

TURKEY HAS THROWN IN HER LOT WITH GERMANY; GREAT BRITAIN LOSES ANOTHER CRUISER

TURKEY MUST ANSWER FOR BREAKING FAITH

Britain Will Take Necessary Steps To Safeguard Her Interests In British Territory, and Also Egypt—Foreign Office Issues Statement Setting Forth Breaches of Neutrality By Turks—Sultan's Hand Forced—German Ministers, Despite Better Judgement Drawn to Policy of Aggression By Kaiser's Emissaries.

London, Nov. 1.—The Foreign Office late Saturday night issued a long statement dealing with the situation in Turkey and the protests made by the British ambassador against what he alleges were breaches of neutrality, especially in connection with the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The statement quotes the note addressed by the Sultan to the British ambassador on Friday, in which the Ottoman government declared its neutrality, and the note communicated by the British ambassador to the Sultan in which he complained of a number of breaches of neutrality.

As Turkey shut off communication with the British embassy on Friday, the British government, considering this a prelude to further acts of aggression, declares its intention to take action to protect British interests and British territory, and also Egypt, from attacks that have been made or threatened. The statement says:

"At the beginning of the war, the British government gave definite assurance that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in times of peace. In this France and Russia concurred. The British government since then has endeavored, with the greatest patience and forbearance, to preserve friendly relations, in spite of increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish government at Constantinople, in the case of German vessels in the Straits.

"On Thursday, October 29, the British government learned with the utmost regret that Turkish ships of war had, without any declaration of war, without warning, and without provocation of any sort, made wanton attacks upon open and undefended towns in the Black Sea of a friendly nation, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, comity and usage.

"Ever since the German warships Goeben and Breslau took refuge in Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish government towards Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. The promises made by the Turkish government to send away the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau never have been fulfilled. It was well known that the Turkish minister of war was decidedly pro-German in his sympathy, but it was confidently hoped that the sane counsels of his colleagues, who had experience of the friendship which

Great Britain has always shown towards the Turkish government would have prevailed, and prevented that government from entering upon the very risky policy of taking part in the conflict on the side with Germany.

German Influence Prevailed

"Since the war, German officers in large numbers have invaded Constantinople, have usurped the authority of the government, and have been able to coerce the Sultan's ministers into taking up the policy of aggression.

"Great Britain, as well as France and Russia, has watched these proceedings patiently, protesting against many acts which have been constantly committed, contrary to neutrality, and warning the government of the Sultan against the danger in which they were placing the future of the Ottoman Empire.

"Vigorously assisted by the ambassadors of Germany and Austria, German military elements in Constantinople have been persistently doing their utmost to force Turkey into war, both by their activities in the service of the Turks, and by bribes, of which they have been so lavish.

"The minister of war, with his German advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for attack upon Egypt. The Mosul and Damascus army corps have, since their mobilization, been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to the invasion of Egypt, and the Suez Canal. From Akabah and Gaza a large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture, and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier. Transport has been collected and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akabah.

"The notorious Sheik, Adzshawiah, has published and disseminated, through Syria and probably India, an inflammatory document urging the Mohammedans to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Trueter, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against British occupation, and who is now attached to the German embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict.

"Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the activity of the numerous German officers employed in the Turkish army and acting under the orders of the German government, who thus succeeded in forcing the hands of the advisers of the Sultan.

(Continued on page 2)

GERMAN LOSSES TO DATE NEARLY HALF MILLION, BERLIN REPORT SAYS

Berlin, Nov. 1, via London.—The German casualty list for the past week amounts to 62,000, it was announced tonight. The total to date is about 420,000.

London, Nov. 1.—As showing the huge German losses in the Ypres region, it is said that the British soldiers have buried more than 25,000 Germans.

Weekly Despatch, from one of its correspondents in Belgium. The telegram continues:

"There are many great piles of German dead around Dixmude, but it has been impossible to bury them on account of the continuous fighting. Dixmude is a heap of ruins."

SEBASTAPOL BOMBARDED?

MAJ.-GEN. HUGHES
SAILED ON SATURDAY ON
RETURN FROM ENGLAND

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Major General Sam Hughes sailed from England on Saturday by the St. Paul of the American Line. He is expected to arrive at New York next Saturday and to be in Ottawa the day following.

Constantinople Shuts Off Communication With Gr. Britain Without Answering Latter's Ultimatum And Sends Troops Into Egypt—Eleven Nations Now at War and Others Likely To Follow—Turkey's Entry In Fight Complicates Matters In Balkans—Germans Continue Struggle to Reach Coast, But Unable to Attain Goal—Occasional Gains Quickly Lost—Heavy Fighting In Argonne Region—Berlin Admits 62,000 Loss Last Week And Nearly Half Million To Date.

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has formally annexed Egypt, according to a German official statement, which has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

Constantinople, Oct. 31, via London, Nov. 1, 5.13 p. m.—The ambassadors of Russia, Great Britain and France have received their passports. The Russian and British ambassadors will leave Constantinople tonight. The French ambassador will leave tomorrow.

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has definitely thrown in her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted there now are eleven powers at war, with prospects of three more—Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania being drawn in.

The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey on Friday last, demanding an explanation of the actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea and the dismantling of the former German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau, was really an ultimatum to which Turkey was required to make a reply by Saturday morning.

So far as is known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted, no answer was made, and the ambassadors at the Ottoman capital of the Triple Entente, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

Turkish troops, which have been on the Egyptian border for some time, already are reported to have crossed the frontier, while the Turkish fleet continues to menace Russian towns and shipping in the Black Sea.

Neither Russia nor Great Britain was prepared for this move on the part of Turkey which, government officials say, was known to have been under the influence of Germany and the Allied powers have forces on hand ready to oppose a Turkish invasion.

When the regular forces were withdrawn from Egypt to take part in the war in Europe they were immediately replaced by troops from home, much greater in numbers at least, and only last week they paraded through the streets of Cairo, making a splendid impression.

The problem both for England and Russia, however, is the attitude of their Moslem subjects, who, under ordinary circumstances, would prefer not to fight against Turkey. In this war, however, they have rallied to their flag, as have all other races under British rule, and care is being taken to explain to them that in this case Turkey, under the direction of Germany, has been the aggressor.

Another problem relating to the attitude of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece, Bulgaria, owing her existence to Russia, and being under many obligations to Great Britain, besides being desirous of securing Thrace as far east as the Enos-Midia line, which she was awarded by the London Conference after the first Balkan war, but which Turkey re-took when Bulgaria was attacked by Greece and Serbia, would naturally side with the Entente powers, but objects, political observers point out to fighting side by side with Greece and Serbia.

Russia, however, is expected to ask Bulgaria definitely on which side she should take, as her mere neutrality under the conditions appears insufficient. Should she join the Austrians and Germans, Roumania is almost certain to declare for the Allies, and Greece even before this may decide to take her revenge on Turkey. In fact, it is believed that her treaty with Serbia would compel her to take action, should the latter be attacked by Bulgaria or Turkey.

Italy, too, is brought nearer to war by the entrance of Turkey, for she has

large Mediterranean possessions to protect which would not be safe with a strengthened Turkey.

The fighting in Flanders and in France has been but a repetition of that which has been going on for days past. The Germans have continued to push their attack, which was aimed at placing them in possession of the French coast ports, but, as before, it has been a ding-dong affair, first one side making progress, only to lose the ground gained on the next day.

From the point of view of the Allies their position is satisfactory, as the Germans are no nearer to their goal than they were a week ago. There have been tremendous losses which, for one, cannot be exaggerated. While the capture of a few prisoners and guns from one side or the other in a matter of daily occurrence, fighting has become more severe along the River Aisne, in the Argonne Forest and along the River Meuse between Verdun and Toul, but so far without making any changes in the fronts of the two armies.

The German armies are said by the Russians to have been defeated before Warsaw and Ivanograd. They continue to fall back, and the new Russian front now extends from Plock, northwest of Warsaw, through Lodz and Piotrkow to Ostrowiec, southwest of Radom.

In Galicia the Russians are having more difficulty in dislodging Austrians from their positions on the River San.

It is officially announced that owing to the Germans making prisoners of military use in occupied territory, German and Austrian reservists will be arrested on neutral ships. It is declared, however, that the ships will be subjected to a little delay and inconvenience as possible.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Official warning of a German mine field off the north coast of Ireland was received today from the British admiralty which warned all ships not to pass within sixty miles of Tory Island. Officials of the Bureau of Navigation believe it is the same field which sunk the merchantman Manchester Commerce within the last week. The admiralty believes the mines were strewn to destroy Canadian transports.

"The Triple Flag" and "Kick the Kaiser" Patriotic Buttons

Every Boy and Girl in St. John Should Wear One

The Standard has a thousand to give away, and we would like to distribute them quickly.

Here is how it will be done:— Every person calling at The Standard office today to buy a copy of this morning's paper at the regular price of two cents, will get a patriotic button for nothing. First come, first served.

Buy your paper and get the button.

CRUISER HERMES SUNK IN STRAITS OF DOVER

Hit By German Torpedo While Returning From Dunkirk—Majority of Crew Saved—Cruiser Has Been In Service Since 1900—Of Little Loss From Naval Viewpoint—Sinking of Hermes Indicates Enemy Has Submarine Base Near Belgian Coast—Report From Constantinople Says Turkish Fleet Has Sunk Russian Destroyer in Black Sea—Reported Two of Enemy's Cruisers Captured.

London, Nov. 1.—The Secretary to the Admiralty last night made the following announcement:

"The old cruiser Hermes, Captain C. R. Lamb, was sunk today by a torpedo fired by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover, as she was returning from Dunkirk. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained until the men are mustered. The loss of the vessel is of small military significance."

The Hermes was a comparatively old vessel, and from a naval viewpoint was of no great value, but the fact that she was attacked so near home indicates that the German submarines must have a base somewhere on that part of the Belgian coast which is occupied by German troops from which they can menace ships of the Allies passing between England and France. Only a few days ago one of them sank the French steamer Amiral Ganteaume, which was carrying refugees from Ostend.

How many submarines the Germans have in these waters is not known, but several of them have been seen recently. When ships are guarded by torpedo boat destroyers, as are those engaged in bombarding the German positions, they are comparatively safe, but the opportunity of the submarines comes when one is caught alone, as was the Hermes.

The cruiser Hermes, sunk in the Straits of Dover, is the seventh British cruiser to meet such a fate at the hands of German submarines or to be destroyed by mines. Others in the list are the light cruiser Amphion, sunk by a mine on August 6; the scout cruiser Pathfinder, sunk by a submarine, September 5; the armored cruisers Cressy, Hoque and Aboukir, sunk by a German submarine September 22, and the cruiser Hawke, sunk by a submarine October 15.

The Hermes was a sister ship of the Hyacinth and Highflyer, the latter of which sank the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse. She was a vessel of 5,600 tons displacement, 350 feet long, 45 feet beam and had a depth of 20.5 feet. Her main armament consisted of eleven six-inch guns, and she carried a complement of 456 officers and men. She entered the service in 1900.

Dover, via London, Nov. 1.—It is ascertained that the British cruiser Hermes, which was sunk by a German submarine yesterday, was attacked 12 miles east by southeast, of Goodwin Sands, in the Straits of Dover, at 8.15 o'clock in the forenoon.

A number of torpedo boat destroyers and other vessels immediately rushed to the assistance of the wounded ship, which floated three-quarters of an hour after being struck, and then heeled over and sank. Meantime the destroyers rescued the greater number of the crew of 300 men, while other vessels scoured the sea in an endeavor to locate the submarine. Two men were killed by the explosion, and nine were injured. About forty others are missing. The survivors were landed here.

Amsterdam, Nov. 1, via London.—The following official telegram from Constantinople, dated Saturday, is published by the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"A small part of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea on Thursday sank the Russian mine layer, Prut, a vessel of 5,000 tons which had aboard 700 mines, damaged a Russian torpedo boat, and seized a coal steamer."

"A torpedo fired from the torpedo boat Hairet-i-Millet sank the Russian destroyer Kubanets. The Mauvenet-i-Millet torpedoed a Russian coast-guard ship, which was severely damaged. Three Russian officers were captured, and one was killed. The Turkish fleet suffered no loss, and the battle was successfully continued."

TWO GERMAN CRUISERS CAPTURED.

London, Oct. 31, 2.59 a. m.—A despatch to the Post from Sydney, N. S. W., says it is reported that the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been captured as a result of the failure of their coal supply. There is no official confirmation of the report to be had here.

F. J. ROBIDOUX LORD NAIRN MAY BE CHOSEN DEPUTY SPEAKER GIVES LIFE FOR HIS COUNTRY

Prominently Mentioned in Ottawa—Has all Qualifications and One of Most Successful Young French-Canadians in House.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Ferdinand J. Robidoux, of Kent county, N. B., has been prominently mentioned as likely to become Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, in place of P. E. Blondin, who has been taken into the cabinet.

Mr. Robidoux has all the qualifications for holding the position in a manner that would be satisfactory to all Canadians. In New Brunswick he has gained a prominent place in public life and has been looked upon as one of the most successful French-Canadians in the province. He has a dignified manner and other talents that peculiarly fit him for any responsible position.

He was born in Shediac on October 17th, 1875, and was educated at the University of St. Joseph. He is a barrister and has been secretary of the Municipality of Kent county.

Second son of conservative leader in House of Lords killed in action.

London, Nov. 1.—Lord Nairne, the second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, has been killed in action. He was a Major in the First Dragoon, and served in the South African war.

Lord Nairne was born in 1874. In 1909 he married Lady Violet Mary Elliot, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto, who was a former Governor General of Canada. Since 1910 Lord Nairne had been an equerry-in-waiting to King George.

RUSSIANS CLAIM FURTHER VICTORIES ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN BATTLEGROUND

VIOLENT FIGHTING REGION OF ARGONNE

Counter-attacks of enemy repulsed around Ypres and Allies have made some gains - Detachment of French unmounted Cavalry, Lances in Hand, takes strong position from Germans.

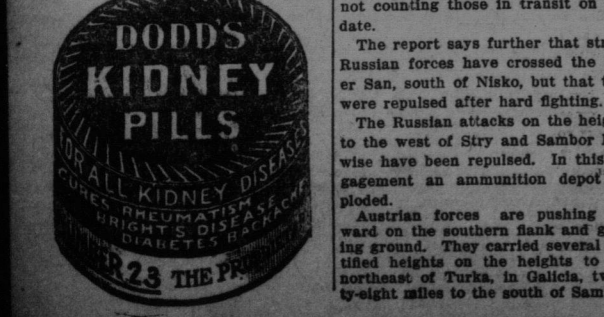
Paris, Nov. 1, 3.05 p. m.—The French official statement issued at three o'clock this afternoon says: "There is nothing new to report on the Nienport and Dixmude front.

TURKEY MUST ANSWER FOR BREAKING FAITH

"German intrigue cannot influence the loyalty to Great Britain of the 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India, and the feeling of the Mohammedans of Egypt. They must look with detestation on the misadventure of Turkey.

SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN EXPORTS OF DOMINION

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The trade statement of the Trade and Commerce Department for the twelve months ending Aug. 31 shows that the total trade of Canada was \$1,065,906,233.



ITALIAN CABINET HAS RESIGNED

King calls leading statesmen together to talk over the situation.

Rome, Nov. 1.—The members of the cabinet presented their resignations to the King Saturday night. The King reserved his decision and invited the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and leading statesmen to confer with him on the situation.

BRITISH OFFICIALS TRIP TO CONTINENT SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

Lloyd George, Lord Haldane and Lord Reading on Secret Mission—Believed they have Gone to Holland.

MEMBER OF QUEBEC GOV'T DIES Suddenly

Melbourne, Que., Nov. 1.—Hon. Peter S. G. MacKenzie, who had been provincial treasurer in the Gouin-Bennett Province of Quebec, since 1910, died unexpectedly this afternoon at the residence of his sister, Miss Jane MacKenzie, of this place.

HEART WOULD PALPITATE, HAD WEAK and DIZZY SPELLS.

Palpitation of the heart is one of the most common of all heart troubles. The heart will beat fast for several seconds, then slow, then start to flutter, and a feeling of utter depression will come over the system accompanied by weak and dizzy spells.

WHOLE BATTALIONS WIPED OUT BY SHELLS FROM BRITISH WARSHIPS OFF COAST OF FRANCE

Captured German Officer Says Dead and Wounded Since Occupation of Ostend Number More than 150,000 — Road to Bruges Open to Allies and Germans Digging New Trenches Behind Ghent.

Russian Advance in East Continues Petrograd, Nov. 1.—The Russian general staff makes the following announcement: "On the East Prussian front our troops are progressing in the region of Wladislawow, (Government of Suwalki), and the forest of Romanin.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES ANXIOUS TO GO

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Representatives of Toronto, McGill and Queens Universities had a conference on Saturday with the Rev. Canon Smith, Fredericton, assisted by the Rev. J. Robinson Bayles, Frank Stanley Sadler of Fredericton to Rose Mae Curley of Margerville, N. B.

MARRIED.

SADLER-CURLEY—On October 29th, 1914, at Christ's church, Margerville, by the Rev. Canon Smith, Fredericton, assisted by the Rev. J. Robinson Bayles, Frank Stanley Sadler of Fredericton to Rose Mae Curley of Margerville, N. B.

DIED.

HALPIN—Suddenly at Calgary, Alta., on October 31st, Patrick James Halpin, third son of John and Catherine Halpin, leaving his wife, one son, father and mother, one brother and two sisters to mourn their loss.

VELVET HATS

That Velvet Shapes are the Vogue is Undeniable — but the shapes we are showing are more than in vogue—They are in Strong Demand. These are made of Rich Silk Velvet, and every one of exceptional value at our price.

MARR'S THE HOUSE FAMED FOR MILLINERY 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

pointed out to the militia council that much success had attended the organization of militia corps. Toronto University has enrolled 1,400 students; McGill University and Macdonald College 900; and Queen's 270.

ULTIMATUM OF RUSSIA TO THE BALKAN STATES

Rome, Nov. 1.—A great impression has been produced in Rome by an article appearing in the Russian newspaper Novoe Vremya, which is considered in Italian political circles to be an ultimatum for the Balkan States.

IMPERIAL-TWO CLEVER ITALIAN BOYS

A HUGHEY MACK COMEDY "FATTY'S SWEETHEART" - Vitaphone. THE "SAFETY FIRST" IDEA ITS MANY SAFEGUARDS. Educational.

15TH MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY THE VERY BEST YET

UNIQUE. FLORENCE LA BADIE who is abducted by the Black Hunter PRODUCES THE BIGGEST THRILL YET by her daring dive from a fast travelling motor boat.

Vertical text on the right edge containing various notices and advertisements, including "\$10,000,000" and "The Million will run for two in this paper."

The MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

\$10,000 FOR ONE HUNDRED WORDS.

"The Million Dollar Mystery" story will run for twenty-two consecutive weeks in this paper. By an arrangement with the Thomson Film company it has been made possible not only to read the story in this paper but also to see it each week in the various moving picture theaters. For the solution of this mystery story \$10,000 will be given by the Thomson Film corporation.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CONTEST.
The prize of \$10,000 will be won by the man, woman, or child who writes the most acceptable solution of the mystery, from which the last two reels of motion picture drama will be made and the last two chapters of the story written by Harold MacGrath.

Solutions may be sent to the Thomson Film corporation, either at Chicago or New York, any time up to midnight, Jan. 14. This allows several weeks after the last chapter has been published.
A board of three judges will determine which of the many solutions received is the most acceptable. The judges are to be Harold MacGrath, Lloyd Longyear, and Miss Max Thane. The judgment of this board will be absolute and final. Nothing

of a literary nature will be considered in the decision, nor given any preference in the selection of the winner of the \$10,000 prize. The last two reels, which will give the most acceptable solution to the mystery, will be presented in the theaters having this feature as soon as it is possible to produce the same. The story corresponding to these motion pictures will appear in the newspapers coincidentally, or as soon after the appearance of the pictures as practicable. With the last two reels will be shown the picture of the winner, his or her home, and other interesting features. It is understood that the newspapers, so far as practicable, in printing the last two chapters of the story by Harold MacGrath, will also show a picture of the successful contestant.

Solutions to the mystery must not be more than 100 words long. Here are some questions to be kept in mind in connection with the mystery as an aid to a solution:
No. 1—What becomes of the millionaire?
No. 2—What becomes of the \$1,000,000?
No. 3—Whom does Florence marry?
No. 4—What becomes of the Russian countess?
Nobody connected either directly or indirectly with "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be considered as a contestant.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Stanley Hargreave, millionaire, after a miraculous escape from the den of the gang of brilliant thieves known as the Black Hundred, lives the life of a recluse for eighteen years. Hargreave accidentally meets Braine, leader of the Black Hundred. Knowing Braine will try to get him, he escapes from his own home by a balloon. Before escaping he writes a letter to the girl's school where eighteen years before he mysteriously left on the doorstep his baby daughter, Florence Gray. That day Hargreave draws \$1,000,000 from the bank, but it is reported that this dropped into the sea when the balloon he escaped in was punctured.

Florence arrives from the girl's school. Countess Olga, Braine's companion, visits her and claims her as a relative. Two bogus detectives call, but their plot is foiled by Norton, a newspaper man. By holding the captain of the Orient, Norton lays a trap for Braine and his gang. Countess Olga also visits the Orient's captain, and she easily falls into the reporter's snare. The plan proves abortive through Braine's good luck and only hirelings fall into the hands of the police.
After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred trap Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them.
Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hundred, he rushes to the water front and succeeds in dropping the box into the sea.

(Copyright: 1914: by Harold Mac Grath.)
**CHAPTER XV.
ANOTHER TRAP SET.**

If the truth is to be told, Jones was as deeply chagrined over the outcome of the counterfeit deal as was Braine. They had both failed signally to reach the goal sought. But this time the organization had broken even with Jones, and this fact disturbed the butler. It might signify that the turning point had been reached, and that in the future the good luck might swing over to the side of the Black Hundred. Jones redoubled his cautions, reiterated his warnings, and slept less than ever. Indeed, as he went over the ground he conceded a point to the Black Hundred. He would no longer be able to keep tabs on the organization. They had deserted their former quarters absolutely. The agent of whom they had leased the building knew nothing except that he would have to repair the place. The rent had been paid a year in advance, as it has been these last eight years. He had dealt through an attorney who knew no more of his clients than the agent. So it will be seen that Jones had in reality received a check.

More than all this, it would give his enemies renewed confidence; and this was a deeper menace than he cared to face. But he went about his affairs as usual, giving no hint to any one of the mental turmoil which had possession of him.

It is needless to state that Norton did not scoop his rivals on the counterfeit story. But he set to work exploring the cellar of the gutted building, and in one corner he found a battered desk. He turned this over to the secret service men. There was one man he wanted to find—Vroom. This man, could he find him, should be made to lead him, Norton, to the new stronghold. He saw the futility of trying to trap Braine by shadowing him. He desired Braine to believe that his escape from the freighter had been a bit of wild luck and not a preconceived plan. Braine was out of reach for the present, so he began the search for the man Vroom. He haunted the water front saloons for a week without success.

He did not know that it was the policy of the Black Hundred to lay low for a month after a raid of such a serious character. So the Hargreave ménage had thirty days of peace; always watched, however. For Braine never relaxed his vigilance in that part of the game. He did not care to lose sight of Jones, whom he was positive was ready for flight if the slightest opportunity offered itself.

Norton went back to the primrose paths of love; and sometimes he would forget all about such a thing as the Black Hundred. So the summer days went by, with the lilacs and the roses embowering the Hargreave home. But Norton took note of the fact that Florence was no longer the light hearted schoolgirl he had first met. Her trials had made a serious

Accomplice of Braine kidnap Florence while she is shopping and hurry her off to sea. She leaps overboard and is picked up in a dazed condition by fishermen. The Black Hundred locate her, and Braine, disguised as her father takes her back to sea with him. Florence sets fire to the boat and is rescued by a ship on which Norton has been abandoned.

Norton and Florence, safely ashore, take the train for home. The train is wrecked. Norton, who tries to rescue her, is tied to the railroad tracks. Florence saves him and finally Jones comes to the rescue of both.

Conceded above the rendezvous of the Black Hundred, a man learns of the recovery from the sea of the box of jewels by a sailor and of its subsequent return to the bottom of the sea, and he quickly communicates the fact to Jones. A duplicate box is planned and later secured by the hand, but before its contents are examined the box mysteriously disappears.

Owing to the falling off of contributions to the parent organization in Russia, an agent arrives and assumes the leadership of the American branch of the Black Hundred. Through the co-operation of the countess and Braine the new head is thoroughly humiliated.

Finding himself chagrined at every turn, Braine endeavors to smash the Hargreave household in the law in order to gain free access to the house. The timely discovery of the plot by Norton sets the police at the heels of the pack and results in a raid on the gang's rendezvous, which, however, proves to be barren of results.

woman of her, and perhaps this phase was all the more enchanting to him, who had his serious side also. Her young mind was like an Italian garden, always opening new vistas for his admiring gaze.

He went about his work the same as of old, interviewing, playing detective, fattening his pay envelope by specials to the Sunday edition and some of the lighter magazines. Sometimes he had vague dreams of writing a play, a novel, and making a tremendous fortune like that chap Manders, who only a few years ago had been his desk mate. He really began the first chapter of a novel; but that has nothing to do with this history.

Already, then, The chess are once more on the board, and it is the move of the Black Hundred.

The day was rather cloudy. Jones viewed the sky wearily. He could hear Florence playing rather a cheerless nocturne by Chopin. Fourteen weeks ago this warfare had begun, and all he had accomplished, he and those with him, was the death or incarceration of a few inconsequential members of the Black Hundred. Always they struck and always he had to ward off. He had always been on the defensive; and a defensive fighter may last a long while, but he seldom wins; and the butler knew that they must win or go down in bitter defeat. There was no half way route to the end; there could be no draw. It all reminded him of thunderbolts; one man knew where they were going to strike.

The telephone rang; at the same moment Florence left the piano. She stopped at the threshold.

"Hello! You? Where have you been? What has happened?"

"Who is it?" asked Florence, stepping forward.
Jones held up a warning hand, and Florence paused.
"Yes, yes; I hear perfectly. Oh You've been working out their new quarters? Good, good! But be very careful, sir. One never knows what may happen. They have been quiet for some time now. . . . Ah! You can't work the selling this time? . . . Wander over the way. Very good, sir. Be careful."

The word "sir" caught Florence's attention. She ran to Jones and seized him by the arm.
"Who was that?" she cried, as he turned away from the telephone.
"Why?"
"You said 'sir.'"
Jones' eyes widened. "I did?"
"Yes, and it's the first time I ever heard you use it over the telephone. Jones, you were talking to my father!"
"Please, Miss Florence, do not ask me any questions. I cannot answer any. I dare not."
"But if I should command, upon the pain of dismissal!" coldly.



SHE FLUNG HERSELF INTO THE WATER.

"Ah, Miss Florence," and Jones tapped his pocket, "you forget that you cannot dismiss me by word. I am legally in control here. I am sorry that you have made me recall this fact to you."

Florence began to cry softly.
"I am sorry, very sorry," said the butler, torn between the desire to comfort her and the law that he had laid down for himself.
"It is very gloomy today, and perhaps we are all a little depressed by it. I am sorry."
"O, I realize, Jones, that all this unending mystery and secrecy have a set purpose at back. Only, it does just seem as if I should go mad sometimes with waiting and wondering."

"And if the truth must be told, it is the same with me. We have to wait for them to strike. Shall I get you something new to read? I am going down to the drug store and they have a circulating library."
"Get me anything you please. But I'd feel better with a little sunshine."
"That's universal," replied Jones, going into the hall for his hat.
Had the telephone rung again at that moment it is quite probable that the day would have come to a close as the day before had, monotonously. But the ring came five minutes after Jones had left the house.

"Is this the Hargreave place?"
"Yes," said Florence. "Who is it?"
"This is Miss Hargreave talking?"
"Yes."
"This is Dr. Morse. I am at the Queen hotel. Mr. Norton has been badly hurt, and he wants you and Mr. Jones to come at once. We cannot tell just how serious the injury is. He is just unconscious. Shall I tell him you will come immediately?"
"Yes, yes!"
Florence snapped the receiver on the hook. She wanted to fly, fly. He was hurt. How, when, where?

"Susan! Susan!" she called.
"What is it, Florence?" asked Susan, running into the room.
"Jim is badly hurt. He wants me to come at once. O, Susan! I've been dreading something all day long." Florence struck the maid's bell. "My wraps. You will go with me, Susan."
"Where, Miss Florence?" asked the maid, alive to her duty.

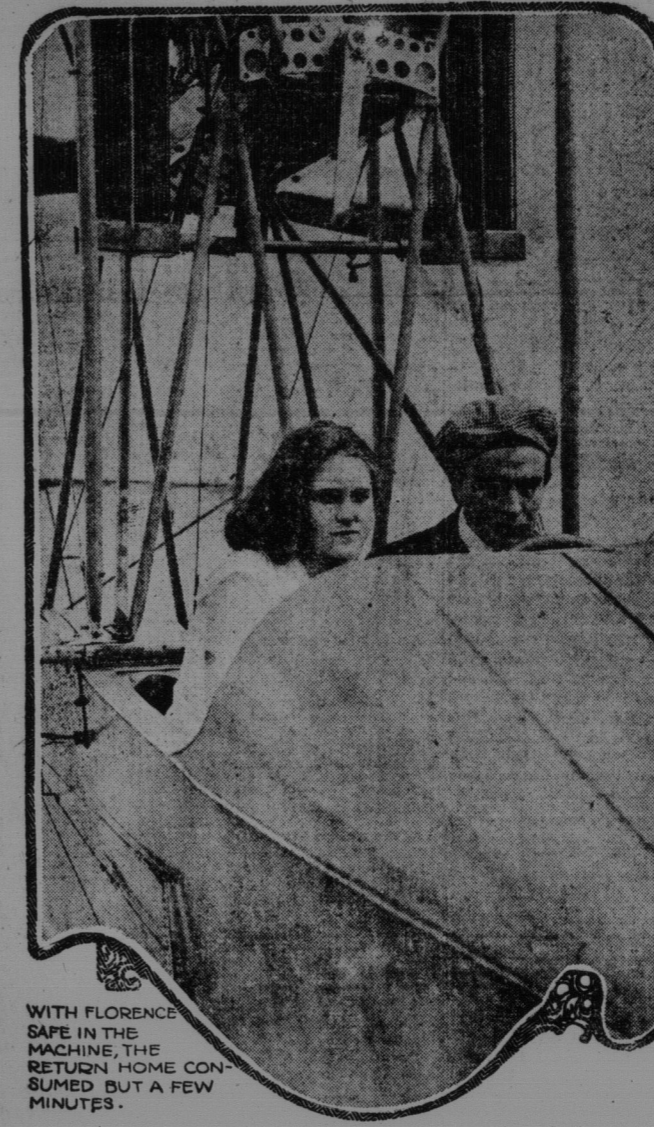
"Where? What is that to you?" demanded Florence, who did not know that this maid was a detective.
"Why not wait till Mr. Jones returns?" she suggested patiently.

"And let the man I love die?" vehemently.
"At least you will leave word where you are going, Miss Florence."
"The Queen hotel. And if you ray another word I'll discharge you. Come, Susan."

There happened to be a taxicab conveniently near (as Vroom took care there should be), and Florence at once engaged it. She did not see the man hiding in the bushes. The two young women stepped into the taxicab and were driven off. They had been gone less than five minutes when Jones returned with his purchases, to find the house empty of its most valuable asset. He was furious, not only at the maid, who, he realized, was virtually helpless, but at his own negligence.

In the midst of his violent harangue the bell sounded. In his bones he knew what was going to be found there. It was a letter on the back of which was drawn the fatal black mark. With shaking fingers he tore open the envelope and read the contents: "Florence is now in our power. Only the surrender of the million will save her. Our agent will call in an hour for an answer."
"THE BLACK HUNDRED."

As a matter of fact, they had wanted Jones almost as badly as Florence, but her desire for a book—some popular story of the day—had saved him from the net. The letter had been written against this possibility.
Jones became cool, now that he knew just what danger to face. The Queen hotel meant nothing. Florence would not be taken there.



WITH FLORENCE SAFE IN THE MACHINE, THE RETURN HOME COMPLETED BUT A FEW MINUTES.

He called up Norton. It took all the butler's patience, however, as it required seven different calls to locate the reporter.

Meantime the taxicab containing Florence and Susan spun madly toward the water front. Here the two were separated by an effective threat. Florence recognized the man Vroom and knew that to plead for mercy would be a waste of time. She permitted herself to be led to a waiting launch. Always when she disobeyed Jones something like this happened. But this time they had cunningly struck at her heart, and all thought of her personal safety became a nothing. For the present she knew that she was in no actual physical danger. She was merely to be held as a hostage. Would Susan have mentality enough to tell Jones where the taxicab had stopped? She doubted. In an emergency Susan had proved herself a nonentity, a bundle of hysterical thrills.

As a matter of fact, for once Florence's deductions were happily wrong. When the chauffeur peremptorily deposited Susan on the lonely country road, several miles from home, she ran hot-foot to the nearest telephone and sent a very concise message home. Susan was becoming acclimated to this strange, exciting existence.

Norton arrived in due time, and he and Jones were mapping out a plan when Susan's message came.
"Good girl!" said Jones. "She's learning.

Can you handle this alone, Norton? They want me out of the house again, for I believe they were after me as well as Florence. Half an hour gone!"

"Trust me!" cried Norton.
And he ran out to his auto. It was a wild ride. Several policemen shouted after him, but he went on unmindful. They could take his license number a hundred times for all he cared. So they had got her? They could wait till their enemy's vigilance slackened and then would strike? But Susan! The next time he saw Susan he was going to take her in his arms and kiss her. It might be a new sensation to kiss Susan, always so prim and officious. Corey street—that had been her direction. They had put Florence in a motor boat at the foot of Corey street. He was perhaps half an hour behind.

Florence never opened her lips. She stared ahead proudly. She would show these scoundrels that she was her father's daughter. They plied her with questions, but she pretended not to hear.

"Well, pretty bird, we'll make you speak when the time comes. We've got you this trip where we want you. There won't be any jumping overboard this session, believe me. We've wasted enough time. We've got you and we're going to keep you."

"Let her be," said Vroom morosely. "We'll put all the questions we wish when we're at our destination." And he nodded significantly

toward the ship's ring at anchor.
Florence felt her heart sink in spite of her abundant courage. Were they going to take her to sea again? She had acquired a horror of the sea, so big, so terrible, so strong. She had had an experience with its sullen power. They had gone about four miles down when she looked back longingly toward shore. Something white seemed to be spinning over the water far behind. At first she could not discern what it was. As she watched it it grew and grew. It finally emerged from the illusion of a gigantic bird into the actuality of an everyday hydroplane. Her heart gave a great bound. This flying machine was coming directly toward the launch; it did not deviate a hair's breadth from the line. Fortunately the men were looking toward a huge freighter a quarter of a mile farther on, and from their talk it was evident that that freighter was to be fer prison-bound for where? Nearer and nearer came the hydroplane. Was it for her?

It was impossible for the men not to take notice of the barking of the engines at last.
"The thing's heading for us!"

Vroom stared under his palm. It was not credible fast pursuit had taken place so quickly. To test Norton man-bird he abruptly changed the course of the launch. The hydroplane veered its course to suit.

Florence heard her name called faintly. One of the men drew his revolver, but Vroom knocked it out of his hand.
"There's the police boat, you fool!"

"Jump!" a voice called to Florence.
She flung herself into the water without the slightest hesitation.
All this came about something after this fashion. When Norton arrived at the foot of Corey street a boatsman informed him that a young woman of his description had gotten into a fast motor boat and had gone down the river.

"Was there any struggle?"
"Struggle? None that I could see. She didn't make no fuss about going."
"Have you a launch?"
"Yes, but the other boat has half an hour's start, and I'd never catch her in a thousand years. But there's a hydroplane a little above here. You might interest the teller that runs it."

"Thanks!"
But the aviator would not listen.
"A life may hang in the balance, men!" expostulated Norton, longing to pommel the stubborn man.

"What proof have I of that?"
Norton showed his card and badge.
"O, I see!" jeered the aviator. "A little newspaper stunt in which I am to be the goat. It can't be done, Mr. Norton; it can't be done."

"A hundred dollars!"
"Not for five hundred," and the aviator callously turned away toward the young woman with whom he had been conversing prior to Norton's approach. The two walked a dozen yards away.

Norton had not served twelve years as a metropolitan newspaper man for nothing. He approached the mechanics who were putting the machine.

"How about twenty apiece?" he began.
"For what?" the men asked.
"For sending that paddle around a few times."

"Get up into that seat, but don't touch any of those levers," one of them warned. "Twenty is twenty, Jack, and the boss is a sorehead today anyhow. Give her a shove for the fun of it."

It was a dumfounded aviator who saw his hydroplane skim the water and a moment later sail into the air. These swift moving days a reporter of the first caliber is supposed to be able to run railroad engines, submarines, flying machines, conduct a war; able to shoot, walk, run, swim, fight, think, go without food like a python, and live without water like a camel. Norton had down many times during the last four years. At the moment he called out to Florence to jump he dropped to the water with all the skill of an old timer and took her aboard. And he could not use a line of this exploit for his paper!

Jones heard the bell. It was the agent from the Black Hundred. He smiled jauntily.
"Well, old fox, we've cornered you at last, haven't we? I want that money, or Hargreave's daughter takes another sea voyage, and this time she will not jump overboard. A million; and no more nonsense."

"Give me fifteen minutes to decide," begged Jones, hoping against hope.
"Fifteen seconds!"
"Then we can't do business. What! Give you a million, knowing you all to be a pack of liars? Bring Miss Florence back and the money is yours. We are tired of fighting." As indeed Jones really was. The strain had been terrific for weeks.

"The money first. We don't lie any better than you do. Fork over. You'll have to trust us. We have no use for the girl once we get the cash."
"And you'll never touch a penny of it, you blackguard!" cried Norton from the doorway. The agent turned to behold the reporter and the girl. He did not stop to ask questions, but bolted. He never got beyond the door, however.

"Always the small fry," sighed Jones.
"And if I could have put my hands on the money I'd have given it to him! Ah, girl, it doesn't do any good to talk to you, does it?"
"But they told me he was dying!"
Jones shrugged.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE WAR SITUATION.

Great Britain has not been caught napping by the entry of Turkey into the European war, and opinion in London now is that the spectacular act of the Ottoman Empire may result in involving Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania. Turkey ignored the British ultimatum and, instead, prepared for an invasion of Egypt, a contingency Britain is well prepared to meet.

The problem which must confront both Britain and Russia and, to a lesser degree, France, is the attitude of their millions of Moslem subjects who, under ordinary circumstances, would naturally not regard with enthusiasm the prospect of fighting against their co-religionists in Turkey. As far as British India is concerned the British Government feel there is little to fear. Already it is being carefully explained to the Mohammedans there, that the action of Turkey was entirely due to German urging and bribery, that the impending conflict can be, in no sense, a war of Moslem against Christian, and requesting recognition of the duty of patriotic support of the flag. This appeal, based on truth and liberty, is meeting with ready response. The Mullas, in India, the semi-religious leaders who hold such mighty influence over the people of that great country are rallying nobly and urging their followers to support the British Government.

Bulgaria might naturally be expected to side with Russia, to whom she owes her existence, but there is a powerful party in the peppy little Balkan nation which views with much disfavour the prospect of fighting as an ally of the Greeks and Serbians after the recent Balkan war in which they were opposed. Roumania is expected to be guided largely by Italy and as there is already a political crisis in Italy, owing to a difference of opinion on the war question, which has resulted in the resignation of the Italian cabinet with the exception of the War Ministers, who are pro-British in their sympathies. It may be said that the Italian nation has been brought perceptibly nearer to actual entry into war as the result of the developments of the past two or three days.

Meanwhile there is little change in the situation on either of the battle fronts. In Flanders, and in France, the fighting has increased in severity and the Allies continue to make gains. One observer confidently predicts that the Germans will have been driven from the French and Belgian coasts within the coming week and that the driving movement will then be extended into German territory. An interesting possibility is that the effective work of the British war vessels may result in bringing the German fleet into action and a decisive naval battle may be fought in the near future. On the eastern war front the Russians continue to make progress, but the fighting all along that line is reported as being more terrible and general than at any time since the outbreak of hostilities. Altogether, the situation has not materially changed and it is to be expected that the most important announcements of the next few days will come from Rome, Athens, Bucharest and Sofia rather than from the battle-fields.

ALLIES AND "NEUTRALS"

The Novoe Vremya, probably the greatest and most influential newspaper in all the Russian, publishes what is at once an appeal and a warning to the Christian nations of Europe, which have heretofore maintained their neutrality, that must cause deep thought in the chancelleries of those nations and especially in the Balkan States. "When the war is over, only those who have participated will be invited to the banquet," is the tenor of the Russian newspaper's warning, and in unmistakable terms it goes on to declare that the entry of Turkey has changed the condition in Europe to such an extent that the Balkan States must not fight, and especially Bulgaria, must at once make common cause with the enemies of Turkey, or be counted amongst the enemies of Russia. Turkey or Russia is the choice held out. At the same time the British Government issues a statement in which it serves notice that Britain is not prepared to regard with equanimity the Turkish attacks upon the possessions of Russia, and the plans, said to be in the making in Constantinople, for an attack upon Egypt. Britain usually is sparing of announcements. She does not speak until she has something to say and then she says, without evasion or reservation, exactly what is in her mind. The message to Turkey is more than a warning; it can more reasonably be construed as an ultimatum, and unless its terms are speedily complied with, there is likely to be such a rattling of bones as the Ottoman Empire has never known.

It is popularly believed that Britain

holds Turkey's purse strings in her keeping. Most Turkish interests are financed by British gold. In the past there has been reason for this, as history teaches that the chief end of British diplomacy and effort during the past twenty-five years has been to keep Russia out of India and the Mediterranean. Now, however, with Britain and Russia fighting side by side, and parties to an agreement more binding, and at the same time more elastic, than that under which the members of the Triple Alliance were supposed to operate, it may be supposed that Britain can afford to turn upon the Teuton-Turkish Alliance the watchfulness which formerly served to guard her from the Slav. Britain of course is with Russia in the struggle against Turkey, and that Constantinople recognizes this, and feels further subterfuge will not avail, is seen in the fact that the British, Russian and French ambassadors to Turkey have been handed their passports and will get out at once.

Meanwhile, Turkish warships are operating with some success in the Black Sea, and that they are playing the game under German coaching there is not the shadow of doubt. Germany has been harassed by the mighty Russian army facing her on the eastern boundary of the war zone and would have all to gain in inducing Turkey to take up arms against the Muscovites and thus relieve the pressure. But the game will not play out on those lines. Russia, through her most influential newspaper, has served notice upon Bulgaria which the latter country can hardly ignore. Greece has interests to guard which must be protected against the Turk, while a gentle reminder to Italy is contained in the suggestion that only those who fight now shall feast later.

Evidently it is the intention of the Czar of all the Russias, as far as possible, to line the neutral nations up on one side or the other and make a clean sweep of European problems at the one time. It is just as well now that it should be so. In the earlier stages of the campaign it was desirable that the conflict should be localized as much as possible, but that stage has passed. Germany's success in influencing Turkey has introduced a new element and consequently there is less reason or excuse for neutrality on the part of the other friends among the European nations, large or small, it is just as well that they make themselves known at once, while those peoples who have shown sympathy to the cause of the Allies should now translate their words into deeds. The involving of other nations cannot add greatly to the horror of the war, although it may prolong it to some extent, but the arena is large, the stage set for the encounter, and questions which in future might have a tendency to disturb European politics may as well be disposed of for all time. Such a process may make a longer war but eventually it will result in a more enduring peace.

ANOTHER SHIP GONE.

It was Kipling who put into verse the thought that must arise every time tidings are received of the loss of a British war vessel: "If blood be the price of admiralty, Lord God we had paid in full." Admitting the price, Britain has no reason to be dissatisfied when the books are balanced. The sinking of the Hermes, reported yesterday, brings the total of British naval losses during the present war to nine ships of all classes. Germany has not lost quite so many, but the only reason is that, early in the war, the German fleet took refuge under the guns of the Kiel Canal fortifications and has not yet dared to meet the British in open battle. Submarines have indulged in "sniping expeditions," mines have wrought their deadly will upon the hapless ships coming in contact with them, but, except for a few isolated cruisers, pursuing their mischievous course in the distant waters of the world, the German navy has been very successfully bottled where it can do the least harm.

Meanwhile the ships of the British navy have earned splendid dividends for the nation by keeping British commerce afloat and protected, and driving the German merchant marine from the seven seas. Losses of vessels, such as the Hermes, naturally arouse grief and anger that conditions are permitted to continue under which such attacks can be carried out in comparative safety, and arm-chair critics are prolific with suggestions and advice as to how the British naval authorities should meet the situation. The arm chair critic is not always to be despised, for he means well, but he must not forget that the British navy is conducted by men who "know their business" and who may be depended upon to perform their part in a manner which will prove most satisfactory.

During the earlier days of the land campaign, when Sir John French's

army was retreating before the German advance upon Paris, there were many to complain. But the tide turned, just when those behind the British and French armies desired, and the successful campaign of the Allies has been the result. Although the British navy has not yet scored decisive victories may be certain it is not idle. When "the day" arrives for British tars to go forth to meet the foe, the result will be found to be in complete accord with the time honored traditions of the greatest of the world's navies. Then will terrible vengeance be exacted for the losses we now mourn.

Partners.

(Ottawa Journal.)
 Gott, Gott, dear Gott, attention please
 Your partner Wilhelm's here
 And has a word or two to say
 Into your bivouac;
 So durn away all udders now
 And listen well to me,
 For vat I say concerns us much,
 Mine-self and Shermans.

You know, dear Gott, I was your friend
 And from mine hour of birth
 I quietly let you rule de Heffen
 Vile I ruled o'er 'er church,
 Und ven I toldt mein soldiers
 Of by-gone battle days,
 I gladly split the glory
 Und gave you half de braise.

In every way I tried to prove
 Mein heart to you was true,
 Und only claimed mein honest share
 In great deeds dat we do.
 You could not haf a better friend
 In Sky or Land or Sea,
 Dan Kaiser Wilhelm number two
 De Lord of Shermans.

So vat I say, dear Gott, is dis,
 Dat ve should still be friends,
 Und you should help to send my foes
 To meet their bitter ends,
 If you, dear Gott, vill dis me do
 I'll nothing say too highly.
 Und you and I vill partners be
 For evermore—Amen.

Und listen, Gott, it must be quick
 You help to me you send
 Or else I haf to stop attack
 Und only blaf defend.
 So four and twenty hour I gif
 To make de Allies run
 Und put me safe into mein place—
 De middle of de Sun.

If you'll do dis, I'll do my part
 I'll tell de world de fact,
 If you don't, den I must tink
 It is an hostile act.
 Den war at once I vill declare
 Und in mein anger rise
 Und send mein Zeppel ships to wage
 A fight up in de skies.

Dis ultimatum, now, dear Gott,
 Is von of many more
 Mein mind is settled up to clean
 De whole world of de floor.
 Because you was mein partner, Gott,
 An extra chance is given.
 So help at once, or else I'll be
 De Emperor of Heffen.

His Letter Home.

A war correspondent recently told of bringing an auto load of letters written by French soldiers on the Aisne to their women folk in Paris. The missives mainly contained requests for underwear, socks and other creature comforts.

I see be the pa-papers
 The lads has wrote home
 To their women folk;
 "Fr to fidget an' loaf;
 "Plaze send me me night shirt,
 I'm fightin' Fr Frawnce,
 Yez can ship in a tooth brush;
 Yer lovin' Alphonse."

Aw, 'tis sorra the day
 A-wapin' fr love;
 'Tis a crack on the pate
 Fr to get sooch a letter;
 'La veeva la France!
 Me sake is all blithered;
 Slind a new pair av pants!"

Then war broke out, and the German army went to Charing Cross to see him start on his journey. Just before the train started the young German leaned out of the window and spat into the other's face, remarking with a typical snarl of Teuton rage, "That is what I think of you dirty English!"

The Englishman was staggered for the moment, but he quickly recovered, and with a scientific "left" he gave the German just "one." That particular foreigner did not go to the front—he is in hospital with a broken jaw!

German-American Ideas
 (Life, New York)
 Mr. Herman Ridder, the editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, has been creeping lately into the American limelight by his frantic attempts to prove that Germany is right and everybody else wrong.

Recently there appeared in the evening edition of his paper the following, which relates to the partial destruction of the Cathedral at Rheims:

"What signifies the destruction of a cathedral of the Middle Ages, no matter how beautiful, when the nations of the world are allowed to preach English hypocrisy?"

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Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Man., writes:—"My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad, and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cures Dr. Chase's Ointment was making, we sent for some, and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now, and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."

Here is another letter, which tells of the cure of a five-weeks-old baby:

Mrs. Wallace Minton, River John Road, Colchester County, N. S., writes:—"My little girl took eczema when she was five weeks old. Though we doctored her until she was nearly a year old, she got no better. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this treatment completely cured her."

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devoted himself quite largely to writing for the Hearst papers. Perhaps Mr. Ridder does not mean them when he speaks of the temples of God. What he does appear to mean is that the crime of keeping a Parkhurst, with all that implies, is greater than the crime of bombarding a beautiful cathedral, with all that implies, and hence we who are guilty of the first crime should be ashamed of denouncing those who are guilty of the second crime. That's an interesting theory. But we call Mr. Ridder's attention to the fact that there is always a possibility of bringing back a beautiful cathedral like that of Rheims once it has been destroyed. For Germany's sake Mr. Ridder ought to be censured. He is doing real harm to the German cause.

Nine Deaths in Three Houses
 (Writer in London Sketch)
 I was dining with a friend the other night who told me that his neighbor, a widow, had had both her sons killed at the front. His neighbors on the other side have lost five out of six members of the family on active service, and the house beyond had lost its one male occupant. They were all officers. This seems a terrible loss for so narrow an area—an average of nearly three deaths per house.

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MACAULAY B... Our stores... \$1.89... EACH... Ladies... This sp... er's set of sa... that have be... show tables... price today... Ea... Every... took or Long... variety of w... have high ne... sleeves, open... style with hi... quite a num... \$1.89... Each... MAC... LETTER FROM...

To the Editor of THE...
 Sir—I have read yesterday the veracious-Daughterly-Mattered against me at I make no comment over, that I will proceedings against an early date in the At present I want made acquaints, at the Pinkertons were me on Oct. 17th, 15 false typewritten burg concern whose they claim to be million dollars. It was justifiable candence given at the duod Messrs. R. ports showing that to only had an a (\$10,000) ten thou (\$1,000) one thous My criminal suits gives will be based Oct. 21, 1910, they dragged by my th the Manhattan Ho after which I was and railed to MacNamra had o possession, and lai ald and Dr. Pricha York alienists, at in room 148, a leting Montreal doct a lunatic asylum; this doctor was n with me, neither h period of five year that letter. There ly seen that that real doctor had j consist a man in a asylum as he had MacNamara show

ROYAL... YEAST

Waterbury & Rising Ltd.

THREE STORES

KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

A Bargain for Men

\$2.68 a Pair -FOR- \$4.00 Boots

Do Not Miss It

Our Three Stores

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock we shall place on sale at our THREE STORES 300 pairs of Men's Genuine Calf Boots, Button and Lace, Good-year Welts, in all sizes, from 5 to 10, at \$2.68 a pair.

This lot was made for a dealer in the West, but for reasons were not shipped. We were fortunate in securing the lot at a special price, and will give our customers a chance to get a bargain. A most opportune sale, as men will now need Fall Boots.

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

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

\$1.89 Big Bargain Sale \$1.89

EACH -OF A- EACH

Ladies' Nightdresses

This splendid assortment comprise a manufacturer's set of samples together with many splendid gowns that have become slightly soiled through being on our show tables, the whole will be offered at a one bargain price today, Monday, and until cleared.

Each \$1.89 Each

Every garment is made of superfine English Nainsook or Longcloth and are tastefully elaborated in a huge variety of ways with either Embroideries or Laces; some have high neck and long sleeves, others V neck and long sleeves, open front, while many are made in slipover style with high neck and short sleeves. There are also quite a number in outside sizes with high neck and long sleeves, or low neck and short sleeves. Every garment worth double the sale price.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

CANON GOULD DESCRIBES WORLD TRIP

Addresses congregation of Trinity Church on work in foreign mission fields - Christianity spreading

Rev. Canon Gould, general secretary of the M. S. C. C., with headquarters in Toronto, occupied the pulpit in Trinity Church last evening. Instead of preaching a regular sermon Canon Gould addressed the congregation on the work of the church in the foreign field and the constant care of those visiting in Palestine, India, China and Japan during the last summer. He left Toronto on Christmas Day last year and was back again in the city about the middle of July. He visited officially the stations of the missionaries supported by the church in Canada and last evening told of the progress made since the different people. He first went to Palestine and visited in the city of Jerusalem, where three years before he had been stationed as a medical missionary. He had been in Jerusalem for three years as a permanent resident in Jerusalem and the Young Turkish party arose and it was with a peculiar interest that Canon Gould returned to the city of Palestine.

He found that the consensus of opinion was that there was more personal liberty and in the spy and censorship systems there was a great improvement. In passing through the custom house Canon Gould found things just as easy as in a western country. Generally, however, conditions were not so pleasant as in the old system. In former days the exodus from that district was among the Christians but now the orthodox Mohammedans were leaving. The Hebrews taking their places. Hebrews on account of their foreign nationality could not be called before the native judges without a representative of their own government being present and the foreigners enjoying privileges that the Turkish people could not secure.

Canon Gould spoke of the beauties of the Plain of Shechem, which has been cultivated by the Hebrews and he described it as he saw it in all the glory of a Spring with the almond trees in bloom. He never saw anything to equal it excepting the peach orchards of Niagara in Canada, in the full bloom of early Spring.

In connection with the present conflict he believed that Turkey was on the verge of a crisis that will cause the breaking up of that great empire.

In India Canon Gould went to India where he visited the mission stations in the northern districts close up to the mountains. In the whole country of India there had been a remarkable change in the last few years through the attitude of the British Government towards the schools of the missionaries. The present great plan of universal education was the result. It was found necessary to clean up the minds of the people as well as to give them education and only the Gospel of the Son of God would do it. Canon Gould told of the educational policy of the government of India and the success of the system so far. The government had co-operated with the Christian missionaries in the establishment and maintenance of schools. In many cases the native parents requested that their children be grounded in the Christian religion. In fact the Christian religion was being generally recognized as essential to the uplift and bettering of the conditions of the people of this vast country. The Christian religion was permeating the lives of the natives of India and Canon Gould told of incidents in which men of other religious ideas were adopting Christian methods.

Still there were masses grovelling before idols, which he did not describe and which were so vile that he believed that no pictures had been made of them.

China. From India he went to the great central province of China and saw there the progress that was being made among the Chinese by the Christian missionaries. China had broken away from the old moorings and was looking forward to progressive future. But no matter how matters turned out China would never go back to the old conditions. He told of the

BRITAIN'S CAUSE IS THE RIGHT

If she had allowed Germany to devastate Belgium without protest, she would have been guilty.

Rev. J. A. Morrison preached an interesting sermon, on the war, in Carlton Presbyterian church last evening, taking as his subject a sermon delivered by Rev. James Martineau, entitled the right of war. Dr. Martineau was a famous philosopher and religious leader in England in his day, and in his sermon he made it plain that the Christian rule of forgiveness does not enable us to pardon moral guilt, but only persons affront. It does not release from the obligations of justice, which constrains us to deal with men according to their character—to hinder wrong and help the right. It exempts us from the use of force, as persuasion, discipline, power; if by letting any of them lie idle we permit an injustice we might prevent we are in the sight of heaven accomplices in its perpetration.

Applying these principles to the present war we assert that had Britain stood idly by while the troops of the Kaiser were devastating Belgium, massacring its aged, maiming its children and destroying its women, then she would have been as guilty as Germany and history might have written her as an accomplice in the crime. The speaker said there had been in the past and probably would be in the future too much attention given to a certain type of peace advocate. This type prevented Britain in time of peace getting an army sufficiently large to have made this war impossible. Owing to the numerically inferior forces of the Allies thousands of lives had been lost, where hundreds would not have been lost if they had more men in the field. The Montreal Star said only a smashing victory would assure peace in the future, and this was right. Bishop Greer of New York inveighed against armaments, but any man who put a lock on his door relinquishes his reliance upon the appeal to reason and conscience. One of the results of this war would probably be military preparedness sufficient to protect the inviolability of treaties and repel invasion. Military preparedness was necessary not as a Christian virtue, but as a sign on moral weakness.

SICK, SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION OR GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes upset stomachs feel fine in five minutes.

Wonder what upset your stomach—what portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset; what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps; head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapepsin and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress. Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps this delicate organ regulated and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Please, for your sake, don't go on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

WILL SPEAK ON THE CAUSES OF THE WAR

A. R. Sprenger, engineer on the new bridge at the Reversing Falls, will deliver an address before a meeting of the St. John Conservative Club on Wednesday evening in their rooms in the Market building. Mr. Sprenger will speak on the causes of the war, reviewing the history of Germany and the part she has played in European affairs. Mr. Sprenger is an interesting speaker, and has special knowledge which will enable him to handle the subject of the war in an instructive manner, and to explain the cau-

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PATRIOTIC FUND

- C. B. Allan, secretary of the N. B. branch of the Patriotic Fund, requests persons having subscription lists to make returns as soon as possible. Saturday's subscriptions are: Jean H. Flewelling \$ 50, E. C. Stackhouse, West New Brighton, N. Y. 5.00, South Branch, K. Co. 11.00, Residents of Bath, N. B., per Canadian Bank of Commerce 70.75, Residents of Clons, Q. C., per Rev. J. L. Watson 16.25, Dr. T. Fred. Johnston, second monthly payment 10.00, Subscriptions from Chance Harbor, collected by Mrs. E. E. Thompson: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thompson 2.00, N. C. Belding 1.00, Winslow Belding 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tiner 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Belding 1.00, Mrs. Jesse Belding 1.00, Arthur Belding 1.00, William Belding 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. David Belding 1.00, Frank Crawford 1.00, Arthur Abbott 1.00, Mrs. Wm. Humphrey 1.00, Mrs. Jarvis Mawhinney 1.00, Jarvis Mawhinney 2.00, Percy Mawhinney 1.00, Blanche Tiner 1.00, Drusilla Tiner 1.00, James Tiner 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. James Hargrove 5.00, Stanley Hepburn 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson 1.00, Mrs. James Thompson 1.00, James Thompson 1.00, Mrs. David Thompson 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thompson 2.00, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson 1.00, George B. McLellan 1.00, Michael King 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Hargrove 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mawhinney 2.00, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Abbott 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Thompson 1.00, Russell C. Thompson 1.00, David L. Thompson 1.00, David Thompson 1.00.

Beware of teas that are dusty and full of broken leaves—as these are injurious in use and unpleasant in the cup, the dust being generally put there to reduce the cost.

"Saldada" teas are always fresh, fragrant, free from dust and economical in use—preserved and sold only in sealed packets at 35c., 45c., 55c., 65c. per pound.

PERSONAL. The body of Mrs. Thomas Young, who was brought in on the Boston train at noon Saturday. The body was taken to Esplanade street church where the funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. G. Lane. Interment was in Fernhill Cemetery. Mrs. C. T. Purdy and son, Clarence, left yesterday for St. John to spend a few days—Moncton Times, Oct. 31. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Condon are guests of Coun T. A. O'Brien, West Side—New Glasgow News. Mrs. Churchill and Miss Bessie Churchill who have been engaged as Baptist missionaries in the foreign field are in the city the guests of Mrs. David Hutchinson, Douglas Avenue.



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended



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

Cut this out and the next time you require any dentistry of any kind whatever, such as teeth extracted, filled, cleaned, artificial teeth made or mended, call and see us, as you may be the lucky one. BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 527 Main St.—245 Union St. DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor. Tel. Main 683. Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

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There are two important facts to keep in mind about the coals delivered by this company. (1) Each is the very best of its kind that money can buy. (2) Before delivery every load is rescreened to remove all slack and dust. You will appreciate this once you have tried Our Coal.

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CHOICE Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats

All kinds of Mill Feeds At lowest possible prices.

A. C. SMITH & CO., 9 Union Street, West St. John. Telephone West 7-11 and West 81

LETTER FROM MR. D. RUSSELL.

To the Editor of The Standard. Sir—I have read in your issue of yesterday the verdict on the Pinkerton-Doughterty-MacNamara suits rendered against me at Montreal, on which I make no comment. I will say, however, that I will commence criminal proceedings against these parties at an early date in the New York courts. At present I want the public to be made acquainted with the fact that the Pinkertons were all discharged by me on Oct. 17th, 1910, for giving me a false typewritten report on a Pittsburg concern whose financial standing they claimed to be \$7,000,000 seven million dollars. That their dismissal was justifiable can be seen by the evidence given at the trial where I produced Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s report showing that the concern referred to only had an authorized capital of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars, with (\$1,000) one thousand dollars paid up. My criminal suits against these detectives will be based on the fact that on Oct. 21, 1910, they plotted to have me drugged by my then stenographer, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City, after which I was to be overpowered and railroaded to a lunatic asylum. MacNamara had on that date in his possession, and laid before Dr. McDonald and Dr. Prichard, two leading New York alienists, at the Imperial Hotel, in room 148, a letter written by a leading Montreal doctor, consigning me to a lunatic asylum. The facts are that this doctor was not on friendly terms with me, neither had he seen me for a period of five years prior to his writing that letter. Therefore it will be readily seen that distinguished Montreal doctor had just as much right to consign a man in Australia to a lunatic asylum as he had to consign me. After MacNamara showed Drs. McDonald

and Prichard the letter, Dr. Prichard phoned my lawyers, Kellogg & Rose, at 115 Broadway, for their opinion of me. The reply made by Mr. Rose was so forcible that both the doctors at once dropped the case, and at the trial in Montreal will testify on my behalf. I have a very high regard for Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., M.P., of London, who put up an able and brilliant fight in defence of my reputation. In one of his letters to me, written from New York at the time my suits were started against the Pinkertons, he said, "Your two writs against the Pinkertons are served on the strongest possible basis, leaving the Pinkertons without a leg to stand on." In another letter he wrote, after both suits were dismissed with costs by Judge Archer, "I would not be afraid to risk the whole of my modest professional reputation on the result before a jury." Personally, I consider Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., M.P., the ablest lawyer Canada ever produced. Thanking you for the space, I am, Yours faithfully, DAVID RUSSELL. St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1914.

OBITUARY.

Patrick James Halpin. A telegram received by relatives in the city on Saturday brought the sad news of the death at Calgary, Alta., of Patrick James Halpin, a former St. John boy. Mr. Halpin had held a responsible position at Chateau Frontenac, in Quebec, for ten years, and last May was transferred to Calgary when the C.P.R. opened the new hotel Pallister. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Nora O'Connor of this city and one son Roy. His father and mother, John and Catherine Halpin of this city also survive, as well as one brother living in Roxbury, Mass., and two sisters, Mrs. C. W. Mattatall and Miss Margaret at home. The remains will be brought to St. John for burial.

Miss Anna Howard. After a long period of failing health Miss Anna Howard, daughter of the late William H. Howard, died at her late residence, 55 Pitt street, on Saturday. She leaves one sister to mourn, Mrs. L. D. Clarke, with whom she lived. The funeral will take place this afternoon from her late residence. The service begins at three o'clock.

The New Bridge. Steady progress is being made with the work of the new bridge at the Reversing Falls. The top corners have been put in position and everything has been connected up. A large gang of men are at work doing the riveting, and this will be finished up this winter. It will not be possible to put down the concrete flooring this winter.

Found a Friend in Dr. Chase

His Medicines Proven Effective, and Always Kept at Hand in His Home.

Mrs. Chas. Lovell, Agassiz, B. C., writes:—"I feel it my duty to tell you what a great friend Dr. Chase's medicines have been to myself and family. I cannot praise his medicines too highly, and Dr. Chase's name is a household word in our home. Well, quite a number of years ago I sent to you for a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for protruding piles, and, having used the sample and found relief, I sent to a neighboring town for four boxes and I am completely cured. "I have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for constipation, and, after using them, I am completely cured of this dreadful disease. I am the mother of ten children, of whom nine are living, and when seven of my children were all very bad with whooping cough, caught in the middle of a severe winter, I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and they were all cured before the winter was over, and now we are never without Dr. Chase's medicines in our home, and I recommend them to all."

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

Let us show you our assortment of Yale Locks. You can choose the particular lock that will meet your requirements

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Beaver Board is ideal for walls and ceilings in new houses. It is unsurpassed for remodeling rooms, as old or unsightly walls and ceilings can be quickly transformed into durable artistic ones. Beaver Board is unsurpassed for walls and ceilings in homes, public buildings, theatres, stores, offices, factories, etc. It is also excellent for rest rooms, telephone booths, consultation closets, display booths at fairs and exhibitions. Broken attics or cellars can be converted into comfortable rooms or may be remodeled to be utilized as play rooms, work shops, etc.

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Any Style of House You May Require, with Workmanship and Materials Guaranteed.

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I have lots for sale in different parts of the city at a very low price and will sell you a lot to build on or I will supply you with plans and specifications, give you a price and build you a house cheaper than you can get anyone else to do it. I also do all kinds of repair work. For any information call at my office.

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Douglas Avenue Properties For Sale

\$1,500 cash will give you the Deed of one of our Douglas Ave. houses and the building lot on which it stands. The balance of the purchase price may remain on mortgage at 6 p.c.—repayable in easy instalments. The property is situated at "Brunswick Place," Douglas Avenue.

This district is being developed by the New Brunswick Realty Limited. Just so soon as the present properties are sold, new ones of the same modern design, excellent material and workmanship, will be constructed by the company.

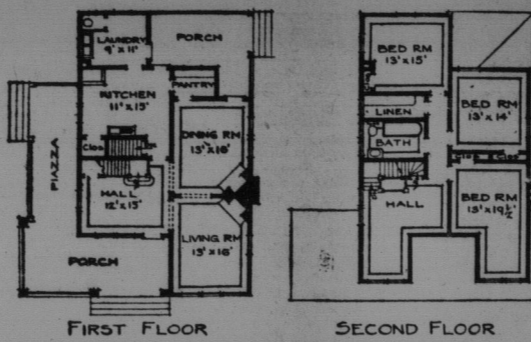
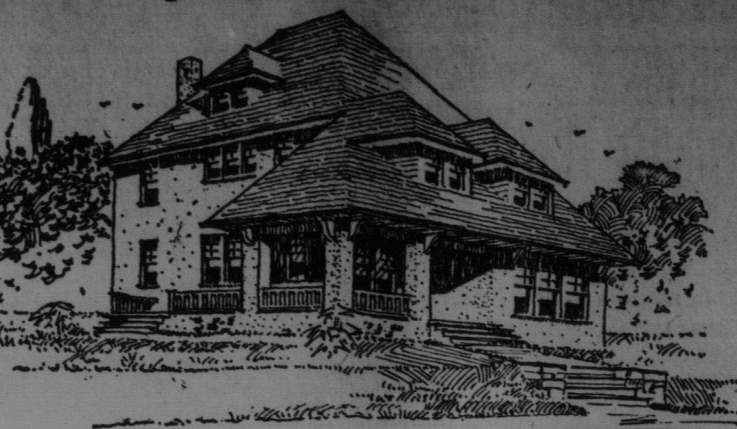
The two properties now offered are built:—
1st—On solid concrete wall with concrete floored cellar under entire house.
2nd—Of good merchantable lumber, no inferior stock.
3rd—First class heating, plumbing and wiring throughout.
4th—Counter plastered and floors finished.
5th—Houses built under F. Neil Brodie's (architect) personal inspection.
6th—Layout—Living room, open fire place, dining room, pantries, kitchen, four bed rooms, bath room, large cellar.

Your inspection solicited. Ready for occupation September 15th.

The "New Brunswick Realty Limited" is a Company incorporated under Dominion Charter. Its officers and directors are: W. S. Fisher, President; F. Neil Brodie, Vice-president; M. G. Teed, K. C., E. R. Machum, L. P. D. Tilley.

For particulars and purchase price, apply to L. P. D. Tilley, Solicitor, Pugsley Building, St. John, N. B.

An Uptodate Suburban Home



A very attractive house is shown in this illustration with simple but picturesque lines. A porte cochere could be built out from the end of the piazza and would be very striking looking.

The first floor contains an attractive hall with handsome staircase, a pretty living room with box panelling for ceiling and a corner fireplace though sliding doors may be substituted if preferred. There is a fine pantry, excellent kitchen well fitted dining room through pantry. Laundry

is in the rear, opening on to back porch. All rooms are well lighted. On the second floor there are three bedrooms, a front hall, linen room and bath. Good closets throughout.

Ceiling heights: First and second story both 9 feet; attic 7 feet. Width over all 42 feet. Depth over all 53 feet 6 inches.

Following is the itemized cost of construction: Excavation.....\$ 100 Stonework..... 1,200 Carpenter work..... 900

Brickwork..... 100 Millwork..... 800 Lumber..... 750 Plastering..... 450 Painting and Glazing..... 275 Plumbing, etc..... 250 Hardware..... 90 Cement floor..... 40 Hot air heating..... 125 Range..... 40

Total.....\$5,170

Clyde Smith Adams, Architect.

Study these plans and read the announcements of business houses appearing on this page. Then act.

NEWS FROM HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., Oct. 30.—Thursday evening some smouldering embers that had been overlooked in the warehouse of Hatfield and Scott sprang into life, but were stamped out without having recourse to a call on the fire alarm. Men are now at work clearing out the damaged stock and carpenters are making ready to put the warehouse to the wintertime of the business. The form of insurance carried by Hatfield and Scott is known as the "blanket" policy which covers their string of warehouses and the fluctuating stocks which they contain.

Recruiting orders for the second Canadian contingent have been received here on Tuesday by Major C. H. Taylor and he was asked to state, on Thursday, how many men he could muster. Of course, the notice being so short, no information of a definite character could be furnished, but word had gone forth that a recruiting list is now open and the major will be pleased to hear from any who wish to join the colors.

Word has been received from Roy Stevens, who went from here to Halifax for home duty and afterwards volunteered for foreign service, that he has been appointed regimental barber and will remain with the garrison at Halifax.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, will witness the nuptials at Centreville of Miss Lena Grant and Mr. Burton J. Bell of East Florenceville.

The death took place on Sunday, after a brief illness, of Mrs. Wood Tompkins of Peel.

Speaking of turnips, is there a farmer in New Brunswick who can clasp hands with Mr. Henry Tedlie of Lower Brighton, who this year raised twenty-three turnips that filled three barrels? This may properly be termed "the year of the big turnips."

Mrs. Andrew Alton is visiting in St. John.

Although we are right in the milk-growing country we can keep up to our friends in St. John as to price. After November 1st the price goes up to 8c a quart.

Another proposal for raising funds to aid the suffering Belgians comes from the young people of the place, who are planning to put a play on the boards in a short time with this object in view. They have had some experience in that line and their efforts will probably be successful both in the production and the sum realized for this most worthy object.

The death took place on Sunday at Lower Brighton of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Taylor, relict of the late Wm. Taylor of that place. She had passed her 85th birthday, and for the past 9 months had been bed-ridden at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Tedlie. She leaves a large following of children and grandchildren to mourn her death. In religion she was an adherent of the Reformed Baptists, and her funeral on Tuesday last was conducted by Rev. P. J. Trafton of that denomination.

In addition to the \$776.40 realized at a recent entertainment for the Patriotic Fund, sums amounting to \$67.85 have been collected by the committee appointed at that time for collecting in the Parish of Brighton, and they

have only covered a very small portion of the territory assigned them.

Produce prices ruling on Thursday were: Potatoes, 70c; oats, 45c; hay, \$11.25; eggs, 25c; butter, 25 to 28c; dressed pork, 8 to 10c.

"WET" VS. "DRY" CANTEEN.

King's County, Oct. 30th.
To the Editor of the Standard:
Sir—I have read with interest the letters of "N. C. O." and "Civilian" on this subject, and though I believe that these controversies should be avoided as much as possible at a time like the present, yet as they are generally started by some tee-total or other crank it is only fair that the other side should be heard.

Dr. Chown and Civilian talk a lot of twaddle about "Canadian Motherhood" not wanting the contingent to have a wet canteen in camp as is the custom of the British Army. Are they aware that in the thirty-three thousand men forming the contingent only about six thousand are Canadian born and a large proportion of these are officers to whom the canteen does not apply? The motherhood of the other twenty-seven thousand men is found principally in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and these mothers have brought up their sons to be men, to be able to take a glass of beer or leave it as they think fit.

"Molly-Coddies" are not of the stuff of which soldiers are made. Is it right that 80 per cent. of the contingent should be denied their privileges as soldiers of the King at the bidding of a few cranks in Canada?

It looks as if the Canadian mothers had not much faith in the will-power of their sons. They can drink lemonade at a wet as well as a dry canteen; they "don't have to" drink beer.

"Civilian" quotes from Sir J. H. Williams' report on the Russian army that "not a drop of drink allowed anywhere except in the hospitals." He forgets that this is on active service, not in barracks or training camp; the same order prevails in the British army, as the contingent will find when they go to the front. I quite agree with "N. C. O." in his statement that the wet canteen makes for sobriety in the army. During several years in barracks I never saw a tittle of the drunkenness there that I have seen in some of the "dry" districts of Canada.

There are a large number of total abstainers in the British Army, but they are voluntary abstainers, and not made tee-total by act of Parliament, and I have never heard of them trying to prevent their fellow soldiers from having a glass of beer in barracks or training camp if they wished for one.

When a contingent composed en-

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Including Cast Iron Columns, Coal Doors, Sash Weights, and all other castings for building construction.

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For Residence and Store Lighting
—AT—
HIRAM WEBB & SON,
Phones Main 2579-11 Main 1395-11 91 GERMAIN ST.

Directly of total abstainers leaves Canada to train on Salisbury Plain it will be time enough for Dr. Chown, Civilian and others of their kind to petition the War Office for a dry canteen, and perhaps their request might be granted for fear their sons, brothers, etc. should be "tempted of the Devil" by the sight of a glass of beer.

I have not heard anything of the anti-cigarette cranks lately, perhaps they have been informed of the fact—that the British Army fighting in France today, acknowledged to be the finest army of its size in the world, is an army of cigarette smokers, from General French to the last joined "Tommy." The officers make out their plans of strategy while smoking cigarettes and "Tommy Atkins" with a cheap cigarette between his lips, drives his bayonet home into the body of a German. Canada, like the rest of the Empire, has come nobly to the aid of the Motherland and the contingent has been enlisted, equipped and dispatched in a splendid manner, but do not let us make the men a laughing stock by compelling them to be total abstainers against their will, let them be on an equality with the rest of the British Army. Soldiers are not saints, and they will not fight any the worse when they meet the enemy, for having drunk a few glasses of good ale while in camp.

Yours truly,
M. D., late R. A. M. C.

London, Oct. 31, 3.40 p. m.—The case of the Red Star line steamer Kronland from New York for Naples and Greece, with a cargo of copper, detained by the British authorities at Gibraltar, is at present under investigation. No decision, however, has yet been made as to whether she is to go before a prize court.

The chief question seems to be the destination of the cargo of copper on board the vessel.

So far as is known no question about the foreign reservists on board the Kronland has been raised.

MARKS—I see that a well-known physician declares that music has curative properties.

Parks—Ragtime music hasn't, on the contrary, it makes me sick.

GAS EXPLOSION, NOT A BOMB OUTRAGE

Montreal, Nov. 1.—Gas was the cause of the explosion in the Frontenac street block of tenements which resulted in two deaths and the serious injury of several others, two weeks ago, so Mayor Martin asserts. His Worship says he has been doing some private detective work, and he is satisfied it was not a bomb outrage, as at first supposed.

INQUIRING INTO CASE OF RED STAR LINE STEAMER KRONLAND

Washington, Oct. 31.—Formal protest to the British government against the detention of the American copper laden steamer Kronland at Gibraltar

BLACK & WHITE



"Here's tae ye"
Sold by all first class dealers, cafes and clubs
LANDING One Car New Crop Ontario ONIONS
A. L. GOODWIN, Germain St.

nothing public
Portland Argus: Colonel William T. Emmott awarded to the collection district communication which he received from the Secretaries.

"Until further direct train from making put to any other than members of the government regarding any and all goods and the destination 30 days after the clearances or vessels carrying. Just what object the in view by the issuance order is not plain; there are other sources of information required by any other parties

LAT WANTED THE STOCK EXCHANGES

Desire to have again strong utility of a few

New York, Oct. 29.—Banker says that it was day that the Stock Exchange similar commercial pronounced in Washington as criminal combination proposed to tax their or even a government proposal an alleged corner was in With the outbreak of war, the Stock Exchange similar bodies were transactions stopped all fact has resulted in ver to business, and now how these so recently changes can be reopened veral desire for the re-Stock Exchange, the Co and other suspended ins stronger than the hosti so recently aroused.

It is seen that the den ed against these grok the modern business w out foundation and as a the interest of commerce cannot be secured with

Business Greatly E

Two British delegates Bish and Basil B. Black holding conferences with Mackay and the Fed Board with a view to br simultaneous opening of cotton exchanges in this London. If this could out upsetting the price of products and merchant the general business wo benefited and a long st ward that resumption of the outbreak of the war.

Of necessity, the mai the present time is the l ance in Great Britain ad ed States caused by the American export. Jus manufacturers are r buying cotton at 8 s through the expectation three months the price one-half and that the can be obtained at a n ure.

If they were conve would not go below 8 ce be willing to buy at that piles which they require out in Washington ear that the British gov ready to take a large p ton surplus at a stipula

World

MINIATURE AL

November Phases of
Full moon, 2nd .. 7
Last quarter, 10th .. 7
New moon, 17th .. 12
First quarter, 24th .. 9

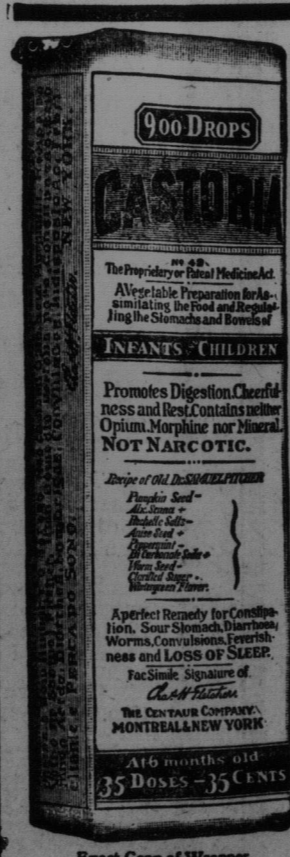
Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Water a m.
1	Mon	7:10 5:07	11:07	11.07
2	Tue	7:11 5:05	11:42	11.42
3	Wed	7:13 5:04	12:14	12.14
4	Thur	7:14 5:02	0:41	0.41
5	Fri	7:15 5:01	1:19	1.19
6	Sat	7:17 4:59	1:59	1.59

THE ALLAN
The Allan Line S. S. arrived at St. John's, morning of the 28th f. She had a tedious trip head winds during the

TAKEN INTO PL
New York, Oct. 31—Nieuw Amsterdam was Plymouth on her last York, when she was b dam, was explained by it required six days to costly is expressed as to the company will send ter. It has been annou two newest steamers, Th Alameda, would run be and Liverpool during th it is now said the Ascan will go on the same rou would seem to indicate the Canadian coming freight boats, in which Boston will touch her coming to take on an engers.

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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

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Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE GENTHUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NEWS IN WORLD OF FINANCE

WANT THE STOCK EXCHANGES OPENED

Desire to have them open again stronger than hostility of a few weeks ago.

New York, Oct. 29.—The American Banker says that it was only yesterday that the Stock Exchange and other similar commercial bodies were denounced in Washington and elsewhere as criminal combinations, and it was proposed to tax their operations; and even a government prosecution against an alleged corner was instituted.

With the outbreak of the European war, the Stock Exchange and other similar bodies were closed, and their transactions stopped altogether. This fact has resulted in very great injury to business, and now the problem is how these so recently denounced exchanges can be reopened.

The universal desire for the re-opening of the Stock Exchange, the Cotton Exchange and other suspended institutions is far stronger than the hostility which they so recently aroused.

It is seen that the denunciations hurled against these great accessories of the modern business world was without foundation and as a matter of fact the interest of commerce and industry cannot be secured without them.

Business Greatly Benefited.

Two British delegates, Sir George Fisher and Basil B. Blackett, have been in Washington during the past week holding conferences with Secretary McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board with a view to bringing about a simultaneous opening of the stock and cotton exchanges in this country and in London. If this could be done with out upsetting the prices of stocks and of products and merchandise generally the general business would be greatly benefited and a long step be taken toward that restoration of trade which the outbreak of the war discontinued.

Of necessity, the main difficulty at the present time is the large trade balance in Great Britain against the United States caused by the stoppage of American exports. Just now British manufacturers are refraining from buying cotton at a cents a pound through the expectation for the next three months the price will decline one-half and that the cotton surplus can be obtained at a much lower figure.

If they were convinced that cotton would not go below 8 cents they would be willing to buy at that figure the supplies which they require. It was given out in Washington early in the week that the British government stood ready to take a large part of the cotton surplus at a stipulated price, with

GERMAN FIRMS ADOPT NEW METHODS TO SECURE SHARE OF CANADA'S TRADE

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 31.—Some time ago Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, issued a caution against indirect trading with the enemy. Attention was called to the fact that circular letters were being sent out from points outside of Canada in the interests of German firms, and that in this indirect way an attempt was being made to continue trading directions which had been prohibited. Evidence has now come before the department to the effect that German shipping and forwarding agents to compensate themselves for cessation of business in their home centres have transferred their offices to London and points in Canada. In this way they are attempting to retain their business connections in competition with British and other firms until peace enables them to re-establish themselves in Germany. In order to do this they offer rates that preclude British firms from doing business in a reasonable basis.

While it would be difficult to interfere directly with said practices, says Sir George Foster, "it is never the less desirable for Canadians to discourage hostile activity of this kind by assuring themselves of the standing of the firms with which they may have occasion to transact business."

It would be heavy losers through a decline in their value. Whenever such a decline can be forestalled, the only obstacle to the re-opening of the Stock Exchange will be removed.

Cover Adverse Balances.

There seems no good reason for allowing the conflict in Europe to affect the value of the cotton crop, and bring about a wholesale shipment of American gold to cover adverse trade balances when the flow in the other direction must follow soon afterwards.

Even if the withdrawal of a considerable fraction of gold from this country were permissible under the banking and currency laws it is quite obvious that such a sequel would produce a serious upset in the United States, which would have serious consequences in Great Britain itself. Very likely the perception of this fact was seriously considered by the British delegates who readily realized the effects of the present excellent status of the gold reserve in the treasury and the banks.

The British government is said to be endeavoring to bring about the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange under an arrangement which will amount to a government guaranty of existing exchange obligations.

Would Stimulate Business.

Unquestionably, the opening of the New York Stock Exchange would stimulate business and would prove highly beneficial to the country. The reopening of securities upon the market and a consequent decline in prices. This is at least what is feared by the great majorities of the holders of stock.

At the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association at Richmond the sentiment was almost unanimous against the re-opening of the Stock Exchange, because it was felt that a large number of banks which held railroad and other securities

CAPITAL OF RESERVE BANK 3 MILLIONS

New York institution will start business Nov. 16, with reserve fund of 100 millions.

New York, Oct. 29.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York will start business on November 16 with a reserve fund of approximately \$100,000,000, and with a paid in capital of \$3,436,934. This capital will be one-sixth of the total of \$30,821,606, all to be in gold, the first instalment to be paid on November 2, as called for officially by the Federal Reserve Board in notices received by the banks yesterday.

The bank will also have as resources deposits of government funds which the Secretary of the Treasury has said he will make with the regional banks. The amount of such deposits is not known by the New York board.

With these resources the bank expects to begin rediscout operations immediately on opening. There was a feeling among bankers yesterday that member banks in New York district will take advantage of this. It was also believed that the New York institution may be shortly called upon by the Federal Board to rediscout for the Southern reserve banks, Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas, which are threatened with a flood of rediscout demands.

Elliott Jay, reserve agent, said yesterday that it was impossible to estimate the amount of gold to be received in payments of reserve, as these may be made by member banks in gold, lawful money or one-half in commercial paper.

The banking quarters now occupied by Harvey Fink and Sons at 62 Cedar street are being considered by the New York Reserve Board as a favorable location. Architects and building men under the direction of the board examined these banking quarters yesterday and it is believed will make a favorable report. Secretary McAdoo, through his Hudson tubes company, financed largely by Harvey Fink and Sons, has said that rediscouting of other banks held by New York national banks on September 12 was \$614,810,000, of which about \$400,000,000 were the deposits of banks outside of New York city. It is estimated that the reduction of reserves from 25 to 15 per cent will free about \$110,000,000 of present reserves of New York Clearing House members. The regular quarterly dividend of the reserve bank will probably become a member of the Clearing House, not clearing checks itself for a time.

QUOTATIONS ON CHICAGO MARKET

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.14 @ 1.15; No. 2 hard, 1.13 1/4 @ 1.14 1/4. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 75 1/2 @ 76; No. 3 yellow, 75 @ 76. Oats—No. 3 white, 46 3/4 @ 48; standard, 48 1/4 @ 49. Rye—No. 2, 68. Barley—No. 2, 77. Timothy—3.75 @ 5.25. Clover—11.00 @ 14.25. Lard—16.50. HAY—No. 2, per ton car lots, \$15 @ \$18.75. Ribs—9.75 @ 10.75.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Thomas Barclay Robinson, insurance agent, the last will has been proved, whereby deceased gives all his estate, real and personal, to his wife, Lucy Helen, for life; after her death he gives to the rector, etc., of St. Paul's (Valley) Church, \$10,000; to his son, Henry Barclay, in trust for his grandchild, Lucy Florence Barclay, \$500; to his son, Guy deLaney, in trust for his grandchild Barclay, a like sum, and on such death the rest of his estate to go to his said two sons and his other two sons, Philippe Clinton and Frederick Gerald, and he directs that in the event of any of his said four sons dying before his estate has been finally divided amongst his sons then the share of such son so dying shall go to and become the property absolutely of the wife of such son. He further directs that in consideration of his having admitted his son, Henry Barclay, to be a partner with him in the insurance business, it is his wish that he should to his said son, Henry Barclay, a like sum, as and on such death, \$600 a year for life, and he nominates his said two sons, Henry Barclay and Philippe Clinton Robinson, executors, who are duly sworn in as such. Joseph Shannon, packer, deceased died intestate in January, 1914, leaving him surviving his widow, Mary Ann Shannon, since deceased; one daughter, Annie McCaskill, wife of Gordon McCaskill, one son, James of Providence, Rhode Island, and the five children of a deceased son named Joseph. The widow was appointed administratrix, but died in August last without having taken probate of his estate. She by her will appointed Sheriff Wilson executor, and now on the petition of the above Annie McCaskill and himself, Sheriff Wilson is appointed administrator de bonis non. The unadministered portion of the estate amounts to \$2,000. Kenneth A. Wilson, proctor.

THE PENALTY FOR TRADING WITH ENEMY

Conviction makes offender liable to five years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Any person who during the war trades with the enemy shall on summary conviction be liable to a year's hard labor and a fine of \$2,000, or on conviction, or indictment be liable to five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000. This may in any case order the goods to be forfeited.

This is the effect of an order-in-council which appears in today's Canada Gazette. Prosecution for an offence of this character will be instituted only by the Attorney-General of Canada, who is the minister of justice.

PRODUCE PRICES IN CANADIAN MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 31.—CORN—American, No. 2 yellow, \$2 @ 83. OATS—Canadian western, No. 3, 68 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 55. FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.70; seconds \$6.20; strong bakers, \$6.00; winter patents, choice, \$5.90; straight rollers, \$5.90 @ \$5.60; bags, \$2.65 @ \$2.75. MILLFEED—Bran, \$25 Shorts, \$27 Middlings, \$30; Mouline, \$30 @ \$34. HAY—No. 2, per ton car lots, \$15 @ \$19.50. POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 65.

DIVIDENDS

The Dominion Bridge Company, for the quarter ending October 31st, has reduced the dividend from 2 to 1 1/4 per cent, thus going on an annual 5 per cent basis instead of 8 per cent, as formerly. Illinois Traction has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/4 per cent, payable November 15th to shareholders of record November 1st. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent, on the preferred stock of the Monarch Knitting Company has been declared, payable November 1st. Detroit-United Railway has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable December 1st to shareholders of record November 14th. Murray-Kay Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent, on the preferred stock, payable November 1st.

ST. JOHN BRANCH

ST. JOHN BRANCH: Main Office, 119 Prince William; 25 Charlotte; 280 Main St.; Haymarket Square; Cor. Mill and Paradise Row; Fairville; 100 Uni.

STEAMSHIPS.

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Special Accommodation
for all and 1st class
Passengers.
Special Position for Tourists.
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Company, Limited, 25, Abchurch Lane,
LONDON, E.C. 4.

STEAMER MAY QUEEN

will leave P. Nasse & Sons' wharf, Indiantown, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 a. m. until further notice, for Chipman and intermediate stops, returning Monday and Thursday, at 7 a. m. F. H. COLWELL, Mgr.

DONALDSON LINE

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S. S. Athena Nov. 10
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S. S. Cassandra Nov. 14
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For Passage Rates apply to
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Chance for Recruits

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By order,
F. T. McKEAN,
Major O. C. No. 7 Company,
C. A. S. C.

Volunteers Wanted

FOR LOCAL TRAINING HOME SERVICE
62nd FUSILIERS.
Recruiting Office at the Armoury
Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Queen Insurance Company.

Agents Wanted.
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SPRUCE PILING and CREOSOTED PILING.

World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
PORT OF ST. JOHN.
Arrived Saturday, Nov. 1, 1914.
Stmr Gov. Cobb, Clark, Boston via Maine ports.
Schr Arthur M. Gibson, New York, coal.
Schr Elma, New York, coal.
Schr Wm. L. Elkins, New York, coal.
Schr Anne J. Trainer, New York, coal.
DOMESTIC PORTS.
Dalhousie, Oct. 28.—Arr stmr Marie Rose, 1905, Jeffrey, Bermuda.
Yarmouth, Oct. 29.—Old strs Charles L. Jeffrey, Wallace, New York.
Arr Oct. 29, schr Etta Vaughan, Thornburn, Boston.
Halifax, Oct. 29.—Arr schr Fleetley, New York; David C. Ricey, do.
BRITISH PORTS.
Greenock, Oct. 29.—Arr stmr Torr Head, Orr, Montreal.
Kinsale, Oct. 29.—Passed stmr Rusa, (Dan), Pettersen, Newcastle, N. B., for
FOREIGN PORTS.
Genoa, Oct. 27.—Arr stmr Askehall, Harris, Quebec.
New York, Oct. 29.—Cld strs Manchester Port, Stott, Philadelphia; Anna, (Nor), Pettersen; Chetcomp, N. S.; schr Beatrice L. Corkum, Rafuse, Yarmouth, barge J. B. King & Co., No. 21, Morrison, Windsor.
Vineyard Haven, Oct. 29.—Sld strs Arthur M. Gibson, from New York, St. John, N. B.; Blunosen, from Hudson River for Amherst, N. S.; Itaska, from Country Cove, N. S., for New York.
Portland, Oct. 29.—Arr schrs Florence Melanson, St. John, N. B., for New York; Helen G. King, Sprags, New York for St. John, N. B.; Minnie Slauson, Dickson, New York for St. John, N. B.; Ann J. Trainer, Wesson, New York for St. John, N. B.
Sld Oct 29, strms Invergyle, Liverpool; Glenclife, Montreal.
Boston, Oct. 29.—Arr schr R. Bowlers, Liverpool, N. S.
Cld Oct 29, stmr Maskinonge, Sydney, C. B.; schr Crescent, Selma, N. S.

THE ALLAN LINE

The Allan Line S. S. Carthagenian arrived at St. John's, Nfd., on the morning of the 28th from Liverpool. She had a tedious trip owing to strong head winds during the whole passage.
TAKEN INTO PLYMOUTH.
New York, Oct. 31.—Why the liner Nieuw Amsterdam was taken into Plymouth on her last trip from New York, when she was bound for Rotterdam, was explained by her officers upon her arrival here today. They said that the vessel had aboard 1,400 barrels of cylinder oil which the British authorities diverted to their own use. It required six days to unload the oil. When the work was completed the Nieuw Amsterdam was permitted to proceed to Rotterdam.

SAILINGS CANCELLED.

Portland Argus: So many of the Cunard Line steamships have been taken over by the English government for war purposes that all their sailings for the month of November from Boston have been cancelled. Much curiosity is expressed as to what steamers the company will send here this winter. It has been announced that their two newest steamers, the Andania and Alauda, would run between Boston and Liverpool during the winter, and it is now said the Ascantia and Ausonia will go on the same route. This if true would seem to indicate that most of the Cunarders coming here will be freight boats, in which case it is very probable that the steamers going to Boston will touch here both going and coming to take on and land passengers.
NOTHING PUBLIC GIVEN OUT.
Portland Argus: Collector of Customs Willis T. Emmons yesterday forwarded to all the deputy collectors in this collection district the following communication which he has just received from the Secretary of the Treasury: "Until further directed you will refrain from making public or giving out to any other than duly authorized officers of the government information regarding any and all outward cargoes and the destination thereof until 30 days after the clearance of the vessel or vessels carrying such cargoes." Just what object the Secretary has in view by the issuance of the above order is not plainly understood, as there are other sources of obtaining the information required by newspapers or any other parties interested.

ROYAL ARMS

IT'S GREAT Great in Purity Great in Flavor Great in Prestige Great in Age
IT'S A GREAT WHISKY ANYWAY
JOHN J. BRADLEY, ST. JOHN
Sole Agent for Canada and Newfoundland.

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DIRECT ROUTE
MARITIME PROVINCES
TO MONTREAL
"THE CANADIAN"
Montreal to Chicago.
Only One Night on the Road.
THE
"Imperial Limited"
Famous Transcontinental Express.
COAST TO COAST
Best Electric Lighted Equipment.
Unexcelled Dining Car Service.
W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R.,
St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
INTER-COLONIAL
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RY.
THROUGH SERVICE TO
QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
OCEAN LIMITED DAILY.
Connection via No. 2 Express leaving
St. John at 10.15 a.m.
MARITIME EXPRESS
(Daily except Sunday) Connection via
No. 13 Express leaving St. John 6.35
p.m.
GEO. CARVILL,
City Ticket Agent, 3 King street.

STEAMSHIPS.

WEST INDIES
Fortnightly sailings
Twin-Screw Mail Steamers
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Special Accommodation
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Queen Insurance Company.

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

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. Ltd.

Accident Insurance, Employers' Liability, Guarantee Bonds
CHAS. A. MACDONALD, & SON
Provincial Managers 49 Canterbury St., Phone Main 1536

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

PUGLEY BUILDING, 46 PRINCESS STREET
Lumber and General Brokers
SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS,
SPRUCE PILING and CREOSOTED PILING.

ADDRESS ON DEVELOPMENT OF BRITAIN

Rev. J. James McCaskill delivers first series of Historical addresses - How the Empire Grew.

The first of a series of historical addresses was preached by Rev. J. James McCaskill, in St. Matthew's Presbyterian church last evening...

quence over its defenders, but the war had struck deep and the call for so many to join the unnumbered generations of the dead caused others to live even in this life in the very household and courts of God...

will make their home at 20 Kenwood street, and will be at home after Jan. 1st. They were the recipients of many beautiful wedding gifts...

On Saturday it was reported about the harbor front that the schooner Roger Drury, Captain Patterson, had been lost on the American coast...

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE There will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, the Fourth Day of November, A. D. 1914, at eleven o'clock a.m., at Clinch's Stable, Marsh Bridge, in the City of Saint John...

ABLE-BODIED MEN—Good eyesight, for firemen and brakemen. Good wages, experience unnecessary. State age. Railway, care Standard.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS. The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may "homestead" a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta...

FOR SALE—Everybody should have a copy of that popular war song entitled "Rallying for the Empire". Price ten cents. Address The Colonial Song Agency, Berlin, Ontario.

SAWMILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT—Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county is being offered at very low cost for immediate sale. Suitable terms can be made for renting and sawing out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Casagony about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 376, St. John, N. B.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY. A Cheap Fuel for Kitchen Use. OLD MINES SYDNEY. SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ANTHRACITE at Lowest Rates.

SCOTCH COAL. Jumbo, Trebles, Double sizes, Sydney and other Soft Coals. JAMES S. MCGIVERN. Tel. 42 5 Mill Street.

RADIATORS. We are placing on the market as Agents for Manufacturers, the new pressed steel radiators for steam and water. The radiator embraces many improvements in circulation and radiation, also takes less floor space.

COAL AND WOOD. DOMINION COAL COMPANY. GENERAL SALES OFFICE. 112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G. Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

HOTELS. FRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL. Overlooking the harbor, opposite Boston at Digby boats. Furnished in fine taste; excellent table; American plan.

ROYAL HOTEL. King Street. St. John's Leading Hotel. RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD. T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

HOTEL DUFFERIN. ST. JOHN, N. B. FOSTER, GATES & CO. F. C. GATES, Manager.

CLIFTON HOUSE. H. E. GREEN, Proprietor. Corner German and Princess Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL. Better Now Than Ever. 87 King Street, St. John, N. B. ST. JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD. Proprietors. A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

WINE AND LIQUORS. RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO. Established 1872. Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant. MACKIE'S WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKY.

M. & T. MCGUIRE. Direct Importers and Dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Ryes, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS. William L. Williams, successors to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince William street, Established 1870. Write for family price list.

THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LTD. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS. Iron and Brass Castings. WEST ST. JOHN. Phone West 15.

ENGINEERING. Electric Motor and Generator Repairs, including rewinding. We try to keep your plant running while making repairs.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON. MACHINISTS AND ENGINEER. Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work. INDIAN TOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Phone, M-229; residence M-1724-11.

MURPHY LEE. ALL GRAND CIRC'T WINNERS. T. W. Murphy, the Pot wizard, who led the money the Grand Circuit this season has done several years in had an eventful year.

ROYAL HOTEL. King Street. St. John's Leading Hotel. RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD. T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

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WEDDINGS. Wyman-Forrest. (Malden News, Oct. 21.) The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Geo. Forrest, 18 Kenwood street, Malden, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening when their elder daughter, Miss Louisa Forrest, became the bride of Donald Brown Wyman, of Somerville, formerly of Yarmouth, N. S.

COLDS OR COUGHS Should Never Be Neglected. If They Are, Some Serious Lung Troubles Are Sure To Follow. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS on their first inception, and will thereby prevent you from becoming affected with some serious lung trouble, such as bronchitis, pneumonia or even consumption.

Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you of itching, bleeding, hemorrhoids, piles, no matter how long standing. Do not miss a cure. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.

Apples grown in Nova Scotia are unexcelled for flavor. The ozone-laden air of the Bay of Fundy imparts a flavor that is peculiar and distinct—that places the NOVA SCOTIA APPLE in a class by itself. For present use: RIBSTONS, KINGS, WAGENERS always good—always reliable. To ensure getting the best, always ask for the branded pack of THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANIES OF N. S., LTD. Head Office, Berwick, N. S. Branch Offices: Halifax, N.S.; Havana, Cuba; London, Eng.; Buenos Aires, S. A.

COAL AND WOOD. DOMINION COAL COMPANY. GENERAL SALES OFFICE. 112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

SCOTCH COAL. Jumbo, Trebles, Double sizes, Sydney and other Soft Coals. JAMES S. MCGIVERN. Tel. 42 5 Mill Street.

RADIATORS. We are placing on the market as Agents for Manufacturers, the new pressed steel radiators for steam and water. The radiator embraces many improvements in circulation and radiation, also takes less floor space.

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W. W. CORY, C. M. G. Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

MANILA ROPE. Steel Wire Rope, Galvanized Wire Roping, English and Canadian Flags, Oakum, Pitch, Tars, Paints, Oils, Slaves, Stove Fittings and Tinware. J. SPLANE & CO. 19 Water Street.

Gandy & Allison Builders' Supplies and Specialties. North - Wharf.

SCOTCH COAL. Jumbo, Trebles, Double sizes, Sydney and other Soft Coals. JAMES S. MCGIVERN. Tel. 42 5 Mill Street.

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W. W. CORY, C. M. G. Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

ENGRAVERS. F. C. WESLEY & CO. Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 922.

NERVES, ETC., ETC. ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrical Specialist and Masseuse. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. etc. Facial blemishes of all kinds removed. 27 Coburg street.

WATCH REPAIRERS. W. Bailey, the English, American and Swiss watch repairer, 138 Mill street.

JEWELRY. Suitable for Wedding Gifts. Railroad Watches. All grades at Reasonable Prices. ERNEST LAW, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Musical Instruments Repaired. VIOLINS, MANDOLINS and all stringed instruments and bows repaired. SYDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

JOHNSON AS INSTRUMENTS. St. Louis, Oct. 31.—The St. Louis Federal League yesterday gave Manager Fild instructions to go to Coffey and get Walter Johnson, a no limit on the bankroll, simply instructed to "get all costs."

SEMI-READY TAPE. The pick of the best woollens. Cloth bought by the principals of the St. house, with headquaters of the heart of England district.

SEMI-READY TAPE. Semi-ready pattern confined to us, because consumption is so great, makers are glad to work for Semi-ready.

Suits, \$15 to \$35. Overcoats, \$15 to \$25. Special Order Suits and up. Dress Suits, \$25 to \$35. J. P. CONDO, 54 King St.

FUNNY FOX CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B. Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LATE SPORT NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD

MURPHY LED ALL GRAND CIRCUIT WINNERS

T. W. Murphy, the Poughkeepsie wizard, who led the money winners of the Grand Circuit this season, as he has done several years in the past, had an eventful year.

With Peter Volo and Lassie McGree or he turned the unusual feat of winning two \$10,000 stakes in one day. That occurred at Kalamazoo.

With Anna Bradford, his sensational 3 year old pacing filly, Murphy won the easiest money of any Grand Circuit driver. At Hartford he drove Anna Bradford once around the track and was awarded \$1,800 for it. That was what the pacing division of the Matron stake was worth, and Anna Bradford was the champion.

At Lexington, the championship stalling stake was not raced, owing to rain, and as Anna Bradford was the only starter, she was awarded \$1,800, the amount of the purse, and she did not have to leave her stall to claim it.

Of that well known coterie of reinsmen known as the "Big Six" five are again at the top but the order this year is somewhat changed, and one of the happiest features of the circuit is the fact that E. F. Geers, the dean of American reinsmen, with his small string of trotters and pacers was able to lead in second place, displacing Walter Cox from his position of five years' standing. Snow again leads McDonald by a single victory, and newcomers to the list of race winners are W. St. Garrison, of Roadstown, N. J., Dick McMahon of Chicago and J. O. Gerrity of Milwaukee.

Murphy of course leads all drivers with 42 races won, but in the point of being in the money his lead over Walter Cox is not so great, as the New Hampshire reinsman was placed a total of 95 times as against 103 for Murphy, although Cox has made fewer starts.

The trotters made a far better campaign this year than for several seasons past, and particularly better than in 1913, when Baden was the best race winner. It is notable that the best two race horses of the year are four year olds. The place of honor belongs to Margaret Druen, it was a splendid campaign that the Kentucky filly made by winning seven races and four seconds out of twelve starts, inasmuch as she was raced against the flower of the stakes crop.

Twice during the campaign she won in 2:05½, and there were times during the season when she could have beaten the world's record of 2:04¾, for fillies of her age.

Yet she holds the place of honor figuratively only as Etawah, a four year old also won six consecutive races, and but for a slight slip in a first heat at Columbus he would not have been headed for a single heat in any race. Peter Volo won five races without the loss of a heat, so that the championship is between these two colts. And it will never be settled by a contest, for Etawah will never again race for money.

JOHNSON AS INSTRUCTOR.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—The directors of the St. Louis Federal League team yesterday gave Manager Pflizer Jones instructions to go to Coffeyville, Kan., and get Walter Johnson. They placed no limit on the bankroll. Jones was simply instructed to "get Johnson at all costs."

Jones declared that one big pitcher will jump if he is offered enough money. He told the directors it would take a young fortune to get Griff's star. Their answer was "go get him."

THIS SEASON'S GRAND CIRCUIT THE BEST YET

The Grand Circuit has been in existence for forty-two years, and each year having brought together the cream of the trotting turf it long ago set so low the records for every feature of racing that it seemed impossible for further improvement beyond the occasional breaking of a racing record or the establishing of some new minor features. And notwithstanding that just before the opening of this year's season of big line meetings general conditions presented an unusual year not even the most optimistic could have predicted the wonderful season that did occur.

Every time honored record was put into eclipse during the momentous campaign that began at North Ransdell on July 20 and closed at Lexington on October 12. It is within the memory of most race-goers when the news was flashed that Mand S. had beaten 2:10. This year the average time for all the heats raced in the Grand Circuit, and there were 408, was as fast as that single performance of the celebrated chestnut daughter of Harold, 2:09¾.

It was at a comparatively recent date that a pacing horse negotiated a mile in 2:07 for the first time, and yet this year in the Grand Circuit 163 heats were paced in races in the average time of 2:06 7/10. For all the heats raced from North Randall to Lexington, a grand total of 761, the average time was 2:08 2/10, an improvement of a full second over 1913, which was at the time considered an unusually fast year.

DURBAR II SAVED FROM THE GERMANS

While a dramatic story of the escape of Durbar II, winner of this year's derby, from German hands has already been circulated by the press, its circumstances do not at all agree with those vouched for by Edward Johnson, the foreman of H. B. Duryea's stable at Chantilly, near Paris, says the Chicago Racing Form's London correspondent.

Instead of Durbar being spared because he wore an American flag with the words "Shoot me not," across the breast, the trainer, who is now in London, says the Germans never saw Durbar, nor did they see his companion Shannon, and the two American colored men in charge. The reason of their escape, he explains, was that during the German raid the two horses were hidden in a shed on a peasant's farm, while the two negroes lay in a protecting haystack.

For ten days and ten nights the negroes lay in fear of the Germans. By a mistake in the road, they had led the animals into territory occupied by the invaders. There they obtained the protection of a peasant, who told the hostlers that if captured by the Germans they would be mistaken for the hated Turcos of Algeria, who had been distinguishing themselves with the bayonet work. Hence the pair would be tried by a drumhead court and shot dead. The peasant promised to look after the horses and to bring food to the hiders. During the ten days Uhlans rode by frequently, but they did not discover the racers or their guardians.

Billiard Champion of France, Who Is to Play Series of Exhibitions.



Firmin Cassagnol, champion billiard player of France, and George P. Blinnson, of New York, have arranged to give a series of billiard exhibitions throughout the United States. Their tour will include all the leading cities in the West and Southwest. Nearly all billiard experts regard Cassagnol as the greatest billiard player in the world at all styles of games. He is probably the most interesting player yet seen in public. While at the table his style of play is most fascinating. Rapid and without hesitation, he attacks any shot, no matter how difficult. In the normal at the billiard game he has no equal, and at massé shots it is conceded that he excels.

ANNUAL BOAT RACE OFF.

London, Oct. 3.—The Cambridge correspondent of Sporting Life states that the annual boat race with Oxford will likely be dropped next year. Owing to the large number of absentees among the athletes of both universities, racing has been abandoned.

Red Cross Changes Its Name

We have relinquished our right to the name of RED CROSS GIN which has taken us 20 years and One Half Million Dollars to promote and maintain as a popular Canadian Drink

NO flag or emblem is better known to-day than a RED CROSS on a white ground, the sign of protection for all wounded and suffering humanity. From the steppes of wildest Russia to the halls of deepest learning in our largest cities, no emblem arouses more respect or arrests man's attention with greater force. It is the greatest flag and emblem in the world—the RED CROSS, a symbol for all mankind.

A White Cross on a Red Ground is the flag of Switzerland. The ambulance systems of the world met at Geneva, in Switzerland, in 1864—exactly fifty years ago—and adopted a flag with a Red Cross on a White Ground as the neutral flag of all nations, a protection to the sick and wounded from harm and a protection also to all persons engaged in the work of caring for those sufferers.

In this present European conflict it has gained greater importance than ever since men knew war. It has become so important that we are compelled to realize that only nations themselves should be allowed to use the RED CROSS emblem.

Under the name of RED CROSS we have for the last twenty years made a pure, well matured gin that has become a popular drink of Canada. It is made from Canadian grown grain with Canadian labor and money. On the popularising of this healthy liquor we have expended \$500,000 in the years we have been building our trade up. It has been a labor of love as well as of gain, for we have striven to maintain the high standard of Canadian manufacturers.

At the instance of the Imperial and Canadian Governments, who, like all other nations, have concluded to keep the name RED CROSS for national use, we have decided to relinquish "RED CROSS" as a name for our GIN.

On the first of January next "RED CROSS" GIN will be changed to "GOLD CROSS" GIN. Under the new name GOLD CROSS, the present purity, food, medicinal and beverage value of this splendid gin will be maintained. It will simply be the old favorite RED CROSS under the new name GOLD CROSS.

We feel, in giving up the name of RED CROSS to the use of the British Government, and to all humanity, that we are only following a patriotic course. The great and noble work of the Red Cross Society shall not suffer if we can help it.

Our friends and customers will, we feel sure, make this course known to every good Canadian.

Montreal,
November 2nd, 1914

The Mothers Gin & Spirits Distillery Co. Limited

H. S. Pisson
Director

Semi-ready Tailoring



The pick of the best British woollens. Cloth bought by one of the principals of the Semi-ready house, with headquarters in the heart of England's woollen district. Semi-ready patterns are confined to us, because our consumption is so great that makers are glad to do special work for Semi-ready.

Suits, \$15 to \$35. Overcoats, \$15 to \$40. Special Order Suits, \$18 and up.

Dress Suits, \$25 and \$30.
J. P. CONDON,
54 King St.

AMATEUR SPRINTER ACCUSED

New York, October 31.—News reached here from the Pacific coast that Howard P. Drew, the colored sprinter of the University of California, had been accused of professionalism, and the case will be investigated by the National Registration committee. Drew's accuser is Earl Crabbe, formerly captain of the University of California track team.

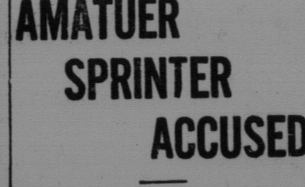
In a signed article in his college publication Crabbe puts a lot of pointed questions to the ruling authorities in amateur sport for allowing Drew to tour the country without the least accounting of where he gets the money, although it is an A. A. U. rule that athletes must furnish itemized accounts of their expenses for travelling to and from meetings at which they compete.

No Visible Income. Crabbe also wants to know how Drew manages to support a wife and family as well as pay his college fees without any visible income. Prior to entrance in the University of Southern California, Drew worked at various jobs in Springfield, Mass. (such as "bellhop" at a hotel and porter in the railway station), and it was well known that he was not overburdened with wealth. Neither has any relative bequeathed a legacy to the sprinter. Yet since he entered college he has toured the country extensively and has exhibited at several places. About a month ago Drew demanded a pass from the A. A. U. to go across

WANDERERS LOST MONEY.

At the annual meeting of the Wanderer Hockey Club of Montreal, the following officers were elected: President—S. E. Liechtenheim. Vice-president—Art. Ross and R. R. Boon. Directors—John Spears and Ernie Russell.

CARLISLE'S NEW CAPTAIN



Peter Caliac, a Mission Indian, has recently been appointed captain of the Carlisle Indian football team, and since he took command there has been a big improvement in the team.

CREW KILLED IN WAR.

The Belgium crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley last year is reported wiped out in the war. It is also said that all the members of wealth.

to Canada to exhibit, but the A. A. U. refused. All Southern California went up in arms to fight the A. A. U. and form a new association, but the bottom quickly fell out of the threatened rebellion when it was hinted that Drew might be "fired" out of the amateur ranks.

Drew is undoubtedly the greatest amateur sprinter of the present day. Early last spring he ran 100 yards in 9 3/5 seconds.

The football team that represented Belgium against England had been killed in action. Williams Albany, who was defeated by Ernest Barry for the English sculling championship, has enlisted, as has also P. S. Kelly, who is a Diamond Sculls winner.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

- Royal
- G A Love, Jr. Boston; J W Burt, Montreal; E M Walbourn, Woodstock; N B Norman, Halifax; N G Richardson, Toronto; H R Emerson, Amherst; G C McCann, McAdam; Giddie McCann, R D; A Coldwell, A G Nutter, Halifax; H O Henschel, S Silver, Montreal; E T Perkins, Toronto; Mr and Mrs F Cairns, Hamilton; Mr and Mrs W F Wheeler, Moncton; C W Noyes, J H Gibbs, Boston; W J Grant, H M Powell, P R Walters, H S Bourke, Montreal; W B Maxwell, San Francisco; Walter Fryatt, Portland; Walter G Stevens, Chatham; J Phillips, Portland; J J Dougherty, Montreal; W L Hunter, Yarmouth; C A McDonald, Ottawa; J Luiz, A L Macdonald, J M Leachman, J W Greig, R G Morton, P R Corson, H W Beadie, Toronto; W J Inglis, C H A Grant, Montreal; Mr and Mrs Chas Howard Poor, Marion Pettie, Haverhill; F Gartman, N Y; Capt. Wright Smith, U S Army; Mr and Mrs Austin H Perry, Mr and Mrs G H Bixby, Haverhill; D C McAdam, Fredericton; H K Sears, Moncton; H R Wade, J Y Payzant, Halifax; G N Sale, Gloverville; J Tompkins, Eastport.
- Victoria
- H W Cleland, McAdam; A G Berry, Wm. Erb, Sussex; W T Blanchard, Brownville Junction; F J Driscoll, Halifax; R A Merchant, Gloucester; Mass.; A R Whimber, Montreal; A E O'Leary, Richibucto; C J Cousina, Montreal; C W Shields, Fredericton; P R Smith, F A A Hudson Montreal; P L Magee, Ernest Garrett, Bath; J Bilsard, Montreal; A Defrey, Toronto; E Gagnier, Montreal; A J Lutes, Fredericton; P E I.; W R Clapp, Montreal; W G Powleding, Toronto; J M Schneider, Montreal; R Carter, Halifax; W Hill, Amherst; J C Gillespie, Truro; Mr. and Mrs. R D W Hubbard, Burton.

to Canada to exhibit, but the A. A. U. refused. All Southern California went up in arms to fight the A. A. U. and form a new association, but the bottom quickly fell out of the threatened rebellion when it was hinted that Drew might be "fired" out of the amateur ranks.

GARDFIFF FIRM ON PIT PROP TRADE

A Cardiff firm, writing to the Board of Trade on the subject of pit props, says: "We have been importing red fir props from the Baltic, but this source of supply is now stopped for the present. The props are needed free of bark, but this might not be necessary, provided we knew the thickness of bark on the props offered. We usually buy sufficient to make up full steamer cargoes, of about 1,000 fathoms or so. The dimensions required being chiefly 4½ feet by 2½ to 4 in. tops, 6½ and 9 feet by 3 to 7 in. tops. We usually buy per piled fathom, 6x6x-2½ English cubic feet, and we prefer offers C.I.F. Cardiff."

AN Interesting Plant.

One of the most interesting plant and the only one of its kind in these waters is the electric welder, which has been installed by W. I. Barton, the well known marine engineer. It consists of a large screw in which is an engine and boiler, a 25 K. W. dynamo, an air compressor for running a pneumatic hammer used in connection with the work, a blacksmith shop and a derrick capable of lifting thirty hundred pounds. The plant has proved a great boom to the steamship owners. Mr. Barton has found that looking after the plant and attending to the outside business has been too much for him, and he has appointed F. W. Barton in charge of the plant. "Don't keep pestering me." "Then you won't marry me?" "I wouldn't even be engaged to you at a summer resort."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime - Fresh southwest-
erly winds, fair at first, follow-
ed by showers.
Toronto, Nov. 1. - A shallow
disturbance is passing over
Ontario, accompanied by show-
ers and local thunderstorms.
The weather in the other prov-
inces has been mostly fair and
mild.

Temperatures.		
	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	54
Vancouver	48	52
Kamloops	44	50
Calgary	34	58
Battleford	28	44
Prince Albert	34	40
Moose Jaw	24	55
Regina	21	55
Winnipeg	38	46
Port Arthur	40	48
Parry Sound	48	58
London	45	62
Toronto	48	60
Kingston	50	58
Ottawa	40	64
Montreal	52	62
Quebec	32	48
Halifax	32	58

Around the City

Horse Shot.

Officer Jeffery was called into a barn off Brussels street, Saturday night, by H. E. Beyea to shoot a sick horse.

Evangelical Alliance.

A meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held this morning at 10:30 at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Germain street.

Red Cross.

The fortnightly meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held at 3:30 this afternoon in the Stone church school room.

Board of Trade.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this evening. Officers for the ensuing year will be nominated. There will be an address on trade opportunities in South America.

Schooners Arrive.

The schooners Arthur M. Gibson, The Elma, William L. Elkins and the Anne J. Trainor, all loaded with hard coal arrived in port Saturday night and will be towed to their discharging berths this morning.

Widow Broken.

Saturday afternoon Louis Kennedy, aged 18 years, was arrested by Sgt. Kilpatrick and Patrolman Garnett on a warrant charging him with unlawfully breaking a window.

Drunk and Begging.

Saturday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock Charles Jones, aged 33 years, was arrested in the depot by I. C. R. Police man Roberts, who charges him with being drunk and begging money from passengers.

Assault Charged.

Saturday night Percy Clark was given in charge of the police by Edward P. Watson, who claims that Clark assaulted him by striking him on the breast in his store on the north side of the King Square.

Patriotic Girls.

Four little North End girls, Freda Akerley, Sarah Tisdale, Mildred Buckley and Jessie Scott, conducted a bazaar on Saturday when they raised the sum of \$7.30 for the Patriotic Fund. One of the prizes was a doll, which was won by George E. Thagpsson.

Fence Without Light.

Patrolman Rankine has made a report in which the city employees are to blame. The officer states that a fence has been built across the Brussel street sidewalk and was left that way on Saturday night without being marked by a light. The work is being done by the city employees.

Had Bad Fall.

Shortly after noon yesterday Peter Rourke fainted and fell from the platform at the I. C. R. four sheds off Mill street. His head struck on the pavement and he sustained a severe scalp wound. The injured man was conveyed in the ambulance to the General Public Hospital for treatment.

Belgian Relief Fund.

Additional contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund received by Mayor Frink Saturday were:
Junior Bank of Stone Church W. A., through Miss Jean Lordy \$20.00
Miss Elizabeth Carson, Lower Ridge Queens County, pie social 30.18
J. Willard Smith 75.00

Complains to Police.

A Hebrew wedding took place last evening in one of the up-town synagogues and was witnessed by a large crowd. Later on in the evening Louis Pader of Pond street called up the police station and stated that after the wedding some person threw a stone through one of the windows in his home. The stone struck a woman and caused a slight injury.

Accused of Stealing.

Sgt. Kilpatrick and Patrolman Garnett on Saturday evening arrested James O'Dell, aged 22 years, on suspicion of stealing a watch valued at \$12, from William Fudge, on Bridge street, on the night of October 20th. On the night of the robbery Fudge claimed that he was walking alone on Bridge street in company with a man whom he did not know and when they reached the corner of Bridge and Victoria streets the unknown snatched the watch and ran away.

Found by Police.

The police report finding a top mall on the King Square and the owner can receive the same on application at the central station. A man's glove found on the corner of Leinster and Pitt streets also awaits the owner at central station. A part bottle of gin was found Saturday evening on Union street, near Carmarthen, by Officer Lucas, who carried the liquor to central station and wishes the owner to call for it.

MISTAKE OF TEMPERANCE REFORMERS

Bishop Richardson of opinion that too much reliance is placed on power of legislation.

Temperance reformers are making a mistake in not asking for legislation, but in placing too much reliance on the power of legislation," said His Lordship Bishop Richardson in the course of an interesting sermon in the St. John (Stone) church last evening.

"In the Scott Act communities of the province you can count on your fingers all the men willing to do anything to enforce the act. There are thousands of people in the province who believe in total abstinence for their neighbors."

His Lordship said he believed in asking for legislation, but an act of parliament was mainly an index of moral progress, and was not of itself much of an effective force for reform.

The Bishop took his text from the parable likening the Kingdom of Heaven to the leaven placed in the dough. He pointed out that the Kingdom of Heaven worked from the centre to the circumference, and that moral progress was made by influence of the spirit of Christ upon the heart, and not by the improvement of external circumstances, though such improvement was desirable. He believed moral progress was being made; the general attitude of men now living it was considered fashionable for gentlemen to imbibe freely. The terrible war in Europe might cause some doubts, but it was insignificant that outside of Germany the whole world looked upon this war as a hateful and evil thing.

His Lordship said all progress was made through conflict, and you could not have conflict without commotion. The instinct of the Church of England for law and order amounted almost to passion, and the church people were rather opposed to the idea of commotion associated with revivals. But the church must fight if it is to do its duty, and its missionary work must entail some commotion.

His Lordship referred to the mission service which will be conducted in the Stone church by Rev. W. W. Craig during the present month, and said that the fact that the Church of England held comparatively few such missions imposed an extra responsibility upon the church people to make them a success. He was glad to say that the missions throughout the diocese were better manned today than ever before, and salaries of the mission workers had been raised about 25 per cent.

THE TEST OF LOVE

Rev. Ralph J. Haughton speaks on Christianity and Civilization - Germany flushed with material success.

In the Congressional church, last evening, Rev. R. J. Haughton preached on "The Test of Love, or Love's Sacrifice," taking as text John 3-16 and Galatians 2-20. He said in part:

"We are living in days of a vaunted civilization, and a boasted culture. In the past few years we have been carried away with the triumph of civilization. The marvelous results of science, and the accumulation of wealth, our splendid cities, the miracles of inventive skill, all cast an hypnotic influence over us. If not with their lips, in the secret places of their hearts men have been saying, 'Mine own hand hath gotten me this wealth.' If we go back in thought nineteen centuries we shall get back to the great Roman Empire. The whole world knows how that mighty empire passed away. It was overthrown. And again and again the intellectual pride and boasting of men have been overturned, for the wealth and pomp, and pomp and distinctions of men all change and pass away with the changing and passing years. Only God abides.

"How many of us try to make our religion mean as little inconvenience and self-denial as possible today. How many of us do not begin to know the meaning of the self-sacrifice of a great love and devotion. It is all very well to send money to foreign missions, but let us not be indifferent to the needy at home. It is all very well to help the poor Belgian refugees, but see that we have done our own duty, and your own city do not have to suffer all the more because of your gift to the Belgians. It is all very well for large firms and corporations to give large sums to the Patriotic Fund. It sounds great, but the gift looks much less sacrificial when their own employees have to work for less pay, and do more work. How many who are able to give dollars and pounds give to the fund, many who are able to give Him a great love and a great service only give Him the ragged edges of their life, or nothing whatever.

"What is the matter with the world in this present hour? Is it not just this, that hate has taken the place of love? It means that Germany, flushed and intoxicated with material prosperity has thrown the commandments of the law, and in her eagerness for conquest and power started out to kill her brothers she ought to love. There you have the inevitable result of a civilization without the true spirit of Christianity."

"Resolved that the German street Brotherhood consider it of the most vital importance that our New Brunswick regiment be quickly recruited, and would urge that as many men as possible of this Brotherhood and of German street congregation set an example to others by enlisting immediately."

The officers of the Brotherhood for the ensuing season are as follows:
Executive-President, Com. R. W. Wigmore; 1st vice-president, R. G. Haley; 2nd vice-president, E. L. Rising; secretary, F. T. Lewis; treasurer, A. E. Everett.

Committee for community work—W. F. Burditt, chairman; W. C. Gross, E. C. Brown, T. H. Estabrooks, R. G. Haley, J. F. Brown, J. L. Towse.
Publicity committee—H. J. Machum, L. Gifford, H. Rising.

Fraternality committee—W. F. Nobles, chairman; J. W. Vanwart, E. L. Rising, S. McDiarmid, S. H. Davis, C. W. Brown, J. L. Towse.

John T. Mathews, a former resident of St. John, has been appointed steamboat inspector at Edmonton. Mr. Mathews left St. John about a month ago for Ottawa, where he passed the required examinations and later received his appointment.

He was at one time engineer on the steamer Senac, which was run by the William Thomson & Co. on the south shore of Nova Scotia route. Later he entered the employ of the St. John Iron Works.

Farker Jenkins, forman at the iron works, said last night that Mr. Mathews was a first class machinist and was especially fitted for such a position as he has secured.

Mr. Mathews has a great number of friends in St. John who will be pleased to hear of his success.

ST. JOHN MAN MAKING GOOD

A LARGE HYDROPLANE PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

Under the characteristic caption of "The Borrowed Hydroplane," the fifteenth episode of the Million Dollar Mystery comes to the Unique today claiming more sensational features than ever.

The latest accomplishment of the talented heroine of the serial, Miss Flo La Badie, not only commands the attention of every lover of the silent drama but appears particularly to those who enjoy something of a thrilling nature. In order to live to a reputation for presenting spectacular and sensational scenes Miss La Badie in chapter fifteen of the mystery story leaps from a large motor boat that is speeding along at the rate of forty miles an hour, swims quite a distance and then climbs to a hydroplane that just reaches the surface and is being tossed up and down by the waves. Without doubt this is one of the most wonderful scenes yet enacted for the Million Dollar Mystery, but is only one of many that excited fifteen claims. Unique today and tomorrow.

A Patriotic Creed.

Believe in our country—the Dominion of Canada. Believe in her laws, her institutions, and the Principles for which she stands. Believe in her future—the past is secure. Believe in her vast resources, her great possibilities—yes more, her wonderful certainties and beliefs that F. A. Dykeman & Co. are contributing to the success of the people by their policy of offering economy prices in every department during the period of trial. They are offering a large lot of waisets priced \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.89, which are made especially for fall and winter wear, and are at least worth one-third more than the prices they have placed upon them.

The McRobbie Shoe Co.

Will carry a stock of "Humphrey's Goodyear Welts" to supply the demand for shoes made in St. John.

JUDGE ME TO ENLIST IN N.B. REGIMENT

Brotherhood of Germain Street Baptist Church passes resolution to this effect—Plan busy year.

The Brotherhood of Germain street Baptist church met yesterday afternoon when several matters were brought up for consideration. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. There was a general discussion as to the arrangements respecting the meetings during the coming winter. The executive committee at the last meeting recommended that in future, instead of holding Sunday afternoon meetings weekly the Brotherhood should hold monthly Sunday meetings, namely, on the second Sunday in each month, the first such meeting to be on December 13; also, that monthly social or evening meetings should be held on the last Tuesday in each month, the first to be on November 24; all special business to be transacted as arranged by the constitution. Several suggestions were brought forward with reference to the scope of the work of the Brotherhood, among those offering them being R. Ingletton, W. F. Burditt, T. H. Estabrooks, Com. H. H. McLellan, R. G. Haley (chairman), and Rev. F. S. Porter.

R. Ingletton thought there should be greater interest and real work on the part of the Brotherhood amongst the boys. The Boy Scout movement, he pointed out, suffered materially for want of men to supervise it. W. F. Burditt advocated the appointment of sub-committees to take up different kinds of work, such as matters concerning health, education, recreation, protection, including the furtherance of the prison farm proposition, and the administration of the liquor laws, and general social centre work. Com. McLellan spoke on the subject of the operation of the Child's Protective Association, and suggested in connection therewith, he suggested that local men should be asked to give lectures at Brotherhood meetings as outsiders would be less likely to be in a position to judge of local conditions. He also advocated a federation of the different Brotherhoods as being likely to increase their influence.

T. H. Estabrooks said he thought it was clearly within the province of the Brotherhood to do all in its power to induce men to enlist for foreign service and as for "home guards," he moved a resolution in the following terms which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved that the German street Brotherhood consider it of the most vital importance that our New Brunswick regiment be quickly recruited, and would urge that as many men as possible of this Brotherhood and of German street congregation set an example to others by enlisting immediately."

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Full Mounted Lightning Screw Plates

The Original Screw Plate. "Mechanics Know"

There is a difference. Insist on the Lighting. Stock now complete.



Prices \$12.00, 13.50, 14.75, 16.00, 17.00, 22.00, 23.00, 26.50, 27.50 per set complete, with a stock for each die.

Tool Department

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Makes the housewife a good cook. And the kitchen—the workshop of the home—should be the best equipped room in the house. "ENTERPRISE MONARCH" STEEL RANGES—BURN LESS COAL (making less coal to carry). BURNS FUEL COMPLETELY (making fewer ashes to carry).

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Men's and Boys' Winter Overcoats

Colder weather now makes the new overcoat question an important one for both man and boy, and our immense assortments will provide an exceptionally wide range of choice.

Quality is plainly evident all through the display, and the extra smartness of the models and studied attention to every detail of finish will at once suggest the thought that "here are overcoats possessing the fullest measure of style and wear."

MEN'S OVERCOATS—With convertible and shawl collars, plain and belted back effects; also regular overcoats with velvet or self collars, full back or semi-military styles. All popular cloths, patterns and shades represented, and prices range from \$10.00 to \$30.00

BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS—Convertible collars and half belted backs; Prussian collars and full belts; also shawl collar styles, the new Norfolk and other latest models. Ages 2½ to 10 years. Prices from \$3.50 to \$7.50

BOYS' REGULAR OVERCOATS—The popular convertible collar and shawl collar coats, half belted back and plain styles. Ages 7 to 17 years. Prices from \$3.75 to \$15.00

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.



Ladies' and Children's New Handkerchiefs

Our handkerchiefs have arrived earlier than usual this season, and it is a more beautiful and varied display than we have ever made, and although handkerchiefs now cost more, these will be sold at the old prices.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 1-8 and 1-4 inch hem. Dozen \$1.65 to \$4.10. Each 15c. to 90c.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS with embroidered corners, 1-4 to 1-2 inch hem. Dozen \$1.75 to \$8.50. Each 15c. to 80c.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Dozen \$1.80, \$2.00, \$2.60, \$3.95. Each 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c.

MADERIA HAND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 50c. to \$1.45

COLOR BORDERED GLOVE HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 15c.

COLOR BORDERED CREPE DE CHINE HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 35c.

ARMENIAN LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 25c. to \$2.25

MALTESE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 25c. to \$2.50

CLUNY LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, Each \$1.35 to \$4.85

REAL DUCHESSE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, Each \$1.95 to \$8.00

ENGLISH THREAD HANDKERCHIEFS, Each \$2.65 to \$8.50

CARRICK-MACROSS HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 25c. to 30c.

BABY IRISH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 25c. to 80c.

CHILDREN'S COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 5c. to 20c.

CHILDREN'S COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered corners. Each 12c. to 30c.

CHILDREN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Each 20c. to 25c.

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