hurdles in 13 seconds. W. E. Apperly, the great English sprinter, turned professional and defeated Jack Donaldson of South Africa for the world's title, winning the 100-yard dash in 9.43 seconds.

Aviation Records. Speed trials by M. Prevost at Rheims, France: Ten kilos (6 miles 376 yards)—2 minutes 56.35 seconds. Twenty kilos (12 miles 752 yards)—6 minutes 54.15 seconds. Thirty kilos (18 miles 1,128 yards)—8 minutes 32.15 seconds. Forty kilos (24 miles 1,504 yards)—11 minutes 59.15 seconds. Fifty kilos (31 miles 1,237 yards)—14 minutes 48.15 seconds. One hundred kilos (62 miles 244 yards)—29 minutes 46 seconds. Two hundred kilos (124 miles 488 yards)—59 minutes 45.35 seconds. Aeroplane—Speed Trials. With nine passengers, 5,290 feet—M. Garaix, Chartres, France, March 31, 1914. P. Verrier flew 34 miles, Hendon to Farnboro, Eng., in 19 minutes; speed 107.36 miles per hour.

Pat Donovan of San Francisco, hoisted the 56-pound weight 16 feet 11.4 inches, which beats Cornelius Walsh's record of 15 feet 9.12 inches. Kiviat of New York, also James E. Meredith of Philadelphia, have proven themselves wonderful runners from 300 to 1,000 yards. Alvah T. Meyers is another great runner, doing 390 yards in 22.15 seconds. Hannes Kolehmainen the great Finn, ran some remarkable races and covered eleven miles 751 yards for the hour. Pat Ryan of New York set a new hammer throw of 225 feet 11 inches for the 12-pound missile, and also for the 56-pound weight. Homer Baker of New York ran 660 yards in 1:20.45, a new record. Joe Loomis of Chicago ran the 120-yard dash in 11.45 seconds, while Harry Goeltz, also of Chicago, did the 100-yard high hurdles in 13 seconds. W. E. Apperly, the great English sprinter, turned professional and defeated Jack Donaldson of South Africa for the world's title, winning the 100-yard dash in 9.43 seconds.

3 in 1 Sign Reads Three Ways. Leave Your Orders at H. L. & J. T. McGOWAN, LTD. House and Sign Painters. Phone 697 137 PRINCESS STREET

H. B. WHITENECT GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. I have lots for sale in different parts of the city at a very low price and will sell you a lot to build on or I will supply you with plans and specifications, give you a price and build you a house cheaper than you can get anyone else to do it. I also do all kinds of repair work. For any information call at my office. 26 Delhi Street Or Phone M 1938

EVERYTHING IN WOOD AND WOODWORK FOR HOME BUILDING. Rough Lumber, Lath, Etc. Get quotations and full information from THE CHRISTIE WOODWORKING COMPANY LIMITED 99 ERIN STREET

STRUCTURAL STEEL And Builders' Castings. Including Cast Iron Columns, Coal Doors, Sash Weights, and all other castings for building construction. We carry a large stock of Steel Plates, Beams, Angles, Tees, Channels, Rivets, Bolts, etc., also Old Rails. HEAVY REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. Estimates furnished promptly. Call, Phone or Write: JAMES FLEMING - PHEONIX FOUNDRY

Made In Canada National Quality Sunbeam Mazola Lamps. In dozen lots only 10, 15, 25, 40 watt35c. each 60 watt45c. each 100 watt50c. each Larger Sizes in Stock. HIRAM WEBB & SON, 91 Germain Street. Phone M. 2579-11 Residence M. 1595-11

CONCERNING HOMESICKNESS. A note in a recent issue of the English Lancet describes homesickness as a specific disease of mental origin, with physical symptoms, which is liable to afflict recruits, especially young recruits. It is, of course, a kind of melancholia, but happily no cases seem to have been observed in our own new army. No doubt many cases may be noted among interned prisoners of war. Cases were observed during the American Civil War, and an American army surgeon has given a picture of the disease. "The symptoms produced by this aberration of mind," he writes, "are first great mental dejection, loss of appetite, indifference to external interests, and slight hectic fever. As the disease progresses it is attended by hysterical weeping, a dull pain in the head, throbbing of the temporal arteries, anxious expression of the face, watchfulness, and increased fever and wasting. Among young prisoners of war it is the worst complication to be encountered, as the writer can truthfully affirm." This sounds like a very bad form of homesickness indeed. The Italians, by the way, speak familiarly of homesickness as a regular disease of recruits.

Present to Pastor Rev. W. R. Robinson, pastor of Ludlow street Baptist church, was presented with a handsome brass umbrella by the members of the Young People's Society of the church. HOCKEY IN NEW YORK. New York, Dec. 27.—The St. Nicholas hockey team of New York defeated Toronto University 7 to 6, here last night in a game requiring two extra periods. BOSTON HOCKEY. Boston, Dec. 27.—The University of Ottawa hockey team easily defeated the Boston Athletic Association team last night by a score of 8 to 2. FLYNN KNOCKED DAVIS OUT. Buffalo, Dec. 27.—Fireman Jim Flynn knocked out Geo. Davis of Buffalo in the seventh round of a ten round bout here last night. Flynn weighed 186, Davis 185. Davis took the count of nine four times in the first round.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh southwest-ly to southerly winds, a few local snow flurries, but for the most part fair and moderately cold.
Washington, Dec. 27.—Forecast: Northern New England—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair. Winds—North Atlantic, moderate, west.
Toronto, Dec. 27.—A few light local snowfalls or flurries have occurred in all provinces, but the weather has been for the most part fair, and in Ontario and Quebec not so cold.

Around the City

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY-ELECTION

W. B. Tennant, Chairman.
Phone Main 484.
G. Earle Logan, Secretary.
Phone Main 1300.

For Shelter.
Four protectionists sought shelter in the police station Saturday night from the bitter cold.

Police Make Peace.
The police were called into Joseph Nichols' house on Lombard street Saturday night to quell a disturbance.

Found.
The police report finding on Saturday night two bars of iron on Dock street, a lady's veil on King square, and a man's fur-lined glove on Union street.

Horse Rescued.
About one o'clock yesterday morning the police found a horse and sleigh, owned by Charles Crawford, wandering about on Brussels street and placed the same in Mr. Crawford's stables on Germain street.

The St. John Protestant Orphan's Home.
The following additional subscriptions are acknowledged by the treasurer: James Myles, \$10; Mrs. L. H. Roberts, \$5; friend, \$50; Christmas service (united Presbyterians held in St. Andrew's church), \$30.35.

Small Blaze.
A small fire occurred in the house of Stephen Shaw, Station road, Fairville, on Saturday morning. It broke out in the wall, under the sink, in the kitchen, and although the fire department quickly responded to a call the blaze was easily extinguished without its aid. No great amount of damage was done.

Mr. Hazen Called Away.
On account of being called away by urgent business Hon. J. D. Hazen was unable to pay a visit to the St. John Conservative Club on Saturday evening as he had intended. A large number of the members of the club gathered at their rooms in the Market building in the expectation of meeting the Minister and they were much disappointed when it was announced that he had been unexpectedly called away.

Christmas Tree.
The Christmas tree exercises in connection with the Municipal Home were held Saturday afternoon. Large trees were loaded with presents and each inmate received a useful present. There was candy and fruit for the children. Many visitors from town were present and inspected the building. This was the first Christmas exercises held since the installation of the electric lights in the Home.

Founded Chinese Class.
During the closing exercises of the United Baptist Sunday school, Brussels street, yesterday, the superintendent, L. A. Belyea, on behalf of Walter H. Golding, presented to the Chinese department of the school a portrait of Mrs. John Golding, senior. This gift was highly appreciated not only by the teachers but by the Chinese boys. It may be mentioned that Mrs. Golding was, perhaps, one of the first to take an active interest in Chinese Sunday school work in the city, and was the means of organizing a Chinese choir. The portrait will be hung in the room where the Chinese class meets.

Christmas Cantata.
Special music was provided yesterday evening in Fairville Methodist church, the choir singing the cantata "The First Christmas." The regular routine of service was dispensed with, the rendering of the cantata, which consists of fifteen numbers, occupying the entire evening. There was a large congregation, notwithstanding the cold weather. The choruses were sung with fine effect, as were the solo parts, which were taken by Mrs. H. M. Stout, Miss Blanche McColgan and H. M. Stout. So well pleased were those who heard the music that it is likely "The First Christmas" will be repeated.

Christmas Service at Seaman's Mission.
About seven sailors were present at the Christmas service in the Seaman's Mission last evening. Special music was provided, the men of the sea joining heartily in the Christmas hymns. A short address was given by Rev. Mr. Champion of Zion Methodist church. Solos were given by Hew Walker. At the close of the meeting tickets were distributed for the annual Christmas treat to be given by the ladies' auxiliary on Wednesday evening. A large number of sailors are expected and active preparations have been going on, making the much prized comfort bags which are given to each sailor.

HON. DR. BAXTER ENDORSED BY ELECTORS OF SIMONDS PRINCIPLES WHICH MAKE FOR PEACE

Enthusiastic Political gathering Saturday, at Gardner's Creek—Attorney-General and other prominent Speakers.

One of the most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in the Parish of Simonds took place at Wallace's Hall, Gardner's Creek, on Saturday evening. The meeting was called in the interests of the Hon. John B. M. Baxter, Attorney-General, and the applause that greeted the remarks of Messrs. Baxter and Carson and gave them a great majority over their opponents.

Mr. Logan said that Coun. John O'Brien of Fairville, one of the leading Liberals of the county, had signed Hon. Mr. Baxter's nomination paper. Mr. O'Brien would probably remain a member of the Liberal party, but he believed Mr. Baxter was the proper representative for St. John County and consequently was giving him his support.
Coun. O'Brien was the next speaker. He said he desired merely to address a few remarks to the meeting, speaking from the practical standpoint of what served for the best interests of the people of St. John County as a whole. "I am a member of the Liberal party, but I support Hon. Mr. Baxter because it is my firm conviction that he is the best man we can send to Fredericton," said Mr. O'Brien. The interests of the people of St. John County would be well looked after by Hon. Mr. Baxter who was a man of great worth, irrespective of party affiliations, he felt the electors of this county would be justified in giving their support to the Attorney General, who was now in a position to do even more than ever before for the people of St. John. Hon. Mr. Baxter was a man who had a distinguished career in his chosen profession, as well as in the Common Council and Municipal Council and later in the Legislative Assembly at Fredericton. So long as he continued to work for the best interests of St. John County, he could count on his (Coun. O'Brien's) hearty support. In Coun. Thomas Carson, M.L.A., Mr. Baxter has a colleague whom the speaker highly esteemed and a man who also worked for the best interests of his parish in the Municipal Council.

Coun. O'Brien said he was particularly impressed with the efficiency of the organization of the club and congratulated Mr. Baxter on the work they were doing. He concluded by extending the members the greetings of the season.
Luther B. Smith, who contested Queensbury at the last Dominion election, was the last speaker of the evening and he paid a high tribute to the worth of Hon. Mr. Baxter. He pointed out the absurdity of any opposition to Mr. Baxter's nomination. Mr. Smith spoke in a humorous manner of some of the leaders in the opposition ranks. There were familiar faces at the gathering of friends of the opposition and many of those distinguished politicians had been connected with some of the most pernicious transactions in the history of the province of New Brunswick, including the Central Railway and the scandal in connection with the Intercolonial Railway tickets. There did not seem much danger that the people of New Brunswick, who since 1908 had been given an opportunity to elect their representatives to the Legislature, would be misled by the disorganized methods that prevailed under the old regime and which many of the men supporting the old government took upon themselves to impose upon the people of the province. New Brunswick had advanced in a most satisfactory manner under this administration and a great development would undoubtedly come under the same honest and systematic conduct of public affairs.

Mr. Mawhinney moved a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening and it was extended by the chairman, Mr. Moore.

Coun. O'Brien responded expressing his appreciation of the reception given that night. If they were sincere in their statement that the war was the cause of their withdrawal of opposition against Hon. Mr. Baxter it would be well to observe what action the party supporters of Carleton County would take in the by-election in that county.
Thomas Carson, M.L.A., the colleague of the Attorney General, was an earnest and faithful representative

ed down. The corps has six officers and 185 men. The officers believe they have the finest corps organized in Canada. The men are being drilled daily, and are getting in fine shape.
Owing to the large number of men away on leave the 26th Overseas Battalion did not hold a church parade yesterday. Most of the men on leave are expected back today, and the usual routine of work will be resumed.
Scows Adrift.
Last night about 8.30 two lumber scows broke adrift from the steamship Scottish Monarch lying at Sand Point and drifted up the harbor. They were secured at the head of the harbor by Boatman Doherty without any real damage being done.
Thursday Night's Big Event.
The seating plan for the New Year's Eve theatricals in Imperial Theatre is on view at the stores in the theatre building. The public sale of tickets is going on at Nelson's, King street and the Imperial. Box reservations have been made by Col. J. L. McAvity of the 26th Overseas Regiment, Mayor Frank the Hon. J. D. Hazen and others. Aside from the meritorious entertainment—the British military drama "Ours"—it will be a gala welcoming of what everybody expects will be our Emperor's greatest year. The High School Alumnus are to be commended for their effort in aid of the Belgium and Red Cross Funds.

HOW SOLDIERS SPENT SUNDAY

Army Service Corps paraded to Ludlow Street Baptist Church—Dr. Raymond conducted service on Island.

Yesterday the members of the Army Service Corps on duty on the West Side paraded to the Ludlow street Baptist church where a special sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. W. R. Robinson. The ladies of the church have invited the members of the corps to an entertainment to be given in the church hall on Tuesday evening.
Rev. Dr. Raymond, chaplain of the 3rd Regiment, who went to Partridge Island Sunday morning to conduct divine service for the artillery men stationed there, had a rather trying experience. The motor boat on which he went down to the island got aground and the Archdeacon had to make the trip to the mainland in a rowboat.
The provisional schools for artillery officers which have been closed for Christmas will be re-opened this evening. One school is conducted at the armory and the other on Partridge Island.

The Army Service Corps has recruited its full complement and a large number of volunteers had to be turned down. The officers believe they have the finest corps organized in Canada. The men are being drilled daily, and are getting in fine shape.
Owing to the large number of men away on leave the 26th Overseas Battalion did not hold a church parade yesterday. Most of the men on leave are expected back today, and the usual routine of work will be resumed.
Scows Adrift.
Last night about 8.30 two lumber scows broke adrift from the steamship Scottish Monarch lying at Sand Point and drifted up the harbor. They were secured at the head of the harbor by Boatman Doherty without any real damage being done.
Thursday Night's Big Event.
The seating plan for the New Year's Eve theatricals in Imperial Theatre is on view at the stores in the theatre building. The public sale of tickets is going on at Nelson's, King street and the Imperial. Box reservations have been made by Col. J. L. McAvity of the 26th Overseas Regiment, Mayor Frank the Hon. J. D. Hazen and others. Aside from the meritorious entertainment—the British military drama "Ours"—it will be a gala welcoming of what everybody expects will be our Emperor's greatest year. The High School Alumnus are to be commended for their effort in aid of the Belgium and Red Cross Funds.

DR. W. C. KIERSTEAD DEPRECATES SPIRIT VENGEANCE, AND EXPRESSES FAITH IN TRIUMPH OF HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

We will conquer in this war but let us not allow ourselves to be conquered by the spirit of hate and revenge for only adhering to the principles of Christianity can we hope to arrive at conditions which will assure permanent peace, was the message delivered by Dr. W. C. Kierstead to a large congregation in the Germain street Baptist church last evening. The preacher dwelt upon the causes of the present war, and saved an eloquent exposition of the principles upon which ultimate peace might be established.
Deeper than the antagonisms of race, deeper than the passions which weak vengeance upon women and children, he said, in an age of caste, when the common people counted for nothing, Christ had preached human brotherhood as a human equality. Against the haughtiness, the harshness, the ruthless rule of force, the oppression of the masses which characterized the Roman civilization, Christ had placed the principle of service, the exercise of love, the doctrine of human brotherhood, as the only principles upon which humanity could build to the glory of God and the happiness of mankind.

The speaker said that the war in Europe was at least demonstrating the practical equality of men. In valor, in efficiency, in self-devotion and contempt for death, there was little to choose between the English, French, Russians, Germans, the yellow races from Asia, or the black races from Africa. Wounded soldiers on the battle field helped enemies in worse plight than themselves and showed that even the hatred and passions evoked by war fell away before the recognition of human brotherhood.

Let us not nourish hatred or a desire for revenge, said the preacher. Let us not allow ourselves to be seized by that spirit which says that because the enemy has committed atrocities, destroyed towns and priceless objects of art, and brutally treated non-combatants and women and children, we must also lay their cities waste, destroy their objects of art and wreak vengeance upon women and children. We should try to keep an open mind and not allow prejudice and passion to effect our attitude to stories of atrocities committed by the enemy. Whole people responsible for the acts committed by individuals. We should ask for a fair investigation and seek to have the guilty punished, but we should not be vindictive and want to punish the innocent for the crimes of the guilty ones.

War used the people of a nation in a union of antagonism against the enemy, and such principles the importance and rights of the individual were often lost sight of. In Past times, under the old tribal system, an injury to one member of a tribe was taken upon by the whole tribe of the offender. Evil was requited with evil. At times war might be necessary when it was a question of fighting for ideals and principles upon which our liberties depend, but we could not be Christians if we nursed a spirit of hatred and revenge to all the people of a nation against whom we might be at war. Christianity taught the essential brotherhood of all men and the worth of the individual, and nothing was surer than that peace could be realized only by the cultivation of the spirit of Christianity and the incorporation of its principles into our industrial, social and international relations.
The speaker expressed the hope that this war would impress upon the minds of the people of the world the awfulness and horror and barbarism of war to such an extent that permanent peace might be assured in the future and the truth of Christ's teaching that the principle of service, the exercise of love, would finally overthrow the rule of force, be demonstrated the world over.

Cold Weather.
Perhaps these cold days remind you that you can't get through the season without warmer clothes. F. A. Dykeman & Co. will help you out if you have come to that conclusion. They are offering a lot of very fine, heavy weight and warm clothes at immense reductions. For instance, pure wool, heavy weight blanket cloths can be had in the 56 inch width for 75 cents, and some heavy weight tweeds worth \$2.25 are on sale at \$1.45. Heavy curl cloths in black and brown at \$1.45. Heavy surges at 75 cents. They have a few very comfortable warm ready-to-wear coats which they have just reduced in price.

SIMONDS NO. 3.
The local government supporters of Simonds No. 3 will meet at Mayall's tonight at 8 p. m. G. Fred Stephenson, Chairman.

A. Company 62nd Fusiliers.
Local training and home defence. Lectures, drills and route marches two evenings a week. All those wishing to join this company, apply to Frank R. Fairweather, 12 Canterbury street.

Imperial's Winter Show.
The picture pictures of the opening of the C. P. R. docks at West St. John a short time ago, which was a most enthusiastic occasion, should prove a great attraction to the thousands who were caught by the camera on that blustery day. So will the pictures of the 26th Regiment, as the boys proceeded along Germain and down King streets. The vandeville a splendid chatty act, there will be Hearst-Sellig's Weekly, a two-reel Lubin and the opening number of the great string of railway adventures "The Hazards of Heins."

WILL HOLD A RALLY.
There will be a grand rally of Hon. Mr. Baxter's friends and supporters in Beaconsfield at the Local Government Committee rooms, 19 Dufferin Row, on Tuesday evening. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Mr. Baxter, Hon. John E. Wilson, C. B. Lockhart, M. L. A., and others.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

Gifts for the Athletic Lad
Good, healthy exercise is the making of the boy or girl of any age, and presents that make for strong, robust bodies are both practical and sensible.
Here are a few suggestions, but call at our Sporting Department and let us help you make selections:
Dumb Bells, 30 to 80 cents the pair.
Indian Clubs, 50 cents to \$1.35 the pair.
Punching Bags, \$1.95 to \$9.00 each.
Punching Bags, with Platforms, \$11.50 each.
Boxing Gloves, \$2.15, \$2.70, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.80, \$5.60, and \$6.50 the pair.
Exercisers, light, \$2.00; heavy, \$2.50 each.

The Slater Shoe Shop Is Going Out of Existence
In keeping with the new policy of the Slater Shoe Co. they are closing up all their retail stores and rather than remove the stock to the Montreal warehouse a Gigantic Clearing-Out Sale will begin on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.
15,000 dollars worth of high class footwear at less price than the cost of manufacture.
Be On Hand Early
The Slater Shoe Store Will be closed all day Monday Dec. 28 Getting in shape for the Big Sale

SAFE -- SANITARY -- SERVICE
The importance of having proper Metal Ash Barrels to hold ashes is very evident.
The recent fires and loss of life have fully demonstrated the great need of care in handling Hot Ashes.
Galvanized Ash Barrels Our Price is \$2.50 Each
Lots of Six or more \$2.25 each. We will number or initial them if desired without extra charge.
Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Men's Fashionable Overcoats
These are overcoats that any man will feel proud to wear. M.R.A. recognized good quality in cloths and workmanship and with all the tailoring touches peculiar to the better class garments.
Overcoats in convertible and shawl collar styles, also regular overcoats with velvet or self collars.
Come in any time and try on as many as you wish.
\$10.00 to \$30.00
Clothing Department.

LADIES' COAT SWEATERS
In Plain White, Grey, Cardinal, Tan, Green, Some Collarless, Others With High Collar.
PLAIN WHITE Each \$2.75
PLAIN GREY Each \$3.75
PLAIN TAN OR GREEN Each \$4.50
COSTUME SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.
Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited