

# Austria Asks Peace

## The St. John Standard

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FAIR AND COOL

PRICE TWO CENTS

### WHAT COMMISSIONER FRIEL SAYS OF THE CONDUCT OF HON. WILLIAM CURRIE:

"I have to report that the Continental Lumber Company, through a dishonest scaler, defrauded the province of a substantial sum for stumpage for the season of 1916-17, and that Honorable Mr. Currie, a member of the House of Assembly, knew what was going on and his action, or rather, want of action in the premises, is to be regretted."—Extract from Commissioner Friel's report on the Currie case.

### THE CHEQUE WITH WHICH HON. WILLIAM CURRIE PAID THE FRAUDULENT STUMPAGE BILL



"Mr. Currie did not enquire whether the bill was right or wrong. He could not help knowing that the bill was fraudulent and their cut that year was greatly in excess of what they were billed with. Mr. Currie does not say that he did not know. He says that it was not his business. It surely was his business. He was elected to look after the interests of the province."—Extract from Commissioner Friel's report on the Currie case.

### COMMISSIONER FRIEL FINDS THAT CURRIE'S COMPANY DEFRAUDED THE PROVINCE WITH CURRIE'S KNOWLEDGE AND THAT SPEAKER OF LEGISLATURE MADE NO EFFORT TO STOP IT

The "It Was Not My Job" Defence of Accused Man Completely Shattered in Able Judgment—Although Testimony of Murchie Was Not Credited By Commissioner Plenty of Evidence Was Found To Establish Wrongdoing and With Currie's Knowledge.

Exhaustive Decision That Thoroughly Covers Every Phase of Enquiry Into Charge of Evading Payment of Stumpage By Continental Lumber Company, of Which Hon. William Currie Is Manager—The End of An Interesting Case Which Attracted Much Attention Throughout the Province.

Commissioner James Friel's report on the investigation conducted by him into charges preferred against Hon. William Currie, Speaker of the New Brunswick Legislature, was forwarded to the Provincial Government a few days ago and considered by them at their meeting in Fredericton this week.

The Commissioner finds that while the evidence of Archibald Murchie, the dishonest lumber scaler, is not to be believed, there is evidence to establish that the Continental Lumber Company, of which Mr. Currie is manager, paid stumpage upon a smaller amount of lumber than they cut in 1916-17 and therefore the province was defrauded. He also finds that Mr. Currie knew that this fraud was being perpetrated, yet made no attempt to stop it. This action, or lack of action, the Commissioner says is to be regretted.

The charges which formed the subject of the investigation were laid in the House of Assembly by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter during the last session. They were based upon an affidavit of Archibald Murchie. Mr. James R. Friel, K. C., of Moncton, was appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate them and sessions were held during the summer at Campbellton, Fredericton and Moncton.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter appeared in person in support of the charges, while Arthur T. LeBlanc, Mr. Currie's colleague in the representation of Westchester county, appeared for the defence. Mr. A. S. Copp, M. P., acted for the government of the province.

The full text of Commissioner Friel's report is as follows: (Continued on Page Three)

#### GUCHKOFF SLAIN

London, October 4.—Alexander J. Guchkoff, former Russian minister of war, and leader of the Octoberist Party, has been murdered by robbers. This information was received today by the Central News in a despatch from Amsterdam quoting Moscow advices.

#### GREEKS TAKE CITY

Athens, Oct. 4.—Greek troops this morning occupied Seres on the evacuation by the Bulgarians. The population had been reduced from 25,000 to 5,000. The Bulgarians, in violation of their agreement, removed all grain and cattle.

### FIFTY DROWNED OFF N. S. COAST

American Steamer Herman Frasch Sunk in Collision With Steamer George C. Henry—118 Lost on U. S. Naval Patrol Boat Tampa.

The American steamer Herman Frasch, a cargo carrier of 2,381 tons and manned by a United States navy crew and in the overseas supply service, has been sunk in collision at sea with a loss of over fifty of her crew.

The vessel collided at night with the American tank steamer George C. Henry, about 150 miles southeast of the Nova Scotia coast and went down in seven minutes. She carried a crew of about nineteen officers and seventy-six men and survivors reported number only forty-one.

The Henry, with a hole stove in her bow above the waterline, picked up the survivors and stood by all night hunting for others. When daylight came she abandoned the search and resumed her voyage.

There were few details in a brief despatch upon which the United States navy department yesterday based an announcement of the disaster and the date was not given.

Total of 118 Lost. No Survivors.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Loss of the naval patrol boat Tampa, formerly the coast guard cutter Miami, with all on board—118 men—is announced by the Navy Department. The vessel was sunk on the night of September 26th in the British Channel, off the coast of England, and Vice-Admiral Sims' report indicated that she was torpedoed while escorting a convoy.

Greatest Naval Loss.

Through the sinking of the Tampa the navy suffered its greatest single blow of the war. Ten officers and 108 enlisted men, most of them taken over from the coast guard service when the Tampa was sent to the war zone, many months ago, were aboard and in addition it was reported that one British army officer and five civilian employees were on the vessel.

The vessels of the convoy, which it appears the Tampa had steamed ahead of, made a thorough search in the vicinity after they felt the shock of the explosion, but failed to find a single survivor. Two bodies in naval uniform were picked up, but they had not been identified up to the time Admiral Sims' latest despatches were filed.

Incomplete List Cabled.

Captain Charles Satterlee, formerly of the Coast Guard Service, was the commander of the Tampa. His name and those of six other officers and 99 men have been cabled to the navy department by Admiral Sims as included among those missing from the Tampa. About twenty were from New England.

### HUNDRED DEAD IN EXPLOSION!

Fearful Disaster in Great Shell Plant at Morgan, N. J., Where 6,000 Employees Employed.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 4.—The great shell loading plant of T. A. Gillette at Morgan, N. J., one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States, is in flames following a series of terrific explosions. About six thousand persons, many of them women, are employed in the works, which covers several thousand acres. Doctors who have returned from Morgan with patients express the belief that at least 100 persons have been killed. Many injured are being brought here.

### MOURNED AS DEAD BUT HOME AGAIN

Albert V. Haley Back in Chatham—Had Been on Little Vacation in Germany—Lost Leg at Hill 70.

Special to The Standard. Chatham, Oct. 4.—Albert V. Haley, several months ago reported wounded, then dead, and finally prisoner of war, has returned home from eight months' confinement as German prisoner of war.

He is the first Chatham man to return from a German prison. He had been severely wounded at Hill 70 by which he lost the left leg from the knee. This is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Haley to return wounded, another brother, John having returned a year ago to a day from France. A sister is a nurse in the United States army.

### COL. CHAS. CAMERON KILLED IN ACTION

Halifax, Oct. 4.—Official word has reached Halifax that Col. Charles Stewart, officer commanding the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, was killed in action Sept. 28. Col. Stewart was a son of the late Col. C. J. Stewart, a well known resident of Halifax. Mrs. W. B. A. Ritchie of this city is a sister. Her husband and father died within the past year.

Charlottetown, Oct. 4.—Rev. W. M. Rochester, attending the Presbyterian synod here, received word that his son, Lieut. Harvey Rochester, had died of wounds in France. Serjt. Major Ernest Rochester, another son, was killed at Passchendaele. Another son, Herbert, is suffering from injuries sustained at an aviation camp.

Marysville, Oct. 4.—Private H. Wallace Cameron of Marysville has been killed in action. He was a son of John S. Cameron.

### ATTACK SOON ON CONSTANTINOPLE

Saloniki, Oct. 4.—"We will soon direct our blow at Constantinople and the vanquished Turk will be thrown once and for all into Asia," declared General Franchet D'Esperey, the Allied commander-in-chief on the Macedonian front, in replying to a demonstration today.

The Allied commander said that the beginning now made would be continued. The carrying out of the clauses of the armistice between Bulgaria and the Allies began Wednesday.

Premier Venizelos said that the victory just completed by military convention and by which Bulgaria recognized complete defeat, would exercise great influence on the issues of the world war.

### PORTUGAL SHELLED

Lisbon, Oct. 4.—Two enemy submarines today shelled the port of Oeiras, eighteen miles south of Lisbon. The shore guns immediately replied, whereupon the submarines fled.

### VIENNA DESIRES A PEACE CONFERENCE

Austria-Hungary Requests Holland To Invite the Belligerents To Take Part in Peace Negotiations—Conference at Vienna.

German Government Now Sees the Future in Such a Light That It Realizes the Necessity For Peace.

Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—Austria-Hungary has requested Holland to invite the belligerents to take part in peace negotiations, says the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt. The correspondent adds that Holland already has sent out the invitations.

A delegation of Hungarian statesmen, headed by Premier Wekerle, has arrived at Vienna in connection with a new peace move, according to the Cologne Gazette. The other members of the Wekerle party were Count Stephen Tisza and Count Julius and Rassy, former premiers of Hungary, and Count Albert Appony, the Hungarian minister of instruction.

A new and decisive step will be taken on the initiative of Baron Burian, the Hungarian foreign minister, the newspaper said.

Regarding the negotiations at Vienna, Premier Wekerle said to the representative of a Hungarian newspaper: "This much I can tell you—we are again laboring untiringly in the interests of peace, and we are already negotiating."

(Continued on page 2)

### CANADIANS SUFFER SEVERELY IN FIERCE CAMBRAI BATTLE

Despite Most Superhuman Efforts of Canadians and English Germans Still Hold City—Haig Makes Good Progress Elsewhere.

By Arthur S. Draper. (Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune, and the St. John Standard.)

London, Oct. 4.—The blows in Flanders and at Cambrai have borne quick results. The enemy is in the midst of a retirement from the Lille salient, Lens, La Bassée and Arras, with the wonderful defenses by which they were joined having already been evacuated. Where the Germans intend to make a stand it is difficult to say, but in any case, Haig's troops have won a very great success and only part of the reward has thus far been reported.

The enemy may hope to retain Lille and the positions directly north and west of it. The result is continuing, the enemy's rear guard being harassed by the British patrols. West of Lille, a city of 200,000, runs the Auber Ridge, and the Lille-Donal Canal, both of which lend themselves to defence, but the enemy's occupation of Lille now is certain to terminate soon.

Cost Many Lives.

The coal fields of the Lens district are again in the hands of the French. The sector which the enemy was forced to quit was the strongest fortified stretch in Northern France, and the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of the war. Here the French and British in other years sacrificed thousands of lives in vain efforts to take Lille. Both Lord French and Haig tried unsuccessfully to breach the German defenses, which now have been taken without a fight.

Strategically, Lille is of immense importance to the enemy. Besides being a railway centre, it is the junction of the highways running from Courtrai, Tournai, Valenciennes and Douai. It is the key to various defensive systems. However, Ludendorff's job consists now of saving his armies and not holding territory.

Canadians Hard Hit.

The strain of the unprecedented battle at Cambrai has begun to tell. Despite the almost superhuman efforts of the Canadians and the English to their right, the Germans still hold the city. Buelow has concentrated a great force of men and guns around Cambrai, and much fierce fighting must follow before it falls. The Canadians suffered severely. They had been in their hardest battle and nothing more need be said, when Ypres, Courclette and Vimy are recalled. But Haig always has another arrow and he is directing it north of St. Quentin. This drive is toward the Valley of the Oise.

### FARMERS BENEFIT

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—The stupendous total of over \$90,000,000 worth of meat and dairy products has been purchased in Canada by the British authorities in the twelve months just ended. All the commodities bought were produced on Canadian farms, and the returns got to the farmers.



ASSASSINATED FIRE'S FINGER IN THE CURRIE CASE

Commissioner Declares That Province Was De-frauded of Several Thousands of Dollars By Company of Which Hon. William Currie Was Manager—Mr. Currie Knew of the Fraud and Took No Steps to Prevent It Although He Was a Member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House at the Time.

(Continued from page 1.) In the matter of an act authorizing an inquiry into certain charges preferred against the Honorable William Currie, 8 George V. Chapter 40, passed 8th April, 1918.

The report of James Friel, Commissioner appointed under the said act. To the Honorable William Pugsley, LL. D., K. C., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick:

I beg to submit my report on the evidence taken by me in this matter, and my findings thereon.

The Commission directed investigation and inquiry into "certain charges which are fully and at large set forth in the preamble to the said act."

Whereas, the Honorable John B. M. Baxter, a member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province for the County of St. John, has from his place in the House formulated certain charges against the Honorable William Currie, Speaker of the House and a member of the Legislative Assembly for the County of Restigouche, which charges are as follows:

The Charges. "That the said Honorable William Currie, being then manager of the Continental Lumber Co., Limited, a duly incorporated company with its head office and chief place of business at Charlottetown, in the County of Restigouche aforesaid, and a member of the Legislative Assembly, in the month of April, 1917, did state to one Archibald Murchie, then a lumber scaler appointed by the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, that he, the said Archibald Murchie, should not make his report on lumber cut by the said Continental Lumber Company, Limited, for the logging season of 1916 and 1917 too high, but that he should keep it as low as possible, and that he would not make it more than 4,500,000 feet for all lumber cut by the said Company on Crown Lands during the winter season of 1916 and 1917, and urgently requested the said Murchie to keep his report down to 4,500,000 feet; that the said William Currie also stated to the said Murchie that he would look after him (Murchie) so the Government would not make trouble for him if he should reduce the accounts to 4,500,000 feet; that the said William Currie replied that if he (Murchie) made the reduction he would have nothing to fear; that in consequence of such and other conversation of the said William Currie, the said Murchie did reduce the statement of lumber scaled by him in the season of 1916 and 1917 cut by the said Company on Crown Lands within the district for which he was surveyor from 6,780,582 feet to 4,815,562 feet, a reduction of 1,965,020 feet; that the said reduced statement was forwarded to the Crown Land Department of the Province by the said Murchie and such statement omitted altogether the names of six operators of the said Company whose operations were all known to said William Currie; that the said William Currie caused stamperage to be paid by said Company upon the said reduced amount well knowing that it was not the full and proper amount of stamperage which was due to the Province in respect to the operations of said Company during the said season of 1916 and 1917 and thereby defrauded the said Province of a portion of its revenue;

And whereas, it is deemed proper that the said charges shall be investigated by a Royal Commission to be appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:

The inquiry was held at Campbellton principally. There was a hearing at Fredericton to examine the Deputy Minister in charge of Crown Lands and see the returns in his name.

Honorable J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., appeared in support of the charges. Mr. A. T. LeBlanc, M. P., Barrister at Law, appeared on behalf of the Government of the Province. Herewith is filed the official stenographer's transcript of the evidence and arguments of counsel.

The charges are founded on an affidavit of Archibald Murchie, sworn March 22, 1918, and read in the House of Assembly April 22, 1918. He had been a lumber scaler in the County of Restigouche from 1908 to 1917, when Mr. Currie dismissed him. The former opposition had come into power and Mr. Currie was a member of the ruling party and was a member of the House and, with his colleague, in charge of the patronage of the County.

Mr. Baxter's Case. Murchie's story on oath is that the last of March or early in April, 1917, after the local elections, which were held February 24th, he went to the office of the Continental Lumber Company at Charlottetown, and saw Mr. Currie. One Joseph Lapointe had come along with him for the drive, but stayed in the outer office and he and Mr. Currie were alone together in the inside office and there had conversation.

The reason for his seeing Mr. Currie was to ascertain how his Murchie's scale of the lumber cut by the Continental people corresponded with theirs, and also, incidentally, to find out how Mr. Currie, who was then a

member of the Legislature and boss of Murchie's job, fell. He had had a talk with Mr. Currie February 16th, before the elections, and Mr. Currie had told him that he thought their cut would be around four and a half million for the season. He had told Mr. Currie on that occasion that he did not think that he, Currie, had used him just right the season before in placing a man on the drive to find more lumber than he, Murchie, had in the rivers, and make report, and he wanted Mr. Currie (this was before the elections) that he, Murchie, was going to be pretty exacting that year.

The Conversation With Richards. After the conversation with Mr. Currie he saw Mr. Daniel Richards, president of the Continental Lumber Company in March, he says, and they spoke about the cut of the Continental Lumber Company and Mr. Richards told him that he did not have any scale bills and did not know anything about the cut, but that all the scale bills were with Mr. Currie at Charlottetown and that arrangement he made with Currie would be satisfactory to Richards. He did not discuss the number of feet or make any arrangement with Mr. Richards at that or any other time, with reference to the Company's cut for that season.

On the second occasion of talking with Mr. Currie, the important occasion referred to in the charges, he says that Mr. Currie first started the conversation by saying that he should have nothing to do with the scaling, that Mr. Richards would settle it. Murchie says that he told Mr. Currie that Richards had told him that he had better see Mr. Currie as the Richards, didn't have any bills and did not know much about it. Currie, he says, thought that about four and a half million or near that would be about right for the season's cut. Murchie told Mr. Currie that his estimates and the reports he had sent to the Department were higher and that it would be hard for him to reduce his scaling very much below his estimate; that it was likely his last year scaling, there was change in the Government and he did not want to reduce it too much. Mr. Currie said that if Murchie would use them right that they did not intend to use the axe, "by next election you fellows would be voting for us." Murchie said that to reduce the scaling he would have to leave the names of some jobbers off altogether. Currie said that it was all right, he could please himself, so long as he did not make the bills much over four and a half millions. Murchie then omitted from his final report the names of six jobbers and took 2,165,290 feet off the cut first reported to the Crown Land Office, which was 6,780,582 feet. He says that the quantity represented what he found to be the cut of the Continental Lumber Company for the season of 1916 and 1917. They cut at least that much.

Cross Examination. On cross examination Murchie swears that he did not settle the stamperage for the season 1916-17 with Mr. Richards. He says he always adopted the procedure of settling the amount with Mr. Currie. He says he settled with Mr. Richards when that gentleman was manager, that would be before Mr. Currie came in 1914. He denied that he went to Mr. Richards' office to settle the stamperage on the Continental Lumber Company's cut for 1917. He went there in March. At first he refused to say what he went for. Being ordered to answer after argument of counsel, he said he went to settle the stamperage cut on the Tobique and Eel Rivers, whatever that meant. This was the only occasion on which Mr. Richards spoke to him about the Continental's cut for 1916 and 1917. Mr. Richards told him he didn't have their bills and did not know that the cut was. He insists that Mr. Richards never said that they had cut about four and a half millions. He denied that any conversation took place between him and Mr. Richards in February before the elections.

Destroyed His Books. As to his scaling, he did not keep his papers, they were destroyed and he destroyed his books. He had been over part of the district once, some of it twice, but says some of the logs he never saw at all. He does not know what returns he sent to the Department. He does not remember. He thinks he sent in two or three reports. He had been on part of the operations three or three times but would not swear that he was in the woods three times scaling. He wouldn't swear that he was in the woods twice scaling. He does not remember scaling the cut of the Continental Lumber Company, he says he was there once anyway. He visited some of the camps. He does not remember much about his scaling that season. He gives his authority as the counter and the counter's books, when pressed to tell about the jobbers and the operations about most of which he does not know or remember. He doesn't deny saying that he would land Currie if he went to the penitentiary or hung for it. He doesn't remember. He didn't deny saying to one John McKinnon that he didn't give a damn what happened to him as long as he downed Bill Currie. He didn't remember. He didn't remember making the same statement to one John Kerr. He admitted violating the Game Law by killing deer out of season. He didn't know if it was after he became a Government scaler. He had some hazy recollection of taking the oath of office but considered it was only for the season of 1908. He only respected it for that season. He didn't feel that

in the season of 1916-17 he was bound by the oath. He denied reducing stamperage for the Prescott Lumber Company in the season of 1908 or that for the Harbour or any one of the employ of that Company had given him \$100 for reducing their stamperage. He swore positively that they did not. He never got a cent from Robert Miles for stamperage in his life, and this statement he avers is just as true as the rest of his evidence. He says that in his final report he didn't mention any lumber cut by farmers on their private lands, and then says he does not remember. Later he said he won't say whether he did or did not. He didn't take any steps to ascertain how many feet of lumber was cut on granted lands and knew nothing about the amount. He says he got his knowledge about it from what he imagined. He didn't deny that he sought information about his scaling by going around asking the women how much lumber their husbands cut for Currie. He doesn't remember. He says that he arrived at the total cut from his own work and from the books of J. M. May from the counter, and from the information he would get from the lumbermen. He cannot name any of the lumbermen he got information from. In that way he made up his final statement, then he went to see Mr. Currie. He says he did not want any mistake.

The Visit to Currie. As Government scaler he did not have any business to interview Mr. Currie, it was just for his own purposes. He did not go there to prepare his statement and Mr. Currie did not help him to prepare his statement. He had no occasion to be there to make his final statement. The statement was made up on his books but he had not yet sent it to the Department. He does not deny telling James Woods that it was his last year at scaling and he was going to try to knock \$600,000 out of it over the bargain. He does not remember. He does not remember if he was in the habit of knocking something out besides his regular fee. Asked if he hadn't approached one Sanson of the Tobique Lumber Company and one Durham, suggesting that if Mr. Sanson used him right and gave him a few dollars, he, Murchie, would let him, Sanson, off on the stumpage. He did not deny it, he did not remember.

Why He Saw Currie. When he went to Mr. Currie's office it was in his mind that Mr. Currie was a member of the Government for the County. He wanted to see his position as scaler and see if his estimate was wrong. He did not want to send in final returns that did not correspond with the Government's and to satisfy Mr. Currie. He evaded the question as to whether he went there to catch Mr. Currie. On that occasion he did not see Mr. Currie. He stated and Mr. Currie showed him none. He did not see Mr. Currie's return. Asked if he got the information he was looking for, he said "yes" and that he will have his returns all done by April 1st. The report gave the estimates for his district:

Continental Lumber Co. 5,116,000 J. & A. Culligan 2,975,000 Louison Lumber Company 1,340,000 Total 9,531,000

He reported nothing further to the Department until he sent in his complete return, not dated, but initialed by the chief scaler April 20, 1917, and acknowledged by the Department that day. This report covers nineteen operations for the Continental Lumber Company, the same names practically as contained in his report sent March 8, 1917, one small operator, Joseph Francoeur, being left out. The cut by this report is 4,488,000 Continental Lumber Co. 4,488,000 J. & A. Culligan 2,999,000 Louison Lumber Company 1,084,000 Total 8,571,000

In a note at the bottom of the report Murchie writes: "Continental Lumber Company, River Charlo, has cut over 500,000 feet on granted lands from farmers."

In this way he accounts for the greater part of the reduction in the Continental Lumber Company's cut. There is no explanation of the reduction in the Louison Company's quantity, or in that of the Culligans. He produced a statement, which he alleges to be a copy of the draft report he had prepared before he went to see Mr. Currie (Exhibit 5.) A copy of it is attached to his affidavit. He says it is made from his books, which he destroyed, his counter's books, and other information and he avers it is correct. In it he accounts for twenty-five operations with a cut of 6,584,000. It was never sent to the Department. This is the scale he says he reduced for Mr. Currie.

The Department's only information of the operations would be from his reports received March 8, and April 30, 1917.

The Continental Company's Bills. Murchie's final return of 4,571,000 was accepted and in due course bills for stamperage were sent to the Lessees. The Continental Lumber Company's bill was:

CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO. Murchie's Scale Spruce and Pine N. B. Charlo River— 33,000 518 Joseph Malhan 23,000 3218 Peter Savoy 83,000

IMPERIAL THEATRE BUILDING, KING SQUARE, RIGHT HAND OF MAIN ENTRANCE

BIG FIRE SALE!

Involving the \$10,000 Stock of Poyas & Co., Recently Burned Out a Few Doors Below

Practically all the merchandise was salvaged and what little damage was done can easily be rectified by home measures.

WATCHES and other lines of most value were out of harm's way entirely, having been in the safe. These goods are therefore A 1 in every particular. Nevertheless our entire stock figures in sale.

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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT A SUBSTANTIAL SAVING.

WATCHES

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS. We were very fortunate that very few of our Watches were damaged in any way practically our entire stock being in the safe. Just the same we are including WATCHES in the regular stock. No damaged goods without reserve at a STRAIGHT DISCOUNT of 25 per cent.

CHILDREN'S WEIST WATCHES—solid silver cases, regular \$7. sale price \$5.00.

The same WATCH in Gunmetal case regular price \$5. sale price \$3.00.

MEN'S WATCHES WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE AT A STRAIGHT DISCOUNT of 25 per cent.

JEWELRY LINES THAT WILL MAKE AN IDEAL PRESENT AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

Why not buy NOW at a big saving? Brooches, Pendants, Necklaces, in solid gold. A DISCOUNT of 50 per cent. of regular prices. We have so many individual pieces in lot, we cannot list them. Come and look them over.

These same articles in gold filled 50 per cent. reduction.

WATCH CHAINS, all the latest designs, 30 per cent. off for THIS SALE.

TIE PINS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Just as they were before the fire. 25 per cent. discount.

CLOCKS AND ALARM CLOCKS, regularly selling from \$2 to \$4.50. Everyone guaranteed in good running order. SALE PRICES, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

MANTLE CLOCKS, regular prices \$10 to \$14. SALE PRICES \$7 to \$9.

No repair work accepted while this sale is on.

IMPERIAL THEATRE BUILDING POYAS & CO. IMPERIAL THEATRE BUILDING

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Lists names like Alex Bernard, Lapage Brothers, Paul Degan, etc., with corresponding monetary values.

and seven and a half cents the last year. His Report and Estimates. Murchie's report to the Department, dated February 5, 1917, contains the names of twenty jobbers operating for the Continental Lumber Company. Five of the operations were through and the others were to finish at different dates running from February 10th to March 20th. This report did not reach the Department and on March 8, 1917, he wrote and mailed a copy. In his letter he says that his estimates will be \$5,511,000 feet for the year 1916-17 and that he will have his returns all done by April 1st. The report gave the estimates for his district:

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ON the outskirts of the meadow—where the sun shines brightly, the birds sing and the air is pure and fresh—there stands a great snow-white palace—the home of McCormick's Biscuits—the finest biscuit plant in America. With our unsurpassed facilities it is natural to expect McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas to be the finest in the land.

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# COMMISSIONER FRIEL'S FINDING IN THE CURRIE CASE

### Leaving Aside the Evidence of Murchie, Currie's Own Books and Records Showed That the Continental Lumber Company Cut Much More Lumber on Crown Lands Than the Quantity Upon Which They Paid Stumpage—And Currie Knew the Province Was Being Defrauded out of Money Which Rightfully Belonged To It.

(Continued from page 3.)

1940 P. Degan	65,000	1,300
10110 H. Gereau	355,000	3,902.80
570 J. Bernard	27,000	
1480 F. Savoy	46,000	
5850 H. Diotte	218,000	
1160 A. Drapeau	42,000	
1915 L. Drapeau	57,000	
1820 D. Corea	54,000	
10960 J. Roy	329,000	
4190 A. Pelkie	141,000	
19640 A. Garvey	353,000	
1012 T. McLady	36,000	
963 S. Willet	37,000	
3520 A. Desrosier	65,000	
72189	2,419,000	

Name of Jobbers:	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
Jos. Maltais	158,000	142,000	158,000	190,463
Peter Savoy	435,000	418,000	668,000	490,494
Jos. Francoeur	38,000	125,000	173,000	123,140
Alex Bernard	137,000	125,000	140,000	139,617
LePage Brothers	248,000	231,000	378,000	337,124
Herman Groulx	870,000	750,000	806,000	1,169,831
Jos. Gaudin	128,000	124,000	171,000	153,963
Paul Dugas	192,000	150,000	302,000	600,703
Jos. Bernard	98,000	92,000	133,000	156,079
Marcoux & Savoy	121,000	115,000	129,000	65,964
Diotte & LeBlanc	430,000	388,000	430,000	752,086
Alex Drapeau	118,000	104,000	224,000	435,052
Louis Drapeau	95,000	88,000	118,000	264,231
David Courier	219,000	185,000	185,000	216,090
Jos. Roy	465,000	443,000	571,000	716,553
August Gervais	532,000	507,000	559,000	691,034
Thos. Malaly	68,000	59,000	69,000	84,177
Arthur Pelletier	377,000	333,000	332,000	482,533
A. Desrosiers	392,000	104,000	104,000	107,103
Simon Ouellette	138,000	128,000	159,000	141,158
Jos. Pelletier	.....	.....	328,000	.....
Adelard Melancon	.....	.....	32,000	.....
Andrew Fontaine	.....	.....	150,000	33,144
Antoine Fontaine	.....	.....	71,000	68,418
Wm. Savoy	.....	.....	125,000	66,806
John W. Hayes	.....	.....	.....	21,169
Leger Francoeur	.....	.....	.....	71,931
Fred McIntyre	.....	.....	.....	152,369
Henry Soulet	.....	.....	.....	66,281
Adelard & A. Drapeau	.....	.....	.....	55,691
Henry Bernard	.....	.....	.....	21,169
Alex Simard	.....	.....	.....	71,931
Joseph Landry	.....	.....	.....	54,465
Xavier Courier	.....	.....	.....	82,096
Totals	5,116,000	4,488,000	5,684,000	7,989,025

Daniel E. Richards, provincial Lumber Commissioner, examined for the defence and cross examined by Mr. Baxter and Mr. Copp, the president of the Richards Manufacturing Company of Campbellton. They are the second biggest holders of timber licenses in the province. In the season of 1916-17 they paid on a cut of about 20,000,000. They bought the Continental Lumber Company in 1913 and held eighty-eight per cent of the stock. Mr. Richards is the financial manager of both companies. He makes all the large sales of lumber, arranges their finances at the bank, looks after their insurance and their big financial operations. For three years in succession, 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1916-17, he settled the stumpage of the Continental Lumber Company with Murchie, who came to his office for the purpose. In January or February, 1917, in the evening as near as he can remember, Murchie came to his office in Campbellton and told him he had to report to the Government logs cut to that date.

He says that Murchie talked and asked him how many logs the Continental Lumber Company were cutting and that he told Murchie he could not say, it was too early. He told Murchie they were not going to cut as many as last year, the snow being deep and the winter heavy. Murchie said: "How would four and a half millions suit you? and he, Mr. Richards, answered, "That is all right, that suits me all right." That was to be for the whole season's cut. Murchie did not promise to put in his report at that quantity but simply said it would be all right. He said he would try and put it in at that quantity. This happened before the election of February 24th, 1917. It was in the manner that he had settled with Murchie about the cut of the Continental Lumber Company in previous years, that is to say, Murchie came to his office and he settled with Murchie about the cut of the logs cut in that way. The first time Mr. Currie came in after that, Mr. Richards told him that he had settled the stumpage for the Continental Lumber Company with Murchie, who had said that their stumpage would be from four and a half to five millions. Mr. Currie said "That is all right." And that is all he said about it. They had

2140 S. Willet ..... 73,000  
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159  
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\$6,006.60

Mr. Currie, as Managing Director, wrote the department on August 15th, 1917, enclosing cheques to cover renewal of their lease, \$1,254.00, and stumpage \$6,006.30. The cheques were made out by the accountant and signed by William Currie, Managing Director.

The Purves Evidence.

Charles Purves, Bookkeeper, Surveyor and Manager of the Continental Lumber Company about their yard and shop, and keeper of the logging book, was called by Mr. Baxter to prove the actual quantity the company had cut in the season of 1916-17. Mr. Purves produced the logging book, containing the jobber's account. By reason of his knowledge, experience and general frankness, he proved a most satisfactory witness. Here is a statement from his evidence of the quantities the Continental Lumber Company paid their jobbers for in the season of 1916-17, net after deducting an allowance of ten to twenty per cent for crooked and small logs and fir logs sound at both ends, but bad in the middle. It may as well be made a comparative statement, showing Murchie's figures and his counter's:

Murchie's Statement Filed Department March 8, 1917, Exh. 7.	Murchie's Complete Record April 30, 1917, Exh. 9.	Murchie's Pretended Correct Scale, Exh. 5.	Company's Logging Book, Purves Scale.	
158,000	142,000	158,000	190,463	
435,000	418,000	668,000	490,494	
38,000	125,000	173,000	123,140	
137,000	125,000	140,000	139,617	
248,000	231,000	378,000	337,124	
870,000	750,000	806,000	1,169,831	
128,000	124,000	171,000	153,963	
192,000	150,000	302,000	600,703	
98,000	92,000	133,000	156,079	
121,000	115,000	129,000	65,964	
430,000	388,000	430,000	752,086	
118,000	104,000	224,000	435,052	
95,000	88,000	118,000	264,231	
219,000	185,000	185,000	216,090	
465,000	443,000	571,000	716,553	
532,000	507,000	559,000	691,034	
68,000	59,000	69,000	84,177	
377,000	333,000	332,000	482,533	
392,000	104,000	104,000	107,103	
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.....	.....	.....	82,096	
.....	.....	.....	1,720	
Totals	5,116,000	4,488,000	5,684,000	7,989,025

figured on cutting about five millions that season. They had some left over from the last year.

Currie Had Idea of Cut.

Before the season's operations had commenced he and Mr. Currie had talked it over and decided on that quantity. Mr. Richards did not dispute that it was clear from the logging books that something over seven millions had been cut by the company on the Crown Land. Mr. Currie had never told him about any conversation he had had with Murchie in his office, though he and Currie had talked every other day. Currie never mentioned what Murchie was going to return. He made no further reference to the scale. In August Mr. Currie asked him if he, Currie, would pay the bill. At that time, Mr. Currie would have available in his own office complete information of what the Company got out. The logging book is practically the only information a man can have. That is all he, Richards, has almost and is that is usually kept by the operators. He re-

commended Purves as a fair good man, trustworthy and loyal to his employer. The Richards Company provided the money to pay the stumpage bill of the Continental Lumber Company and its mileage, for the season of 1916-17. He was a supporter of the former Government and took part in the campaign for the return of Culligan and Stewart in 1917. He tried to do the best he could.

Asked if it was under those circumstances that Murchie had the conversation with him, he says he supposes that probably that had some effect. He gives as the particular reason why he should settle the stumpage for the companies during the

years mentioned, "Politics," which he refers to as "this little game." Asked how that worked in he answered: "Mr. Currie and Mr. Murchie are not on the same side of politics, and Mr. Murchie and I happen to be." And his political party was in power. As a supporter of the Government and having influence with the Government he could do favors for Murchie, but cannot say that he ever was called upon.

Did Not Place Murchie.

Murchie did not ask him for any political favors. He would be called upon to do favors in the way of patron-

age. He did not get Murchie his job. When he and Murchie settled they did not know that the elections were coming on. They did not know the elections were so handy. He accepts Mr. Baxter's suggestion that during the last three years he took upon himself the responsibility of settling the stumpage with Murchie. The stumpage was paid on the report that Murchie sent it to the Land Office, and what was true of the settlement for the season 1916-17 was true of the years prior to that. This political course of settling with the scaler had been going on for quite a number of years, probably as far back as thirty

years, twenty years anyhow to his knowledge.

Currie on the Stand.

Honorable William Currie, examined by Mr. LeBlanc, testified that he knew Archibald Murchie for twenty years or so. Murchie is quite a politician in the party opposed to Mr. Currie. He had been selling stuff for a number of years and Mr. Currie would see him very often. Mr. Currie remembered the occasion when Murchie came in with Lapointe in the Spring of 1916. In answer to the question, (Continued on page 5.)

## Sunday Motoring Is Banned!

The Man Who Drives His Car on Sunday is the Kind of a Fellow who wears "READY-MADE" clothes when he could.

## Wear Made-to-Measure Garments and Save Money

WHY not order Made-to-Measure garments for yourself and go to Church? What has become of the old-time idea of dressing up and going to Church on Sunday? Answer: The Automobile and Sunday Touring.



But now that Sunday motoring is banned and you can go to Church in the morning and take a stroll in the afternoon and call on your friends in the evening, you will need Made-to-Measure Clothes.

Right now at the very beginning of the Fall and Winter Season, you should arrange to get your new Suit and Overcoat Made-to-Measure, the advantages and real economy of our custom tailored garments were never so marked as they are this Fall.

Suit or Overcoat  
Made-To-Your-Measure

**\$17**

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MADE TO MEASURE

Our perfect tailoring organization is at your disposal; a new special designer for ladies' garments will take care of your

NEW EXCLUSIVE SEWERS

Winter Coats shown in new exclusive designs and styles—made of rich warm materials that will give long satisfactory wear. Our Tailoring Service is Guaranteed.

YOU should heed our advice and anticipate your Fall and Winter Clothes need now—the big reason for letting us make your Fall-Winter Suit and Overcoat to measure is not only the saving in price but in the added fabric quality we are able to assure you. The cloth we are offering was woven for us during 1914-1915, which puts us in a position to make-to-your-measure garments based on our costs of three to four years ago. An investigation will prove to you the many added advantages of our Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats and their real economy. Our honest advice to you is not only to order a Suit and Overcoat at once, but to order TWO, THREE, or FOUR without an hour's delay.

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22 GREAT TAILOR SHOPS IN CANADA

Montreal, Quebec  
Toronto  
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The Old Home Looks Young Again

"It's a surprise for you! Dad and I had the old cracked walls all covered with Beaver Board. The old, dingy wall paper is gone, no more ceilings can fall, the old home looks young again."

Beaver Board will give you just as pleasant a surprise. It comes in big, sturdy panels made from the strong, clean fibre of the spruce tree—big sheets without a crack, knot, blemish and ready to nail over old walls and ceilings or the finishing of new partitions!

Quickly the old walls are covered and the Beaver Board is painted—all without moving out. For the most home, Beaver Board is equally satisfactory. It keeps out the cold, heat, and the heat in summer. Patent Sealite surface prevents warping.

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FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

After Leaving  
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FREE TRIAL  
F. A. Stuart  
Big, Marshall, M...  
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# COMMISSIONER FRENCH'S FINDING IN THE CURRIE CASE

### After Leaving Currie's Office, By Reason of What "Currie Did or Did Not Say" Murchie Felt Assured That His Mode of Settlement With the Lumbermen and His Chance of Making \$500 Easy Money Would Not Be Interfered With—And Currie Was a Member of the Legislature at the Time.

(Continued from page 4.)  
Currie denied charges of a settlement in respect to what took place between him and Murchie on that occasion. He swore that he did not tell Murchie that he should not make his report on lumber cut by the Continental Lumber Company for the logging season of 1916-17 too high. He never told him such a thing. He did not tell him that he should keep it as low as possible, or that he should make it more than four and a half millions.

He denied also that he had ever told Murchie on the train to keep his report down to four and a half millions. He says that he had a row on the train, but he did not tell him that. He swore that he never told Murchie or any other scaler to reduce his scale to any amount during the twenty-two years he was in the lumber business.

#### His Story of It.

His version of what took place in the office is as follows:  
Murchie came in and sat down and commenced talking about the scale. Mr. Currie says he didn't think the devil was in Murchie as much as he said, but he wondered what brought him in and was careful in talking with him. Mr. Currie said to him: "Mr. Richards told me you and he had settled the scale." Murchie denied this. He kept on trying to discuss the scale, and seemed anxious to draw him, Mr. Currie, into conversation and he was just as anxious to keep out. Murchie got out a pencil and commenced to figure and he, Mr. Currie, said to him: "Do the best you can so long as you do not do anything that is wrong."  
"Murchie is an awful talking machine and half silly, and can talk a lot without saying anything. After being there a little while he got up to go out." Witness did not say to him: "Next election you fellows will be voting for us."

#### A Peculiar "Tip."

Mr. Currie swore "I stood up and said: 'Ack, I am going to give you a tip, don't you get yourself in trouble to please anybody.' He says that Murchie never asked him at any time to keep him at his job and he never promised to. He said he would not stand for retaining Murchie. Murchie had been very much opposed to him during the campaign and during the last few or six years.

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Let Stuart's Calcium Wafers Restore The Color to Your Cheeks and Remove the Cause of Pimples, Blackheads, Etc.

Every one envies a beautiful skin, just as every one envies a healthy person. Unhealthy faces are red with pimples, discolored, blackheads, etc., are nothing but unhealthy faces due to blood impurities. Cleanse the blood and the facial blemishes will disappear.



"Life to Me Now is a Beautiful Thing, for I have Made All Skin Troubles a Thing of the Past."

You must not believe that drugs and salves will stop facial blemishes. The cause is impure blood filled with all manner of refuse matter. Stuart's Calcium Wafers cleanse and clear the blood, driving out all poisons and impurities. And you'll never have a good complexion until the blood is clean.

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F. A. Stuart Co., 673 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Send me at once, by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

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be all right. He was a candidate at the election during the month of February and his time was very much taken up with politics and his work was neglected. He did not keep in touch with details. He was preparing for the session and the drive was a very busy season and he had to prepare for it. They employed four hundred men on the drive and it was very important to get them. In the month of March he was at Fredericton and very much out of the office. Mr. Richards had told him that Murchie was in to see him and that they had settled and agreed on the stumpage at between four and a half and five millions. He thinks it was the very night that Murchie and he had the row on the train. In previous years Mr. Richards had always settled the stumpage for the Continental Lumber Company.

#### How He Got In.

Mr. Currie had been in the West for three years, and when he came back he was out of a job and he invested \$12,000.00 in the Continental Lumber Company which gave him a position. He said that his business was to look after the manufacturing. They did not consult him about their sales or about payment of the stumpage. The cheque for stumpage was made out by Mr. J. L. Pidgeon, the accountant in the office and was signed by him, Mr. Currie.

#### "Not His Business."

Asked if he knew it was not the full and proper stumpage which was due the province he said he did not give it a consideration. He did not consider it at all. He had only a small interest in the company, and Mr. Richards had told him that he had settled the stumpage and he had just attended to the routine of his work. He never tried to influence Murchie or induce him to reduce the scale. He said that during all his experience in the business he never gave a cent to a scaler or used any means to influence a scaler in any way, shape, or form.

#### The Evidence Shaken.

Cross examined by Mr. Baxter, he repeated that it was before the election that Mr. Richards told him that he had agreed on the amount of stumpage. He said that it was perhaps a week after Murchie was to see Richards for that gentleman had said "Murchie was here about a week ago." It was before the election at that time he expected the cut would be between four and five millions. They were not sure that it would not be more than four millions. He says that he may have told Richards, "It is all right" but he did not say anything of importance. It was not of very much concern to him. He was the manufacturing manager. On the occasion on the train he had said: "Ack, how are you getting on scaling?" and that Murchie went after him and railed at him. He said that Murchie said then "You put Jack Kerr on the mouth of the river to re- (your boss) and you got out (your job)." Mr. Currie had said "Look here Murchie, you can't play politics with me," and they got talking so loud that people came around. He says that he did not look at the logging book. He didn't refer to it when the stumpage bill came in.

He didn't question the stumpage bill. He didn't inquire or send anyone to inquire whether the bill was right or wrong. When he paid the bill he may have had a general idea of the quantity that had been got out. He may have known that they had in excess of five million feet.

#### Damaging Admissions.

He didn't consider whether the bill was the proper amount due the Province or not. He says he didn't know that when he paid the bill the Continental Lumber Company had cut at least seven million feet. Asked if he did not believe they had, he said he never thought about it and took no means to inform himself. Mr. Richards said he had settled.

Asked if the statement was not made to his knowledge before the operations for the season were finished, he said, yes, he thought so, but didn't know whether all the logs would be hauled to the river at the time of the settlement. The Company's camps were through cutting, but not through hauling. He does not think that Purves had all his returns in at the time Richards told him he had settled on the amount of the stumpage.

he did want to dislodge him and as a matter of fact there was a man already selected for Murchie's place. "I'm back to his knowledge of what quantity they had at the time Richards spoke to him, he says he never thought of it.

#### "Not His Job."

Asked if he didn't care whether the government got the right amount or not, he says "That was not my job." He says it didn't come to be his job when he signed the check, that was a matter of routine. Asked if it didn't come to be his job when he was a member of the House of Assembly, he answered "It might have." Asked if he did not think it was his duty as a member to see what should be paid to the Crown he answered:

"In a general way I think it is, I went before the government and condemned the whole system of collecting stumpage. I gave them all the information I could about it. I did all that was in my power to rectify things."  
Asked if, after the affidavit was brought to his notice and before the changes were made in the House, he had gone into a proper calculation made and sent a cheque to the province for the difference, he answered that he could not do that, he was up against his superior officer in the business. He says that he didn't try to do it. He didn't go to Mr. Richards and tell him that there had been a mistake and more money should have been paid to the province. Asked if he had any doubt that the province had been defrauded of this money, he answered: "They received as much from us as they did from anybody else. Pressed as to whether he pledged his honor to his statement, he said: "Yes, in a general way from my experience."

#### Other Witnesses.

Joseph A. McKay was called by Mr. LeBlanc. He swore that he was counter for Archibald Murchie for the season 1916-17. The only counter, he said, was to the woods, and was twice and was to sixteen or seventeen camps; several camps twice, and some only once. He was about a week the first trip, and was in November. The second trip was in December, before Christmas. He came out at the time of the big storm. He didn't go into the woods, but he said it is quite likely that he told James Woods that he had no count and didn't know he was going to get it. He does not know the women in Balmoral how much their husbands had cut. He found out any place he could. He won't deny that he asked the women, but he didn't take any of their figures. His counting book is filed in evidence. It shows twenty-three operators—294,495 logs. A sample entry: "Joe Malton, Nov. 1,400 in river, 2,000 in yard; Dec. 2,000 in river, 21,000 in yard," indicating a count of 7,500 logs for Joseph Malton.

Henry Dottie, a jobber for the Continental Lumber Company in the season of 1916-17, swore he did not know of Murchie's being around his operations at any time from September, 1916, when they went in, to March 17, 1917, when they came out. He says Murchie asked him at his hours for information about his cut. This man says that he was a counter himself also. He did most of his counting at home.

Eleven other operators who had been summoned in the support of the charges that is to prove their quantities, but whose evidence was not necessary on account of the logging book being produced, were called by Mr. LeBlanc. They swore that they saw Murchie in the woods, or around their operations, during the time these were going on, between September and March. Only two saw the counter once. Mr. LeBlanc's challenge that one man be produced who saw Murchie in the woods that season was not accepted.

Robert L. Miles, gave evidence that he was manager for the Prescott Lumber Company in the season 1908-09. Murchie was the scaler. He gave Murchie \$100 bribe for reducing their scale that season. Arthur Barbour, secretary of the Prescott Lumber Company at the time, testified, corroborating Mr. Miles. This would be in the season of 1908-09. Murchie's first season when he took the oath of office, which he says he respected at least the first year. Mr. Barbour continued with the Messrs. J. & A. Culligan, who bought out the Prescott Lumber Company in 1916. Murchie surveyed their cut in 1916-17. Their mill sawed a cut of 3,546,000 feet, including the stumpage cut, as well as merchantable lumber. The Culligans paid stumpage on half a million less than they cut.

Hon. Arthur Culligan, who was a member of the legislature in 1916-17, and a member of the government, was on the stand and said he signed the cheque for the stumpage of \$8,000,000 for the season. He says that Murchie is quite a political supporter of his, and that he supported Murchie and worked hard on several occasions to have him elected a councillor for the parish of Durham. He was asked if he had paid out money to get Murchie elected and refused to answer.

John McKinnon, a farmer, who knew Murchie, told of a conversation with him in the latter part of March or in April, 1918, at Eel River Crossing, in the county of Restigouche, when Murchie said that he didn't care if he could deposit another ballot if he could down woods.

James J. Currie, a witness who knows Murchie quite well, swore that in the winter of 1917 they talked quite often about the Continental Lumber Company scale, and Murchie said that he and Mr. Richards always settled the stumpage, and that they would settle it that year. He told him this after the elections, maybe the last of March. There was no talk of anyone else settling it. He swore that Murchie said it was his last year and he was going to try to hold his job. He said he thought it was his last year and he would like to get \$500.00. He said that Richards and he had settled the stumpage.

#### Findings on the Charges.

Murchie is lying. I do not believe he or his counter ever went into the woods to scale any cut, or that either of those ever made any scale of

count, or that Murchie ever kept any books, or that either of them ever had anything to go by, except what they could pick up here and there, knowing some of the operators and guessing quantities to suit themselves. Murchie made a return December 4, 1916. His political friends were out of power and a new regime had come in. He was now to be honest government, with the administration of all departments, business management and that sort of thing, and he probably began to wonder what would be done about his report and pretended scale. It was then he went or was sent to the Honorable Mr. Currie. He did not go to compare his scale with that of the Continental people. He did not expect them to show him their scale. He does not even say that he asked to see it. He did not go there to try and hold his position. He did not expect to hold it; he was already saying that it was his last year.

#### Why He Went to Currie.

My opinion is that he went to the Honorable Mr. Currie to find out if he was going to get by with

the report he had put in and make the \$500 or whatever graft he expected to make that season, his last chance. If that was his object in seeing Mr. Currie he attained it, for he came out of the interview with the assurance from what Mr. Currie said and what he did not say, that there was not likely to be any interference with his settlement with Mr. Richards, and if there was not to be any interference with that settlement it was most unlikely that there would be with any other settlements he had made.

Whatever he went there for, the things he charges against Mr. Currie did not take place. I accept Honorable Mr. Currie's version of the conversation between him and Murchie on that occasion, as substantially correct, and the truth. I find that Murchie had already told Mr. Richards that four and a half million would be all right for their cut and that Mr. Currie knew it, when Murchie and he were talking. Mr. Currie never suggested to Murchie not to make his report on

their lumber too high, or to keep it as low as possible, or not to make it more than four and a half millions. He never stated to Murchie that he would look after him so that the government would not make trouble for him, or anything of the kind. He held out no inducement or encouragement to Murchie. Murchie did not ask for any and I do not think he expected any. Murchie did not reduce the statement of lumber scaled by him in consequence of any conversation with Mr. Currie. I have already stated that he did not scale any lumber, but if that is too technical, I find that there was no conversation between him and Mr. Currie about his reducing his scale, or whatever it was, in any way whatever. Mr. Currie never suggested to him that he omit the names of any operators from his statement. Mr. Currie never saw the statement, he had nothing to do with the omission of names. As a matter of fact, Murchie, in the statement that he had already sent in, had overlooked twelve operators of the Continental Lumber Company, showing that there were twelve

(Continued on page 22.)

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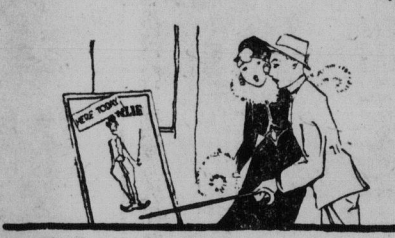
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Dept. 32Q

How Fifty Dollars a Month looks to the Average Man at Various Ages



Age 20—Happy on Fifty Dollars a month.



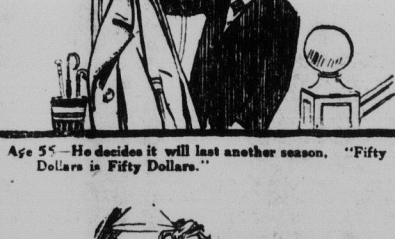
Age 31—Fifty Dollars a month is not enough.



Age 35—Thinks he can easily afford to "spend" Fifty Dollars a month.



Age 50—Things are not going as well as they were.



Age 55—He decides it will last another season. "Fifty Dollars is Fifty Dollars."



Age 60—Strange how these assets have depreciated! Fifty Dollars a month is good interest on \$10,000, and not to be despised.



Age 65—He finds Fifty Dollars a month pension, added to what income is left, brings happiness.

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1918.

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

## A MAN OR A MOUSE?

Mr. Commissioner Friel has reported the result of his findings in the investigation held by him into the charges preferred against Hon. William Currie, member of the Legislature for the County of Restigouche and Speaker of the House of Assembly. The full text of the report appears in The Standard of this morning.

In brief it was charged that Mr. Currie, while manager of the Continental Lumber Company, allowed stampage to be paid upon a smaller amount of lumber than the company actually cut on crown lands in the season of 1916-17, and that as the result of his action the Province was defrauded out of certain sums of money, and that this fraud was perpetrated following a conversation with Scaler Archibald Murchie, who reduced his return at Mr. Currie's request and upon a promise of immunity should the government of the day attempt to "get after" him.

The latter portion of the charge was not established in the opinion of the Commissioner who holds that Murchie did not tell the truth when under oath and that his story of the bargain with Currie is not worthy of credence.

But it is a small matter whether Murchie told the truth or not. It does not change Currie's guilt by one iota. Currie had every facility for discovering that the amount of stampage billed against his company by the Province of New Brunswick was smaller than it should have been, that the stampage bill sent to his company was not correct and, therefore, it was a fraudulent action to permit that bill to be paid, as it would rob the province of money which certainly belonged to it and not to Currie or to the Continental Lumber Company.

Currie, who was Speaker of the House of Assembly at the time, permitted this fraud to be accomplished.

In fact Currie signed the cheque, when, as Commissioner Friel says in his report, he must have known that the bill was not correct. In signing such a document and permitting such a payment to be made in full settlement of the amount owned by the Continental Lumber Company Currie was guilty of a fraud.

Today, Currie's company owes the Province of New Brunswick the amount of stampage which they failed to pay on the operation of 1916-17, unless it has been paid since the investigation started.

If it has not been paid, what is Premier Foster going to do to recover it?

Will Premier Foster, in his zeal for "restoration," go after the Restigouche County Fosterte "boss" or is his regard for the treasury of the Province meant to apply only to Conservatives or supporters of the present Opposition?

What will Premier Foster do with Currie?

Will Premier Foster subject the members of the Legislature to the humiliation of assembling at the next session under the Speakership of a man who knew that the Province of New Brunswick was being defrauded and made no move to stop it?

Will Premier Foster have the manliness and courage to demand Currie's resignation forthwith on the broad grounds that he knew the Province was not receiving its just due from the company of which he was manager and took no steps to prevent it?

Or will Premier Foster be petty enough to hide behind the unreliability of Scaler Murchie, and keep Currie in the House and in the exalted office of Speaker simply because Commissioner Friel finds that while the fraud was perpetrated there is no evidence to show it was the result of the conversation between Murchie and Currie?

The Premier of New Brunswick never had a better opportunity to prove himself a man.

The Premier of New Brunswick never had a better opportunity to prove himself possessed of the moral courage of a mouse.

Two courses are open to him. Which will he follow?

In this crisis in his political career will Hon. Walter E. Foster show himself to be a man or a mouse?

He must do one or the other. There is no middle course.

Mr. Premier Foster, the people of New Brunswick await your decision!

## A WISE AND FAIR COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner James Friel has delivered a verdict absolutely in accord with the evidence in the investigation into the charges adduced against Hon. William Currie in connection with the cut of lumber and the payment of stampage by the Continental Lumber Company, of which Mr. Currie was manager.

Mr. Friel declares that Archibald Murchie, the dishonest scaler, who claimed that he reduced his return of lumber cut by the Continental Co., at the request of Mr. Currie, was an unreliable witness whose sworn testimony is not creditable.

This is in accordance with the evidence and the facts.

Mr. Friel declares that, leaving aside Murchie's evidence altogether, there is sufficient evidence to be found in the Continental Lumber Company's own books and from the testimony of their own scaler to show that they cut much more lumber than the quantity upon which they paid stampage charges.

This is in accordance with the evidence and the facts.

Mr. Friel finds that Mr. Currie was not ignorant of the fact that his company was illegally profiting at the expense of the province.

This is in accordance with the evidence and the facts.

Mr. Friel suggests that a better method of dealing with the lumbermen of this province should at once be given the closest attention by the government.

The facts reveal that there is need for a change. Currie is the first man who has been shown to have profited by the loose system.

It is the duty of the government to change the system.

But first it is the duty of the government to get rid of Currie, who, as a member of the House of Assembly and particularly as Speaker of that responsible and respected body, was bound by every right to see that the province was fairly dealt with.

And Currie knowingly permitted his own company to deal unfairly with the province.

Therefore there is but one answer—Currie must go.

## THE TIMBER LAND SALES.

The sale of timber leases by the Foster government which was carried out in Fredericton on Thursday does not appear to have been a pronounced success. Only small lots were sold and, according to the Fredericton Gleaner, only small lumbermen bought them. Whether it is in the public interest to dispose of the Crown Lands in this way is open to question. Commissioner Friel, in his report on the Currie charges, printed in full in this issue of The Standard, seems to think that it is high time the government of the province took steps to grapple with the case of the lumbermen who, as the largest contributors to the provincial revenue, seem to have reached the stage where they think they can do as they please with the government of New Brunswick. This view, it may be remembered, was succinctly, if somewhat arrogantly expressed by a prominent lumberman at the last session of the Legislature, when, referring to the formation of a lumbermen's association, he predicted that the time would come when that association could make and unmake governments.

New Brunswick's timber lands are the first asset of the province and no matter what government happens to be in power it owes to the people the duty of conserving them to the best of its ability. We are not at all sure that the plan adopted by Premier Foster's Minister of Lands and Mines will come near to attaining the desired end while it may have the effect of depriving the larger lumbermen of the security to be found in a long term lease. And some security of the sort is, in fairness, due to an industry as large and as important as that which has to do with the principal natural resource of this province. Let the government make its stampage rate as high as the business will bear, let it

safeguard the forests with the most stringent sort of regulations, let it afford some security to the lumbermen who have invested millions of dollars in the business, but let it never forget that the forests of the province are the property of the people of the province and should be administered in the interests of all.

## IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL

To the Editor of The Standard:  
Sir—At the present time a little booklet entitled "A Food Conservation Policy for the Homes of New Brunswick" is being widely distributed. The first section of this little volume must read in simple and concise language just exactly what are the regulations of the Canada Food Board that apply to individual householders or private citizens; for example, we read: "Every person must in making purchases from his dealer, take one pound of substitutes to four pounds of white or standard wheat flour, or for making biscuits or pastries, or for making candy for private consumption." The second section is likewise voluntary Household Regulations, indicates in a definite and concrete manner just how an ordinary householder may conserve wheat, meats, or other foods, especially used for war purposes. Both these sections are based on the assumption that the majority of citizens are quite willing to do their duty, if they know just what their duty is and how to do it. These regulations, both compulsory and voluntary, call for a larger use of substitute flours.

For a long time the extended use of substitutes has been hindered by their high prices; poor families could not afford to use them. But the Food Board has overcome this difficulty at last. Canadian mills are making today rye, barley, blended corn flour, and other substitutes, and are placing them on the market at prices considerably lower than that for standard wheat flour; jobs are being done co-operating in a patriotic manner by limiting their profits to a very reasonable margin, so that these cereals should soon sell in this province for seven cents a bushel or thereabouts, and give a fair profit to the retailer. Some time ago rye flour was selling for 10c. and 12c. a pound, and the price was justified because the whole salers were paying as high as 9c. a pound for this commodity, but today the situation is changed, and the use of substitutes should now be economic as well as patriotic.

The regulations governing the sale of sugar, although drastic, are necessary on account of its scarcity. No public eating place, bakery, candy factory, or other industry making use of sugar for purposes of production, can purchase its supplies, except upon presentation of a sugar certificate from the Canada Food Board, which states the amount that the purchaser is entitled to obtain at the dealer's store, upon the certificate the amount of each sale. Any dealer selling sugar to such a customer without recording his sale upon the certificate is liable to have his license cancelled or suspended for a violation of the regulations. There are, throughout the province, a number of small boarding houses serving fifteen meals or more a day for pay, that have never taken out a license, and are doing business in an illegal manner, and some day will be punished for violation. The proprietors of these establishments have no sugar certificates, and the dealers who are supplying them with sugar are violating the law, and are placing themselves in an unlawful position. For when an application is made for license the Board naturally inquires about the sugar supply, and finds out the dealer who has been supplying it. If a customer does not purchase sugar, it becomes the duty of the dealer to assure himself that the applicant is entitled to purchase without a certificate. Substitutes are to be used in making bread, pastry, or bakery products in lumber and mining camps, although these are exempt from the ordinary eating house regulations. The use of substitutes should be carried out everywhere in good faith, since Canada has adopted the "Allied loaf" basis, that is, a 20 per cent. use of cereal flour substitute with our standard wheat flour. At the same time where camps are so situated that they must take in supplies for so long a time that corn or barley flour would go out of condition, application may be made to the head office of the Food Board to purchase flour without taking the full amount of substitutes.

W. C. KEIRSTEAD.

## A BIT OF VERSE

To the Memory of my beloved son Captain John Lauder.  
First 8th Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.  
Killed in France, Dec. 28th, 1916.  
(By Harry Lauder.)  
Oh, there's sometimes I am lonely  
And weary 'at the day,  
To see the face and clasp the hand  
Of him who is away.  
The only one God gave me,  
The one and only joy,  
My life and love were centered on  
My one and only boy.  
I saw him in his infant days  
Grow up from year to year,  
That he would some day be a man  
I never had a fear,  
His mother watched his every step,  
'Twas our united joy  
To think what he might be one day  
My one and only boy.  
When war broke out he buckled on  
His sword, and said, "Good-by,  
For I must do my duty, Dad;  
Tell Mother not to cry;  
Tell her that I'll come back again."  
What happiness and joy!  
But no, he died for Liberty,  
My one and only boy.  
The days are long, the nights are dear,  
The anguish breaks my heart,  
But oh! I'm proud my one and only  
Laddie played his part.

## Little Benny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE.  
Yesterday afternoon the door bell rang and it was Mrs. Bunting, bearing a thin lady with a sad expression, and I went up and told ma, and ma sed, O shah.  
"WY, ma, I sed, was the matter with her?"  
She gets on my nerves, she's always got sumthing imaginery to worry about, sed ma. And she went down in the parlor, saying, Well, well, Mrs. Bunting, its you, wat a delightful surprise, how have you bin? Fairly well, nothing extor, nothing to brag about, and Im dreedilly worried over Mr. Bunting, sed Mrs. Bunting.  
"Merris, sed No, but Im sure he has a weak hart. He says he hasent, but Im sure he has, O deer, Izent it dreedilly? You know you can never depend on a pernia with a weak hart."  
"Well, just then I thawt of sumthing, saying, G, ma, you awt to of saw the swell funeral I saw on my way home from skool."  
"O deer, sed Mrs. Bunting.  
Shh, sed ma.  
Well, it was, ma, I sed, there was about 2 blocks long of carriages, and wen they brawt the coffin out you awt to of saw all the flowers. If anybody had that meny flowers wen they was alive they wouldnt know what to do with them."  
"O deer, I feel quite faint, I think Ill go, I ony jest dropped in, anyway, sed Mrs. Bunting. And she went, and ma sed, Benny Potts, thats the worst thing you could of sed, you have no more tack than I dont know wat, and if it wasent worth 5 dollars to get rid of her I would be quite vexed with you."  
"Well will you give me 2 sents for doing it? I sed.  
Serteny not, sutch a perpostriss idee, sed ma, and I sed, Well didnt you say it was worth 5 dollars? Look at all you would be saving."  
"Oy ma, wouldnt do it. Proving if peepo can get their moneys worth for nothing, theyre satisfied."

For God knows best, His will be done,  
His Grace does me employ,  
I do believe I'll meet again  
My one and only boy.

## A BIT OF FUN

Soak 'Em.  
Old Salt—"Yes, sir, we've some fine beets running around here; can steam twenty knots an hour."  
Smart Alec—"I suppose they steam the knots for the sailors can unite 'em more easily."  
We Agree.  
The white-looking boy at the foot of the class had not had a question; so the teacher propounded to him this one:  
"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?"  
"Dead," was the calm response.  
No Wonder.  
A kind-hearted old gentleman came upon a small whimpering urchin.  
"What's the matter, my little man?" he said sympathetically.  
"I'm lost, boo-hoo!"  
"Lost! Nonsense! We mustn't give up hope so soon. Where do you live?"  
"Don't know, sir."  
"Don't know?" exclaimed the old gentleman.  
"No," sobbed the urchin. "M-mother got married again this morning."  
Father Was Right.  
"Leslie," said a school teacher, "can you tell me how iron was discovered?"  
"Yes, ma'am!"  
"Well, tell the class what you know."  
"I heard father say that they smelt it."

Send For a Medal.  
A good story is told of a sporting gentleman who entered a restaurant and ordered a chicken.  
"The chicken was evidently tough, for when the waiter came in he beheld the gentleman in a great state of wrath."  
"Waiter," he said, "this chicken is very tough!"  
"Very sorry, sir. That chicken was always a peculiar bird. Why, when we came to kill it we couldn't catch it, so at last we had to shoot it. It flew on the housetop, and—"  
"Ah! that accounts for it. You must have shot the weather cock by mistake."  
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Let us show you how nicely we can fit you.  
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McROBBIE 60 King Street  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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For our part we don't know who is making the money; all we can say is that we never before sold goods at as little profit as we are getting at the present time. But we are doing everything in our power to get goods to sell the public at prices to suit all shoppers and keep business booming as before the war, and we are doing it, too.

Believing in small profits and quick sales, we are always at our post, ready to serve the public as best we know how.

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| <b>LADIES' DEPARTMENT</b>   | <b>STANFIELD'S UNDERWEAR</b><br>\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$3.00<br>Special Monday and Saturday |
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| <b>LADIES' CORSETS</b><br>From 75c. to \$4.50<br>Special Prices for Saturday and Monday.  | <b>MEN'S BLACK RIBBED WOOL HOSE</b><br>For 35c  |
| <b>LADIES' COATS</b><br>At Special Prices for Saturday and Monday Only  | <b>MEN'S \$1.25 DRESS SHIRTS</b><br>For \$1.00  |
| Ladies' \$55.00 Coats for .. \$60.00  | <b>MEN'S \$1.50 DRESS SHIRTS</b><br>For \$1.25  |
| Ladies' \$45.00 Coats for .. \$40.50  | <b>MEN'S \$2.00 DRESS SHIRTS</b><br>For \$1.69  |
| Ladies' \$38.00 Coats for .. \$34.20  | <b>MEN'S PANTS</b><br>from \$2.25 to \$6.50<br>At Special Prices for Saturday and Monday.             |
| Ladies' \$32.00 Coats for .. \$28.80  | <b>MEN'S FALL COATS</b><br>Worth \$16.00, ..... For \$13.50   |
| Ladies' \$28.00 Coats for .. \$25.20  | <b>MEN'S \$18.00 FALL COATS</b><br>For \$15.95  |
| Ladies' \$25.00 Coats for .. \$22.50  | <b>MEN'S \$20.00 FALL COATS</b><br>For \$17.95  |
| And the Best \$22.50 Ladies' Coat in town for \$19.80   | <b>MEN'S \$18.00 WINTER COATS</b><br>For \$16.20  |
| Also a Few Ladies' Coats at \$15.00   | <b>MEN'S \$20.00 WINTER COATS</b><br>For \$17.95  |
| <b>GIRLS' COATS</b><br>Sizes from 5 to 12 years, at Special Prices.   | <b>MEN'S \$24.00 OVERCOATS</b><br>For \$21.60   |
|   | <b>MEN'S \$28.00 OVERCOATS</b><br>For \$25.20   |
|   | <b>MEN'S \$15.00 SUITS</b><br>for \$13.50   |
|   | <b>MEN'S \$18.00 SUITS</b><br>for \$16.20   |
|   | <b>MEN'S \$22.00 SUITS</b><br>for \$19.80   |
|   | <b>MEN'S \$25.00 SUITS</b><br>for \$22.50   |
|   | <b>BOYS' WINTER OVERCOATS</b><br>From \$7.50 to \$18.00<br>Less 10 per cent. for Saturday and Monday. |
|   | <b>BOYS' SUITS</b><br>from \$5.00 to \$15.00<br>Less 10 per cent. for Saturday and Monday.            |

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT

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Store open till ten p.m. Friday and Saturday.

## THE KENNEL CLUB RETURNS THANKS

Praise For Those Who Made the Show a Success—Presentation To W. W. Laskey.

The dog show of the New Brunswick Kennel Club just closed, proved to be one of the most successful from every point of view ever held. The executive were highly pleased with the interest taken by the dog owners and lovers of the city and province who helped so generously to make the affair the success it was.

Among those to whom special credit must be given are W. C. McKay, the energetic president of the club, who worked early and late preparing for the event; Miss A. Smith, secretary of the club; Thomas McCullough, Thomas Killen and Bert Porter, all of whom worked overtime in the preparation of the prize lists, etc.

J. W. Cameron and Robert Magee put up the benches for the show and did it without any charge to the club, and the thanks of the executive are tendered to them for their kindness.

An interesting feature of the closing night was the presentation by Robert Smith of the cup won by his "Maiden Private" as the best terrier in the show, to W. W. Laskey, as a mark of his appreciation of the judgment shown by Mr. Laskey, who was commissioned by Mr. Smith to buy him a good wire fox terrier.

Mr. Laskey purchased this dog from Alf Lepine, Maiden Kennels, Montreal. He was sired by Ch. Dusky Bounce, regarded as the best wire in Canada.

Mr. Smith is one of the best known dog fanciers in the city, and his act in presenting the cup won to the man who bought the winning dog for him was greeted with cheers.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR THICK, WAVY, FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Draw a moist cloth through hair and double its beauty at once.

Save your hair! Dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Immediate?—Yes. Certain?—That's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after an application of Danderine. Also try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is chaggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff, cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—growing all over the scalp.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, charming lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will spend a few cents for a bottle of Knott's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

## WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER

Wash your face on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood causing illness, while the bowel pores do.

For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly ferments and generates poisons, gases and toxins which are absorbed or sucked into the blood stream, through the lymph ducts which should seek only nourishment to sustain the body.

A splendid health measure is to drink, before breakfast, each day, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless way to wash these poisons, gases and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels; thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

A greater pound of limestone phosphate coats but very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing.

NOTICE.  
I, the undersigned, wish to state that as my wife has left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts that she may incur.

Archibald M. Halliday.

## GERMANS BLAME COLLAPSE IN WEST TO MUNITION SHORTAGE

Berlin Newspaper Advocated Withdrawal of Troops From France and Italy Rather Than Abandoning the Near East To the Allies—Everything Depends on Germany Saving Her Position in the Balkans.

(By H. W. Smith).

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. Rotterdam, Oct. 4.—The Berlin papers do their best to carry out the government order to present the situation in the least disagreeable light, but despite themselves they reflect the despair prevailing.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung thanks God that Berlin is not Germany. The nervousness of the capital since the panic on the Bourse outstrips by many horse lengths that of the country as a whole which, though it regards the situation calmly and seriously, preserves the inner calm of a people conscious of their strength.

And so on. The reactionary papers use this crisis to frighten the public into a postponement of the demands for reform. One says that the Centrists are about to yield to the fatal demands of the Social Democrats and warns them and the National Liberals of the danger of such a course.

## HONOR ROLL

Pte. J. F. Beckwith.

Arthur Beckwith of East St. John has received word that his son, Pte. J. F. Beckwith, died of wounds on September 23. Pte. Beckwith enlisted two years ago with the 140th while only seventeen years of age. He is survived by his parents, two brothers, Leo, a member of the first contingent, and Harold, at home, and one sister, Mrs. Walter Cosman of this city.

Pte. W. Madden.

Mrs. Mary Dixon received a letter yesterday that her brother-in-law, Pte. W. Madden, had been killed in action on July 23. He was for some years a resident of this city.

Pte. W. J. Pendleton.

Mrs. Ronald McAllister, 15 Delhi street, yesterday received word that her nephew, Pte. W. J. Pendleton, had been wounded and admitted to hospital on September 26. Pte. Pendleton who is seventeen years of age, was engaged in farming before enlisting. His father is connected with the Depot Battalion.

Corp. C. H. Williams.

That her husband, Corp. C. H. Williams, had been wounded and admitted to hospital was the word received yesterday by Mrs. Williams at her home, 234 Rockland Road. Corp. Williams crossed as bandmaster of the 140th Battalion band and was later sent to the Princess Pats.

Pte. E. Ogler.

Mrs. Sarah C. Ogler, 73 Lombard street, yesterday was notified that her son, Pte. E. Ogler, had been wounded and admitted to hospital. Pte. Ogler was home last winter on furlough and returned to the firing line in February.

Pte. J. E. Waters.

Mrs. J. Waters, East St. John, yesterday was notified that her son, Pte. J. E. Waters, a member of the navy, had been wounded. He enlisted a few days after the war broke out and has been on duty ever since.

Lieut. F. G. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Wright received a cable stating that their son, Flight Lieut. F. G. Wright, had been seriously injured in an aeroplane accident in Eastbourne, England, on Sept. 30th.

## ACCEPTED POSITION.

M. Bernstein for some time manager of the Famous Players Film Exchange, St. John, has accepted the position of manager of the Empire Theatre, at Halifax. G. J. B. Mettler, the former manager, is leaving for Toronto shortly. Mr. Bernstein will leave next week for Toronto, after which he will go to Halifax.

## With Fingers! Corns Lift Off

Doesn't hurt a bit to lift any corn or callus right off. Try it!

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of Eucosone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn or callus and instantly all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you lift it off with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying Eucosone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet, shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical.

Ladies! Keep a tiny bottle on the dresser and never let a corn or callus ache twice.

Joseph E. Gartley.

The death of Joseph E. Gartley occurred at the age of 64 years, at his residence in Banor recently. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Melissa Gartley, six daughters, Mrs. C.R. Hall of Brewer, Mrs. L. Kellogg of Vancouver, Mrs. Robert Conroy of Augusta, Mrs. William B. Williamson of Augusta, Miss Josephine Gartley of Banor, a son Harold Gartley, also of this city, two brothers, James Gartley of British Columbia, Andrew Gartley of New Brunswick; three sisters, Mrs. Hanson of Grand Falls, N.B.; Mrs. Joseph Porter of Lisbon Falls, Me. and Mrs. Robert Vance of New Brunswick.

Mr. Gartley was well known and respected for his excellent traits of character. He was a faithful member of the Episcopal church and also was a member of the Royal Brotherhood of Trainmen.

## The New Fall Footwear Fashions for Women

Completely ready this week and on display at our stores.

Our showing will give you authoritative style information on all the really new and desirable modes in Fall and Winter Footery.

**FALL DRESS BOOTS**  
Grey Boots, high or low heels, \$5.50 to \$18.00.  
Brown kid boots, high heels, \$5.50 to \$14.00.

**WINTER WALKING BOOTS**  
Brown and Mahogany Boots with Neolin or leather soles, \$6.00 to \$12.50.  
Black Boots, Neolin soles or leather, \$5.50 to \$11.

These Boots are all such well known makes as "Dorothy Dodd," "J. & T. Bell," "Winnie Walker" and "Waterbury & Rising's Specials."

"The Home of Reliable Footwear."

**Waterbury & Rising, Limited**  
61 King St. 212 Union St. 677 Main St.

## GAS MANTLES

Our Gas Mantles are of superior make and more desirable than the ordinary mantles. Gas Burners, Globes, etc. Gasoline Mantles, Friction Lighters.

P. CAMPBELL CO., 73 Prince Wm. Street.

## FOR THAT FALL COUGH

Try Royal Balsam of Canadian White Pine. It seldom disappoints. 25 cts. bottle. At The Royal Pharmacy, 7 King Street

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ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF SHEET METAL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. COPPER AND GALVANIZED IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS & SPECIALTY.

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## NEW ENGLISH CLOTHS Just Received Direct.

For Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suitings  
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## The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd.

Engineers and Machinists  
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G. H. WARING, Manager.

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Civil Engineer and Crown Land Surveyor  
Plans, Estimates, Superintendence, Blue Prints, Black Line Prints, Maps of St. John and Surroundings 74 Carmarthen St., St. John

## 200,000 FIRE AT HALIFAX PAINT CO.

Frank Reardon & Co's Big Warehouse Total Loss.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 4.—Early this morning the large paint warehouse of Frank Reardon and Company, corner of Market and Duke Streets, caught fire, and the building and contents valued at nearly \$200,000, will be a total loss. The fire was far from a spectacular one, and many did not know of it until it was under control. The origin is a mystery.

## OYSTERS and CLAMS

ARE NOW IN SEASON.  
Canada Food Board License No. 3-770.

SMITH'S FISH MARKET  
25 Sydney Street. Phone M. 1704

# GENERAL GOUBAUD ONE OF HEROES IN WEST DRIVE

### French Commander, By Gallant Work, Took Territory Huns Had Held Four Years.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The army of General Goubaud has just taken by storm in the sector between the Salpette and the Argennes not only his old positions but all of the German first positions, says an official review of the Franco-American operations issued today—a large portion of the old front had been stabilized since 1915. The barrier behind which the enemy thought his army was absolutely safe, the statement adds, has been shattered and captured.

On July 15, General Goubaud's army achieved a magnificent defensive victory. By abandoning a narrow strip of its advanced positions, it broke the German drive and made possible the success obtained on all fronts since that day.

The front of General Goubaud's attack ran from north of Marzeau and Vienne-les-Chateaux, straddling the Aisne at Melzicourt, bordering the Tourbe River, north of Ville-Sur-Tourbe, through the centre of the Man-de-Massives, the edge of the Butte-Du-Mesnil, then north to Le Mesnil-les-Hurlus, Perthes-les-Hurlus and Soudain, thence running along the Roman road to St. Hilaire le Grande to the west to Prosnes and through the No Man's Land at Prunay. The famous positions of Mesnil, Souain and the Navarin Farm were captured during the early hours of the attack, strictly according with the schedule mapped out.

In an attempt to imitate the lesson received on July 15 from General Goubaud, the statement continues, "the enemy had abandoned his advanced positions in order to concentrate his forces upon positions strongly organized for resistance, but the new positions were located immediately and the range of the artillery lengthened accordingly."

An Historic Order.  
The artillery preparation began at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The soldiers of the Fourth Army went over the top exactly at five o'clock Thursday, full of confidence and cheered by the order which the chief had sent them at five o'clock and which concluded with these words:

"It is our turn now and, with all those who are attacking with us, forward."  
The German artillery reacted feebly except the hilly region where the enemy waited in vain for the principal attack to come on this side. We took possession of the Roman Road and merely sent reconnoitering parties toward Fort Moronville, which we had momentarily abandoned during the manoeuvres of July 15.

8,000 Prisoners.  
"Toward the close of the day our troops had progressed beyond the old positions of the 1915 battle in the Marzeau and had taken the villages of Servon-Ripont and Rouvrois and the Butte-Du-Mesnil, the Butte-Du-Tahure, Butte-Du-Mont Muret and the Butte-Du-Souain, Navarin Farm and the redoubtable mountain of Montfaucou also were captured. We took 8,000 prisoners and much material which has not yet been counted."

## FORMULA FOR NEW GAS CURE

(New York Herald.)  
Dr. Lewis S. Pletcher of Brooklyn, received a letter from his son, Major James T. Pletcher, who says he has discovered a new solution for the treatment of gas infected wounds. In the letter received by his father recently he gave the formula of the solution. The letter was written on August 25, two weeks before any public announcement of the discovery was made.

It tells that all records concerning the new treatment have been placed at the disposal of United States army physicians, the French government, the Japanese Mission and the Serbian Health Service.

In the letter Major Pletcher states that most encouraging results followed the treatment to sixty or seventy "severely infected cases" at the hospital to which he is attached. He says the new solution has practically superseded Dakin's solution at the hospital.

"The Japanese Mission visited us this morning and took the formula with them," the letter reads. "They seemed quite impressed."  
The chief of the Serbian Service de Sante visits me this week, as also does the Minister de Sante of France and his chief inspector, Major General Rouger. Would it not be great if the new formula continues to prove efficient and might to some degree be used?

"I shall probably have some preliminary notes on it soon, and give them to the army in general for confirmation or refutation. The results in my own cases thus far have been controlled (that is, checked and verified) by the entire staff of the hospital. Only cases of the worst possible character have thus been subjected to the treatment."

"Among some of its properties appear to be that it is not irritating; it is easily prepared; it contains no expensive materials; it is perfectly stable. It is administered exactly as is Dakin's solution, through Gousselle's tubes. Its strength may be changed as to its formula content as the wound indicates."

The formula is as follows:  
Sulphate of quinine, grammae 1.  
Hydrochloric acid, grammae 0.5.  
Glacial acetic acid, 5 C C.  
Chloride of sodium, grammae 17.50.  
Thymol, grammae 0.25.  
Formol, 1 C C.  
Alcohol, 15 C C.

Water—enough to make one liter.  
The quinine is dissolved in the hydrochloric and acetic acids; the thymol is dissolved in the alcohol; the chloride of sodium in the water, and then all are mixed together."

# CLAIMS ARCHBISHOP HAD JURISDICTION OVER SISTERS

### Counsel For Sister Basil Argues Head of Community Can Be Held Liable For Alleged Attempted Abduction.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—To show that Archbishop Spratt was liable in connection with the alleged attempted abduction of Sister Mary Basil of the House of Providence at Kingston, by reason of the fact that as a dignitary of the Church, he has the status of a body corporate, and by reason of the fact that his sanction was necessary before the removal of his client to an asylum could be carried out, constituted the argument of Mr. W. N. Tilley, K. C., before the Appellate Court. To support his contention he quoted from the statutes and the act of incorporation, as well as the rules governing the religious community, to show that his position was similar to that of a president of a corporation, and that he also had full jurisdiction over the sisters of the community. From the statutes he endeavored to show that the property could be disposed of to satisfy civil claims.

"You can't find any authority to sue as a corporation outside the act," said Justice Hodgins.

"The power to sue in that name is a general power, providing it is something in connection with his official position," said Mr. Tilley, referring to the legality of bringing action against Archbishop Spratt.

Could Agree.  
In answer to the court as to whether there was anything in the corporation which prevented the council from deciding to remove Sister Basil, Mr. Tilley said there was nothing to prohibit the council agreeing to such action.

"What do you mean by 'agreeing to'?" asked Justice Hodgins.

"The Archbishop had jurisdiction over the sisters, and would be asked for his consent before the sister could be removed from the diocese," answered the counsel.

"There is nothing in the agreement to show his consent is necessary."

"Take the vows which are simple vows for the first two years," said Mr. Tilley, "but afterwards become perpetual and under those vows a sister consecrates herself to God and becomes a servant of poverty, chastity and obedience for the rest of her life under the direction of her superior, who was the Archbishop of Kingston. Having taken that vow, Sister Basil was under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the archbishop, and could not be moved anywhere without his consent."

Archbishop's Control.  
As to the rules which the constitution contained, Mr. Tilley endeavored to show that the sisters agreed that the Archbishop had full control over them.

"The witnesses all say the society is bound by certain rules," stated the counsel. There was no evidence as to how effective they were. What I want to show is that the Archbishop had jurisdiction over the sister. Take the fact now that the sister is to put up \$300 as a dowry when she enters. There are other vows of chastity, poverty and obedience, which they have to take to the Archbishop."

"What is the vow of obedience?" asked Justice Hodgins.

"That is pretty well known in ecclesiastical terms," remarked Justice McLaren.

"There must be some record of what that vow is," stated Justice Hodgins.

Mr. Tilley read from a book showing the vow of obedience meant obeying the Superior General. "When she takes that oath she agrees to that sort of obedience."

"There is no record of that sort of obedience," stated Justice McLaren.

"Unless she takes the oath she cannot become a permanent member," stated Chief Justice Meredith. "Can you show anything to prove these people agreed that the archbishop should have any power over them?"

"There is the Archbishop's own examination," said Mr. Tilley, "in which he states that she cannot be sent from one diocese to another without his direction if there is another house of the order there, but cannot be sent to any other place outside his jurisdiction without his consent. She cannot be sent from one order to another without dispensation or dismissal and cannot be dismissed without his sanction."

# from the declaration, stated the Chief Justice. "I think the community may pass a by-law concerning internal matters unless the canon law is part of the constitution. Supposing the Archbishop was to assume to exercise some power he does not possess, might not one of the members of the society seek an injunction to restrain him?"

"In this case there is the vow of obedience to a superior authority," answered counsel.

"It is binding on their conscience as Roman Catholics. It is only a matter of conscience," said his Lordship.

"There must be some foundation for assuming that the obligation of obedience is binding," answered counsel.

"They told Sister Basil they were going to remove her, and was she not bound to obey?"

"She was being taken away by a policeman. The obligation to obey only arises where it is proper."

"Supposing the community decided it was necessary the sister should be sent away to be treated for a mental disease, was it her duty to obey?" asked one of his Lordships.

"There was no justification for the order," said he, "to put her in an asylum. She was the most sensible one in the institution. Her evidence and demeanor at the trial would show her mentality as a competent woman. The whole trouble here was that the Archbishop should be the first superior and the Mother General second superintendent, but these seemed to be reversed."

Mr. Tilley pointed out that the Mother General saw Father Mea at the orphanage with Sister Basil's letter to Rome and that night the sister was taken away from the orphanage at St. Mary-of-the-Lake. Sister Mary, he claimed, had the right to send letters to those higher up, and the jury found the Archbishop did authorize her removal and became legally liable. He said it was admitted the Mother Superior had told the Archbishop of the intention to send her to Montreal.

To support his contention that the Archbishop was liable Mr. Tilley read part of his Grace's examination for discovery, pointing out that he had known of the intention to send her to an asylum.

"Mr. Gibson came to me and said he could not give a certificate about Sister Basil without seeing her," read Mr. Tilley, quoting the Archbishop's evidence, "and I told him she would not stand for an examination."

Counsel further pointed out that the Archbishop was the first to mention an asylum, when interviewing Father Mea with regard to the anonymous postcard, but Mr. Justice Macree asked if the fact that the Archbishop had told Father Mea to tell Sister Basil that the author of such postcard would find himself in a lunatic asylum was not a different thing from saying he would send her there.

Mr. Tilley argued the Mother Superior was actuated by personal motives, but would not agree that the sanction of such motives would not hold the corporation liable.

# CASTORIA

### Per Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

His Lordship Chief Justice Meredith wanted to know to what extent the Archbishop agreed as to the temporary authority the Archbishop had over them.

Mr. Tilley referred to the evidence of the Mother Superior, who said she took the matter up with the papa delegate and was told to do what the ordinary told her.

"There did not get a verdict against the sisters individually," asked Justice Hodgins.

"No,"

"Is the Archbishop named in the charter?" asked Justice McLaren.

"No," but any superior officer in the order. According to Mr. Tilley, Sister Regis consulted the Archbishop because his sanction was necessary on such an important matter.

"His concurrence to carry out this was necessary," stated counsel. "Father Mea referred to a rule that they had to get permission to go to the funeral of a relative outside the diocese. No changes in the constitution could be made without his consent."

"They have no constitution apart from the declaration, stated the Chief Justice. "I think the community may pass a by-law concerning internal matters unless the canon law is part of the constitution. Supposing the Archbishop was to assume to exercise some power he does not possess, might not one of the members of the society seek an injunction to restrain him?"



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People of varied occupations and in different climates require different garments. Penmans Underwear is made in various weights and fabrics to suit all these conditions. Each garment fits perfectly and is made to wear well.



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# Appalling Conditions Among Belgian Children

### Fate of Coming Generation Rests on Relief Work.

MANY people have thought that the United States loans to Belgium have financed all the Relief Work necessary. As a matter of fact the loans provide the minimum ration to sustain life in a grown person.

The bowl of soup and two pieces of bread are totally inadequate to build bone and muscle for a growing child. The results are ghastly!

"These cases, running into hundreds of thousands of sick and defective children . . . cannot be taken care of by the general funds," writes Mr. Hoover on July 8th of this year. "There is an increasing need for funds for these cases . . . our last reports show that the soup-lines of Belgium have increased from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half million persons . . . I wish particularly to remove any doubt as to the acceptability of contributions to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the special purposes above indicated."

Unless the sick and starving children of Belgium are given a chance for life, Tuberculosis, Rickets and kindred ills will claim the next generation. That is Belgium's outlook. And yet a few dollars will restore health and strength to one of these tiny sufferers. Will you open your purse and help?

If Fate had willed it that you should SEE these babies starving, you would share your all with them. Must you SEE, before you will help?

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

# Belgian Relief Fund

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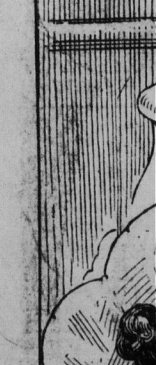
# EXPLORE

### Thrilling Expedition and His Supposed Home.

The impartial, published by F. J. Bu... E. Island, contains interesting article:— In April last word... Capt. Peter Bernar... the frozen north... the writer sent to... the Geological sur... ticulars obtainable... ter was received:—

Ottawa, Canada... Mr. F. J. Buote... Tignish, P. E... Dear Sir:—I... on me your letter... ing about Captain... requested me to a... Captain Bernard... spent the winter of... at Collinson Point... see him after Aug... went north with... of the Canadian A... the gasoline schoo... The schooner "Mar... ed up on shore n... Banks Island, and... for the Northern P... 1917, Captain Bern... at Cape Kelleit du... time.

Word was broug... party, the Southern... pedition, in the sp... Captain P. Bernar... Cape Kelleit, and... there until the N... ready to come off... ed further order... son, who was at t... Island on farther n... of 1916, Mr. Charle... wegian seaman, wh... Captain Bernard fo... went back and join... nard at Cape Kelleit





## EXPLORERS FROM TIGNISH, P. E. I., IN FROZEN NORTH

### Thrilling Experiences of Captain Joseph Bernard and His Uncle, Captain Peter Bernard; Latter Supposed To Have Perished, the Other on Way Home.

The impartial, a new magazine published by F. J. Bute, of Tignish, P. E. I., contains the following interesting article:

In April last word was received that Capt. Peter Bernard had perished in the frozen north and immediately the writer sent to Mr. F. Johansen, of the Geological Survey, for any particulars obtainable. The following letter was received:

Ottawa, Canada, April 16, 1915.  
Mr. F. J. Bute,  
Tignish, P. E. I.

Dear Sir—Mr. F. Johansen has given me your letter of April 8th, enquiring about Captain Peter Bernard, and requested me to answer it. I knew Captain Bernard very well, as we spent the winter of 1913-1914 together at Collinson Point, Alaska, but did not see him after August, 1914, when he went north with the Northern Party, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, on the gasoline schooner "Mary Sachs". The schooner "Mary Sachs" was hauled up on shore near Cape Kellett, Banks Island, and served as a base for the Northern Party from 1914 to 1917, Captain Bernard being in charge at Cape Kellett during much of that time.

Word was brought down to our party, the Southern Party of the Expedition, in the spring of 1916, that Captain P. Bernard was in charge at Cape Kellett, and was going to stay there until the Northern Party got ready to come out or until he received further orders from Mr. Stefansson, who was at that time on Melville Island on farther north. In the spring of 1916, Mr. Charles Thompson, a Norwegian seaman, who had been with Captain Bernard for several years, went back and joined Captain Bernard at Cape Kellett. Thompson was

a strong, hardy man about thirty years of age and had several years' experience in hunting, trapping and driving dogs in Alaska and had accompanied Mr. Stefansson on some of his long trips. He had been several times on trips around the coast of Banks Island, and had helped lay out food cache or provision depots on that coast, so he knew the country pretty well.

Mr. Wilkins had brought down word in the spring of 1916 that Captain Bernard on the "Mary Sachs" at Cape Kellett was pretty well supplied with provisions for another year or two, but was short of some things. We made arrangements with the Royal North West Mounted Police at Herschel Island to ask any whaling vessel that might come in that season to call at Cape Kellett and hand some provisions from our large base at Herschel Island, as well as take the years' mail for the party to Cape Kellett. I received a letter from the Inspector at Herschel Island in the winter of August, 1915. Captain Bernard had landed the supplies and the mail at Cape Kellett, in the last of August, 1915. Captain Bernard also brought about \$2,000 worth of additional stores from the "Herman" on the order of Mr. Stefansson, so the party must have been pretty well fixed.

Captain Pederson of the "Herman" brought the news back from Cape Kellett that Captain Bernard was well and that he and Thompson were going to take the mail up to Melville Island to Mr. Stefansson's party as soon as sledging was good enough in the fall. Mr. Stefansson's report stated that he had not given orders for the mail to Melville Island and that Bernard and

Thompson were doing it on their own best judgment for the good of the expedition. The schooner "Polar Bear" of the expedition had not been able to get up to Melville Island at their wintering place of 1915-1916 between Banks Island and Victoria Island and had gone back a little farther to Walker Bay, where they spent the winter of 1916-1917. Another trading schooner, the "Challenge" from Nome had come into Victoria Island in 1916 and brought the news to the "Polar Bear" crew that the "Herman" had brought the mail for the expedition to Cape Kellett, so a sled from the "Polar Bear" went over to Cape Kellett in the winter, but arrived there after Bernard and Thompson had started north with the mail and other supplies for Melville Island. Word coming to Mr. Stefansson in Melville Island that Bernard and Thompson had tried to bring the mail up from Cape Kellett and had not arrived, he sent a party down from Melville Island along the north and west coast of Banks Island to Cape Kellett, in charge of Mr. A. Castel.

Near Rodd Head, on the north coast of Banks Island, they found two sleds and some stuff cached, with a note written by Thompson, from which they made out that Captain Bernard and Thompson had gone about half way across the Strait, and had been about sixty miles from Mr. Stefansson's base in Liddon Gulf, but were out of food and several of their dogs had died, so they turned back to Banks Island.

After caching two of their three sleds near Rodd Head, in December 1916, they started west and south with one sled. The schooner "North Star" of the expedition was hauled up on the beach a little south of Cape Alfred (Cape F. Ince Alfred) and there were plenty of provisions there, as well as one or more caches of provisions at other places not far away.

The search party in the spring found a place where they had cut out about two feet from their sled in order to lighten it. Following the coast, they found Thompson's body nearly buried in the snow on the sea ice, pretty close to the beach. They did practically all their travelling on the sea ice, following the coast closely. The search party thought that Thompson had left the sled and tried to walk alone to a food cache near here, and did not get back to Bernard, or the sled or the mail, although they searched for some time. He might have wandered out and been lost among the rough ice of shore or been covered by a snow drift on the land. Two families or natives belonging to the expedition remained

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over the summer of 1917 to bring out the little schooner "North Star" and they were instructed to look for the remains of Bernard and lark them. He intended to make the trip, but later incidents in the trip prevented. Rounding Bathus, he ventured due east. After leaving the boat with his partner, he had been on the journey almost a year and had visited along the Alaska coast, making stops for weeks at a time and exploring inland.

It may interest you to know that Captain Joseph F. Bernard, of Tignish, P. E. I., sailed from Nome, Alaska, in the summer of 1915, and succeeded in getting back to his old station at the mouth of the Kogaryuk River, about eighteen miles east of the mouth of the Coppermine River. He spent the winter of 1915-1917 there all right, with two or three white members of his crew. I learned this from a letter written by one of our former Eskimo employees to a member of the Canadian Arctic Expedition in Ottawa.

Captain Jos. Bernard told the Royal North West Mounted Police at Herschel Island that he might come back to Herschel Island from Coronation Gulf in the summer of 1917, with the "Teddy Bear" but was not sure what he would do. He wanted during the next year (1918-1919), to sail eastward from there and take his schooner to Tignish through the Northwest Passage by the same route that Captain Amundsen went through. I hope that "Joe" gets through all right, and that he will, as he knows how to get along in that country, and the "Teddy Bear" is a good little boat, with not too much draft to go through the shallow channels. I am enclosing two small maps which will give you a better idea of where the men have been. I shall be glad to answer any further questions if I can. Both Captain Bernard and "Joe" Bernard were old friends of mine.

Yours sincerely,  
RUDDOLPH M. ANDERSON.

Captain Joseph Bernard.

During the winter of 1915, Capt. Joseph Bernard visited his parents at the old house, Tignish, and furnished us with some very interesting narratives of his exploration in the far north.

In 1908 Capt. Joseph Bernard and one George Bates, now residing in some parts of Massachusetts, became partners in a little 35 tons gasoline and sailing vessel, called the "Teddy Bear" with the purpose of making trading expeditions along the north coast and eastern Siberia. The next year, Bates decided to return east, but Bernard was determined to continue his explorations in the far, unknown frozen north and he did.

In his comparatively small vessel he left Nome and civilization, August 22, 1909, sailing north through Bering Straits and commencing that long journey of the famous Northwest passage. He intended to make the complete journey, but later incidents in the trip prevented. Rounding Bathus, he ventured due east. After leaving the boat with his partner, he had been on the journey almost a year and had visited along the Alaska coast, making stops for weeks at a time and exploring inland.

One day his partner set out with a team of dogs and sled to visit a village of natives several days' journey inland. He never reached his destination and when his dogs returned without the driver, parties of Eskimos were sent out, but only to find the sleeping bags. It was thought he fell into an ice crevice and died.

For two years Bernard was without a white companion and made his journey with two natives. Sometimes he stayed in one location for many months exploring, trading for skins and killing bear, seal, musk, ox and fishing. As he pushed farther east he met strange tribes of natives, took a geographical survey and collected curios.

Stefansson in his book devotes several pages to Captain Bernard, relating how while he (Stefansson) was wintering near Cape Bathus, natives had come to him telling of a strange white man with strange Eskimos wintering farther east in Coronation Gulf, and east of the Coppermine River. Stefansson states that he sent Dr. Whiteman to locate the expedition and found Capt. Bernard and his native crew snugly wintering. As the extensive expeditions south and north were short of provisions, so that when the Eskimos came to Bernard for provisions he gave a food supply, especially of fresh meat, of which he had a large accumulation.

At the loss of his partner he abandoned his first idea of making the Northwest passage. Journeying back toward Cape Bathus he found a whaling expedition, and from which he employed a white man, who remained with him the following two years until he returned to Nome. He spent the two years navigating north on short expeditions in the summer and hunting in the winter.

On the coldest days in his experience he found the temperature slightly stronger than 60 degrees below. In 1913 there were but 22 days of summer, although the average summer, that is, without frost in the air and ground is about two months in duration, the equivalent season lasting in this locality about nine months of the year.

In 1912, while alone with his natives, he contracted scurvy, the dreaded disease of the Arctic explorer, and which in most cases is fatal. He bases his recovery on the eating of raw meat and drinking warm animal blood. Scurvy is caused by the lack of vegetables, principally potatoes and by this time his supply had run out.

His supply of gasoline, 1200 gallons, was exhausted in 1913, and would not have lasted that time only for the frequent use of the sail. In returning to Nome he entered the harbor September 22, 1914, having been gone five years and one month to the day. The little boat with its six feet, six inch draught, was loaded to the gunwale.

Captain Bernard left the furs in Nome, but brought his curios and other collections back to the States. On returning across the continent he visited his old home at Prince Edward Island for a few weeks.

At the time of Capt. Joe Bernard's visit to Tignish in 1915, Vilhjalm Stefansson was reported lost in the Arctic, but Capt. Bernard kept saying that "Stefansson will be heard from again." Five cold winters and two short summers east of Barrow's Point and north of everything, give a man pretty good bases for forming opinions on things that go on up there.

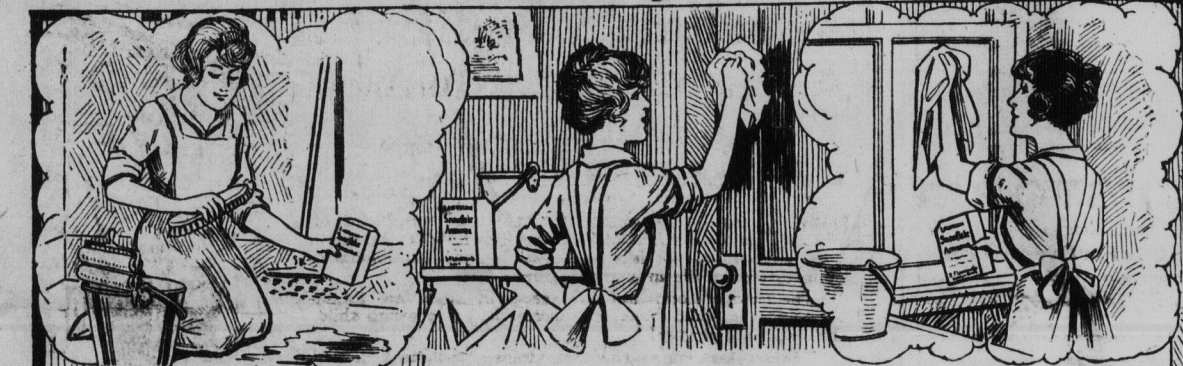
Do you believe Stefansson lost, we asked? "I believe that Stefansson will be heard from again" and continuing, said:

"Vilhjalm Stefansson, leader of the recent ill fated Canadian expedition to the north is alive today—barring ordinary accidents."

"Stefansson is merely travelling along in the Arctic drift, living on seals, bear and walrus."

"He is now drifting across the mouth of Bering Sea and should reach Wrangell or Herald Island this winter."

"If he does not, it is because the ice is too thin to permit his reaching shore."



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"He should then reach the Siberian tribes before next summer's break up. The Aero Club should at once send a boat, with aeroplanes to scout around the vicinity of Wrangell's Island. There were three boats in the Canadian Government's expedition which Stefansson headed. They were the Karluk, the Mary Sach and the Alaska. When those boats rounded Barrow's Point, in the short summer of 1913 and headed east along the top of the continent, two of the boats, the Mary Sachs and the Alaska, hugged the shore, where it was safe and they wouldn't be caught. The Karluk was ultimately caught in the ice. Stefansson went ashore with his men and set off up the coast to find the Mary Sachs and the Alaska which the Eskimoux along the shore said had passed. He met them at Collinson Point, which was their destination. About that time the gales began. As you know, the Karluk frozen fast, drifted with the ice.

"After many months she was crushed, sunk and the survivors were eventually rounded up at Wrangell Island. Stefansson, knowing the Karluk was lost to the uses of the expedition, set about locating the Continental sled and doing other scientific work. Finally he headed out onto the northeast of Demarcation Point. After a week's travel he took two trusted men and sent the rest back; that was April 9, 1914. Gales sprang up. He could not return to the mainland. That's the last word of Stefansson. He must, therefore, be afloat on the ice, caught in the Arctic drift. They probably made a camp and set about hunting game. Seal and walrus and polar bear are to be had. By the time their regular ammunition gives out they will have made tools such as the Eskimoux use in hunting. Melted snow for drink water is, of course, easily obtained. You don't need much salt. I was nine months without it up North once. Several friends of mine were lost on the ice for two months, having started with only three days' provisions. They lived well, however."

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Yarmouth, N.S.

MAIL CONTRACT.
Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 18th November, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week, on the Sussex Rural Route, No. 3, from the 1st of April next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Sussex and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. H. W. WOODS, Post Office Inspector, St. John, N.B., October 4th, 1918.

MAIL CONTRACT.
Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 8th November, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, at times per week, on the route Milledgeville and St. John, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Milledgeville and St. John, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. H. W. WOODS, Post Office Inspector, St. John, N.B., Sept. 28rd, 1918.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS
addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, October 22, 1918, for the Surgical Building, Military Hospital, Camp Hill, Halifax, N. S., etc., as the case may be. Plans and specification can be seen at the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, September 28, 1918.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Root House, Experimental Farm, Fredericton, N.B.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon Saturday, 12th October, 1918, for the construction of a root house, Experimental Farm, Fredericton, N.B. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, St. John, N. B., and the Caretaker of the Public Building at Fredericton, N.B. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount. By Order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, October 2nd, 1918.

YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD—Send dime, age, birthdate for truthful, reliable, convincing trial reading. Haze! Haze! P. O. Box 1408, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

PERSONAL.
YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD—Send dime, age, birthdate for truthful, reliable, convincing trial reading. Haze! Haze! P. O. Box 1408, Los Angeles, Cal.

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SURPRISE A PURE SOAP
For the Finer Laundry
Work about the House you will find Surprise most suitable—An Effective Cleanser giving most satisfying results

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent. on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

WANTED
WANTED—Second hand Perfection kerosene oil stove with two burners and without oven. Call 275 Main Street, in rear.

GIRLS WANTED IN GANONG BROS. Candy Factory, St. Stephen, N. B. Good salaries and steady work. Board will be furnished at our boarding house, which is presided over by a competent matron, at a very reasonable amount. Write for particulars.

WANTED—Experienced sprinkler fitters. Apply F. St. Pierre, Sprinkler Foreman, Robb Engineering Works, Amherst, N. B.

WANTED—Second Class Female Teacher for District No. 1. Apply stating salary to A. D. Case, Secretary Wickham, Queens Co., N. B.

WANTED—Bright, active boys in every village and town in New Brunswick to earn pocket money by a pleasant occupation. If you are ambitious write at once to Opportunity, Box 1103, St. John, asking for particulars.

AGENTS WANTED
AGENTS WANTED—\$1,000. You can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman makes \$28.55 the first month. Another sells 20 in two hours. Others cleaning up \$10 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., Foster, Que.

AGENTS—Sell economical products that save customers money. Your related sales mean big profits and the repeat orders make a regular customer of every family. Many clearing \$10 to \$20 daily. Ten cents brings samples and full particulars. Original Products Co., Foster Que.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$225 to distribute religious and patriotic literature in your own community. Experience not required. 90 days' work. International Bible Press, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$8 a day selling menhadi, which means granite, hot water bags, rubber boots, reservoirs, boilers, metal tabs and tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten cents. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ontario.

FEMALE HELP WANTED
EARN \$25 WEEKLY, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Exp. unrec. details free. Press Syndicate, 210 St. Louis, Mo.

MALE HELP
MEN—Age 17 to 55. Experience unnecessary. Travel; make secret investigations; reports. Salaries; expenses. American Foreign Detective Agency, 728, St. Louis, Mo.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.
To Mrs. R. D. BAMBURCK:
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.
Dear Mother:—
I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.
Have you any patriotic drug-gists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.
Your affectionate son,
Ros.
Manufactured by the
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.
Saskatchewan Teacher's Agency
Established 1910, 1861 Beatty, Regina,
secures suitable schools for teachers.
Highest salaries. Free Registration.



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FEATURES  
Society—Fiction  
Children's Corner

THE NEW BRUNSWICK STANDARD AND SHORT STORIES

BY SEWELL FORD

COPYRIGHT, 1918, BY THE MCLURE NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE.

Touching on the Kinneys

No, I wouldn't have thought it of a Kinney. Anyhow, not of this particular breed. For our Kinneys out here in Rockhurst-on-the-Sound—Well, they're the kind we don't admit having in our midst unless we have to. They're on the tax books, I suppose, and the men have their names on the votin' lists. But outside of that they don't count for much. As I've often told Sadie when she was distributin' charity funds or makin' up Christmas baskets: Don't go wastin' money or sympathy on the Kinneys. You'll get no thanks from 'em if you do; besides, they don't deserve it. Take it from me, they're poor brats.

"But Shorty," she'd come back, "that's just why I want to do something for 'em."

So off she would go, with a bundle of little bully's outgrown things for the kids, along with candy and toys, and maybe a boiled ham or a roast turkey, to be served at silent by the youngsters and received haughtily by the Kinney women.

They live just north of the Point where the salt marshes meet in along the creek. Two little half-acre knolls heave up out of the marsh there, one on either side of the creek, and on each knoll is a Kinney shack. Kinney lives in one, Bruce Kinney in the other. I expect the original Kinney squatted there years ago, but I understand he got some sort of title. Anyway, nobody ever disturbed him. He built the first shack on the south side of the creek. Later on a brother of his drifted down from Connecticut and built on the other side. They fished and clammed and caught eels and raised children and drank booze out of a jug. You know the kin.

Also they started the Kinney feud. I don't know as anybody can say now what it was all about in the beginning. Probably nothing much. And it wasn't one of the picturesque kind you read about where they shoot and carve each other up reckless. The original Kinneys took it out, so old settlers tell me, in each other's side, settin' in the other one's back, or smashin' his side parts. Except once in a while when they met in town on election days or the Fourth, well primed with bad whiskey, they'd get into a row in some bar-room and get sent to the cooler for it. Oh, nice citizens the Kinneys.

But by the time we moved out here to enjoy the simple country life we were surrounded by a lot of near-plate neighbors the older Kinneys had passed on and the new ones were coming in. Some of the youngsters of one family had left, or died or gone to jail. Anyway, Bruce and Scott are brothers.

"For a while, too, I hear they promised to turn out fairly decent. They fished regular, started a little market that they ran on shares, and owned a motor boat together. Even after Bruce married this husky country girl from some farm up back of Portchester the partnership was kept up. It was after Scott brought home a business bride that the families began to disagree violent and frequent.

There was nothing country about Mrs. Scott Kinney. She'd been born and brought up on the shore. And she was only because she happened to spend a summer as second girl at one of the big houses down on the Point that she met Scott. Her idea of life was to prep her elbows on a pillow and lean out of a window to watch people go by; or to spend her Sunday off taking in a chowder party trip up the Hudson. So she must have found it sort of monotonous livin' in a two-room shack on the North side of Rockhurst creek, where nothing went but the tide. Anyhow, I expect her and Mrs. Bruce Kinney, who seemed contented to go on gettin' fatter and redder faced and raisin' more two-headed youngsters. Well, no wonder they didn't hit it off.

Anyway, the Kinney feud was revived. I don't know how long it had been goin' on when I first heard of it. Bruce Kinney had been supplyin' his wife with the last two lots he'd left at the kitchen door without collectin' for 'em. So when I runs across Scott stouchin' 'em on the Shore Road I holds him up.

"Here," says I, countin' out the change, "hand this to that brother of yours will you?"

Scott scowls at me and shakes his head.

"Why not?" I demands.

"Don't have no truck with him," growls Scott.

"You mean you don't even speak to him?" says I.

"We ain't passed a word for years," says Scott.

"Well," says I, "I don't know as I blame either of you." For of all the cheap, greasy, hang-dog lookin' specimens, the Kinney brothers are about as bad as they run. Scott is the tall, lanky one with the ragged, sandy hair whisker and the scar over his left eye. Bruce is stockier built but his arms are just as long. His face is wider and don't look quite so villainous, but he ain't a party either. He was ever like to meet at night on a back road. Also Bruce has a same knee and walks with a sort of hitch and shuffle.

Not that either one of 'em was ever guilty of a look-up or anything like that. They wouldn't have the sand. No—they're just shiftless, low-down,



"Do you suppose they'll git Buck?" says he.

"I don't see why they shouldn't," says I. "He's of age, ain't he?"

"Just," says Scott. "And his Maw's mighty worried 'bout him."

"But I thought you was the one that wanted to go over and mop up the German's months ago?" I suggests.

"So I would if I wasn't so old," says Scott. "But Buck—Well, he's the only boy we got and—there's plenty of others that wants to go."

She starts in quiet enough, beginnin' to do something to keep her boy out of the draft, but it ain't long before she's cuttin' loose with the sobbers share in common," says Sadie otherwise registerin' deep emotion in regular Third avenue style. Course it's kind of embarrassin' for both of us, for Sadie feels a good deal as I do about that sort of thing. She tries to soothe spots, and on her greasy black hair is a battered old lid with some stringy feathers trailin' limp over one ear. It's the first time, too, that I ever knew of her leavin' the shack. Too proud to expect. But this seems to be a special occasion.

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that pesty, rubber-collar complexion of his had been tinted up by the sun and wind until his round face looked like the bottom of a copper pan. Him and his father paraded around town all one Saturday afternoon, and the followin' Sunday mornin' was one of the few, I'll bet, when Bruce didn't wake up with a hang-over.

It was after this bulletin came from camp about how Bucky had been made a corporal, though, that Scott began to show signs of sprucin' up. When he holds me up to tell me about it I notice that he'd shed the lip rubber boots for a pair of new canvas sneakers, that he's had a shave, and that his breath don't remind one of the lee side of a distillery.

"Whadye know about that?" says he. "Corporal! Guess that's goin' some, ain't it? Maybe he'll be a major by the time he gets home."

"There's no tellin'," says I.

Next I know Scott has quit the fish and clam business and has gone to work steady in a ship yard. He all ways was handy with tools, but when I heard how much he was pullin' down a week I got a gasp out of me. It wasn't long either, before Bruce Kinney has followed suit by gettin' a job in a machine shop that was turnin' out airplane parts.

And say, the way them two Kinney families proceeded to bloom out! First thing they uplugged on was music machines, and from then on you could hear jazzy melodies floatin' over the marshes 'most any time of day or night. Before long Scott had invested in a little speed boat, and he was pullin' forth to the shipyard in, while Bruce blows himself to a second-hand motor cycle with one of these wile-killin' attachments that he could hook on the side. And Saturdays and Sunday afternoons while one family was chuggin' around the Sound in the launch, the other was smoothin' and bumpin' over the post road. It was some sight, too, to see all five of the I. Kinneys stowed in and draped onto that motor cycle; Mrs. Bruce blowin' up and down alongside, the baby in a basket on the handle bars and an American flag wavin' over the lot.

But with all these changes they didn't mix a bit more than they had before. Not even when the word came, along in October, that the two boys had been loaded into a transport and been shipped across. During the weeks that followed I expect they was just as anxious as any of our swell neighbors whose boys was lieutenants or captains but was runnin' the same risk of bein' sent to the bottom by U-boats. Course, these people began to get cables, but nothing like that came through from Buck or Tubby.

At last, though, Bruce comes speedin' into the yard one evenin' on his bone-slaker all excited. They'd had a letter. Not being much of a descriptive writer Tubby hadn't said much in it. Mainly he told how good the grub was on the transport and what a whale of a big steamer he was on. Incidentally, though, he'd mentioned that they was safe in a rummy lookin' port and was about to land.

"Isn't that perfectly splendid news!" says Sadie. "I suppose your brother has heard from his boy, too?"

Bruce hunches his shoulders and says he don't know.

"Do you mean you haven't told him about gettin' this?" demands Sadie.

"Bruce admits that he hasn't."

"How thoroughly heartless!" says Sadie. "Then I shall go down and tell him at once."

Bruce sort of hangs his head but he don't make any move towards ditchin' the feud. Neither would Scott, though. Sadie gives both families an earful as to what she thinks of 'em. They don't seem ugly about it any more. They're just content to let things drift along as they'd been goin' for so many years.

"It was the way all winter. First one family would get a letter, then the other, but there was no comparin' of notes or swappin' news."

"How silly of them!" says Sadie. "When they might be of so much help and comfort to each other."

"I expect it's the old Kinney strain comin' out," says I. "Way back there must have been a grandfater with long ears."

Then along towards last spring, you know, we begun to take a personal interest in the casualty lists. I got in the habit of glancin' through the names every day. But somehow when I first ran across this item under the "Wounded in Action" line I didn't quite take it in. "Marvin J. Kinney," I reads. "Rockhurst, N. Y." Why why—Sadie! I stings out. "Come look at this."

"Why that's Tubby!" she gasps. "I wonder if Bruce Kinney knows?"

It didn't take us long to get into the little register and shoot down there. And Bruce had heard. The telegram from the War Department had come that afternoon, while he was off at work, and now he was sittin' there at the kitchen lamp, with the whole family gathered around sort of dumb and scared.

"Yes," says he. "They—they got 'em."

Well, we soothed 'em down as much as we could, tellin' 'em how ninety per cent of the wounded got patched up again as good as new, an suggestin' that maybe it wasn't serious, after all. But Bruce shakes his head gloomy. He knew they'd got Tubby.

"He was a good boy, too," says Bruce, still starrin' dry-eyed at the message. Then he adds, "Damn them Hunns!"

Must have been two or three days later that we had a call from Scott Kinney, right in the middle of our din-

It ain't long before they cuttin' loose with the sob stuff, claimin' Sadie otherwise registerin' deep emotion in regular Third Avenue style.

her down by tellin' her that maybe Buck's number won't be drawn, and that if it is there's a chance he'll have fat feet or something to keep him out. "Besides," Sadie goes on, "your son will not be the only son. Think of the thousands and thousands of others who must go, whose mothers think quite as much of them as you do of yours. Your brother-in-law's boy may have to go, too. I expect, anyway, before she left."

"I hope I Gawd he does," sniffles Mrs. Scott.

It wasn't a nice exhibition. All the crude raw selfishness of a crude, selfish woman came to the top, like scum on a boiling pot. But underneath must have been something that got to Sadie. Because they was both mothers, I expect. Anyway, before she left I'd promised to do what I could for Bucky boy.

Well, I got him the job. But it didn't save Buck. There's been too much of that bomb-proof job hustlin' goin' on about then and the Board was wise to it. Then days later he was marched off in a squad with a yellow ticket tied to his coat lapel. And Tubby Kinney was in the same bunch.

I don't know whether the Bruce Kinneys felt as bad over it or not. They didn't do any talkin' on to us, anyway. But when I lugged down the two par-

**NATION REBORN.**  
(Argonaut.)  
The recognition of the Czechoslovak nation by America, England, France and Italy means the partition of the Austrian Empire. Henceforth Bohemia becomes a nation, after three centuries of subjugation to Austria. Prague was taken by Tilly in 1620, and the last Queen of Bohemia was the mother of Rupert of the Rhine, nephew of Charles I of England. It is a curiosity of the German mind that it can learn everything except virtue and the wisdom that comes from virtue. Austria might so easily have conciliated Russia and the Ukraine and won their sympathy and support. But the German mind can not conceive of conciliation. An obedience that is not based upon terror is incomprehensible to it. National contact with Germanism implies a horror of Germanism. Austria for three hundred years had Bohemia in the hollow of her hand. She could have welded it into her Empire. She could have made the Slav peoples the bulwark of her power. Now she is reaping the seed which she sowed. Fitted against the armies of Russia, the Bohemian soldiers deserted at every opportunity. While divisions of them crossed to the Russian lines and either joined the Russian army or went willingly into a nominal captivity. Now the oppressed Bohemians, after three hundred years, have broken the Austrian Empire into pieces. They bid fair to break into pieces the German power in Russia. They have snatched Siberia from the invader and they have attracted many Allied armies to their aid. Surely all they have secured the independence of their country, and a place for that country at all peace conferences and in the councils of their allies. Surely an historical Nemesis never showed itself in a more spectacular way. No wonder Germany is angry. She does not understand a recognition of the

Citizens this week have shown great interest in the display of Red Cross stockings for the men in hospital overseas...

The tenth annual Dog Show of the New Brunswick Kennel Club was held on Wednesday and Thursday of this week...

A wedding of unusual interest, on account of the social prominence of the bride and bridegroom took place in St. Paul's (Valley) church on Wednesday afternoon...

Promptly at half-past three the bride entered with her mother, who gave her away, and was preceded by her bridesmaids...

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, where guests were seated at tables...

The wedding of Miss Marie Desbarres, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Desbarres, to Captain John Edgar March of this city...

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Among the winter guests at the Lat. Apartments are Mr. and Mrs. Roland Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elkin, Miss Bayard, Miss Dorothy Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Killam and Mrs. Ross and son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Adams have closed their summer cottage at Duck Cove, and have opened their residence on Mecklenburg street for the winter.

Miss Mary L. Warner left on Tuesday for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Curphy have returned to their home on Douglas avenue, after spending a few months at Duck Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Macneil are at the Prince William Apartments.

Capt. Alban Sturdee arrived in New York from England on Wednesday and proceeded to Toronto where his wife and daughter are waiting for him.

Rev. J. V. Young and Mrs. Young left this week for Toronto, to be present at the wedding of their daughter, Miss Hannah Young, daughter of Dr. James Hamilton, of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict of New Haven, arrived this week in the city by automobile and are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Axel Blake.

Miss L. Raymond left on Monday for Boston.

The Local Council of Women tendered a luncheon to Mrs. W. E. Sanford, president of the National Council of Women of Canada, at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday...

The Royal Standard Chapter, I. O. O. F., held their monthly meeting on Wednesday, at the residence of Mrs. E. Atherton Smith...

Webb's advice from England on Wednesday announced the marriage of Miss Jeanette Bridges to Capt. Colin MacKay...

The venerable Archdeacon proposed the health of the bride, which was cheerily responded to by the groom...

Mrs. Andrew Jack was the hostess at an enjoyable tea on Thursday afternoon at her residence, Princess street...

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Cole returned on Wednesday to Moncton after a pleasant visit to their daughter, Mrs. W. A. Lockhart...

The Hon. W. E. Foster and Mrs. Foster returned to the city this week after spending the summer in Rothesay.

Miss Alice Sullivan returned this week from Sydney, C. B., where she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Percy G. Hall...

ROTHESAY

Rothesay, Oct. 4.—In response to the appeal from overseas for sphagnum moss surgical dressings, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Robertson offered the use of their large parlors at "Kensale" for a week...

At the Red Cross meeting on Tuesday the monthly business meeting was held and an interesting report of the September work given by Mr. Royden Thomson...

The splendid news that Lieut. Thomas Moffett Bell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell, had been decorated with the Military Cross for gallantry...

Several members were unable to attend the presenters were Mrs. Daniel, the president; Mrs. Davidson, Miss Mabel Gilbert, Miss Hooper, Mrs. D. D. Robertson...

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell have taken rooms at the Kennedy House for the winter and closed their residence on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob DeWitt and children, who have been spending the summer with the DeWitts' father, Mr. H. E. Hill, have returned to their home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Murchie are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at Chipman Memorial Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McKay are returned from New York, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Davidson...

ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, Oct. 4.—Capt. Frank Nicholson is the guest of friends in Woodstock.

Mrs. George Maxwell and young daughter, of St. John, are guests of Mrs. Frank Mahan...

Mr. Wm. J. Harper of Calais, has returned from a business trip to Deer Island.

Mrs. Ernest Haycock and Miss Grace Haycock have returned from a delightful visit in Portland and other cities...

Mrs. Wm. J. Harper is recovering from a recent illness, much to the delight of her many friends.

Mrs. Jacob DeWitt and children, who have been spending the summer with the DeWitts' father, Mr. H. E. Hill, have returned to their home in Montreal.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McKay are returned from New York, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Davidson...

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—those who are cross and fretful; whose little stomach and bowels are out of order; who suffer from constipation, indigestion, colic or any other of the minor ills of little ones—can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets...

Waterbury and Rising are showing an assortment of well made Button Boots with Cloth Tops at \$3.85...

John Ward, a colored man of Goldboro, N. C., has thirteen of his eight-teen sons in the Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry...

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APOHAQUI

Apoquiqui, Oct. 4.—Mrs. I. B. Humphrey has closed her home for the winter months, and left this week for Montreal...

Mrs. Humphrey was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Kent and little son Donald of Moosejaw, Sask., who are returning to their western home...

George B. Jones, M. L. A., Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Herbert S. Jones, Miss Marjorie Jones, G. H. Jones and James A. Fowler were in Chipman on Monday to attend the funeral of the late Miss Jonette Fowler...

Mrs. George H. Secord has returned from St. John, where she has been the guest of Mrs. and Mrs. J. Theo. Shaw.

Miss Ethel Wright, Fredericton, is the guest of friends in Woodstock.

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER advertisement with logo and text: 'Guaranteed to be made exclusively from the ingredients specified on the label. NO ALUM. E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD. MADE IN CANADA.'

MORSE'S Standard Tea advertisement with logo and text: 'The very next time you buy tea, ask your dealer to give you MORSE'S. Then appreciate the rich strength and delicate flavor for yourself.'

Beautiful Fur Trimmed Coats advertisement with text: 'Beautiful Fur Trimmed Coats of Plush or Soft Velour. These models are the smartest we've seen of this season's showing. In Plush the qualities are of the best Salts Esquimette with various rich trimmings of natural Lynx, Opposum, Alaska Sable, Mouffian, or Raccoon.'

SUSSEX advertisement with text: 'SUSSEX. Sussex, Oct. 4.—Miss Marion Read is training for a nurse at the Victoria Hospital, Miss Gertrude Sherwin is training for a nurse at the Victoria Hospital, Miss Gertrude Sherwin is training for a nurse at the Victoria Hospital...

# LOCAL

## SUSSEX

Sussex, Oct. 4.—Miss Lenore Mitten, who is training for a nurse at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Everett Keith.

Dr. West and Mrs. West of St. John were guests of Rev. G. E. and Mrs. McDonald for the weekend.

Mrs. S. A. Keith and Roy Keith, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Keith, St. John, have returned home.

Miss Marion Reid has returned to Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S., to resume her studies, after spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Reid and Miss Freda Reid were visitors to St. John on Monday and Tuesday.

Rev. A. W. Morash was at Charlottetown, P. E. I., this week attending a meeting of Presbytery held there.

Miss Gertrude Sherwood was a visitor to St. John on Wednesday.

Miss Edna Givan entertained a number of friends at a moving picture party at the Lyric on Monday evening.

Harold Dryden is visiting friends in Sussex this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield White have gone to New York to spend a few days.

Miss Huntington has gone to Dorchester, N. B., to visit her mother for the weekend.

Miss Isabel Frier, Shediac, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Frier.

J. D. O'Connell returned from Halifax on Monday.

Mrs. G. Sherwood is visiting in St. John.

Mrs. R. B. Rosborough of Campbellton, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Perkins, returned home this week.

Mrs. Peter Meek and daughter Elizabeth, and Miss Freddie Hallett, left on Thursday for Mrs. Meek's home in Ontario.

L. H. White and wife left on Thursday on a visit to Chelmsford, Mass., and other New England cities.

Miss Mary Devine, R. N., Boston, Mass., arrived home last week to be present at the Devine-Quirk nuptials.

Miss Laura Mitten, nurse in training at the Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Everett Keith.

Rev. C. S. Young of Millstream, left last week for Woodstock, where he will spend a few weeks' vacation.

Miss Alice Chambers of Jones Bros. staff, Aponaquet, left last week for Edmundston, Madawaska County, where she has accepted a position in the business office of the Fraser Lumber Co.

Mrs. A. L. Price will leave for St. John the first of next week to take up her duties in connection with the dining rooms at the McAvity Munition Works.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Vanwart are spending a few weeks in Fredericton.

Mrs. O. P. Wilbur returned last week after spending three months at their summer residence, Shediac Cape.

F. E. Akery, T. E. Gervan and E. B. Dixon of St. John, were registered at the Depot House on Thursday.

T. H. Flaherty of St. John was a visitor to Sussex on Wednesday.

Col. (Dr.) L. R. Murray, who has been in France and England for the

## SHEDIAC

Shediac, Oct. 4.—We are having a great deal of rain and the weather is decidedly cold for the time of year. Nearly all the summer people have returned to their homes and returned to winter quarters.

The Red Cross meets weekly. At Tuesday's gathering an average attendance was present. Miss Evans, the president read a letter from Mrs. Ferguson of Moncton, president of the Red Cross in that city, thanking the shediac branch for flowers donated to the Saturday, recently held in Moncton, in aid of their society. A sale of tags will be held Oct. 16th in aid of the British Red Cross.

Miss Ellis of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been a recent guest of Mrs. Gertrude Evans.

Miss Evangeline Melanson has returned from a visit to Montreal and River du Loup.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart have closed their cottage at Point du Chene, and taken up their home for the winter, on Water street, in the residence recently occupied by Mrs. James D. Reid.

Mrs. W. A. Flowers, Mrs. MacDougall, Mrs. Kelly, Miss A. Connor, Mrs. E. Muirhead, Mrs. G. D. Scarborough, Mrs. Boyer and Miss May Harper were among Shediac people this week in Moncton.

Rev. Dr. Weddall spent the weekend in Dorchester, officiating on Sunday in the Methodist church, while his pastor, Rev. Mr. Kirby occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church here.

Rev. W. Tomalin, rector of St. Stephen's church was called to St. Stephen to hold service on Sunday last to the memory of two young heroes of that town, the late Flight Lieuts. Scovell and Moore. Those gallant boys gave their lives in freedom's cause, had been members of Rev. Mr. Tomalin's Bible Class, while he lived in St. Stephen.

Mr. Fred H. Glasby of the St. John Standard, was among recent visitors in our midst.

Miss Laurette Petural has left town to study professional nursing in an American hospital.

Miss Cornean Comesa has returned to St. John.

Mrs. Louis Comesa is in receipt of a few lines written by her son, Gun. Edmour, who a few weeks ago, was badly wounded in the arm. The young man was also injured in the face, having his teeth knocked out. He has been removed from Bologne to Brighton, England, and is convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Charters were in town for the first time in over three years and a half, is expected home in a few days on furlough.

Mrs. C. M. White of Reure, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Walter Lutz.

Miss Grace Murray of Penobscot, is visiting friends in Erin, Herbert and Hopewell, N. S.

W. W. Npland and F. E. Pear motored from St. John on Wednesday, the 29th ult., and were guests of the Devine-Quirk nuptials.

H. G. Morehouse of Trent, N. S., was a guest of relatives in Sussex this week.

His many friends here will be glad to learn of his recovery.

Miss Mebel Frier has been a recent guest of her brother, Mrs. John Frier, Sussex.

Mrs. Avar White and baby son, arrived home this week from Moncton.

Friends of Miss Anna Avar are glad to see her out again after an illness of some weeks.

Mr. H. B. Steeves, who has been unable to attend to duties for some weeks, is much improved in health, and has recently been out for a short drive.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doucet on the arrival of a baby daughter at their home, Sackville street on Wednesday morning.

Shediac heard during the week of the sudden death of one of its recent residents, when the late Paul Bourque died from heart failure, while at work in his garden at his home in Cape Bauld. The deceased was thirty-three years of age and leaves a widow and two small children.

Mr. and Mrs. Charters spent Sunday last with their daughter, Mrs. J. W. Black, Sackville.

The congregation of the Methodist church and others of our citizens extend sympathy to Rev. Edwin and Mrs. Turner of Debec, owing to the sad news that has come to them of the death in Pittsfield, Mass., from Spanish pneumonia of their son-in-law, Mr. Edward Shaw. He leaves a wife and two little children, one an infant a few weeks old. Mrs. Shaw, who is previous to her marriage was Miss Ethel Turner is also very ill, from pneumonia. She frequently visited her parents here, while doing duty as professional nurse in the United States, and she has many friends in town who hope for her speedy return to health. Rev. Mr. Turner was a former pastor of the Methodist church of Shediac.

Mrs. Lawton, Miss Mollie Lawton and their guest, Mrs. Bent of New Glasgow, were in Moncton on Monday.

Rev. H. R. Boyer, secretary of the Canadian Bible Society, will hold service in the Baptist church, West End on Sunday morning, and in the Methodist church in town in the evening.

At her residence, "Elmbank," on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. R. C. Tait, entertained a party of her lady friends at a very pleasant knitting party. Strangers present were Mrs. Bent, New Glasgow; Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, Newcast; and Miss L. Smith of Halifax.

## WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Frank Baird left for Fredericton on Monday evening, where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. H. McKee.

Mr. Walter Sprague, who has been visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Sprague, left for Montreal on Monday.

Mrs. George Mitchell and Mrs. J. A. Garden returned from a very enjoyable visit spent in St. Andrews on Thursday evening. They were accompanied by Mrs. John S. Maloney and Miss Nettie Maloney.

Miss Gunna Harold Garden, formerly of Woodstock, and a member of the 11th Siege Battery, has according to a telegram received, been admitted to No. 1 Field Hospital, suffering from concussion.

Miss Marjorie Rankin is visiting former college friends in Boston and New York.

Mr. John A. Lindsay left Monday for Hamilton, Ont., to attend the Methodist General Conference, which met October 2nd.

The V. A. D. class organized by Miss Marjorie Rankin have completed their course. Much credit is due Dr. Brown and Mrs. Gardner, who gave the lectures and Dr. Sprague the examinations, both written and verbal.

The ladies' championship golf match was played during the past week and ended at Point du Chene, near Magog, Que., with a score of 209 strokes for 54 holes, breaking all recent records by making a 46 on one hole.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Piletier, lately of one fine game and was a record player on very one of the Quebec city links previous to her marriage.

Josh Corkey, Jr., now of the 65th Battery, Petawawa Camp, has joined the Siberian unit for service in Russia.

A most successful school fair was held in the assembly room of the Broadway School on Saturday in charge of Misses Mulhern and Hanson, assisted by Miss Everett.

The pupils were greatly interested and many of the parents were in attendance. Some seventy-five dollars was cleared, which is to be given to the Red Cross Society.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cogger received on Saturday the Military Medal won by their son Gordon, some months ago, for bravery on the field of battle.

Mrs. Bert Gardner and children spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Plummer of Hartland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lowrey and little daughter Katherine, have returned from Malden, Mass.

J. C. Hartley, K. C., was in Fredericton on Tuesday on professional business.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Jones have taken rooms at the Turner House for the winter.

Miss Grace Gilliland has entered the employ of the Royal Bank as stenographer.

Mrs. J. Woodside Leone and child, spent the weekend here, guests of Mrs. Frank Tilley.

Miss Hazel Moore, R. N., of New York, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Frederick Moore, here.

Mrs. Jennie Pierce and Miss Jessie Hannah of Richibucto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Squires, Connel street.

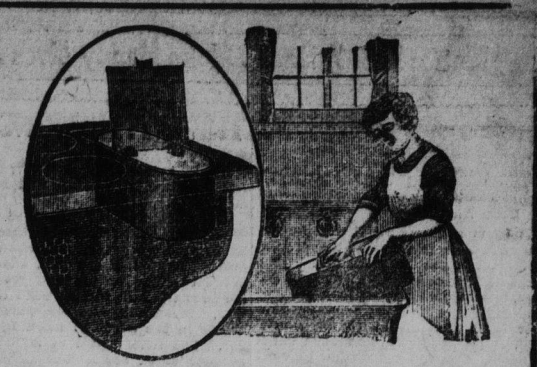
Mrs. W. S. Skiffen and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rankin left last week for a trip to St. Stephen.

Mrs. T. H. Drysdale, who has been in the States, returned home Monday.

Mr. Auguston for the summer, has returned to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Melan and son, here, have returned to their home in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lindsay, who



## Pandora Range Reservoir is and does—

One thing a hot water reservoir should do—heat water. And one thing it should be—easy to clean.

The Pandora fine system does the one—heats the water by carrying a continuous steady volume of heat to and along the length and depth of the reservoir.

The Pandora reservoir is easy to clean because it is seamless porcelain—enamelled white, with round ends. It can be lifted out with ease and washed as readily as a vegetable dish.

Different from the old-time, dark, built-in metal "tank" that had to be emptied with a dipper and cleaned by guess.

But the reservoir of the Pandora Range is modern, convenient, sanitary and good to look at, just like the Pandora is in every other way.

### "The Magic of the Pandora"—Booklet Free

This is one of the many features of the Pandora Range described in "The Magic of the Pandora," a little booklet full of information that every woman will want before she buys a range. Write for it to the nearest McClary branch.

# McClary's Pandora Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver  
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Full information about the Pandora Range will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest Branch Office.



## The Dreaded Message

It is the women that have suffered most in this terrible war.

"For men must work and women must weep."

There's been the worry and anxiety. The watching and waiting in constant dread of what might happen.

Because mental suffering is far more distressing and debilitating than physical pain and discomforts women have had the greatest burden to bear.

The strain has been both severe and long, and the result is an alarming increase in diseases of the nerves. Nervous headaches, neuralgic pains, nervous prostration and exhaustion, restlessness, irritability and melancholy.

These are some of the indications of nervous breakdown.

The building up of an exhausted nervous system is oftentimes a somewhat tedious process, but with the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can be sure that restoration is both natural and lasting.

Get out into the fresh air as much as possible. Seek the companionship of healthy, cheerful people, and depend on this food cure to enrich the blood and supply to the depleted nerve cells the nourishment essential for their restoration.

Mrs. S. N. Hurst, Barrie, Ont., writes: "About thirteen years ago, owing to a shock I had received, my nerves simply got the better of me. I could not sleep at night nor work in the day time. I suffered from a trembling sensation in my stomach, which kept up continually. I desisted for about a year and a half without getting any benefit. Then someone advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I did so, and at first was nearly discouraged, but as I was finishing the first box I found I was getting a little better. I then continued the treatment until I had taken six boxes, and during this time seemed to be getting stronger and better as time went on. The trembling in my stomach ceased, and I was able to eat and sleep without any difficulty. I am very grateful for having been advised to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, as I had about given up hopes of ever getting any relief. I therefore gladly recommend the use of this treatment to any one suffering from nervous trouble of any kind."

In order to be sure of getting the genuine Dr. Chase's Nerve Food it is only necessary to see the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

## SACKVILLE

Sackville, Oct. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys of Sussex, who have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fawcett, Upper Sackville, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. H. E. Fawcett and little son, Billie, are visiting at Windsor, N. S., guests of Mrs. Bigelow's mother, Mrs. Howart.

Miss Morris of Berwick, N. S., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Landalls, Bridge street.

Miss Crandall of Moncton, spent the weekend here, guest of the Misses Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Ford and Miss Hazel Ford, who have been spending the summer at their cottage at Cape Tormentine, returned home Monday.

Miss Vesta Wells of Moncton, spent the weekend at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks of Moncton, spent the weekend here, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baxter of Tidnish, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Carlos William Lowther of Tibert, Alberta. The marriage to take place in October.

Mrs. Landalls who has been visiting friends in Halifax, has returned home. Mrs. C. E. Fawcett entertained at a tea and novelty shower on Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Marie DesBarres whose marriage is later recorded. The gifts were arranged in a dainty decorated little cart drawn by Master John and little Miss Mary Fawcett and included many useful and artistic gifts, each accompanied by the customary poetry. Those present were: Mrs. H. M. Wood, Mrs. McDougall, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Raleigh Trites, Mrs. Frank Fisher, Miss Nita Huntton, Miss Constance Smith, Miss Gertrude Borden, Miss Leslie, Miss Bessie McLeod, Miss Lou Ford, Miss Frances Estabrook, Miss Kathleen Fawcett, Miss Ada Ford, Miss Muriel Taylor, Miss Carrie Cahill and Miss Jean Hainne.

Mr. Ernest Davis, accountant at the Royal Bank, has been transferred to the Royal Bank at Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Mr. C. W. Moss of Spring Hill, has been appointed to take his place at the local branch.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Earle Reid of Edmonton, Alberta, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, August, and Mr. Reid was formerly of Sackville, N. B.

Mrs. Carey Robinson is spending this week at Port Elgin.

Some friends of Mrs. Will Clark were glad to meet her again, after her absence of several years in the West. Mrs. Clark has been spending the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Lee on P. E. Island, and came to Sackville a few days ago with her youngest daughter, who has entered the Ladies' College here.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knapp was christened on Sunday in St. Paul's church by Dr. C. F. Wiggins. The baptismal name bestowed upon the little one was Clarence Herbert.

Miss Leora M. Masters, B. A., Mt. Allison, who has been a successful teacher at the Ladies' College of English since her graduation at the University, has resigned her position to take social service at Toronto University. Miss Masters leaves tomorrow for Toronto to begin her studies. This clever young Windsorian will be accompanied by the best wishes of hosts of friends, all of whom predict for her a future, worthy of her already fine record as an instructor.

Miss Lila Dobson spent the weekend at Port Elgin, guest of her cousin, Miss Chris McLeod.

Miss Lila Avar of Moncton, is visiting in town, guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Dixon.

Miss Avar, who has been visiting here, guest of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Dixon, has returned to her home at Gloucester, Mass.

Mrs. Churchill of Windsor, N. S., is visiting in town, guest of Prof. and Mrs. Desbarres.

The last regular golf tea of the season was held at the club house on Saturday afternoon, when Mrs. B. C. Barton and Miss Gladys Borden were the hostesses.

Mrs. John Robinson and two children, who have been visiting relatives on Prince Edward Island, have returned to Sackville, where they will spend a few weeks before returning to their home in Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Mortimer H. Smith has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Sydney and Kentville, N. S.

The Sackville Methodist church was the scene of an exceptionally pretty wedding on Wednesday, Oct. 2nd, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., when Miss Marie, eldest daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Desbarres, became the bride of Capt. J. Edgar March of the 26th Battalion. The church was decorated for the occasion by the young girl friends of the bride, with autumn leaves, ferns and cut flowers and presented a very attractive appearance. As the bride party entered the church, a quartette composed of Mrs. Ernest Baines, Mrs. Robert Duncan, Mayor Wood and Mr. R. Trites, rendered very effectively "Oh, Perfect Love." The bride, who was given away by her father, was beautifully gowned in white, Georgette over white satin, bridal veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and ferns. She was attended by her sister, Miss Neta Desbarres and Miss Edith Huntton, who wore handsome gowns of old gold satin, black picture hats and carried bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums. Little Miss Betty and Miss Mary of St. John, niece of the groom, in dainty frocks of white, carrying baskets of pink roses, made charming little flower girls. The groom was supported by Capt. Fairweather of Fredericton, while Lieut. Fred Reid, District Deputy, Fredericton, acted as usher. Prof. Watson of the faculty of Mount Allison University performed the ceremony, and at the close of the service Miss Burchill rendered Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the bridal party left the church. After the ceremony, the guests repaired to the home of the bride's parents where a dainty luncheon was served, after which the happy young couple left on the C. P. R. for a trip through the Annapolis Valley. Mrs. Ernest March, St. John, Mrs. C. Churchill, Windsor, and Miss Cunningham, Toronto.

Mrs. Fred Fingley and her mother, Mrs. Trueman, have returned from a trip to Toronto.

**Always First**  
because of

- Cleansing power in every grain
- Superior quality assuring economy
- Absence of Caustics, Acids, Alkali or Ammonia
- No roughening or reddening of the hands

**Old Dutch Cleanser**

**Fawcett**  
NEW CHAMPION RANGE  
A GREAT BAKER

Fawcett Ranges are the handsomest, most economical, durable, and satisfactory, as well as the best bakers.

Send for our booklet explaining why. It contains facts about ranges that you, as a housekeeper, ought to know.

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SACKVILLE · N · B · CANADA

Philip Grannan, Dealer, S. John, N. B.

King St.

Motto: Kindly Deeds Make Happy Lives

Uncle Dick's Chat With the Children

My Dear Kiddies:— There is a subject about which every one should be thinking at the present time. No, I am not referring to the great battles taking place over in Europe, although of course, they are particularly important. In a sense, however, it is connected with the battle-field, and will have tremendous effect on you. Can you guess what I mean? I tell you. I refer to the forthcoming Victory Loan, because I want to mind all your boys and girls to commence saving your cents, nickels, and dimes, and then when the time comes you can give them all to your papa, and help him to buy one.

You will thus be doing your bit towards bringing the war to a successful conclusion, and help to get the boys back perhaps soon after Christmas, if not before. Another way in which you can help, is by offering your services to the various local committees of the Victory Loan Campaign, to assist them to put up the posters, and to act as collectors of the Boy Scouts have been asked for the services of the Boy Scouts in this connection. Last year you were asked to give your own invaluable work which has apparently not been forgotten.

Whilst your boys who are members of the Children's Corner, could not do better than join such an organization, if you are unable to do so, you can at least help individually. The same applies to the girls. With more of the young men still leaving the different towns and villages, the chance to fill their places is thus further increased. Let me hear that the boys and girls who read this page are doing the work of the bigger boys who have gone overseas, or are training on this side.

Another thing you can do in connection with the Victory Loan. You can ask every one you see to be sure and prepare to purchase at least one of the stamps which will be put in circulation with the stamps. You can also ask every one you see to be sure and prepare to purchase at least one of the stamps which will be put in circulation with the stamps.

Speaking of saving, if you boys and girls all have money boxes and put so much away each week, even if it is only a few cents? Suppose you get twenty-five cents a week, and put ten of them away each Saturday. By the end of the year, you would have \$25.00. Wouldn't that be great, and well worth saving? I am sure it would. Then get started. I will very much like to offer a prize for the boy or girl who saves the most by Christmas, but that would be hardly fair, as some may be getting twenty cents per week, while another may only get a nickel. I can't save money and invest it. I can't save money and invest it.

I am sorry that the new feature of which I spoke recently has not as yet been prepared, and that I shall not have it just so soon as possible, and then I know you will be pleased to see it as it's dandy. Some of you are so interested, and of interest to old and young members.

I have just received a letter from a member who reminds me that they are only within a few days of the birthday which will make them ex-members of the Corner, and further stating that they hope they will win the prize as it is their last chance. I am always glad to hear that their names appear in the column giving the list of prizewinners this week, but I should like to again remind you that although you are allowed to win one of the prizes after you have past your sixteenth birthday, you do not cease to be members of the Corner. I am always delighted to have letters from you boys and girls even after you have left school, and perhaps commenced to work. I don't mean to work hard, whilst at school, I am sure you all do, but I mean have employment, and make money.

Now just a word to you older members who have commenced to earn a few dollars each week. I hear of cases occasionally, where they seem to think that all they have to do with the dollars they received as salary, is to spend it as they like. Now I don't think that is a good plan at all. Even if your parents don't need your money, and are well enough to keep you, there is nothing better for you and to train you as to the value of money, than to give so much in proportion, to the house each pay day. In some cases your parents may put it in the bank for you, thus ensuring you a start later on, but whatever may be done with it, put away some for pocket money. Nothing trains a boy or girl better for their future business life, than to feel that they are actually helping to feed and clothe themselves. Just try it, and let me hear how you get on.

Uncle Dick Children's Editor

A Surveyor Needed. James—"Oh, I had a fine little bull dog, but it swallowed a tape measure." Jack (interrupting)—"And did you tell Jim, how dare you tell such an old joke?" James—"Now I wasn't going to say that at all. My dog became unwell because of my best, and as I didn't want him to die by the foot, I took him out into our alley; and poor thing! He died by the yard."

A MUSICAL GAME

The next time you have a party try a musical game. This is played as follows: Distribute a pencil and piece of paper to each child present and tell them to write down a musical term represented by the following articles held up before them: 1. Twenty-four sheets of paper. 2. A piece of rope. 3. A pair of scales. 4. A large key. 5. An open knife. 6. A book rest. 1. Choir. 2. Chord. 3. Scale. 4. Key. 5. Sharp. 6. Staff. 7. Bass. 8. Measure. 9. Note. 10. Bass. 11. Bar. 12. Rest.

THE LITTLE PRINCESS

It was a lovely summer morning as the little willful princess and her pet monkey stood at the window in the high eastern turret and looked across the sand. The rising sun threw far and wide over the greenward long, broad shadows of the hab, silent forest bordering the winding road that led over the hills and through the valley. Yonder lay the sea, purple and amber in the floods of morning splendor. The little house of Michael the gardener stood in the garden, and the blue smoke from the huge stone chimney rose spirally up until it was lost in the clear expanse above. The castle frowned from the rocks, and scattered here and there the humble cottages of the peasants, nestled in the wooded nook.

The meadows below the royal garden were starred with golden flowers while from every edge and thicket came the carols of the joyous birds. The swallows gleamed like mail-clad warriors as they chased the barbed arrows through the air. Low music was heard in the grass, too, as the grasshopper beat his drum and the cricket tuned his pipe. "It seems just like a holiday with all this music," said the princess. "See the flags and banner waving in the garden!"

"Surely it must have been gala day there, and at that moment along the highway hurried a throng of people, various in dress and manner, many of them laden with merchandise for the fair. "There goes old Lord Crusty!" laughed the little princess, as a stout and fat man, amid a great cloud of dust, passed by. "Why does so such a disagreeable old thing as he want to go to a fair this jolly morning?"

"Let's go you and I to a garden and see the flowers," said the princess, and she turned to her pet monkey. "The village square was thronged with people when they arrived—so thronged that they had difficulty in making their way to the centre of it, although the people pressed back to let them pass as soon as they recognized her small highness and her devoted escort, whose fame had reached the poor peasants for many miles around. "Perhaps he thinks that he may find a cure at one of the booths," suggested the monkey. "Who knows?"

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"Sweet and mellow the bugle notes rang in the clear air, and when a space had been cleared for a stalwart knight in armor, the shield of the knight was placed there, a burnished disk of silvery radiance in which were reflected the passing in a mirror. But more than this was shown in this magic reflection. For every one who looked at his image in this shield saw something that he had never seen before. A hush upon your bugle horn, and proclaim to the assembled people that here in the market-place I hang my shield, in order that all who are disposed may come and see themselves reflected in it."

Presently the crusty old lord, whose chariot wheels had raised such a dust upon the road to the distant mirror, gazed upon his image in the shield. He grinned and frowned at it, wondering at first what it was, but when it grinned and frowned back at him, he felt it knew him, and he turned away, sorely troubled at the truth. There seemed to be a wonderful attraction, too, about this radiant shield for all felt impelled to gaze into its depths. The rays from it were like warm hands drawing to it the curious and timid alike. Some went up boldly and with much bravado stood before it. Others timidly stepped in line, but the manner of them all was much the same when they turned away and sought to hide themselves among the crowd.

The little princess had been a silent observer of all this as she and her pet monkey sat upon their posies a little to one side. A hush fell upon the people as the knight rode over to the spot where the princess was. Making a low bow, he said in a deep, sweet voice, "Will your little highness not gaze upon the shield?" "Shall I, dear monkey?" asked the little princess, somewhat abashed at the presence of the stranger in armor, and turning to her pet monkey for guidance in the matter. "Surely," he answered, "for is not the owner a worthy knight, and one who would allow no harm to befall you?"



CHILDREN'S CORNER

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE DICK

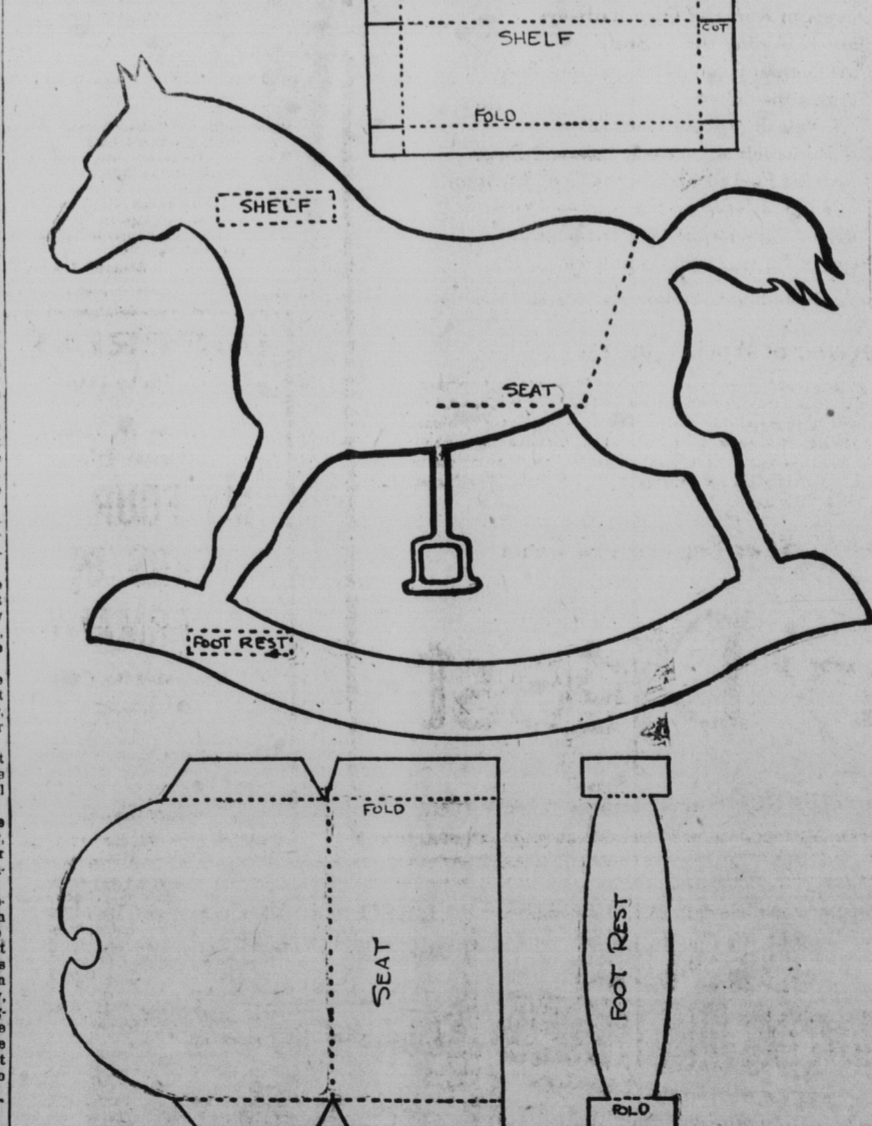
Good Night Stories by Alice Sillitoe Never Thought. "Well, Master Jim, so you want your loop mended, do you?" said the blacksmith, as she took out her small face handkerchief and wiped her eyes. Forgetting where she was for the moment she drew even closer. "Can it be possible, that this is really my face?" she said, and again she wiped away the tears that welled up into her eyes. "Little princess," said the monkey, looking over her shoulder, "come, let us go." She turned, and without a word followed him. The gallant knight doffed his plumed helmet and the people courted low as they made a narrow lane for her to pass among them. The stalwart knight advanced and lighting up his shield, braced it once more upon his arm. Then he rode on stately through the town, the people making way for him and saluting as he passed. On reaching the broad highway, he paused to watch the little princess and her small escort ascending the hill to the castle, whose battlements and towers loomed dark against the clear sky. Just then the sun striking the great window in the east end turret from which that very morning the little princess had looked down, made it as bright as the shield upon his arm. "Oh, look, dear monkey!" cried the little princess, speaking for the time. "I am almost persuaded that the shield of the knight has been transported by some miracle and hung upon our castle."

"No, little princess," he replied softly. "It has served its purpose. Your own little mirror will answer in the future." But the princess did not reply, for she was wondering greatly at the wisdom of her pet monkey. Fast Dye Needed. "Don't you know I told you not to swim in that white trash children, eh?" sternly asked Sambo Hohnsing. "But he wasn't white before he went in," replied Sambo's little son.

Let's Help. Let's help to win a democracy; Let's help preserve our liberty; Let's help the boy in France. The ones that have taken the chance. After all is o'er, And we have won the war, I know you'll be glad you've done your bit. Even if you only sewed or knit. We all must help to get the Kaiser, For he's nothing but a miser. But always democracy shall rule the world. And forever our flag will be unfurled. Juliette Warsaw (age 10).



Any Boy or Girl Can Make This Toy



"Ride a cock o'rs to Danbury Cross," and here is the little cock horse and here is his little twin brother. Harness them up—and off and away to Danbury Cross! Will you have a pair of prancing blacks, or will you have them gray? Or perhaps you prefer a milk team. Black horses with rockers and seat or bright red make a gay, showy little toy. You can paint your cardboard with ink or shoe polish if you wish your horse to be black, but you must give them several coats. Make the horses of card board. Even writing paper or drawing paper would not be stiff enough, for they must be sturdy little horses to travel to Danbury Cross and back. An old box will furnish the material. Cut two horses just alike from this pattern and be sure that the rockers are smooth or the little cock horses will go joggly when you ride. The little rider will be badly shaken up. The patterns show you just how to

A Regular Saturday Page for the Kiddies

JACKIE'S SHADOW

Jackie had been very ill, and for weeks the other children had to go about on tiptoe, but now the fever had left him and the doctor said that he should soon be running about again. But Jackie didn't seem to want to get well, he was cross and fretful and it was very hard to get him to eat anything. So mother said, "Dear, dear, this will never do." And she went for Auntie May. When Auntie May came Jack was feeling very sorry for himself, and smiled a very little smile. He was holding up his thin little hand, watching his shadow on the wall. "But Auntie May didn't look sad or make any remark about Jackie's pale cheeks; she just talked about the fun the other children were having playing in the orchard, and how good the early apples tasted when you picked them off the trees. She described a battle that was the questioner and he finished mending the rim. "There's your hoop, sir, as good as new."

"Thank you very much," Jim answered. "I say—we never thought how foolish we were—it seemed only a bit of fun to us. But we'll not do it again." "That's right," said the blacksmith. "I know you'd say that, for I'm sure you were only thoughtless, only you see what a lot of mischief folks can do who don't think." The boys walked quietly home without speaking, till just as they reached the gate Bob said: "Let's try to think, Jim."

LET'S HELP. Let's help to win a democracy; Let's help preserve our liberty; Let's help the boy in France. The ones that have taken the chance. After all is o'er, And we have won the war, I know you'll be glad you've done your bit. Even if you only sewed or knit. We all must help to get the Kaiser, For he's nothing but a miser. But always democracy shall rule the world. And forever our flag will be unfurled. Juliette Warsaw (age 10).

TRY AGAIN. Man (to clerk in department store): "Have you any wall plaster? There are some holes in our ceiling that I want to patch up." Clerk (who believes in selling every body something whether they want it or not): "You don't mean plaster, what you want is sealing wax."

A BAD TEMPER. "Do you think he is a Christian?" a native of India asked a missionary, concerning an American whose outburst of anger he had just witnessed. "Certainly," replied the missionary, "but he has a bad temper." The missionary did not fail to notice a look of incredulity on the face of the questioner, and it set him thinking. It was evident that to say, "This man is a Christian, but he has a bad temper," was as illogical to this native's mind as to have said, "He is a perjurer, or a blasphemer, but a Christian."

John Wesley would have agreed with the native. He said, "I would as lief swear as scold," in truth there is much blasphemy in scolding. The Apostle James condemns the inconsistency of him who blesses God and speaks unkindly to men who are made in God's image. "Persons who have evil tempers of ten excuse themselves by saying with a kind of pride: "You know I have such a bad temper." Sometimes a quick temper goes with a warm and generous nature, but it all goes with narrowness of vision. The person who acknowledges a bad temper should say: "I have a mind too narrowed either by nature or by habit to permit of my seeing both sides of a subject at once, and so lacking in control that I fly into a fury when I see only one side."

The Christian religion, unlike Oriental faiths, does not place emphasis upon mere subsmissiveness; it seeks to make men strong and courageous rather than negatively submissive. But it also teaches self-control, and should establish it in the lives of all who profess to believe in Christ. Greater than he that taketh a city is he who ruleth his own spirit.

FRECKLES

She'd great brown freckles on her cheeks, Her nose was covered quite; Her sister said: "In summer time You are a perfect fright! You ought to use a parasol, And wear a sun-hat wide. If I were freckled up like that, I'd simply go and hide!" I don't know why the freckled girl Should mind about her spots, I've seen the people at the zoo Admire the leopard's spots.

And if a leopardess should have A coat of spotless tan, Her sister leopardess said: "My dear, You're ugly as a man! You're much too plain to find a home Within the cheapest zoo. The folks admire my lovely spots, I'd hide if I were you!" I tell the freckled girl she is The sweetest girl I know, Her freckles I think beautiful Because I love her so.

Monkeyed Around. Nephew—"I tried to get a raise to-day, Aunt, but the boss refused it." Mrs. Blundering—"To bad, Dicky! Perhaps you monkeyed too long, and didn't approach him at the zoological moment." May Be It's Fed. Scout—"Is a chicken big enough to eat when it is three weeks old?" Rookie—"Why, of course not." Scout—"Then, how does it live?"

RESULT OF MISSING LETTER CONTEST

A large number of entries were received in this contest, and many were correct even allowing for the fact that unfortunately there was a slight mistake. After full allowance had been made for this and taking into consideration the neatness of the work, the prizes have been awarded to the following kiddies: Erna Pierce, Bloomfield Station, R. F. D. Certificates of Merit. Lulu McAllen, Dumbarton Station. Frank Christiansen, 127 Broad St. Hazel V. Cornwall, Centreville, Digby Co., N. S. LITTLE MOLLY MEADER. A very busy reader. "A little Molly Meader; She sat and read and read and read the livelong morning through. She quite forgot the dishes And all her mother's wishes About the little household tasks that she'd been asked to do. She was so busy reading That she was all unheeding When impleth little Happy-Hope came thronging to her chair. And when the rascals found her They took her belt and bound her Until she could not move an inch from her position there. When she was through her reading, She sat there, calling, pleading; But no one came to cut the knots till quarter after two. And now Miss Molly Meader, Though still a busy reader, Will never touch a storybook when she has tasks to do. A RUDE PRINCESS. An anecdote from the anonymous book Russian Court Memories concerns the ex-czar's daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana. One windy day when the two little girls were driving through the streets of Petrograd a crowd of people recognized the imperial equipage, and the grand duchesses, holding on their hats with both hands, bowed right and left, as they had been taught to do, in answer to the salutes they received. At first the Grand Duchess Tatiana was amused, and she bowed and laughed and looked delighted; but after a while she grew tired and looked bored, bobbing her head like a Chinese mandarin, until at last she gave it up, dropped her hands and put out her tongue at the bowing crowd. This childish outbreak was received with a roar of laughter and the exclamation, "Just like our own children!" INTO THE FIRE. A deer who was being hunted was nearly caught by the dogs that he rushed into a cave in the hillside in order to hide. No sooner, however, had he entered the cave than a large lion crouched at the farther end of the cave. The lion sprang upon the unfortunate deer and killed him. Just before he died the deer said: "How unlucky I am! I came into this cave to escape from the dogs and have fallen into the jaws of the lion." Don't jump out of the frying pan into the fire.—Aesop. DON'T BE STUNG. Hypothesis: Rotten potato is a beehive. Proof: A rotten potato is a rotten "later. A rotten "later is a spec' "later. A speculator is a beeholder. A bee-holder is a beehive. Hence: A rotten potato is a beehive. SMILE KIDDIES, SMILE A Problem. Boy—"Can a person be punished for something he hasn't done?" Teacher—"Of course not." Boy—"Well, I haven't done my geometry."

CONTEST COUPON

Name ..... Address ..... School ..... Age ..... Birthday ..... Grade ..... Name of Teacher .....



### RED CROSS REPORTS TELL OF INCREASED INTEREST AND GIFTS

#### Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—Mrs. J. McAvity Re-Elected President—Splendid Accounts of Year's Work

A large number of interested members present, the fifth annual meeting of the St. John branch of the Red Cross Society was held at Stone Church yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. John A. McAvity presided and on the platform were Mrs. George F. Smith and Mrs. Franklin Stetson, vice-presidents.

The meeting opened with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by the President's address, which was inspiring and beautifully expressed.

The secretary, Miss Alice Walker, gave an account of the monthly meetings which have been held at the various churches; the Red Cross aids which have been shown throughout the Province, and the work of the departments telling in a comprehensive way the efforts of the year.

Mrs. A. C. Skelton, the treasurer's statement shows:

Receipts	\$48,802.35
Expenditures	31,516.92
Balance on hand	17,285.43

It is explained that by the time the monthly bills from September to January are paid this balance will be reduced to a few thousand dollars, and an appeal for funds will have to be made to keep up the work. The "Drive" last January produced \$51,154.64.

Major Hayes made a few encouraging and congratulatory remarks, which were received with applause.

Miss Lillian Haxson read the report of the excellent results of the St. John Ambulance Society's work.

The Needlework report from Mrs. Frank H. White showed that the month of the Halifax disaster the finished work totalled 11,900. The returned work for the year totals 65,555 articles, an increase of 15,000 over last year. Many work is no longer asked for. \$17,992.82 has been spent for supplies.

The convenor of the Yarn Department, Mrs. Heber Vroom, stated that 8,350 lbs. of yarn had been purchased at a cost of \$9,161.65.

Socks received 14,722 pair. Boxes sent 151. These socks were received in the usual way showing that the need is recognized. Mrs. G. K. McLeod reported for the C.W.C.A., a decided increase in the work. Socks received for the Valentine appeal 1770 pairs, Maple sugar appeal, 100 lbs. of sugar, and \$1,039.50. Various drafts had been supplied with comforts, as well as the Military Hospitals.

The Surgical Committee, through Mrs. F. J. Harding, report 1368 pneumonia jackets, and 2000 splintum moss dressings. The Halifax sufferers were assisted. Large committees are at work at present on the moss dressings to fill a demand for 10,000.

For the packing and shipping, Miss Stetson reported 687 boxes shipped, an increase of 116 over last year.

Mrs. Lawrence in the Publicity report thanked the press, theatres and

the public for the great assistance given.

Miss Angela Magee read a statement of the Collection Boxes which are looked after by the Wiltonside school. From Oct. 1917 to Sept. 1918, \$51.44 has been taken in.

\$3,935.50 was collected by the Campaign Committee as reported by Miss Edith Skinner.

Mrs. J. F. Robertson told of sending newspapers overseas regularly each week and the pleasure with which they have been received.

Mrs. F. Beatty reported for the Prisoners of War, that they have been written personal letters and cards which have been gratefully acknowledged.

Mrs. Richard O'Brien, as treasurer of the Women's Canadian Club, Prisoners of War Fund, stated that \$750 had been forwarded to the Red Cross.

A message was received from Lady Tilley reporting that she was unable to attend the annual meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Mrs. J. A. McAvity, president.  
A. C. Skelton, secretary.  
Mrs. J. F. Robertson, 2nd vice-pres.  
Mrs. H. Lawrence, 3rd vice-pres.  
Mrs. F. Stetson, 4th vice-pres.

Committee of eight to take charge at the room—Mrs. R. O'Brien, Mrs. F. E. Savre, Mrs. Ambrose, Mrs. Roy Campbell, Mrs. A. C. Skelton, Miss McLaren, Mrs. Richard Hooper, Mrs. A. W. Adams.

Miss Walker read a letter from Mrs. Murray McLaren, describing some of the Red Cross work in London.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

### MILLE, VAN DER FLIER ARRIVES IN ST. JOHN

#### Speaks on Behalf of Belgian Widows and Orphans—Was Slandered in Newspapers and Vindicated By Her Committee.

"I am among the papers which published these stories," said Mile, van der Flier to a Standard reporter yesterday.

Mile, van der Flier, who is in the city in the interests of a committee authorized by the King of Belgium, to appeal for funds to re-establish the Belgian who have suffered so greatly arrived in St. John yesterday afternoon and will speak before an audience in the Imperial theatre under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club.

The stories which Mile, van der Flier so indignantly denies were published in several American papers, including the Buffalo Courier and were of a nature to tend to the cessation of her work.

On hearing of the attack Mile, van der Flier returned to New York (breaking off her Canadian tour), engaged Terence J. MacManus of New York as her counsel, and will have the reports traced to their source, which her friends feel sure will be shown to be German influence.

The New York Times of October 3 published a signed statement from Major August Belmont and E. E. Olcott, completely vindicating Mile, van der Flier, and stating that the

funds are in their hands and that their committee have no complaint to make.

Miss van der Flier says that she has been personally known to Mr. Olcott for ten years previous to her coming to America. The Rotary Club of New York before whom she had spoken, pledged themselves to support her and the city of Rochester sent a telegram to express their sympathy, and trust that the matter would be cleared up.

Miss van der Flier is the daughter of the late Dr. G. J. van der Flier, court chaplain of Holland, who crowned Queen Wilhelmina and performed the ceremony of her marriage. Dr. van der Flier, by virtue of his office, was likewise head of the established church of Holland and her colonies. She has a pleasing personality and is a pleasant speaker.

"I had a boys' club at the Hague," said this friend of the Belgians, under the patronage of Prince Henry, Queen Wilhelmina recently visited this club where we took charge of 100 Belgians for eight months. I have a firm which I hope can be shown which shows the invasion of Belgium, and I wear my Dutch dress when addressing an audience. You have been so kind to me that I feel so grateful.

The committee which Mrs. Mile, van der Flier at the train was Mrs. Kuhnig, president of the Women's Canadian Club; Mrs. George McAvity and Mrs. H. A. Powell. Today the distinguished guest will be entertained at luncheon at Rosheys by Mrs. William Pugh, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Miss van der Flier is to speak at Sackville and St. Stephen.

### ECONOMIC CAMOUFLAGE.

We've turned our dresses inside out, then turned them upside down; We've cleaned them, steamed them, dyed them pink, and then we've dyed them brown.

From flour sacks made pillow slips, and neatly turned our sheets; Priced cauliflower and Brussels sprouts—then paid our cash for beads.

Suggestions for economy each faithful ly we'd try; Made eggless cake and milkless rolls and even lardless pie.

We've eaten oleomargarine and said we thought it fine; Declared bean soup just filled the bill when we sat down to dine.

We've roundly vowed we loved to wash that ironing was play; That satisfaction filled our souls on every baking day.

Such essays in economy for years we've bravely tried; And bravely swore we liked them all—but all the while we lied!

We knew we only struggled thus lest any one should know we cared; We simply didn't have the cash to make a better show!

But now the world is changing fast—yes, changing over night; This Conservation Policy has brought new views to light.

While Conservation is admired and brings its followers fame; Pray, why should saving bring disgrace, if economy be shame?

The poor will save: "Conserve!" is now the order given by wealth; So we can do in public now what once we did by stealth.

But secretly we hope this plan of saving may make sure The world shall think us patriots in stead of just plain poor!

So now we'll save while trumpets blow, and brass bands strut about; And sign a card and take an oath lest any one should doubt.

We'll claim the patriot's halo now for wearing our old hats; We'll cut expensive butter out—bas' of conserving fats.

While once we saved with camouflage, a better scheme by far is open—bold economy—to show how rich we are!

—Eleanor Douglas.

# How Allies Are Smashing "The Minor Beelzebubs"

The despairing cry to Baal for help that rose from the false prophets on Mt. Carmel in ancient days is now duplicated by an equally wild cry to Berlin, and unless all editorial seers are mistaken, the call of Turk and Bulgar for aid will be answered only by the roar of Allied guns.

Germany's military might on the West Front, in Palestine, in Macedonia, is at last beginning to crumble. The New York World believes, and while Berlin trembles, the reverberation of Allied blows "thrills the enemies of Germany with joyous expectation." Marshal Foch has kept almost every sector of the Western Front busy and now one by one he is raising the curtain on the several 'side-shows,' according to the Philadelphia Press.

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—October 5th—will make thrilling reading for every Canadian, reviewing as it does the chain of Allied victories in all the war zones. There are four maps (one full-page colored) accompanying this article with a complete index of places, railways, roads, etc.

Other news articles of importance are:

## Gompers Defeats the Defeatists

How He Administered a Thorough Drubbing to the Pacifist and Defeatist Members at the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference in England.

- Your Share of That Six Billion
- Who Owns the Washington Times?
- The Success of Allied Propaganda
- Worse Anarchy Due in Russia
- Keeping Tag on Slacking Trucks
- A Legal Status for Poets
- Germany's War Slang
- The Sugar Situation

(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)

- Canada to Run Her Own Railways
- Slackers Aiding the U-Boats
- All Germany Have Her Colonies Back?
- Fighting the "Cootie"
- U. S. Potash to Rout Germany's
- Col. Roosevelt on Soldierly Life and Death
- Powdered Fuel to Relieve the Coal Situation
- The Kind of Religion the Soldiers Want
- Personal Glimpses of Men and Events
- News of Finance and Commerce

An Unusually Good Collection of Illustrations, Including Cartoons and Maps.

## "The Digest" An Accurate Register of World Changes

We are passing today through what is undoubtedly the supreme crisis of the world's history, the most memorable year of all the thousands of man has seen wax and wane since he first appeared on this planet. Nothing is more characteristic of the tremendous nature of the cataclysm that has fallen upon us than the astonishing changes that are occurring throughout the whole fabric of civilization, social, economic, political, and intellectual. To keep pace with these amazing transformations you should read "The Literary Digest," the great news magazine that covers all departments of human endeavor each week in an informing, vigorous, and wholly unbiased way. If you want important, up-to-the-minute information on all the great questions of the hour "The Digest" will provide it.

October 5th Number on Sale Today—All News Dealers—10 Cents

**The Literary Digest**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

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# "Cravenette"

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GLEN FALLS. On Tuesday evening the Glen Falls Circle of the local Red Cross had a social evening at the home of Mrs. J. J. Gordon, music, dancing and games being enjoyed and war time refreshments were served. Proceeds of the evening went to the local Red Cross.

WERE OMITTED. In the account of the annual meeting of the Ladies' Association of the Natural History Society the names of Miss Winifred Colwell, secretary, and Mrs. W. Edmund Raymond, treasurer, were inadvertently omitted from the list of officers elected.

## TO-DAY YOU'LL GRAB YOUR SEAT YOU'LL HOLD YOUR BREATH

Lay-dees and Gen-tell-Men!

step right this way and see the thrilling, startling and altogether spellbinding pictorial circus story.

# THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH

Thos. H. Ince Production, Featuring Enid Bennett, Australian Star.

Story of a Circus Girl	A Pretty Love Story
She Trained the Lions	Snobby Aristocrats
Clowns and Acrobats	But Tables Turned
King of Beasts Subdued	Delightful Fiction

Vitagraph Serial **A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS** Sixth Chapter  
Also Vitagraph Farce.

# IMPERIAL

The Theatre of Quality

## OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE

NORTHLANE, RIANO AND NORTHLANE  
The Modiste Shop—A La Cabaret.

KATE FITZGIBBONS The Limerick Girl.	THREE FARMERETTES Singing, Talking, Dancing
BARRETT and WHITE Humorous Sketch "OH, WHAT A HONEYMOON"	HAZEL MORAN The Lariat Girl The Lion's Claws Serial

## UNIQUE LYRIC

THE PROGRAMS YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!

Charming 2 Reelers—Each a Sensational Hit Here's Our Offering: "HOUSE OF HATE" —PEARL WHITE "THE SIGN OF THE KANGAROO" —"STINGAREE" "THE DIVING BEAUTY" —MABEL NORMAND Roscoe Arbuckle, Mark Swain.	The Little Company With a Big Reputation. <b>THE KING MUSICAL CO.</b> —PRESENT— "A DAY AT THE STUDIO" <b>NEW</b> SPECIALTIES, DANCES, NUMBERS, SONGS. A Show Composed of Laughing Situations. Watch for Monday's Programme.
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### For the Kiddies

#### LETTER CONTEST

number of entries were received, and many were allowed for the fact that only there was a slight margin full allowance had been given into consideration of the work, the winners were awarded to the following:

Winners, Bloomfield Station, N. J. certificates of merit. Allen, Dumbarton Station, Christensen, 127 Broad St., Cornwall, Centreville, Digby

#### LE MOLLY READER.

busy reader  
le Molly Reader;  
nd read and read and read  
lively morning through.  
to forget the dishes  
her mother's wishes  
little household tasks that  
been asked to do.

so busy reading  
was all unheeding  
lucky little Happy-Home came  
nging to her chair.

en the rascols found her  
ok her belt and bound her  
could not move an inch from  
position there.  
he was through her reading,  
there, calling, pleading;  
she came to cut the knots till  
rise after two.  
y Miss Molly Reader,  
still a busy reader,  
touch a storybook when she  
tasks to do.

#### RUDE PRINCESS.

edote from the anonymous  
ian Court. Memories con-  
ex-cess' daughters, the  
chesses Olga and Tatiana,  
y day when the two little  
driving through the streets  
and a crowd of people recog-  
imperial equipage, and the  
hesses, holding on their hats  
hands, bowed right and left,  
ad been taught to do, in an-  
he salutes they received.  
the Grand Duchess Tatiana  
ed, and she bowed and laugh-  
oked delighted; but after a  
grew tired and looked cross,  
er head like a Chinese man-  
il at last she gave it up, drop-  
ands and put out her tongue  
wing toward.

ludish outbreak was received  
r of laughter and the exclaim-  
at like our own children!"

#### INTO THE FIRE.

who was being hunted was  
caught by the dogs and  
into a cave in the hillside in  
side.  
ner, however, had he en-  
he saw a huge lion crouch-  
farther end of the cave. The  
ig upon the unfortunate deer  
him.  
ore he died the deer said:  
lucky I am! I came into  
to escape from the dogs and  
n into the jaws of the lion."

#### DON'T BE STUNG.

was: Rotten potato is a  
A rotten potato is a  
rotten potato is a rotten  
"later."  
A rotten "later" is a spec'  
"later."  
A spectator is a beholder.  
A bee-holder is a bee-hive.  
A rotten potato is a bee-  
hive.

#### THE KIDDIES, SMILE

A Problem.  
Can a person be punished for  
he hasn't done?"  
—"Of course not."  
Well, I haven't done my go-

Mistake, Beg Pardon.  
—"I am surprised at your  
ring the date of Columbus'  
of America. It's at the head  
apter."  
Hopeful—"I'm sorry. I  
it was his telephone num-

Subtle Reasoning.  
on, who was speaking on the  
scute."  
ompensation, said:  
a person is blind, his hearing  
"said a listener. "I've no-  
t if a man had a short leg  
was longest."

Par Request.  
the firemen at the Baldwin  
ve Works had to discharge  
and a crowd of people recog-  
nitive Irishman named Pat.  
nautive discussion, he put his  
ocation in writing and enclos-  
one of the printed envelopes  
the firm.

xt day Pat was missing, but a  
er the foreman was passing  
the shop and saw him again  
the. Going up to the Irish  
demanded:  
you got my letter?"  
sorry, Oi did," said Pat.  
on read it?"  
sorr, said Pat, and on the  
said I was fired, and on the  
res said: "Return to the Lo-  
Works in five days."

### RANN-DOM REELS

By HOWARD L. RANN

The Cook Book is an inspired work which, when taken according to directions, can produce more kinds of growing indigestion than the high-souped miso pie.

In spite of the fact that an old book will never use one of those books except as a resting place for a new miso pie, the young bride is always presented with several copies and advised to study them.

The young bride is always presented with several copies and advised to study them. This is a reprehensible practice and will have the condemnation of every man who prizes his stomach at its true worth.

### —AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME.



### TICKLE OF CLOSE SHA VE BETRAYS GERMAN SPY DRESSED AS WOMAN

Bernstorff's Aid Detected By Mrs. Arthur Clark When He Scratched His Chin Where the Razor Hurt.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 29.—Proving that the age old stories about a woman's instinct are not just legendary and that some women, at least, do possess a sixth sense, is the adventure of Mrs. Arthur Clark, who by this very power was the cause of the capture of one of the most sought after spies in America, after this country had declared war.

Mrs. Clark is a New York woman now living in Savannah, so as to be near her son, who has a position at one of the shipbuilding yards.

Shortly after the German Ambassador, Von Bernstorff had left this country, Mrs. Clark had occasion to travel from Florida, where she had been spending the spring, to her home in New York.

Sitting across the aisle from Mrs. Clark in the Pullman car was a woman who attracted the New Yorker's attention immediately in a very peculiar manner. She was rubbing her chin and cheek in the meditative manner that is commonly employed by a man after a close shave. Mrs. Clark watched and the longer she watched the more certain she became that her woman's instincts and her power of observation had not betrayed her.

Calling aside the conductor, she told him of her suspicion. "I am a married woman," she said, "and I have seen my husband hundreds of times

her marriage except play Gottschalk's "Last Hope" with a stiff wrist. How much happier we would all be if our wives would learn to cook from taste and experience, instead of preparing desserts in a cold, mechanical fashion and testing the fortitude of loved relatives to the last notch.

The modern Cook Book furnishes plans and specifications which require more material than the kitchen of a New York hotel. Every once in a while some husband will complain of the monotony of the daily fare and clamor for a change, but when his wife shows him a few of the menus in a late Cook Book, which call for the entire stock of a wholesale grocery house, he decided that it would be better to stick to the denatured cereal and buttered toast.

The only Cook Book which is worth the price is the kind which mother uses. A Cook Book may be bound in full calf and printed on deckle-edged paper but it will not tell a nervous bride when the macaroni is scorched on the bottom. Many a bride who relied on an indexed Cook Book for results has had to gallop down to the bakery at the last minute in order to be able to put something on the table besides the dollies and the tea-ted.

The Cook Book is all right for special occasions when people come prepared for the worst, but it is a poor excuse for an old-fashioned cook with a keen, pulsating nose.

### The Toonerville Trolley That Meets All the Trains.



### RIPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON

#### THE SURPRISE PARTY.

Said Kaiser Karl, "My soldiers hold, I know you're mighty bold; I'm not surprised your feet are cold, since you've no grub to swallow. Our Austria is short of pies, it's stripped of kraut and bacon; there's not enough to draw the flies—it's bare and God forsaken. Italy has food to burn, beyond those Alps—craters! The winner's for which you yearn, the prunes and sweet potatoes! You know how Kaiser Wilhelm went and swiped the Russian larder? Go, scale the Alps with full intent, with glowing zeal and ardor! Italians are an easy mark, they'll all stampede together; get after them, and skies now dark will let in sunny weather."

#### HOMESICK

Give me another pillow and raise my head a bit. Today I am feeling fine, nurse, and soon I shall be quite fit. I know I'm minus a leg, nurse (that bomber had got a good aim) But I've got my eyes, and I've got my hands, so I'm still ahead of the game.

It must be the English sunshine, a-flickerin' on the walls, That started me thinkin' of home, nurse—I can hear the waterfalls Singin' their songs to the mountains, and when I close my eyes I see the pools where the loon laughs and the trout rise to the flies.

Home-sick? Of course I am, nurse, and proud I am of it, That is the and I fought for, and I'm not ashamed a bit. And he will fight for his own, nurse, till twilight spears and falls, And if he won't well—let it go—HE AIN'T CANADIAN!

Tired? Well, just a trifle. I've been talkin' quite a string (That Private sure did get me with his bloomin' lucky fling). So I'll lie and dream of home, nurse, till twilight spears and falls, And biots out the English sunshine a-flickerin' on the walls. J. SYDNEY ROE.

### IMPORTANCE OF POTASH DISCOVERY

The discovery of potash in Canada a national standpoint, however, who in quantity will prove of the utmost importance to our country as well as to the Empire" stated the Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, when asked for an expression of opinion regarding the recent reports of the striking of large deposits in Saskatchewan. It was to be hoped that the potash would prove to be every thing that was said of it, in such an event, Canada might look forward to contributing materially towards breaking the monopoly of which Germany has taken advantage to such a large extent on her economical development before the war.

## THE EVENING STORY

### THE NEW INMATE.

(Copyright, 1918, by W. Werper.)

It was generally known that a new inmate had arrived at the Wilton town farm, called by some the county poorhouse; so it was with no surprise that the old inmates of this small admirably conducted institution received the newcomer in their midst.

The door opened and Miss Flecker, the superintendent's daughter, who held an indelible imprint of sweetness, and two wisps of hands clasped nervously the ribbon ends of a crocheted shoulder cape.

"You sit here, Mrs. Hunter. This is Joe Cripps on your left. He's been most around the world, Joe has, but he found there was no place like home after all." Her smile broadened and then vanished quickly as her glance fell on the new inmate's right hand neighbor. "Look at those crumbs again, Miss Wooten. If you're going to play with your food instead

of eating it I'll have to give you a lit table in the corner by yourself." The reprieved one smiled over her shoulder and dropped her hands into her lap. Some of the others at the table smiled also; but old Matt, the cripple, seated at the far end, drew his dark, ugly face into a scowl which made it darker and uglier.

"I'm Glad Your Name is Alice." "You sit here, Mrs. Hunter. This is Joe Cripps on your left. He's been most around the world, Joe has, but he found there was no place like home after all." Her smile broadened and then vanished quickly as her glance fell on the new inmate's right hand neighbor. "Look at those crumbs again, Miss Wooten. If you're going to play with your food instead

"It's about time then," Hetty turned pert. "He's been asking everybody who comes if their names is Alice." A dispute arising on the new inmate's left diverted general interest. Joe Cripps had been caught again in the act of helping himself to a neighbor's butter and the two men were wrangling over its possession.

"I'm helping with the night chores," she came a mild voice which she would have recognized if she had not seen the silvery fringe waving below the close cap's edge. "But I saw you here, and I want to tell you I'm glad your name is Alice. Of course I'll call you Miss Hunter. But Alice's a pretty sounding name. My wife's name was Alice."

"I thought so," whispered back the new inmate. "Yes, Alice was a good woman. And she took good care of me. All ways took good care of me till she went away." A deep sigh followed.

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### ESPECIALLY THESE DAYS.



June—He got married on his nerve. Bob—'ee guy; that's the only safe thing to get married on.

### OUR SHORT STORY

#### HELP WANTED.

It was a rough, rough sea, and she was the only bather daring enough to risk swimming beyond her depth. An admiring crowd stood on the beach and watched her, when suddenly she sank for the second time.

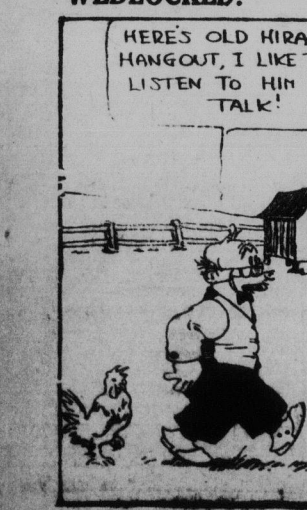
She was going down for the eleventh time, when well light exhausted, he reached her. "I'll help you," he gasped weakly. "I don't think it's any use," she said regretfully. "It was my favorite ring, too. I don't see how it ever slipped off my finger."

#### Dog Hill Notes.

Clab Hancock, who is a prospective candidate for office, was seen to take a voter behind a tree Saturday afternoon, and when they came out the man was smoking a cigar. Down with politics!

Atlas Peck, who has been hiding his light under a half bushel for so long, enlightened an audience at the Wild Onion school house Friday night.

### WEDLOCKED.



POP.

YOUR HEALTH

By ANDREW F. GURBER, M. D. CONSTIPATION.

None of the ills which human beings are subject has more victims than constipation.

It is therefore a matter into which everybody ought to look rather carefully.

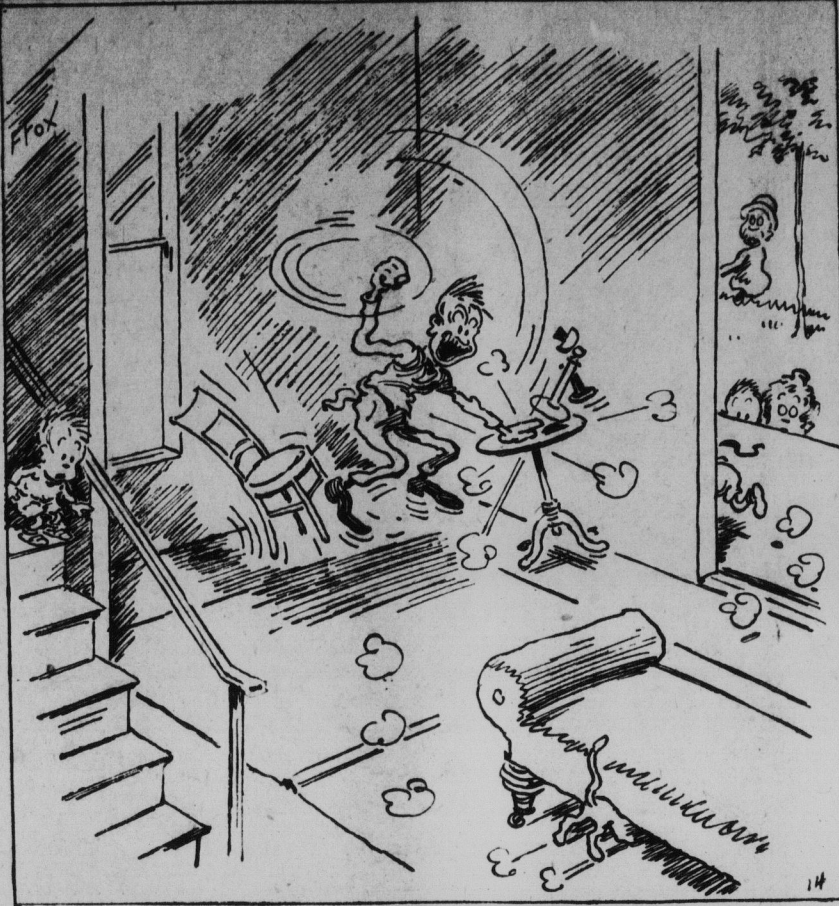
The intestinal tract or tube is that portion of the human machinery in which starches and fats are digested and dissolved.

Many people would deny that they are constipated and yet they suffer from auto-intoxication.

Questions and Answers. Q.—Can the appendix be located on the left side?

A Reader—Will you kindly inform me whether a leaking valve is a serious heart trouble, or whether it can be cured and if so, how?

When the Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang Goes To Call Up a Number and the Phone Book Is Not There.



SIDE TALKS

By RUTH CAMERON

Does the truly mischievous character of many of the things we have come to take for granted ever come to you in a flash?

MIRACLES. I saw the familiar set in a new light. Just think, I said to myself.

The Heat Comes Twenty Miles To Cook My Breakfast. I had thrust a little black plug into its socket.

Another day the Authorman was posting a letter and as he pressed the stamp on, he said whimsically.

Talking to a Hole in the Wall. I had a similar flash one day last winter when I wanted to telephone a friend from a shop and there being no booth vacant I was directed to the open telephone on the wall of the store.

Of course the marvel of a stamp's service is somewhat different from the wonder of the telephone and the electric light.

ALLEGED HUMOR

Sufferer—I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it. Friend—Now, you don't need any medicine.

I thought you said you knew something about cooking. Said the sergeant. I did say so, admitted Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

made it take a piece of sugar from her lips. I could do that, said Jack audibly.

Taking Joy Out of Life. The fellow who grins when he sees you going hunting. The fellow who reminds you of that four bits you owe him.

Mr. and Mrs. Lovelard liked to sit together in the evening, reading the paper, and then to discuss what they had read.

The Irishman came home beaming. "Bridget," he said, "I've got a job." "Clory bet," said Bridget, who was tired of supporting the family.

Can You Beat It? Lady to carpet man—Be sure to beat this one well; it's never been up since it was down.

What He Could Do. Jack tar, on leave, visited a circus in his native town.

BETS HE'LL WALK 100 MILES IN DAY WHEN... Dan O'Leary, the famous old pedestrian, made a peculiar bet with a well known Chicago physician.

NOT YET. NO, Maude dear; we have never heard of any universities growing so old as to lose their faculties.

A battleship cruiser built almost entirely by women was recently launched in the River Clyde.

Arctic Explorer Finds The World All Changed to Him

Stefansson, Back From Five Years in Frozen North, Overshadowed By War—Where Thousands Bade Him Bon Voyage, Few Met Him When He Returned.

Rudolph M. Anderson, a zoologist of the University of Iowa; Capt. Robert Bartlett, former Rear Admiral R. E. Peary's noted sailing master; Dr. Forbes Mackey, a prominent Canadian scientist and explorer, and James Murray, a well known biologist.

Some of Stefansson's party—about seventy—had perished in the cold North, others have come back to the United States and Canada while a few have come "outside" and have gone on to France where they are fighting in the Allied ranks.

Party Broken Up.

War has crowded Stefansson off the front pages and almost out of the minds of the people of the outside world from which he isolated himself for so many years.

The world will never forget the tragic story of the Karluk and Stefansson's disappearance. The Karluk, it will be recalled, was caught in the ice soon after it rounded Point Barrow.

To Help in War Work.

Although the war had not started when he left and although it robbed him of his old positions in the newspapers, Stefansson intends to plunge into civilization's great task and by giving lectures for the benefit of the Red Cross help along the cause.

Stefansson is not out to find the pole; he was out to work. And now Stefansson has come back. After juggling French war names for over four years, it is probable that the world has to pause a minute to recall the explorer's venturesome exploits.

Hill Notes.

ck, who is a prospective office, was seen to take a tree Saturday afternoon as they came out the smoking a cigar. Down

Mrs. Rummage.

OBIDIAH, I MUST HAVE SOME MONEY FOR BARGAINS! WHY DO YOU MAKE ME BEG FOR EVERY CENT I NEED?

Is She Extravagant, Or Is Obidiah a Tight-Wad?

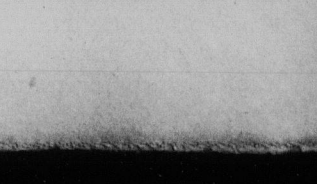
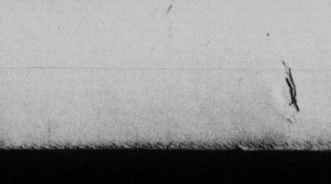
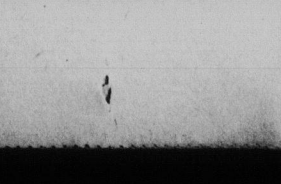
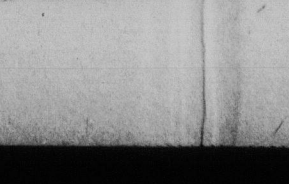
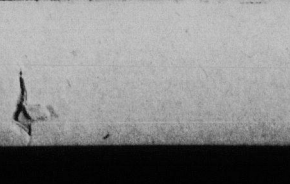
PLEASE GIMME \$12 —THERE'S \$7 SPENT IN ONE WEEK FOR YOUR OWN PRIVATE PLEASURE!

ONLY \$19 I BEG OF YOU!

YOUR EXTRAVAGANCE IS SUMPIN' TURBIBLE! WHEN I'M DEAD YOU'LL PROBABLY HAVE TO BEG!

WELL, I'D BE LOTS BETTER OFF THAN SOME POOR WOMAN WHO NEVER HAD THE PRACTICE!

—By Hy Gage.



who has been hiding a half bushel for so named an audience at the school house Friday

He spoke of the three life saving merriment from the please help him in, and he applauded of the crowd.

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THE LODGE OF DEATH.

"Halt!" said the sentry at the Lodge of Death. "Who stands without and seeks admittance here?"

PEPPER TALKS

By George Matthew Adams.

BE NATURAL AND UNAFFECTED

Bacon once wrote that "some men's behavior is like a verse, where in every syllable is measured."

Remember that, as you are, there is not another in all the great world. And that your development along natural, unaffected lines is the surest road to your largest stature in the world.

LITTLE STORIES FOR BEDTIME

A SURPRISED JAY

By Thornton W. Burgess.

It isn't often one can say...

Sammy Jay isn't the kind easily surprised. He is too used to surprising other people to himself be caught very often.

"That fellow is the living image of Johnny Chuck!" he gasped.



"Who are you?" demanded Sammy. "I don't believe Polly Chuck could tell them apart."

The Advice of the Naval Expert, Willie Jones, Is Disregarded.



JIMMY COON STORIES

BY DR. WARREN G. PARTRIDGE

JIMMY COON PLAYS A PRANK ON THE FARMER BOY. Little William, the Farmer Boy, and his Cousin, Little Fred from Goose Island, planned to go trout fishing.



You would have laughed to see these little people in Murruring Brook that night!

ALLENBY'S GREAT VICTORY IN THE DEFEAT OF TURKEY SHATTERS KAISER'S DREAM

The destruction of two Turkish armies and the capture of some 40,000 Turkish prisoners in a single operation is the biggest military event in the history of the war in the so-called minor theatres.

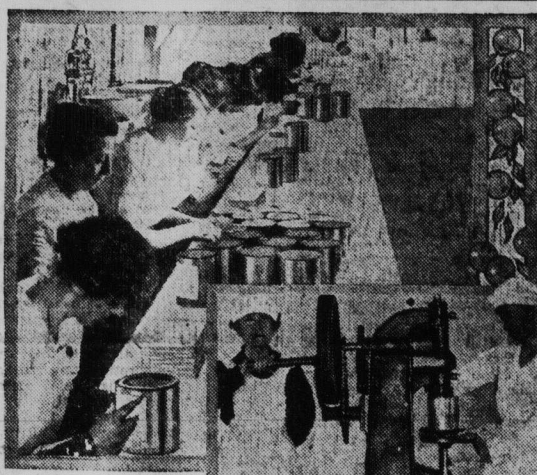
For the first two years of the war it was the Turks who were on the offensive. Twice they forced their way into Syria and Palestine.

THE DOT PUZZLE

A dot puzzle grid with numbers and a cartoon character holding a pencil.

Urgent Call Comes From The Canneries For Many More Helpers

National Service Girls Have Proved Themselves Tramps and the Canner Wants More of Them for September, October and November—Fruit and Vegetables Must Not Be Allowed To Go To Waste—We Must Can What We Can.



There seems to be no more urgent need for war workers at the present moment than in the canneries.

VOGUE FOR AMBER BLOUSES

Flesh-pink chiffon and Georgette blouses are being worn so universally now that women of exclusive taste have turned to another tint.

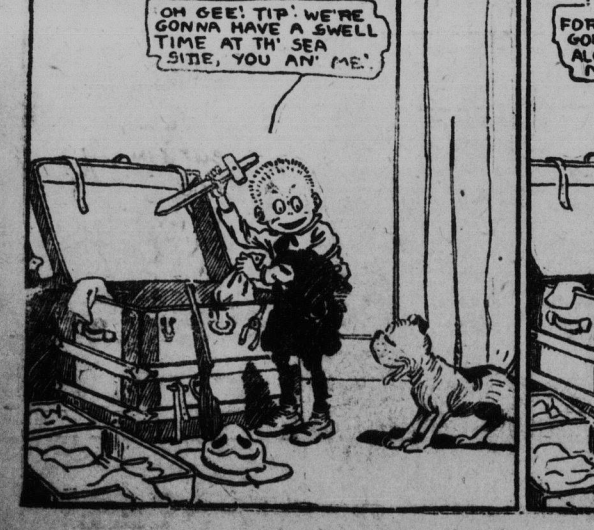
RATHER LOOKS THAT WAY!



By EDWINA.



"CAP" STUBBS.



SADDLED

H. B. Bodwell port Givens signed—Co

When H. B. Bodwell the riding stable...

Another thing, which tributed to the con...

DOCKED M LONGER R

Only English Will Be Ex Show in Gan

BRINGING UP FATHER BY McMANUS

SADDLED MORE WINNERS THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN AMERICA

H. B. Bedwell Talks on the Art of Training—Famous Expert Gives Pointers on How Thoroughbreds Are Conditioned—Common Sense Basis.

When H. B. Bedwell took charge of the racing stable of Commander J. K. Bedwell last year horsemen were anxious to see whether the Western expert would have the same degree of success as marked his efforts when he was in command.

For eight years Bedwell saddled more winners than any other man in America, while in 1918 he led the country in both the number of races and the total amount won. His work this season has been such as to bring him more prominently than ever before the public and with a view to determining what methods contributed to his success, Mr. Bedwell was asked if he had any patented right on the art of training.

BOWLING SEASON OPENS

300 ← VISION



Vision of a Pin Killer who is starting the Season with the Big Pins and Balls.

BENNY LEONARD OVERCAME THE HANDICAP IN WEIGHT

Lightweight Fought Skilful and Courageous Battle Against Lewis—Press Agent in Error—Not Third Effort of 135-Pound Title Holder To Win Welter Honors.

By Cross Counter. One angle of the Leonard-Lewis contest that appears to have been overlooked is the weight handicap that the lightweight champion overcame.

CLABBY RECRUITING, BURNS A SERGEANT

Two Prominent Fighters Now Fighting For Their Country—Clabby in Australia, Burns in Canada.

Jimmy Clabby, who was among the leading middleweights of the world a comparatively short time ago, is being used by the Australian authorities for recruiting purposes.

Burns Still Boxing. The boxing arena where Jack Johnson took the world's heavyweight championship away from Tommy Burns in Australia ten years ago is now the scene of recruiting rallies.

CHAMPIONS WHO PAID THE PRICE

George Touchard, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, who died recently in Canada, where he was an instructor, after a brief illness, ranked high among the tennis players of the United States.

Another champion athlete has answered the call. Arthur Spencer, national cycling champion last year, has been ordered by the Newark, N. J. draft board to report to Camp Dix.

WILLIE HOPPE IS NOW SAFE

Various opinions have been expressed about the draft board decision allowing Willie Hoppe to defer his military service on the ground of "work or light" rule.

W. HAZEN THOMPSON GETS AN APPOINTMENT

Will Be Assistant Agent General at London—Is Returned Soldier—Government Meeting.

Frederick Oct. 4.—Premier Foster announced this afternoon that portions of the public health act would be proclaimed shortly.

DOCKED MOUNTS NO LONGER RECOGNIZED

Only English Saddle Type Will Be Exhibited at Horse Show in Garden.

In making up the prize list soon to be issued for the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden from November 11 to 15 all classes for docked saddle horses have been eliminated.

NO LEAGUE BALL IN 1919, SAYS HUGGINS

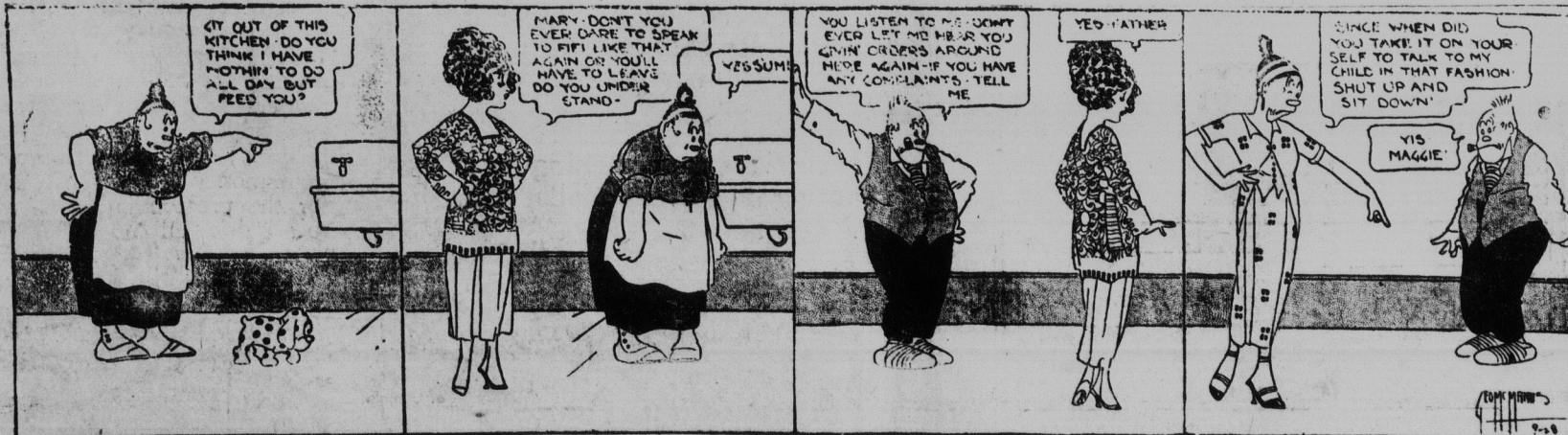
Leader of Yankees Talks of the Future.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—"While I would like to see baseball come back in the spring," says Miller Huggins, the Yankees' leader, who has returned to his home here, "and while I believe the Government is in favor of the game, I think war circumstances will prevent it, and for what may seem curious reasons."

CAPTAIN JOAN ARNOLDI.

Captain Joan Arnoldi has left for the west to lecture on her work with the Canadian War Contingent in London.

BRINGING UP FATHER BY McMANUS



NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

Male citizens of the United States living in Canada of AGES 21-30, both inclusive, MUST REGISTER BY REGISTERED POST with the Registrar under the Military Service Act of the district in which they live, during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

Having in view the importance of leaving a sufficient number of men on those farms, which are actually contributing to the National Food Supply, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. ALL MEMBERS OF CLASS I POSSESSING EXEMPTION AS FARMERS which is expiring and WHO WISH TO REMAIN EXEMPT should communicate with the Registrars under the M.S.A., of their respective districts, REQUESTING AN EXTENSION IN TIME OF SUCH EXEMPTION.

2. In order to facilitate productive employment during the Winter months, MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS SHOULD APPLY TO THE REGISTRARS FOR PERMITS TO ENGAGE FOR THE WINTER IN SOME OCCUPATION OF NATIONAL INTEREST, SUCH AS LUMBERING, MUNITION WORK, ETC.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

HIGH SCHOOL WON THE GAME

Defeated Rothesay in Football Match Yesterday—Score Six to Nothing.

St. John High School drew first blood this year in the interscholastic football league, defeating Rothesay college yesterday afternoon to the tune of six to nothing.

QUICK RETURNS.

Mr. Clare—"Oh, I've had considerable experience as a salesman. Why I was successful the first day I went to work was a big concern and although I was there only a minute or so, I got two orders."

NATIONAL BASEBALL COMMISSION MET

Decided To Discipline Players of Red Sox For Violation in Playing Games Without Permission.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—The National Baseball Commission has decided to discipline members of the championship Boston American Club who after the world's series, engaged in a trip under the name of Red Sox, President Johnson of the American League announced tonight.

RACES POSTPONED.

Frederick, Oct. 4.—The 118 trot and pace and the free-hall of the Frederick Park Association's autumn meet, which were to have taken place today, have been postponed until Saturday afternoon, the track being in bad condition on account of the rain.

CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR IN TWEEDS, PLUSH AND VELVETS, ALSO TAMS.

Children's headwear in tweeds, plush and velvets, also tams. Prices lower at Basson's, 14-16-18 Charlotte Street. No branches.

Advertisement for Dr. Wilson's HEBERINE BITTERS, including a testimonial and product description.

# COM. FRIEL'S FINDING IN THE CURRIE CASE

(Continued from page 5.)

operators he did not know about, or supposed omitted mentioning to the department, before he saw Mr. Currie at all. What Murchie calls the reduced statement forwarded the Crown Land Department after his interview with Mr. Currie (Exhibit 9) gives the same operators as his former report (Exhibit 7) except that the name of one small operator with nine hundred and twenty pieces, is omitted. He reduced the quantity but not the number of logs, as a rule, and threw off half a million as cut on granted lands, bringing the cut down to a little less than four and a half million, the quantity he had told Mr. Richards he would make it. It is not so that Mr. Currie said stumpage to be paid by the said Continental Lumber Company, as the said reduced amount, well knowing that it was not the full and proper amount of stumpage and there by defrauded the province of a portion of its revenue.

It was not an account of anything that happened between Mr. Currie and Murchie that the province was defrauded. Mr. Baxter, who has no doubt, that Murchie would not be believed, contended strongly in his argument that this is a separate charge. It is not, it is the same charge, and part of the sentence specifying what is charged and stands or falls to the ground with what precedes it. As founded and worded, the clause referred to a reduction that Murchie was induced by Mr. Currie to make. There was no scale, but whether there was or not, Mr. Currie was not responsible for any reduction.

It must not be overlooked that in his final return, Murchie threw off seventy-six thousand from the cut of the Culligans, and from the cut of a million from the cut of the Louison Lumber Company. Who induced him to do that? Culligans' scale was already a half a million lower than it should be by their own evidence, and most likely so was the Louison people's, to a greater or less degree.

### Faked Reports.

Murchie's reports to the department were faked up by him. That seems to be the usual thing to do. He is short from 21,000 to 37,000 in the number of logs and from 2,800,000 to 3,500,000 in the quantity. He omitted thirteen operators out of thirty-two. The counter, McKay, had about 70,000 logs more than Murchie, and 44,562 more than the actual number. He had evidently not stopped to add up his guesses. Murchie's pretended correct scale in the affidavit was made up for the purposes of the affidavit, and made up carelessly. He included one man's cut at 328,000, who had no cut at all. He included another man's cut of 52,000 where the cut was on granted lands, and he still omits nine operators. He is short about one and a half millions in the quantity. Yet he swore in the affidavit and in the investigation that this was the correct scale. These charges were fabricated by Murchie. I have nothing before me to show with what assistance. Politics in Restigouche, the same as in other counties in this Province, are a hard game and it is not unlikely that in fabricating these charges Murchie had the assistance of gentlemen who for years have been doing or permitting and condoning precisely the same things that have been charged against Mr. Currie.

It is only fair to honorable Mr. Baxter to say that in respect to the matters which Murchie swore to in his affidavit he was imposed on, or, it may be that he allowed his personal animosity to Mr. Currie, especially in his position as Speaker, shade his good judgment. I would have liked to see him throw Murchie and his affidavit overboard before we got to the end of the inquiry.

I find, therefore, that the charges were unfounded and that they are absolutely disproved, and that honorable Mr. Currie is innocent of the things that Murchie swore against him.

### Where Currie Gets It.

The Continental Lumber Company's Stumpage.

I would be pleased indeed, if having made my finding on the charges I could feel that the business of this Commission ended, but in reporting the evidence taken, as I am required to do, there is something further to be said, and it is simply this, that no matter how it was done the province was defrauded out of a substantial sum in the stumpage of this Company, of which honorable Mr. Currie was the Manager, and that he was in a position to have prevented it, and that outside altogether of the question of business honesty, it was especially his duty as a member of the Legislature, and as actually the Honorable Speaker of the House, to see that the province was not defrauded, at least by his own people, when he could prevent it.

One cannot commend his stand that this matter of stumpage did not call for his consideration, that it was not his job, and that signing the cheque was only routine. The itemized statement from the Department was sent to his Company and must have come to his own personal notice. The logging book was in his office. Mr. Purvis was there, who made their scale and settled with the lumbermen. Mr. Currie did not inquire whether this bill was right or wrong. He could not help knowing that the bill was fraudulent and that cut that year was greatly in excess of what they were billed with. Mr. Currie does not say that he did not know. He says that it was not his business. It surely was his business. He was elected to look after the interests of the province. He was honored by his party which had just got into power on the promise of honest administration, particularly in the Crown Land Department, where the gravest scandals had been discovered and exposed in the administration that had just been defeated. Mr. Currie's counsel says that we should not expect too much in a few months, that we cannot set our ideals. Politicians are more

subject to ideals when in opposition. It was Mr. Currie's business to take the side of the people against the lumbermen who had been robbing the province, so we are told, for years. Mr. LeBlanc says it was not the fault of the man so much, it was the fault of the system. That may mitigate public opinion, but it is no defence. It is no excuse that all the lumbermen are doing it. It is quite true that the scaler's return and other evidence show that Mr. Currie's political opponent, the member whom he defeated, actually a member of the Government, got the advantage of a reduction in his scale by the same dishonest scaler, and paid the reduced and fraudulent stumpage bill with his cheque, in fact did the very same thing that Mr. Currie has been accused of doing. Doubtless all the Crown Lumbermen got dishonest reductions. Doubtless to do so is not considered any great wrong in the part of the county where they operate. It is fortunate for the others that they are not being investigated, and unfortunate for Mr. Currie that he is.

### The Province Defrauded.

This Commission is dealing only with his case and considering his own evidence, Mr. Richards' evidence and the evidence of his own books. I have to report that the Continental Lumber Company, through a dishonest scaler, defrauded the Province of a substantial sum for stumpage for the season of 1914-17, and that honorable Mr. Currie, a member of the House of Assembly, knew what was going on and his action, or rather, lack of action in the premises, is to be regretted. I do not think that the element of personal gain, relatively a trifle, had any bearing on his conduct. He simply could not screw up his courage to the point of bucking the "system."

### Nothing in LeBlanc's Argument.

Considerable evidence was given towards the end of the hearing to show that the Company's logs did not show out, and that the mill survey, after allowances, was not so greatly out of proportion to the quantity of which stumpage was paid. It was not convincing, even as to the mill cut, but whether convincing or not, I attach no importance to it. It is not relevant. The stumpage, \$1.50 per thousand for spruce, pine and cedar,

and \$1.50 per thousand for fir, abnormally low but the government rate was payable on the scale in the woods. As to that scale, I accept Mr. Purvis' figures unreservedly, as the correct quantity upon which stumpage should have been paid. He put down the woods and made the survey and estimate. He is convinced that he did not count any more logs than those actually were. He put down the length of the logs, what each log was and he is satisfied that he did not make any error and that he did not make any mistake in the diameter or blunder in the application of the New Brunswick Log Scale. He swore that what he did was to make a fair and reasonable average, the same as in other years, and the same as other lumbermen have always done in respect to their own scale with their operators.

### The "System."

There was considerable reference throughout the hearing to what was called the "System," meaning the way in which the government or the Crown Land Minister collected the logs and did not collect the stumpage. The word implies order method or even efficiency, and in this case I think that counsel meant the orderly and methodical way in which the Crown Land Licenses evaded paying. Mr. LeBlanc said "It has been in existence for forty years and it is rotten." Honorable Mr. Baxter said that the lumbermen had been stealing from the government for the last twenty years. Other authorities said thirty years, and some forty. Mr. Richards said it was politics and called it a "little game." I do not wish to investigate say now cannot be but superficial. The lumbermen, and we are referring here altogether to the Crown Land Licenses, by reason of their money and their employment of labor, have acquired considerable power political in certain counties of the Province, and where the margin between the contending parties is small they have been able most effectively to use their power.

### Lumbermen First.

Their reward is in the first place a low rate of stumpage and after that all the reduction possible in the scale. They practically appointed the scale

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ers and the scaler made settlements with them as we have seen. It is not any "little game" to the Province. If we take Mr. Baxter's figures, and I think they are right, the Province is out \$4,000 on the cut of the Continental Lumber Company for the season 1914-17, forty per cent. Mr. Currie pledged his oath and his experience that they paid as much as any other lumbermen. The man who made the settlement paid the government for 20,000,000 on the cut of his principal company. If the settlements were made on a similar basis, and we have no reason to doubt they were, the loss to the Province on the cut of season would be over \$15,000. The total cut on the Crown Lands that year, that is the net paid for, was 235,000,000 feet. The Province lost on an average of \$125.00 for every million feet that quantity was short of the actual cut. One can estimate for himself the enormous loss to the Province, not overlooking the ridiculous rate of stumpage, \$1.50 and \$1.50, which the Province has been going on for twenty or thirty years. There were nearly six and a half million acres of Crown Land in timber licenses in the year 1916, valued by the Department at \$5.00 an acre. The return was about one per cent on that value. We are paying five per cent interest on our liabilities and getting one per cent on our producing assets, and we have no idea how they are doing. It is surely poor business. If it is not too late it would seem better to sell our Crown Lands, \$1.50 and \$1.50, and invest the money in the Canada War Loans, we would receive a larger revenue than we are getting now from stumpage and mileage, and probably ever will get if things continue, and we would have the capital.

Pertinent Suggestions.

Looking at the business from the Crown Land Department end of it, we have an office that is under the control of the political party in power. It is painfully evident that it has not been the object, I may say well-wish of any administration, to secure for the province the full advantage and profit and returns that it should have received from our timber lands, our most valuable asset. It would be a grand thing if administrators would manage the Crown Lands as though they were their own personal possession. One could hardly imagine a person or corporation owning timber lands fixing the stumpage in recent years at \$1.50 or \$1.20 a thousand and sending man like Murchie out to do the scaling. The whole scaling business has been a farce. Forms and books are given the scaler and counters, which they are apparently never expected to use. We have it from the deputy minister that a scaler cannot scale more than four or five millions in a season. Many of them have several times that much work in their territory. The department recognizes largely a system by averages. The deputy minister says that it is a very bad system, but that they cannot do anything else. He says that there is no check on the scaler and that the department is at their mercy. We were told that the chief scaler's duties were to inspect the scaler's individuality and to see that they were alert, did their work and performed their duties in accordance with instructions from the department, and made their monthly returns from time to time. We have seen how one scaler performed his duty and the chief scaler at Fredericton certified Murchie's final return the day it came in, with absolutely no knowledge as to whether it was true or false. Mr. Baxter said it was purely form and purely farce and I agree with him. The deputy minister was asked if they ever checked over the lumbermen's books

and he answered: "They are very busy about giving us books, we have tried repeatedly to get into the office of lumber people to see the books, but have not succeeded in securing a place."

The lumberman, or many of them, have refused or neglected, so the minister's report says, to send in sworn reports when asking to do so. This is the way the business has been done. One would hardly call it system.

The lumbermen, having things all their own way, with low stumpage and scalers to suit themselves, realizing no doubt that such a way of doing business cannot go on forever, have been cutting vast quantities of our timber. Whether they have been cutting more than conditions and natural growth should permit is something for the administration to ascertain. One thing certain is that they have been cutting very much more than they have been paying for.

No Improvement by Change.

It would appear from some of the evidence that the recent raise in stumpage to \$2.50 per thousand is discounted by the new regulation placing it in cases to be from twenty to twenty-five per cent lower than the scale in the woods under former regulations. It is said openly that the province is getting an absurdly low rate of stumpage compared with what private owners or corporations are getting or what it is worth, now that lumber prices are so high.

These matters need most careful looking into.

In the latest report of the Crown Land Department it is set down that "the present methods of scaling are antiquated and very often not much more than a guess." It is going to commence building up an outside service by utilizing to some extent the forest engineers, and gradually eliminating the objectionable features of the present system. Gradually eliminat

ing will not sound very objectionable to the lumbermen. So far as this business of the stumpage is concerned, the trouble with the department is that it is inefficient; it has not got into a rut; it is not able to cope with the lumbermen.

Counsel for the government in a way invited some suggestion from this commission as to the future control of the Crown Lumber lands. The problem is one for business experts, not for amateurs. It might venture a suggestion that the Crown Lumber lands be taken out of politics with as little delay as possible. I would not make the liberty to suggest to Your Honor that you call in men of known business ability of both sides of politics; or no side, and presiding over them in committee, make your tenure of office notable by establishing a system of dealing with our Crown lands so that the province will, in the future, receive full value, profit and benefit from that most important asset.

(Sgd.) JAMES FRIEL.  
Moncton, N. B., October 1, 1915.

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To-day it is a matter of the gravest importance that each Canadian seek ways and means to economize by cutting down expenditures for unnecessary things, saying the money he spends on things he could do without, so that when the Nation needs to borrow money he will be in a position to do his full duty.

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If CHARLES DICKENS were writing to Canadians to-day he would probably give us advice to this effect:

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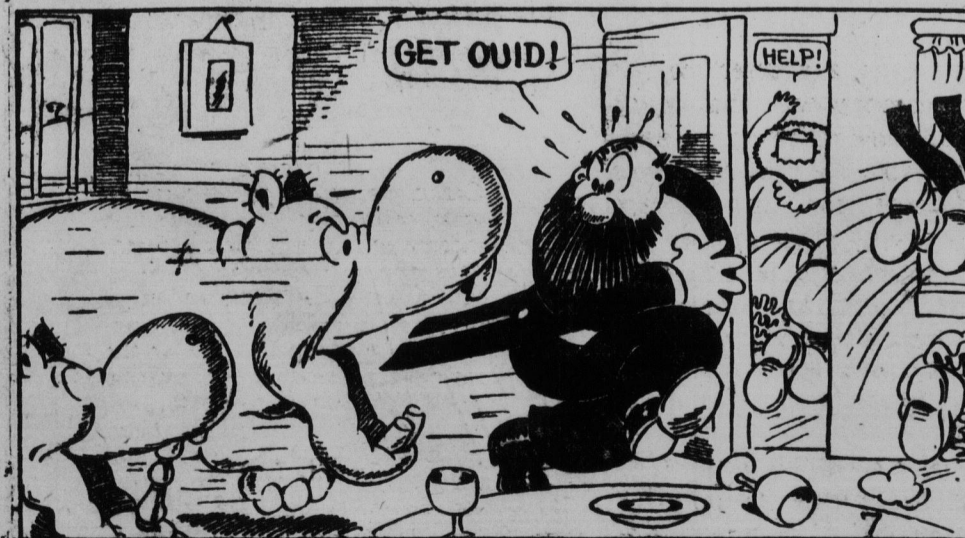
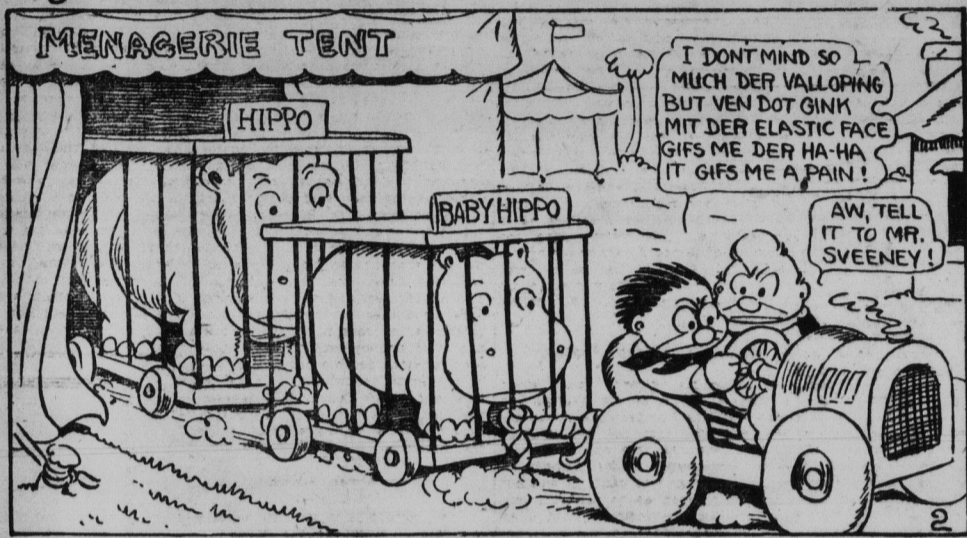
# The St. John Standard

October 5, 1918

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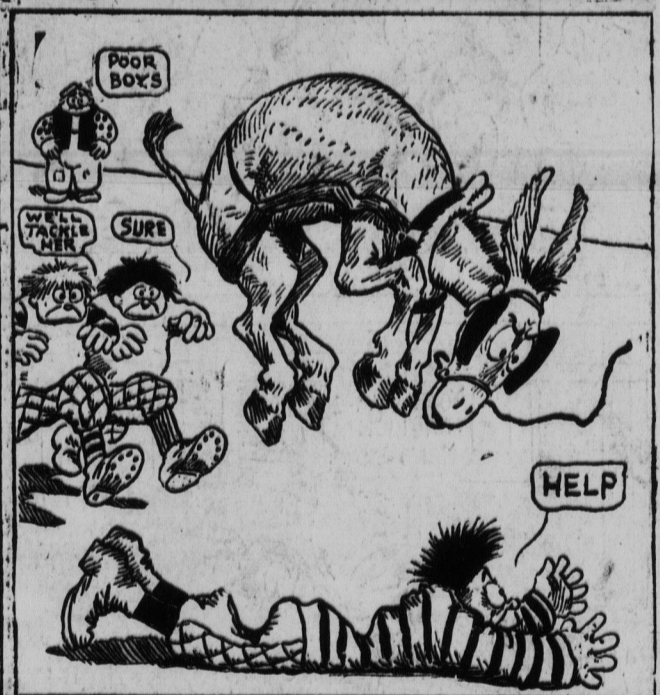


### WOMEN were advised to-day to give us advice

of advice. No matter your annual savings, could be to advantage of so by the practice of conserve the which must be before us; habits habit more and the Nation of the war in Victory."



# AND HER NAME WAS MAUD



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