

ARMIES SETTLE DOWN FOR STRUGGLE WHICH MAY BE EVEN MORE SANGUINARY THAN MARNE BATTLE

Both Armies, Overpowered by Fatigue from Terrible Ordeal, Rest for Short Time — Lined Up for Second Stage of Fight — General Situation Unchanged — Allies Make Slight Advance Along Right Bank of the Aisne — Germans Driven Back in Attempt to Break Through Allies' Front Between Craonne and Rheims — Enemy Gains Ground in Violent Fight North of Soisson, but Unable to Hold Advantage—Saxon Army Broken Up and Von Hausen Loses His Command — Italy Has Half Million Men Under Arms—Austrians Have Army Posted Along Italian Frontier. Waiting for Word That Italy Has Joined Allies.

London, Sept. 20, 9.45 p. m.—One of the fiercest battles of all times which has been raging across northern France for a week past remains undecided. The two great armies which have been fighting at Argonne, where the Crown Prince's army is opposed to them, while the Germans relied beyond the frontier in Lorraine, evacuating Avricourt. In all cases there are separate attacks and counter attacks by the armies lying in the trenches waiting for their artillery to compel the other side to slacken its fire. The losses in these attacks must be enormous, for the men cannot move a foot without being made the targets of the heavy guns posted above on the hills above them.

The British apparently have learned something from the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. They make a rush forward and when the fire becomes too heavy for them to make a further advance they again dig trenches for themselves and remain there until another opportunity offers for them to gain a few more yards.

FRENCH BRINGING UP LARGER GUNS.

The Germans have had most of their artillery at work, but the French are bringing up more and bigger guns. This kind of fighting, with both sides in strong positions, may go for days yet, but sooner or later one side must find the continuing fall of shells and the disconcerting infantry attacks too much for them, and, leaving a strong rear guard, will draw back for a breathing spell.

The battle resembles in many particulars that of the Shao-Ho in 1904 where the Japanese and Russians, with much more time to do it, established positions which each thought to be impregnable.

Shells and infantry attacks, however, finally compelled the Russians to withdraw with losses that at that time were without precedent. With all third and long fighting behind them the Germans are again making attacks toward Verdun, while the allies are making frontal attacks on the German right and are once more attempting to outflank it.

The German cavalry have been showing considerable daring and have been trying to cut the communications of the allies between the Oise and the coast. French reports bring confirmation of reports that the Saxon army, under Gen. Von Hausen, has been reorganized. The report used the phrase "broken up," but this is taken to mean that it has been reorganized and the parts distributed among the other armies. Its cavalry, for instance, has been sent east.

While accounts of the operations in Galicia differ, and one goes so far as to say that Gen. Dankl's army is surrounded by Russians and only remnants of the German corps there remain, it is considered certain that the armies have not come to grips again, as yet. The Russians will have to capture Przemyel, where it is reported three German army corps have been sent to help the Austrians, before they can make further progress westward. The other Russian army, however, will be free to proceed against Cracow if Gen. Dankl is disposed of. The German army in Silesia has become more active, and the Russians are claiming to have taken a part of artillery on the Breslau Ivangorod line.

The Servians announce another victory by their army over the Austrians near Novibazar, the town which has been so often mentioned in Austro-Servian controversies.

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GRUESOME SCENES ON DESERTED BATTLEFIELDS TELL OF FURIOUS FIGHTING

Special Cable to The Standard through International News Service.

(By William Maxwell).

Behind the Allies lines, France. To the ghastly fields about Pulisau came through haunting horrors. Mel in gray and blue lay on the roadside, some as though they had just laid down to rest and would spring to their feet at the trumpet's shrill summons. Others as though a savage beast had sprung on them unawares and mauled them to death; others as though lightning had struck them and left only the charred remains. One man was kneeling with his rifle on the shattered stump of a telegraph pole. He might have just sighted the enemy, but his finger on the trigger was stiff and cold and through the

score of places, yet they held fast to the death, hurled back bolt for bolt, showering death and destruction until the hurricane overwhelmed them and the fires of hell leaped upon them lead and steel—you can see where they stood behind the earthen walls where they mended the shattered parapet with spent cases, where they took cover in the little cave dug in side of the emplacement, when the fields are silent and deserted and all the emplacements are empty except two. Outlined against the grey sky are the skeletons of guns. There is always some strange attraction about guns that have been wounded in battle. It is like a human being. It was the same with these German guns. I felt as if I stood before men who had fought like heroes, who had been sorely wounded and left on the battlefield. How well they must have fought, these two comrades who stood proudly side by side amongst the wreckage. What thunderbolts they must have faced. How many are the wounds of these guns; they have been struck in a

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RUSSIANS CHECK OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT OF GERMANS IN EAST PRUSSIA; WIPE OUT ARMY CORPS

Gen. Dankl's Army Reported Surrounded by Czar's Forces—Russians Sweep Past Austrians' Defence Line and Inflict Terrible Losses.

London, Sept. 20, 9.15 p. m.—Emperor Nicholas, according to a Petrograd despatch to the British Telegram Company, has authorized the adoption of a new flag, symbolizing the Union of His Majesty and the Russian people. It combines the imperial arms and the national colors.

Petrograd, Sept. 20.—The official statement from the Chief of General Staff, issued tonight says that the Russians are bombarding the fortress of Przemyel, whose artillery has opened fire.

The statement follows: "The Austrians attempted to check our advance in front of Baranow and Hanichow were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Siege artillery is now bombarding the fortifications of Jaroslaw.

"Fighting is going on against the garrison at Przemyel, who have repulsed with artillery fire.

"The Russian troops occupying the forests are finding batteries abandoned by the Austrians."

Only Remnant Left of Whole German Army Corps.

Antwerp, Sept. 20, via London, Sept. 12.52 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian Legation here today.

The offensive movement of the Germans in East Prussia has been checked by General Rennenkampf, who is sending from Bredlau and Ivangorod the Russians have captured part of the artillery, including thirty-six howitzers, which the Germans are sending from Bredlau for an attack on Ivangorod.

"A force comprising one German army corps, under Gen. Von Treyen, and another, under Gen. von Sandomir, so completely that there remains only remnants of the corps in Galicia."

London, Sept. 20.—In a despatch to the Times, a correspondent at Petrograd says:

"The Saxon cavalry division, which recently arrived in East Prussia, from France has suffered heavy losses.

"Near Sandomir, Russian Poland, the Russians have again defeated the broken remnants of the second German Cavalry Corps, under Gen. Wolfrsch. Here evidently, the Austrians had prepared to cross the Vistula river.

"The seizure of Krahevo, which is the line between the Austrians and the Russians, is of great importance. Krahevo is a small town on the San River.

"In the pursuit of the Austrians, the Russians captured five thousand prisoners and thirty guns, is fifteen miles east of Jaroslaw.

"The relentless pursuit of the Austrians continues. The Russians are forging an iron ring around the Galician strongholds, where the remnants of the Austrian armies are seeking shelter."

VON KLUCK'S ARMY IS EXPOSED

Special to The Standard Through International News Service.

(By Bertill).

Paris, Sept. 20.—The steady advance of the French and British on the left flank of the German army, explaining why after the battle of the Meuse the French didn't seek to check the Germans at fort Lille, Laon, La Fere, Rheims and Liberte, an expert says that our artillery tested the effect of modern shells on fort Malmanson and it was destroyed in a few hours. We came to the conclusion that Lille, Laon, Rheims, couldn't hold out against the German guns, as none of them possessed the indispensable concrete concrete with which our eastern forts are protected. It would have been well to destroy the Rheims forts before the war because it was from the eastern and northern works that the Germans just shelled the city.

MANY OFFICERS IN CASUALTY LIST SENT OUT LAST NIGHT

London, Sept. 20 (9.20 p. m.)—A list made public tonight by the war office again shows a large number of officers among the killed, wounded or missing. Sixteen officers are reported to have been killed, and thirty-eight wounded, and ten missing. The famous Coldstream Guards and the Black Watch regiments were among the sufferers, the former having thirteen men wounded or missing, and the latter ten wounded or missing. Among the wounded are Lord James Thomas Stewart-Murray, son of the Duke of Athol. He is a captain of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and won both the king's and queen's medals for bravery in the South African war. He is thirty-four years old.

Others reported wounded are the Hon. Fitzroy Richard Somerset and the Hon. Nigel Fitzroy Somerset, respectively the eldest and the third sons of Lord Raglan, and Major the Hon. Alfred Henry Maitland, third son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Another officer, the well known player of the Buckingham Yeomanry, attached to the Ninth Lancers, was among the officers killed in action on the 19th. His name appears in the list, under date of September 16, issued by the war office tonight.

The list also contains the names of Captain Lord Guernsey, of the Irish Guards, and Captain Lord Hay, also of the Irish Guards. Col. R. F. de Bunsell, of the general staff, died of his wounds.

The names are of twenty officers killed, forty wounded, and one missing, who died of wounds, and one missing.

LOSSES AND GAINS REPORTED BY ADMIRALTY

London, Sept. 20, 11.20 p. m.—There has not been a sun for as far as the British public knows, but the Admiralty issued tonight bulletins of important encounters in far off waters. Successes and misfortunes were both chronicled impartially. The Admiralty report says that since the outbreak of the war, the British light cruiser Pegasus, under the command of John A. Ingles, had been working from Zanzibar, and had rendered very useful services, including the destruction of Dar-Es-Salaam (a seaport in German East Africa), the sinking of the German gunboat Mowe and a floating drydock.

"Early this morning," continues the statement, "the British cruiser Pegasus, while anchored in Zanzibar harbor, cleaning boilers and repairing machinery. The Pegasus, thus taken at a disadvantage, and somewhat outmaneuvered by the newer four-inch guns of the Koeningberg, was completely disabled after suffering a loss, unofficially reported at 25 killed and 60 wounded. This is a high proportion out of a crew of 234.

"The damage done to the Koeningberg is not known. She was last seen steaming to the southward.

"On September 10 the German cruiser Emden, from the China station, after being completely lost for six weeks, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, and during the period including September 10 to 14, captured six British ships, as follows: The Indian, Lovat, Diplomat, Frabock and Katina, of which five were sunk, and the sixth was sent to Calcutta, with the crews of the others.

"The Emden is now reported at Rangoon, and it is possible that she has made other captures.

One of Enemy's Cruisers Sent to Bottom.

"The British auxiliary cruiser Carmania, Captain Noel Grant, royal navy, went into action Sept. 14 off the east coast of South America with a German armed merchant cruiser, supposed to be the Cap Trafalgar, or Berlin, mounting eight 4-inch guns. The Carmania, after an hour and forty-five minutes' action, the German ship capsized and sank, her survivors being rescued by an empty collier.

"Of the Carmania's crew, nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. None of the officers was injured. The First Lord of the Admiralty has

French and British Entrenched and Ready for Next Stage of Battle — Occupying All Heights Along Right Bank of the Aisne — Enemy Making Desperate Effort to Capture Rheims, but Beaten Back in Attempts to Break Through Allies' Line — Yesterday's Fighting Devoid of Important Results for Either Side — Allies Made Slight Gains at Some Points.

On the Battlefront, Sept. 19, Saturday, by way of Paris, 3.46 p. m.—Overpowering fatigue and privations, resulting from five days of unrelenting struggle, brought about last night a temporary lull in the combat of the powerful armies that are face along the Rivers Oise, and Aisne.

The roar of cannon, machine guns and rifles died down early last evening, and the presence of two armies, composed altogether of one million or more men, within touch on an uneven line and ready to spring to a fatal grip, scarcely could be conceived so intense was the stillness, broken only by an occasional report.

The soldiers of the allies and the Germans alike were snatching a little rest, huddled up in the strong entrenchments. In some places the trenches were half filled with water.

The French and British, like the Germans, have now entrenched and settled down for the stern fight, which threatens to be even longer and more sanguinary than the battle of the Marne. Progress is being made at some points by the allies, but very slowly, and the developments of the past 24 hours are not important, except that it is officially confirmed that the Germans have received reinforcements from Lorraine.

There were a few isolated encounters today, but both sides appear to have abandoned the rush movements across the open, which marked the early stages of the war. Obviously the deadly machine guns have taught a lesson.

BRITISH INFANTRY CHARGE IN FACE OF DEADLY FIRE FROM ENEMY'S GUNS.

One of the incidents of yesterday when the fierce fighting was awful in its sacrifices was widely recounted today.

A British infantry regiment, upon receiving an order to advance and take a German position, knelt for a moment in prayer. Then the men, knowing that their charge was to be terrible in cost, sprang to their feet and with fixed bayonets clambered out of the shelter of the trench. In short and rapid rushes they advanced in wide-open order, alternately lying down and then making another dash of fifteen yards. From the German position came the thick hail of the machine guns. The attacking soldiers hurrahed and sang as they pressed forward. Many fell, with cries of determination on their lips. Finally, those who remained of the regiment reached and took the German position, after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter.

SUNDAY

The bulk of the allied armies remained today in the trenches, waiting while their artillery exchanged a furious cannonade with the strongly placed German batteries. Some brilliant feats at arms were performed at various points on the lines, extending along the Oise, the Aisne and Weavers. The seasoned Algerian troops made a gallant capture of another German flag.

Julius Vedrines, the noted French aviator, was credited with a courageous fight in mid-air, with a German aviator whom he brought to earth. The German was daringly reconnoitering the allies' position, when Vedrines ascended.

LONGER THE BATTLE, THE BETTER FOR THE ALLIES

Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German, Vedrines gave chase, and as he skimmed along, fuellished the air scout with his automatic gun. The German machine was riddled and the aviator killed both collappling to the ground within fifteen minutes from the time Vedrines took the air. Once before Vedrines accomplished a similar feat.

These incidents, however, are important only for their influence in encouraging the allied troops, and don't affect the result of the great battle, which has already lasted a week, and promises to continue for many days longer.

Military experts here are of the opinion that the longer the battle endures the better it will be for the allied armies, who will thus be able to pass strong forces of fresh troops to places where they are needed along the front.

At the western end of the battle line, Rheims has been the object of the greatest attention from the Germans, who, time after time, have unsuccessfully attempted to break through the allies' line, after subjecting the town to an intense bombardment. It is the Germans' intention, it is understood to capture Rheims, which is an important railroad junction, the possession of which would give them command of another road to the north.

The allies, meantime, have made for themselves a strong position on the right bank of the Aisne, where they occupy all the heights. The Germans have taken advantage of the sites of the forts, which were intended for the defense of Rheims, but which were abandoned by the allies when the invaders made a rapid dash southward from Belgium.

A heavy hail storm, with a cold wind, added today to the hardships of the entrenched troops, who are entirely without tents, but it did not affect their spirits, which are high.

The German army, when it evacuated Chalons, left one of its chief surgeons and a corps of nurses in charge of a hospital filled with German and French wounded. The French medical officers found the hospital so well managed and the French wounded so well treated that the German surgeon was left in charge.

The following telegram to Captain Grant: "Well done—you have fought a fine action to a successful finish."

"The British cruiser Cumberland, Captain Fuller, R. N., reports from the Kamerun river that a German steamboat on the night of September 14 attempted to sink the British gunboat Dwarf, Commander Frederick Strong, with an infernal machine in her bows. The attempt failed, and the steamboat, one carrying explosive machines, were destroyed. The enemy's losses were one white man killed and three white men and two natives taken prisoners.

"A further report from the Cumberland today says that two German launches, one carrying explosive machines, were destroyed. The enemy's losses were one white man killed and three white men and two natives taken prisoners.

BOULVARDES STABBED AT THEIR GROUND

PRUSSIA THE DOG OF EUROPE, LLOYD GEORGES SAYS

Men, Women and Nations Ordered Out of Her Way—This War a Struggle for Emancipation of Europe From Thralldom of Military Caste.

London, Sept. 19, 4.05 p. m. (Montreal Standard Cable).—"There is no man in this hall who, throughout his political life, has regarded the prospect of engaging in war with greater repugnance than myself. There is no man, either inside or outside this hall who is more convinced than I that we could not have avoided the present war without national dishonor."

This was the text of a speech which David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, made in Queen's Hall, this afternoon to arouse Welsh enthusiasm for Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's new army. The chancellor went on to say that any nation which disregarded its national honor was doomed, and Great Britain was bound by honorable obligations to defend the independence, liberty and integrity of Belgium.

Referring to the accusation that Great Britain had used the treaty providing for Belgium neutrality, as a cunning cloak to veil her jealousy of a superior civilization, the Chancellor said: "Our answer was the action we took in 1870. In that case Prince Bismarck respected Prussian treaty obligations, but it was to the interest of Prussia to break her treaty today, and she has done so."

"To Prussia a treaty is just a scrap of paper."

"This doctrine of a scrap of paper goes to the root of all public law. We

ARMIES SETTLE DOWN FOR BLOODY STRUGGLE

Continued from page 1.

Paris, Sept. 20 (3.15 p.m.)—An official announcement this afternoon stated that slight advances have been made by the allies who captured many prisoners and another flag.

An official communication issued Saturday night, says that in a serious encounter near Craonne the allies have captured numbers of prisoners and a standard.

The Germans are reported to have gained ground notwithstanding their violent counter attacks.

The statement was as follows: "On our left wing, we have captured a flag south of Noyon."

"Following a rather serious engagement on the plateau of Craonne we have made numbers of prisoners belonging to the Twelfth and Fifteenth corps, and the Guard Corps. The Germans, notwithstanding attacks, which were of extreme violence, were not able to gain any ground around Rheims."

"The situation on the whole is unchanged."

"On the centre we have made progress on the western side of the Argonne. There is nothing new on the right wing."

ENEMY FAILS TO BREAK THROUGH ALLIES' FRONT

"The general situation remains favorable."

"On our left wing we have again made a slight advance, along the right bank of the River Oise."

"A division of Algerians captured another flag."

"All the efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front, between Craonne and Rheims, have been repulsed."

"Near Rheims the hill of Brimont, a portion of which we had occupied has been retaken by the enemy."

In return we have taken possession of the defenses of La Pompe (about five miles east by southeast of Rheims).

"The Germans have roused themselves to a condition of such fury that without military reason they have fired on the cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames."

"On the western side of the Argonne our gains are maintained."

"In Woerthe there is nothing to announce."

Germans Driven Back on Allies' Right Wing.

In the centre between Rheims and the forest of Argonne, we have won the village of Souilly and have made thousands of prisoners.

"On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy has been driven back beyond our frontier, in the Vosges, the enemy has tried to resume the offensive."

GENERAL LEADING THE GERMAN RIGHT WING



General von Kluck is commanding a large army on the extreme German right, now operating in France. It is reported the British are holding his army in their grip.

WHERE BRITON'S SOLDIERS SHOW THEIR METTLE

London, Sept. 20 (9.45 p. m.)—A correspondent of the Times sends the following despatch from "behind the British lines," dated September 19: "The great battle draws to a close. Exhaustion, rather than shot and shell, has wrought a terrible peace along the river banks to a close. My experiences of the last few days lead me to believe may be the herald of victory. That, at least, is how I read the situation."

"I have seen our troops and the French go into battle these last days, not as worn and weary men, but as conquerors. I have seen them return wounded from the valley of death, with the conquering spirit fanned to fierce fury. Here is a typical description of the trenching of the great struggle."

"We are slowly breaking them back. We have to do it foot by foot, for they have huge guns, and their shell fire is terrible. But we keep pegging away. How? Well, we dig ourselves in—we British lads have learned that lesson—and then we go on fighting and fighting, until the moment comes when we can make a small advance. We crawl up again, and dig ourselves in, and so on."

"At the end of it, of course, comes cold steel. We are all right there."

"The scene on the river at night was magnificent. And night the words, 'The whole valley was swept with a blaze of searchlights, of the darkness until dawn. Great beams of light, and revealing the sky and trenches, and revealing the batteries on the hills and dark forests, and the diggers."

"Here and there a lurid flash revealed the bursting of a shell, or a wisp of fire, a volley from some concealed position, and a small rattle of the perpetual thunder of the guns."

"An incessant rain, too, flooded the valley, making the work of the heroic engineers a veritable task of Hercules."

Strong Men Go Down Bravely to All Most Certain Death.

"This was a battle to the last ounce of strength, in which man and horse poured out their lives in a few moments. Day and night the combats raged, without intermission, ebbing and flowing like the tide, seething like a cauldron. And into the hell strong men went down—oh, they brought sight to see them go, gayly and lightly, to return, perhaps, in a few hours, broken for life, or they may be never to return at all, for the loss was terrible."

"The battle westward by the forest of Aigle has been carried back from the river bank a matter of about six miles. But at Soissons the enemy still hold the ground. Here, in the stone quarries above the town, they have massed a powerful battery of artillery, of such heavy metal that our guns have not been strong enough to cope with it."

"For this reason, and this reason alone, they have been able to withstand our attacks. Happily, the French have now brought up their heaviest guns, and are about to open a fresh bombardment. The one advantage the enemy possessed he must presently lose."

"Understand, this is the hardest fought encounter of the war, it has been a frontal attack, and a very cruel one, splendidly entrenched and strongly situated. Only the better makes her troops, in attack, the more irresistible of the world," and adds: "To speak of lesser matters, I have seen the trainloads of captured Germans; German prisoners, peacefully at work on the railroads and elsewhere, looking wonderfully happy and contented, and finally, I have seen our splendid armmen performing their reconnaissance work, speeding away to the thrill and terror of a great rally."

"Victory is not yet, but we await the morning with great hope and confidence."

GERMAN SHELLS BRICK THE CITY OF RHEIMS

Bordeaux, Sept. 10 (12.55 p.m.)—The minister of the interior announced today that the cathedral at Rheims had been destroyed by German artillery fire, and that all the other historic and public buildings of that city had been destroyed, or seriously damaged. The government, he said, had decided to address a note of protest to all the powers.

"The famous cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims has been hit many times by German shells during the three days' bombardment of the town, according to the Evening News' correspondent who visited the cathedral tower on Friday."

"Directly the shells began to hit the cathedral in the morning," the correspondent, "some German wounded were brought in from the hospital which the German shells during the three days' bombardment of the town, according to the Evening News' correspondent who visited the cathedral tower on Friday."

"The shells which hit the building while I was there was a stray shot, for the German gunners could hardly miss so huge a mass, towering as it does above the town, if they really wished to reach it. But the houses close by were not so spared. Shell after shell came whistling towards us and smashed into the houses, one of them just across the cathedral square."

"The cold, drifting rain clouds, one whole semicircle of the horizon, edged by the heights, on which the German batteries were positioned three miles away, was not by an inferno of bursting shells. Those from the Germans landed any way within the space of a square mile. Sometimes it was just outside the town they fell, trying to find the French troops lying there in the trenches waiting to go forward to attack the hills, when their artillery had prepared the way; sometimes, it was on the river bank, where a powerful battery of artillery, of such heavy metal that our guns have not been strong enough to cope with it."

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Continued from page 1.

burning the very earth around and leaving only the charred heaps, of which these guns, still lying with their muzzles pointing to the enemy, defiant even in the hour of death, are an evidence. The men who fought them must have been worthy of the guns. I wonder if their commander (lies under the little cross to the rear. This honor I feel sure was his alone. For I know he died bravely at his post. Among the charred rubbish lay a silver whistle with a silted cork blood-stained and the whistle crushed and bloody."

Across the plain where lie many of the slain French and Germans who fell in the charge against the trenches wounded. Close to Spinney lie the horses and caissons in one hideous heap, and beyond Spinney is a wood of dense growth. Tall wood is in a perpetual shadow and it is well that darkness should hide the horrors I saw among those trees."

Austrian Drednought Crippled. London, Sept. 19, 5.50 p. m.—A despatch to the Evening News from Ven-

ice says that one side of the Austrian dreadnought Viribus Unitis was badly damaged in a fight in the Adriatic but escaped her pursuers.

The Viribus Unitis is one of four ships constituting the largest type of the Austrian navy. She has a displacement of twenty thousand tons, and carries a crew of 1,000 men. Her armament consists of 12 15-inch and 13 six-inch guns, eighteen 15-pounders and four torpedo tubes.

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OPERA HOUSE

MATINEE AND NIGHT **FRIDAY SEPT. 25**

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNAE OFFER Wm. Gillette's Best Comedy

"ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME" IN AID OF THE **PATRIOTIC FUND**

PRICES—MATINEE—25 to 50c. NIGHT—35 to 75c. Gallery 25c. Box Seats \$1.00. Box office open for sale and exchange of tickets tomorrow at 10 a.m.

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Our splendid display, which now awaits your inspection is, by long odds, the most extensive and elaborate we have ever had, and we would like you to see it before you finally decide as to the make-up of your fall and early winter hat.

Marr's

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Continued from page 1.

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Across the plain where lie many of the slain French and Germans who fell in the charge against the trenches wounded. Close to Spinney lie the horses and caissons in one hideous heap, and beyond Spinney is a wood of dense growth. Tall wood is in a perpetual shadow and it is well that darkness should hide the horrors I saw among those trees."

Austrian Drednought Crippled. London, Sept. 19, 5.50 p. m.—A despatch to the Evening News from Ven-

ice says that one side of the Austrian dreadnought Viribus Unitis was badly damaged in a fight in the Adriatic but escaped her pursuers.

The Viribus Unitis is one of four ships constituting the largest type of the Austrian navy. She has a displacement of twenty thousand tons, and carries a crew of 1,000 men. Her armament consists of 12 15-inch and 13 six-inch guns, eighteen 15-pounders and four torpedo tubes.

Beginning today, special rates for persons requiring rooms or suites of rooms, hot water heating, electric lights.

Special rates for room and board for winter months.

Our dining rooms supplied with the best markets can afford, and guests can be supplied with meals at all hours, as their dining room is never closed.

Those applying for rooms write G. D. Wanamaker, manager, Wanamaker's restaurant and Imperial Hotel, Box 400 St. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

GAUNCEVENING—At Carletonville, Kings Co., Sept. 15, 1914, Miss E. Gaunce to W. H. Venning, "Hillcroft," Sussex.

DIED.

EVERETT—At Ottawa, 18th, Sept. 1914, Geo. P. Everett, formerly of St. John, N. B., eighty-four years.

BULLOCK—Suddenly, in this city, on Sept. 19, Joseph Bullock, in the 82nd year of his age, leaving his wife, two sons, two sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn.

Funeral today, Monday, 21st, from his late residence, 188 Germain St. Service at 2.30 p. m.

Millinery Mounts

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The MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

\$10,000 FOR 100 WORDS.

"The Million Dollar Mystery" story will run for twenty-two consecutive weeks in this paper. By an arrangement with the Thanhouser 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 motion picture theaters. For the solution of this mystery story \$10,000 will be given by the Thanhouser Film corporation.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

The prize of \$10,000 will be given by the men, women, 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 Thanhouser Film corporation, either at Chicago or New York, any time up to midnight, Jan. 11. 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 Loewenson, and Miss Max Tinee. The judgment of this board will be absolute and final. Nothing of a literary nature will be considered 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 pictures of the writer, 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 million-dollar note?

No. 2.—What becomes of the \$2,000,000?

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 strenuous escape from the den of the gang of brilliant thieves known as Black Hundred, lives the life of a fugitive for eighteen years. Hargreave eventually 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 coasting his baby daughter, Florence Gray. That day Hargreave also draws one million dollars 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 girls' school. Countess Olga, Braine's companion, visits her and claims to be a relative. Two bogus detectives call, but their plot is foiled by Norton, a newspaper man.

By bribing 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. Hargreave abortive through Braine's good luck, and only belongings 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. Hargreave, by members of the Black Hundred, he rushes to the water front and succeeds in dropping the box into the sea.

Countess Olga, scheming to break the engagement existing between Florence Hargreave and Norton, invites them both to her apartments and pretends to faint in the reporter's arms. Florence appears in the doorway just as the planned moment, and as a result gives Norton back his ring.

Accomplices of Braine succeed in kidnapping Florence while she is shopping and hurry her off to sea. Norton receives a wireless later informing him that the girl had leaped into the sea and been drowned.

Florence is picked up in a dazed condition by a party of fishermen. The Black Hundred locate her and Braine, disguised as her father, succeeds in talking her back to sea with him. Florence sets fire to the boat and is rescued by a ship on which Norton has been abandoned.

CHAPTER XI.

WHEN Jones received the telegram that Florence was safe, the iron nerve of the man broke down. The suspense had been so keenly terrible that the sudden reaction left him almost hysterically weak. Three weeks of waiting, waiting. Not even the scoundrel and his wife who had been the principal actors in the abduction had been found. From a great ship in midocean they had disappeared. Doubtless they had hidden among the immigrants, who, for a little money, would have soiled all the officers on board. There was no doubt in Jones' mind that the pair had landed safely at Madrid.

As for Susan, she did have hysterics. She went about the room, wailing and laughing and wringing her hands. You would have thought by her actions that Florence had just died. The sight of her stirred the sensitive lips of the butler into a smile. But he did not communicate with her. In fact, he never envied her freedom in emotion. He cannot tell in that fashion; it is a

sign of weakness; and he dared not let even Susan see any sign of weakness in him.

So the reporter had found her, and she was safe and sound and on her way to New York? Knowing by this time something of the reporter's courage, he was eager to learn how the event had come about. When he had not heard a telephone message from Norton in forty-eight hours, he had decided that the Black Hundred had finally succeeded in getting hold of him. It had been something of a blow; for while he looked with disfavor upon the reporter's frank regard for his charge, he appreciated the fact that Norton was a staff to lean on, and had behind him all the power of the press, which included the privilege of going everywhere even if one could not always get back.

As he folded the telegram and put it into his pocket, he observed the man with the opera glasses over the way. He shrugged. Well, let him watch till his eyes dropped out of his head; he would see only that which was intended for his eyes. Still, it was irksome to feel that no matter when or where you moved, watching eyes observed and chronicled these movements.

Suddenly, not being devoid of a sense of dry humor, Jones stepped over to the telephone and called up her highness the Princess Perigot.

"Who is it?"

He was forced to admit, however reluctantly, that the woman had a marvellously fine speaking voice.

"It is Jones, madam."

"Jones?"

"Mr. Hargreave's butler, madam."

"Oh! You have news of Florence?"

"Yes." It will be an embarrassing day for humanity when some one invents a photographic apparatus by which two persons have the two ends of the telephone may observe the facial expressions of each other.

"What is it? Tell me quickly."

"Florence has been found, and she is on her way back to New York. She was found by Mr. Norton, the reporter."

"I am so glad! Shall I come up at once and have you tell me the whole amazing story?"

"It would be useless, madam, for I know nothing except what I learned from a telegram I have just received. But no doubt some time this evening you might risk a call."

"Ring up the instant she returns. Did she say what train?"

"No, madam," lied Jones, smiling.

He hung up the receiver and stared at the telephone as if he would force his gaze in and through it to the woman at the other end. Flesh and blood! Well, greed was stronger than that. Treacherous craft let her play; let her weave her nets, dig her pits. The day would come, and it was not far distant, when she would find that the mild-eyed mongoose was just as deadly as the cobra, and far more cunning.

The heads of the Black Hundred must be destroyed. Those were the orders. What good to denounce them, to send them to a prison from which, with the aid of money and a tremendous secret political pull, they might readily find their way out? They must be exterminated, as one kills off the poisonous plague rats of the Orient. A woman! In the law of reprisal there was no sex.

Shortly after the telephone episode (which rather puzzled the princess) she received a wire from Braine, which announced the fact that Florence and five had escaped and were coming to New York on train No. 25, and advising her to meet the train at noon. She had to fly about to do it.

When Capt. Bannock related Braine, he had been in no enviable frame of mind. Tricked, fooled by the girl, whose guilt was as unclouded as his own! She had succeeded in bribing a coal stoker, and had taken him unaware. The man had done the discipline he had laid out for shore approach, and the blockhead Bannock had never suspected. He had not recognized Norton at all. It was only when Bannock explained the history of the shanghaied stoker that he realized his real danger. Norton! He must be pushed off the board. After this episode he could no longer keep up the pretense of being friendly. Norton, by a rare stroke of luck, had forced him out into the open. So be it. Self-preservation is in no wise looked upon as criminal. The law may have its ideas about it, but the individual recognizes his law but his own. It was Braine whom he loved and admired, or Norton whom he hated as a dog with rabies hates water. With Norton free, he would never again dare return to New York openly. This meddler reporter aimed at his ease and elegance.

He left the freighter as soon as a boat could carry him ashore. The fugitives would make directly for the railroad, and thither he went at top speed, to arrive ten minutes too late.

"Free!" said Florence, as the train began to increase its speed.

Norton reached over and patted her hand. Then he sat back with a sudden shock of dismay. He dived a hand into a pocket, into another and another. The price of the telegram he had sent to Jones was all he had had in the world; and he had borrowed that from a friendly stoker. In the excitement he had forgotten all about such a contingency as the absolute need of money.

"Florence, I'm afraid we're going to have trouble with the conductor when he comes."

"Why?"

He pulled out his pockets suggestively. "Not a postage stamp. They'll put us off at the next station. And," with a glance in the little mirror between the two windows, "I shouldn't blame them a bit." He was unshaven, he was wearing the suit substituted for his own; and Florence, sorrowfully, was not much better off.

She smiled, blushed, stood up, and turned her back to him. Then she sat down again. In her hand she held a small dilapidated roll of banknotes.

"I had them with me when they abducted me," she said. "Besides, this ring is worth something."

"Thank the Lord!" he exclaimed, relievedly.

So there was nothing more to do but be happy; and happy they were. They were quite oblivious to the peculiar interest they aroused among the other passengers. This unshaven young man, in his ragged coat and soiled jersey; this beautiful young girl, in a wrinkled homespun, her glorious blonde hair awry; and they looked at each other during those lulls in conversation peculiar to lovers the world over, impressed the other passengers with the idea that something very unusual had happened to these two.

The Pullman conductor was not especially polite; but money was money, and the stockholders, waiting for their dividends, made it impossible for him to refuse it. The regular conductor paid them no more attention than to grumble over changing a \$20 bill.

So, while these two were hurrying on to New York, the plotters were hurrying east to meet them. The two trains met and stopped at the same station about eighty miles from New York. The princess, accompanied by Vron, who kept well in the background, entered the car occupied by the two castaways.

In the mirror at the rear of the car Norton happened to cast an idle glance, and he saw the princess. Vron, however, escaped his eye.

"Be careful, Florence," he said. "The princess is in the car. The game begins again. Pretend that you suspect nothing. Pretty quick work on your part. And that's all the more reason why we should play the comedy well. Here she comes. She will recognize you, throw her arms around you, and show all manner of effusiveness. Just keep your head and play the game."

"She lied about you to me?"

"No matter."



"BE SILENT YOU SCUM!"



AND HE FELL INTO AN AMBUSH WITHIN A HUNDRED YARDS OF HIS GOAL.

"O!" cried the princess. She seized Florence in a wild embrace. She was an ingenuous actress, and Norton could not help admiring her. "Your butler telephoned me! I ran to the first train out. And here you are, back safe and sound! It is wonderful. Tell me all about it. What an adventure! And, good heavens, Mr. Norton, where did you get those clothes? Did you find her and rescue her? What a newspaper story you'll be able to make out of it all! Now, tell me just what happened." She sat down on the arm of Florence's chair. The girl had steeled her nerves against the touch of her. And yet she was beautiful! How could any one so beautiful be wicked?

"Well, it began like this," said Florence; and she described her adventures, omitting, to be sure, Braine's part in it.

She had reached that part where they had been rescued by Capt. Bannock when a thundering, grinding crash struck the words from her lips. The three of them were flung violently to the side of the car amid splintering wood, tinkling glass, and the shriek of steel against steel. A low wall of horror rose and died away as the car careened on its side. The three were rendered unconscious and were huddled together on the floor, under the uprooted chairs.

Vron had escaped with only a slight cut on the hand from flying glass. He climbed over the chairs and passengers with a single object in view. He saw that all three he was interested in were impossible. He quickly examined them and saw that they had not received serious injuries. He had but little time. The princess and Norton would have to take their chances with the other passengers. Resolutely he stooped and lifted Florence in his arms and crawled out of the car with her. It was a difficult task, but he managed it. Outside, in the confusion, no one paid any attention to him. So he threw the unconscious girl over his shoulder and staggered on toward the road.

It was fortunate that the accident had occurred where it did. Five miles beyond was the station marked for the arrest of Norton as an abductor and the taking in charge of Florence as a rebellious girl who had run away from her parents. If he could reach the Swede's hut, where his confederates were in waiting, the game was his.

After struggling along for half an hour a carriage was spotted by Vron, and he halted it when it reached his side.

"What's the trouble, mister?" asked the farmer.

"A wreck on the railroad. My daughter is badly hurt and I must take her to the nearest village. How far is it?"

"About three miles."

"I'll give you twenty dollars for the use of that rig of yours."

"Can't do it, mister."

"But it's a case of humanity, sir!" indignantly. "You are refusing to aid the unfortunate."

The farmer thought it over for a moment. "All right. You can have the buggy for twenty dollars. When you get to the village take the nag to Doc Sanders' livery. He'll know what to do."

"Thank you. Help me in with her."

Vron drove away without the least intention of going toward the village. As a result, when Florence came to her senses she found herself surrounded by strange and ominous faces. At first she thought that they had taken her from the wreck out of kindness; but when she saw the cold, impassive face of the man Vron she closed her eyes and lay back in the chair. Well, ill and weak as she was, they should find that she was not without a certain strength.

In the meantime Norton revived and looked about in vain for Florence. He searched among the crowd of terrified passengers, the hurt and the unharmed, but she was not to be found. He ran back to the princess and hoped her out of the broken car.

"Where is Florence?" she asked dazedly.

"God knows! Here, come over and sit down by the fence till I see if there is a field telegraph."

They had already erected one, and his message went off with a batch of others. This time he was determined not to trust to chance. The shock may have brought back Florence's recent mental disorder, and she may have wandered off without knowing what she was doing. On the other hand, she may have been carried off. And against such a contingency he must be fortified. Money! The curse of God was upon it; it was the trail of the serpent, spreading poison in its wake.

By and by the princess was able to walk; and, supporting her, he led her to the road, along which they walked slowly for at least an hour. They might very well have waited for the relief train. But he could not stand the thought of inactivity. The princess had her choice of staying behind or going with him. He hated the woman, but he could not refuse her aid. She had a cut on the side of her head, and she limped besides.

They stopped at the first farmhouse, explained what had happened, and the mistress urged them to enter. She, she had seen no one, and certainly not a young woman. She must have wandered off in another direction. She ran into the kitchen for a basin and towel and proceeded to patch the princess' hurts.

She was extremely uneasy. That she should be under obligation to Norton galled her. There was a spark of conscience left in her soul. She had tried to destroy him, and he had been kind to her. Was he a fool or was he deep, playing a game as shrewd as her own? She could not tell. Where was Vron? Had he carried Florence off?

An hour later a man came in.

"Hullo! More folks from the wreck?"

"Where's the horse and buggy, Jake?" his wife asked.

"Rented it to a man whose daughter was hurt. He went to the village."

"Will you describe the daughter?" asked Norton.

The princess twisted her fingers.

The farmer rudely described Florence.

"Have you another horse and a saddle?"

"What's your hurry?"

"I'll tell you later. What I want now is the horse."

"What is to become of me?" asked the princess.

"You will be in good hands," he answered.

briefly. "I am going to find out what had become of Florence. Is there a deserted farmhouse hereabouts?" he asked of the farmer.

"Not that I recollect."

"Why, yes, there is, Jake. There's that old hut about two miles up the fork," volunteered the wife. "Where the Swede died last winter."

"By Jingo! I'm going into the village and see if that man brought in the rig."

"But get my horse first. My name is James Norton, and I am on the Star in New York. Which way do I go?"

"First turn to the left. Come on; I'll get the horse for you."

Once the horse was saddled, Norton set off at a run. He was unarmed; he forgot all about this fact. His one thought was to find the woman he loved. He was not afraid of meeting a dozen men, not while his present fury lasted.

And he fell into an ambush within a hundred yards of his goal. They dragged him off the horse and buffeted and mishandled him into the hut.

"Both of them!" said Vron, rubbing his hands.

"I know you, you Russian rat!" cried Norton. "And if I ever get out of this I'll kill you out of hand! Damn you!"

"O, yes; talk, talk; but it never hurts any one," jeered Vron. "You'll never have the chance to kill me out of hand, as you say, besides, do you know my face?"

"I do. The mask doesn't matter. You're the man who had me shanghaied. The voice is enough."

"Very good. That's what I wished to know. That's your death warrant. We'll do it like they used to do it at the old Academy; the you to the railroad track. We shall not hurt you at all. If some engine runs over you heaven is witness we did not guide the engine. Remember the story of the boy and the cat? With sinister amiability. "The boy said he wasn't pulling the cat's tail, he was only holding it; the cat did the pulling. Bring him along, men. Time is precious, and we have a good deal to do before night settles down. Come on with him. The track is only a short distance."

"Jim, Jim!" cried Florence in anguish.

"Never you mind, girl! they're only bluffing. They won't dare."

"You think so?" said Vron. "Wait and see." He turned upon Florence. "He is your lover. Do you wish him to die?"

"No, no!"

"We promise to give him his freedom twelve hours from now on condition that you tell where that money is."

"Florence!" warned Norton.

Vron struck him on the mouth. "Be silent, you scum!"

"It is in the chest Jones, the butler, threw into the sound," she said bravely. And so it might be, for all she knew.

Vron laughed. "We know about where that is."

"Florence, say nothing on my account. They are not the kind of men who keep their word."

"Oh!" snarled Vron. "We'll see about that." He glanced at his watch. "In half an hour the freight comes along. It may become stalled at the wreck. But it will serve."

Norton knew very well that if he need said must they would not hesitate to execute a melodramatic plan of this character. It was the way of the Slav; they had to make crime abnormal in order to enjoy it. They could very well have knicked him on the head there and there and have done with him. But the time used in conveying him to the railroad might prove his salvation. Nearly four hours had passed since the sending of the telegram to Jones.

They bound Florence and left her seated in the chair. As soon as they were gone she rolled to the floor. She was able to right herself to her knees, and after a tortuous five minutes reached the fireplace. She burns her hands and wrists, but the blade was the only knife obtainable. She was free.

Jones arrived with half a dozen policemen. Vron alone escaped.

The butler caught Florence in his arms and nearly crushed the breath out of her. And she was so glad to see him that she kissed him half a dozen times. What if he was her father's butler? He was brave and loyal and kind.

"They tied him to the track," she cried. "Look at my wrists!" The butler did so, and kissed them tenderly. "And I saved him."

Jones stretched out a hand over Florence's shoulder. "When the time comes," he said; "when the right time comes and my master's enemies are confounded. But always the rooks, never the hawks, do we catch. God bless you, Norton! I don't know what I should have done without you."

"When a chap's in love," began Norton, embarrassedly.

"I know, I know," interrupted Jones. "The second relief train is waiting. Let us hurry back. I don't feel secure till we are once more in the house."

So, arm in arm, the three of them went down the tracks to the hand car which had brought the police.

And now for the iron bound chest at the bottom of the sea.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE.

Thanks to the activity of the British navy the trade which formerly belonged to Germany has been brought to a standstill, and now is practically as a prize of war for people sufficiently energetic to capture it. People are not aware but vaguely realized the effect the present war will have upon the commerce of the world. For instance, prior to its outbreak the United Kingdom's greatest trade was with Germany. Among Canada's customers Germany occupied third place, coming next to the United States and Great Britain. In a number of commodities Germany practically supplied the world, and now the world must look elsewhere for products that it has come to regard as indispensable.

How many people were aware that Germany sent rye and oats and wheat flour to Great Britain. Among other commodities which she supplied in large proportions to the United Kingdom were furs, wares, pig iron, malleable iron, shiners, pianos, many items of the electro-technical industry and motor cars. In the matter of toys Germany supplied the world. In 1911 the value of her export in these reached 30,000,000 marks, and this figure has been maintained. If Germany's seaborne commerce is to be considerably curtailed, the children of earth must look to other countries for the provision of the paraphernalia of amusement.

German tonnage to the amount of over 8,000,000 entered the ports of the United Kingdom during 1913. The Overseas Dominions have a great opportunity of supplying this trade that is now being beggared. Germany's annual exports total in value upwards of 3,000,000,000 marks (approximately \$2,250,000,000) and there is no reason why the Overseas Dominions should not secure a large share of this amount.

Mr. George Foster is urging Canadian manufacturers to commence a campaign to secure Germany's trade. Different boards of trade in the Dominion have asked him to undertake a tour throughout the country in order to lay before the people proposals which will attain the object in view. The responsibility of taking advantage of the situation largely rests with the manufacturers themselves, but the boards of trade can do much in directing the movement into right channels. Aid also can be given by the Canadian trade commissioners who will be able to inform the Government of the opportunities for expansion in different countries. The Imperial Government has taken over the war risks on Overseas shipping, a factor that will be of great importance.

In fact there has hardly been a previous occasion when Canada has had an equal opportunity of engaging in new industries. Carefully directed efforts and a close study of the markets hitherto supplied by Germany will undoubtedly result in a capture of a proportion of the trade. Between the Dominion and Great Britain the growth of commerce in the next few years should be the greatest in our history.

Australia has already realized the opportunity which exists. Sir Alexander Peacock, Governor of Victoria, in speaking of the matter said: "We can do much to keep the furnaces, looms and factories of Great Britain busy." Canada also can do much for the necessary incentive exists, if the energy, courage and enterprise can be developed. Already other cities are moving in the direction, and we can imagine no more profitable occupation for the St. John Board of Trade at the present moment than in the pursuit of ways and means whereby this city can profit by the situation that has arisen.

THE WAR.

From the battle front comes the word that a brief lull occurred along the line on Friday night while the armies of the belligerents snatched a few hours' rest. One phase of the struggle evidently has passed, and the full forebodings of the beginning of the next stage of the battle.

After five days of incessant fighting we read that the general situation remains unchanged. Prima Facie to the reader it may seem incredible that the positions have not changed after nearly a week's combat, but when the length of the line along which the fighting is taking place is taken into consideration there is nothing so strange in this. With the armies so nearly evenly matched as regards numbers, with the enemy more strongly entrenched than in the battle of the Marne, great advances cannot be expected to be accomplished rapidly. The Germans are fighting with their backs to the wall; to them failure in the present combat may spell ultimate disaster, and they are fighting with a courage born of desperation, and consequently a more

stubborn resistance than in the last glans battle may be expected. While details of the fighting of the past twenty-four hours are meagre, there seems to be nothing to dishearten us. On the contrary, what news has been filtered through the War Offices shows that the Allies are holding their own generally, and at some points along the line slight advances have been made. On the left wing especially this is so, where a gain has been made along the right bank of the Oise. The terrific onslaughts made by the enemy on the Allies front have been met with strong resistance, and the enemy driven back to his line with heavy losses. But every foot gained is a foot nearer victory, and we look confidently towards the events of the next few days.

The city of Rheims is the latest place to suffer from the infuriated enemy, several of the historic buildings having been wrecked by German shells. The attack, according to the United Kingdom, was without any just cause, without military reason. A protest has been filed against this latest outrage, and another has been added to the rapidly growing list of atrocities which the Kaiser's troops are piling up against the day of final reckoning.

THE GERMAN CANADIAN'S ATTITUDE.
W. G. Weichel, Conservative M. P. for North Waterloo, Ontario, has written a letter to the editor of The Buffalo Express which paper printed certain articles dealing with the question of the German people in Canada. As Mr. Weichel represents a constituency in which there are a large proportion of German Canadians his utterances on the question with which he deals are of particular interest and importance.

Mr. Weichel's letter, which explains itself, is as follows:
Waterloo, Ont., Sept. 5, 1914.
Dear Sir—My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of August 30th, entitled: "For Readers from the Paterfamilias." By Der Spaltermeister. In this article I take objection to the last two paragraphs, which read as follows:

"One hundred dollars was donated for the maintenance of the German reservists with the understanding that more will be allowed if necessary. John Bodenslab, William E. Ritter and Christian Trapp spoke in favor of the reservists, stating that the most of them had been driven from Canada. Not enough that they had lost their jobs, they also had lost all they had. The Canadians who had employed them had refused to pay them their wages due to them. Some of these reservists could show their savings bank books, proving that they have money in Canadian savings banks, but the banks refused to give them their deposits."

This was confirmed by Dr. Augustus C. Roddeter, secretary to the German consul at Toronto, who made a long speech stating that there are in the Province of Ontario about 100,000 Germans who have their homes there and leave there unless they have the results of many years of hard work. They must quietly swallow the insults of the Canadians and be glad that they are not persecuted and submitted to all kinds of humiliations. I am very sorry indeed for the many Germans in Canada who have made their homes there and always have been good and loyal citizens of Canada.

I am a Canadian citizen, born in the Dominion of Canada, and of German extraction, and I regret exceedingly that the situation regarding the German Canadians has been misrepresented by the gentleman in question, and who must know, living as he does in Toronto, that the statements made are absolutely without foundation and utterly misleading.

German Canadians today realize that under British institutions they have the same rights and privileges accorded them as those of English, Scotch and Irish extraction, and receive the flag which guarantees to them freedom of speech and liberty of conscience.

The conditions described in your paper do not exist, and an enclosing a copy of The Canada Gazette published by the authority of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, which absolutely refutes every word uttered at that meeting in reference to German Canadians in Canada.

On August 15, the policy of the Canadian Government regarding persons of German and Austro-Hungarian nationality who are residents of Canada was embodied in a proclamation which promises them proper protection.

Nothing but the best of good will exists between German Canadians and those of British origin, and, to further prove that the remarks made were unwarranted, let me say in conclusion that we are at the present time, in this commercial center of Berlin and Waterloo, very busy manufacturing equipments for the militia department. German Canadians are not insulted, nor are they barred from withdrawing

their money from savings banks, nor are they thrown out of employment because of their German extraction.

The statements made by the speaker, I again reiterate, are absolutely without foundation, and am sure they will be resented by the German Canadians of Canada and those of Austro-Hungarian descent, who are today enjoying the benefits of British citizenship.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, in advance, and trusting that you will give my comment on the situation space in your valuable newspaper, I remain, Yours very truly,
W. G. WEICHEL, M. P.

The "Forty-Two" (Black Watch)
"The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the battle,"—Sir Garnet Wolseley's dispatch from Tel-el-Kebir

Beneath the shade of Arthur's Seat, 'W' misty 'e'n an' swellin' thrattle, 'We watched ye stride w' boundin' feet, An' haughty mien once mair to battle, Doon Prince's street, a countless thrang, Swarmed guidmen, guidwives, bairns an' a', To cry, 'S'ee, speed, we'er ye gaug! An' fortune to ye, Forty-two!'

"An' will ye no come back again?" "The escort played, our hearts time keeping, While, like the sun-gint dimmed w' the lasses smiles gave turn to weeping. For high ye hundred galstair men Their wives and nithers watched awa', But wha the muster-roll could ken, When hame should come the Forty-twa'."

They kenned were fercest clashed the steel, Where death would thickest dart be hurling; Where loudst burst the cannon peal, Someone would hear the bagpipes skirling. The Black Watch blood in many hands Had flowed at Queen an' Country's ca', An' wha might rest 'neath Forty-twa' That marched amang ye, Forty-twa'?

Hech! hech! The bonnie killed lads Have crowned with ane more wreath their glory, And Telson with red field adds A chapter to the Black Watch story. Fill high the stoup! A willie-waught To hold Macpherson's whisky, Our harkie shall tell how well they fought, And still shall fight—brave Forty-twa'!

German Colonies
Germany is now realizing the ubiquitous power of the united British states. New Zealand lowered the German flag in the Samoan Islands; Australia is busy ridding her own northern coasts of the German menace in New Guinea, and the adjacent South Sea Islands; the Union of South Africa has undertaken the job of repelling the German invader from the west African coast and carrying the war into that territory. German Togoland has already yielded to Anglo-French forces and the whole of German East Africa will come in due time whenever it is seriously undertaken. France is immediately concerned in the German Kamerun Protectorate, where considerable concessions were made in connection with the Morocco arrangement over the far east coast of Africa, to which there can only be one end.

In all probability before the European war is brought to a successful issue, that is, as we all believe, for the allies, all of Germany's colonial holdings will be passed under control of the allies and there will be a general clean-up of the world situation. Certain adjustments will undoubtedly be made, nor will these be wholly unprofitable to the world. Both Austria and Germany will have to give up the lion's share of their empire. The Union Jack will be hoisted over the New Guinea only to have her action disallowed. The commonwealth will now expect that the error will be rectified.

In Africa again there are circumstances which cannot but entail changes on the present map. Cecil Rhodes' dream of an all-British Cape to Cairo railroad came to grief when Germany was conceded the 324,000 square miles of territory stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Great Lakes and later successfully objected to the arrangement made by Lord Rosebery, by which a part of the Belgian Congo was leased in exchange for part of the Egyptian Sudan. A German defeat in Europe will give the opportunity of the southwest territory lying between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony and providing means of railway access from the British West coast to British Bechuanaland.

As it was Germany's avowed intention to gobble up the French colonies she can offer no valid objection to the division of her holdings in Africa between France and the British Empire.

Uhlans and Cossacks
There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty with many people as to precisely who the "Uhlans" are, who were so largely in the news from Belgium. Uhlans were originally Polish light cavalry, we read in the News (London), armed with lances and wearing the distinctive national dress. They were first introduced into the Prussian service in 1746, and a body of Uhlans was formed for the French army by Marshal Saxe. The word is now used to describe German heavy cavalry, who wear the uniform of their Polish forerunners. It was in the Franco-German war that the Uhlans won a reputation for bravery and quickness of movement.

Unlike the Uhlans, the Cossacks, from whom the Russian cavalry are

mainly drawn, form a community with the Russian empire, enjoying special rights and privileges in return for military services. Such Cossack villages hold its land as a commune, and the village assembly fixes local taxation and elects the local judges. Both in historical writings and in fiction the Cossacks are often represented as little better than savages, but as long ago as 1743 James O'Rourke found them to be "a civilized and very gallant as well as sober people." Today it is acknowledged that the level of education is higher among the Cossacks than in the rest of Russia. Their schools, which are under the direction of the village assemblies, are proportionately greater in number, and are better attended.

LONDON TRADING IN SECURITIES QUIET
London, Sept. 18.—There was a good attendance of brokers in the financial district today, but trading in securities was not brisk. Bull-edged investment issues were quiet, as brokers are not willing to take the risk of advising clients because of the fixed prices. Australian mining issues hardened on the announcement that the Sidney and Adelaide stock exchanges would be re-opened on Monday, and that the exchange at Melbourne would resume business shortly.

An issue of £2,000,000 sterling Sao Paulo Brazil notes matured today. Metropolitan water board bills to the amount of £1,000,000 were paid for. Call loans were plentiful at 1 1/2 per cent. Three months' bills were three per cent. An issue of £2,000,000 Indian government bills will be offered next Wednesday.

FUNERALS.
The funeral of John Morrison was held Saturday afternoon from his late residence, Gullford street, west side. Services were conducted by Rev. G. F. Scovill. Interment was in Cedar Hill.
Mrs. Mary A. Cosgrove
The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Cosgrove took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from 98 1/2 Main street. The remains were taken to St. Peter's church where the burial service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Grogan and interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.
George Higgins
Yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock the funeral of George Higgins took place from the residence of his sister, 355 Main street. The remains were taken to the Cathedral and the services were conducted by Rev. Fr. Howland. Interment was in the old Catholic cemetery.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—A royal proclamation made public in Ottawa on Saturday states definitely that no persons in the British Dominion shall do business with Germans or Austro-Hungarians, but "where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied or neutral territory not being neutral territory in Europe transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy."
According to the customs department this does not conflict with the order issued by Hon. J. D. Reid last week prohibiting Canadians from doing business with United States representatives, if German or Austro-Hungarian firms. The attitude of the Minister of Customs is that Canadians may do business with bona fide branches of enemies' firms, but not with mere representatives or agents. Dr. Reid states that United States agents of German and Austrian firms have been trying to unload goods from these countries in Canada and this will not be tolerated.
Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The Duke of Connaught has contributed \$2,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Why a Child's Eye Should Be Examined
The eye, like every member of the body, grows. At birth nearly every eye is too short from front to back. If it grows normally it becomes nearly a perfect sphere.
Often it doesn't grow normally, and defects in vision result. Often the growth is slow and the strain of close work has a disastrous effect.
The expert can determine without inconvenience or distress the condition of the eye. He can prescribe glasses to correct defects in childhood and permit normal eye development.

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Wearing Sizes 21-2 to 6
These Lines are Trustworthy. They are Tried and True.
Dull Calf Button, Low Heel, Double Sole, Durable and Neat Fitting \$3.00 per pair
Patent Button, Low Heel, Cloth Top, Dressed and Reliable \$3.00 per pair
Other Lines in Low Heel Laced Boots at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.85

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Containing Tuition Rates and full information respecting courses of study, etc., is now ready for distribution. Send for copy today.
No better time for entering than just now.

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FALL SHOES
The changing atmosphere will soon demand the aside of light Summer and demand something in keeping with the Our Fall Stock of Men's Women's New Shoes we lay on the shelves this and that they are popular our customers is evident the big trade done lately most popular styles for men and women is a narrow with a very low heel and a fairly high one men—but then we have shapes and patterns.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN
Our Stores Open 8 a. m. Close 6 p. m. Saturdays, 10 p.

THE FALL ASSORTMENT
Shaker Flannels
Have Arrived
Whether you require Shaker Flannel for Waists, Kimonos, Dressing Sacques, Nightdresses, Pyjama Suits, you will find in our stocks just signs you require, the colorings you want, in suitable for all purposes, and prices at the lowest. Select from our assortments and you will be than satisfied.

Pretty stripe effect on light or medium ground a wide range of combination colorings, which are perfectly fast in dye; 32 to 36 inches wide. Price 10c. to 22c. a yard.
WHITE SHAKER FLANNELS for Nightdresses in plain velour finish or twill effects; 32 to 36 inches wide, 11c to 25c a yard.
Samples Sent to Out-of-Town Customers receipt of Postal Card.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.
A PRESENTATION TO MR. AND MRS. H. W. WOODS
CHANGES OF TIME OF INTERNATIONAL
On and after Sept. 21st the International Railway will be a change of the train service. The International Railway, operated by the Government Railways, will run one train daily, except on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, one leaving St. John at 12.40 p.m., and the other leaving at 8.40 a.m. Campbellton 4.00 p.m.

WINNIPEG EDITOR
WARRANT ISSUED
OFFICER GOING
Winnipeg Sept. 20.—A warrant out at 7 o'clock the arrest of Major W. W. Wood, a member of the Winnipeg Police Force, was issued by the Winnipeg Police Force. Major Wood was arrested at Valcartier, Quebec, and is being held in the St. John Police Station. Major Wood was arrested on a charge of having been in possession of a large quantity of liquor, which was found in his possession at Valcartier. Major Wood was arrested on a charge of having been in possession of a large quantity of liquor, which was found in his possession at Valcartier. Major Wood was arrested on a charge of having been in possession of a large quantity of liquor, which was found in his possession at Valcartier.

WAR AND RELIGION, THE SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.
"War and Religion" was the subject of a sermon by Rev. A. MacKinnon in St. David's Presbyterian church, last evening. In opening his remarks the speaker said that war was evil but it was never necessary evil. It had been caused by the follies of mankind. The present European war threatened the very source of civilization itself. During the early days of the outbreak, the feeling of the citizen against any people but more a feeling of deep indignation that the civilized world should be thus treated.

Some people had urged that the maintenance of armaments was essential for ensuring peace but this had proved not to be the case in the present instance. A loaded gun is sure to go off sooner or later.
The position of England caused her

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FALL SHOES

The changing atmosphere will soon demand the putting aside of light Summer Shoes and demand something more in keeping with the season. Our Fall Stock of Men's and Women's New Shoes were early on the shelves this season, and that they are popular with our customers is evidenced by the big trade done lately. The most popular styles for both men and women is a narrow toe with a very low heel for men and a fairly high one for women—but then we have all shapes and patterns.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Our Stores Open 9 a. m., Close 6 p. m., Saturdays, 10 p. m.

THE FALL ASSORTMENT OF Shaker Flannels Have Arrived

Whether you require Shaker Flannel for Shirt Waists, Kimonos, Dressing Sacques, Nightdresses or Pyjama Suits, you will find in our stocks just the designs you require, the colorings you want, in weights suitable for all purposes, and prices at the lowest ebb. Select from our assortments and you will be more than satisfied.

Pretty stripe effect on light or medium grounds, in a wide range of combination colorings, which are perfectly fast in dye; 32 to 36 inches wide. Price range 10c. to 22c. a yard.

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Samples Sent to Out-of-Town Customers on Receipt of Postal Card.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

A PRESENTATION TO MR. AND MRS. H. W. WOODS

One of the most pleasing events which has taken place in the village of Wainford for years occurred Saturday night when a large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Woods made the occasion of the 15th anniversary of their wedding a proper time to call and present them with a beautiful silver mounted cut glass urn and fern dish. The presentation was made by Rev. Wm. B. Armstrong, and a pleasing coincidence was the fact that this reverend gentleman officiated at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Woods fifteen years ago. Mr. Woods, who was deeply affected by the good will shown by his friends, thanked them in a brief address on behalf of himself and Mrs. Woods. After the presentation the guests enjoyed the hospitality of the esteemed couple and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The guests on their departure wished Mr. and Mrs. Woods many happy returns.

WAR AND RELIGION, THE SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.

"War and Religion" was the subject of a sermon by Rev. J. A. MacKegan in St. David's Presbyterian church, last evening. In opening his remarks the speaker said that war was evil but it was never a necessary evil. It had been caused by the follies of mankind. The present European war threatened the very source of civilization itself. During the early days of the outbreak, the feeling of the citizens of London was not one of anger against any people but more a feeling of deep indignation that the civilized world should be thus treated.

The conditions that caused the war were essentially unchristian and this was the attitude taken by Sir Edward Grey when he pointed out that law was better than force for the settling of disputes.

Some people had urged that the maintenance of armament was essential for ensuring peace but this had proved not to be the case in the present instance. A loaded gun is sure to go off sooner or later.

The position of England caused her

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

PRESENTATIONS TO DEPARTING MEDICAL MEN

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OPENS HERE THIS MORNING

Well known labor men here from all parts of Canada to attend session—Platform of principles will produce excellent results, opinion of officials.

The 30th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the legislative mouthpiece of a large section of the organized workers of Canada, will open today in St. Andrew's Hall, with addresses of welcome by Mayor Frink and J. L. Suggs, president of the local Trades and Labor Council, and will be in session till Friday afternoon.

The attendance of delegates will be as follows:

1. Legal working day of eight hours, and six days to a week.
2. Government inspection of all industries.
3. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
4. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
5. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water-works, lighting, etc.
6. Tax reform by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
7. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
8. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
9. The Union Label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and all government and municipal supplies.
10. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, work-shops, factories, etc.
11. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
12. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.
13. Compulsory vote and proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.
14. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
15. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

Dr. MacLaren and Corbett presented with Watches by members of profession in city.

Dr. Murray MacLaren and G. G. Corbett, two of St. John's most prominent medical men, left last evening to join the Canadian Contingent at Valcartier tomorrow to proceed to Europe for active service with the British forces.

Both received their orders on Friday to report at Valcartier on Monday and they left on the C. P. R. last evening. There was a representative delegation of citizens at the station last evening to wish them God speed. Both Dr. MacLaren and Dr. Corbett volunteered their services some time ago and Dr. MacLaren was at Camp Valcartier for several weeks looking after the laying out of the sanitary service in the big camp.

The office of the superintendent of the General Public Hospital was the scene of an event of unusual interest on Saturday morning when Dr. MacLaren and Dr. Corbett were each presented with handsome wrist watches. Senator J. W. Daniel acted as chairman. Dr. Daniel spoke of the regret that every member of the profession felt at losing the companionship and services of two such valuable members. "There is so higher duty in the world than our colleagues have volunteered to carry out," said the chairman. "They are going forth uncomplainingly to fight for the Motherland by taking care of her wounded soldiers, and the branch of the service in which they are placed is one of the most important in the field. We trust that they will carry out their duties in the field as well as they have carried out the duties of their profession in time of peace."

"This small token of our esteem with which I am about to present you will serve as a constant reminder of the friends you are leaving behind and will inspire you to noble deeds," were the chairman's final words when he presented Dr. MacLaren and Dr. Corbett with the watches.

After the hearty applause had died down Dr. MacLaren thanked his colleagues for their kindness and said that it would always remind him of the friendship of those who were now present. "The post which I have accepted, is one of two such posts in the Canadian Army Medical Corps," said he, "and carried with it an immense amount of responsibility. We have no idea where we will be stationed on the field, but it is likely that we will be but a short distance behind the firing line. I thank you for the kindness and the good feeling which you have shown toward me, and I hope to be with you after the close of the war." Dr. MacLaren sat down amid hearty applause.

Dr. Corbett thanked the chairman and those present for the token of their good feelings toward him which he hoped to be with them when the war was over. Dr. Corbett reviewed his military service and told the gathering that they did not know what they were missing when they were home instead of on the field of battle looking after the wounded. "Neither Dr. MacLaren nor I expect to be where the bullets are flying thick and fast, and we both expect to be with you at the end of the war, safe and sound." A general outburst of applause greeted Dr. Corbett's closing words.

The members of the Kirk session of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church called upon Dr. MacLaren Saturday evening and Rev. Gordon Dickie, pastor of the church, on behalf of those assembled, presented Dr. MacLaren with a set of Lemaitre field glasses. Rev. Mr. Dickie spoke of the feeling of regret on the part of the members of the congregation at the loss of Dr. MacLaren and expressed the hope that he would soon be returned to his home here. Dr. MacLaren made a suitable reply in which he expressed his thanks for the sentiment expressed towards him.

ADDRESS ON POLICY OF LABOR MEN

Controller James Simpson condemns war—Speaks in Centenary Methodist church—Objects of movement.

The labor movement will welcome the co-operation of the church in the work of ameliorating material conditions so as to make it possible for men, women and children to fulfill their intellectual, moral and spiritual aspirations was the message of James Simpson, controller of the city of Toronto, delivered in an address before a large congregation, including many of his fellow delegates, to the labor congress in Centenary church last evening.

Speaking of the war, Mr. Simpson said that while it might not be an opportune time to discuss such a subject he deplored and condemned the suicidal policy of the rulers who for national aggrandizement had thrown

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There is no better safeguard against disease and suffering than a good cathartic medicine. In the great majority of homes Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are constantly kept at hand, because they quickly awaken the action of liver, kidneys and bowels, and cure the most common ills of life.

Mrs. Thos. Smith, Jamestown, Ont., writes:—"Dr. Chase is no stranger in our home, for we have two of his Receipt Books in the house. My father and my husband's father each had one, and I have been familiar with it ever since I can remember. It was only natural that we should use the Kidney-Liver Pills, and we found them so satisfactory in regulating the digestive system and curing the common ills of life that we always keep them on hand. Many a time these pills have saved me much suffering and prevented serious illness. We also keep the Ointment in the house all the time."

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These are the biscuits that vanish fast behind busy little milk teeth. Puffs and rolls, snaps, waffles, cakes and crumpets—for all your goodies—Five Roses.

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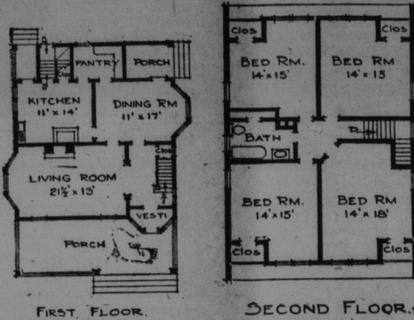
Chance for Recruits

All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 7 Canadian Army Service Corps will meet at the Armoury tonight at 7.30 o'clock for the issue of clothing and equipment. There is room for a few recruits, who can apply at the same time. By order, F. T. McKEAN, Major O. C. No. 7 Company, C. A. S. C.

FALL EXCURSIONS TO MONTREAL

Montreal is always a city of interest and especially so in early autumn when the weather is enjoyable, the scenery is beautiful, and the places of amusement in full swing. A visit there at this time of year cannot be otherwise than enjoyable, and with the very low fares prevailing on the Intercolonial Railway in connection with the annual fall excursions, the round trip can be made more cheaply than at any other time. On September 17, 18 and 19 the round trip fare from St. John will be \$14.50, tickets good for return October 5th. On Oct. 1, 2 and 3, the same rates will prevail with the return limit October 15th. Travellers from the Maritime Provinces have the choice of two of the finest trains on the continent, the "Ocean Limited," and the "Maritime Express," both renowned for the excellence of their sleeping and dining car service.

A Desirable Suburban Home



This cottage is of simple design but very attractive, with real comfort both in appearance and arrangement. There is a pretty bayed vestibule. The hall is a pleasant one with a good staircase and is well lighted with pretty windows. Living room has a fireplace and a wide bay window. Dining room opens into a bay and a door opening on to a rear porch. There is an excellent pantry with place for refrigerator and a good well arranged kitchen with closet and porch. Cellar stairs have an outside entrance at grade. Four good bedrooms and a bath with linen closet and good closets in both the appearance and arrangement. The bedrooms are airy and well lighted. Lot only above. The house is situated on the exterior, although suited for cement or stone blocks. Shingled roof. Simple, inexpensive finishing woods, stained to suit taste of owner. Foundation of stone, brick or concrete. Story heights: First story nine feet. Second story eight feet. Width thirty-one feet. Depth thirty-one feet. Following items give cost of building: Excavation \$100, Millwork 60, Stonework 75, Plumbing, etc. 300, Carpenter work 300, Painting and Glazing 250, Hardware 75, Brickwork 400, Lumber 550, Hot air heating 125, Range 40. Total \$3,140. Clyde Smith Adams, Architect.

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

Douglas Avenue Properties For Sale

\$15,000 cash will give you the Deed of one of our Douglas Ave. houses and the building lot on which it stands. The balance of the purchase price may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.—repayable in easy instalments. 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 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 doors of the cells too. 5th—Houses built under P. 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 attention 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, Purgley Building, St. John, N. B.

POLICE FIND LIQUOR IN POOL ROOM

Successful Scott Act Raid at Fredericton, sequel to young Womans arrest. Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Sept. 20.—Lillian Best, a young girl who has been employed at different hotels and restaurants in the city, was arrested on York street on Friday night by Sgt. Duncan and charged with vagrancy and street walking. Sgt. Duncan made the arrest and she was arraigned before Magistrate Limerick and sent to jail for thirty days. One of the Best girl's companions was Seymour Chase who has figured prominently in police court circles in this city before. Chase was around the police court on Saturday. He was taken by surprise when Sgt. Duncan placed him in one of the cells too. The girl made a statement to the police implicating several young men who have been seen in her company. Soon after she made her statement Sgt. Duncan, Officer Marshall and Chief McCollum went to a West End pool room and pulled off a successful Scott Act raid. Several bottles partly filled with whiskey were seized and information was laid against the young man who conducts the establishment. The police went from the pool room to a lively stable nearby. Detective Roberts having joined the other three and found a bottle of whiskey hidden in the harness room. A Scott Act charge was laid against Chase and his case was continued until Monday. Supplementary and matriculation examinations which have been going on at the University of New Brunswick started tomorrow. Indications point to about the usual number of new students this year. Fredericton's first Jewish synagogue was opened tonight and Rabbi A. Hainz is conducting New Year's celebration services there. ELECT OFFICERS. The New Brunswick Council of the ambulance department of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem has been organized for the ensuing year and the following officers elected: Dr. Murray MacLaren, president. Dr. Stewart Skinner, 1st vice-president. W. E. Foster, 2nd vice-president. Miss Lillian Hasen, honorary secretary and treasurer. The executive council is composed of the officers, Col. E. T. Sturges, Doctor Dewey, Mrs. C. A. Macdonald, Rev. W. J. Barraclough, Mrs. George Bilsard, Lady Tiller, J. Roy Campbell, James Jack, Wm. C. Allison and Mrs. George M. McLeod. Mrs. Ira Cornwall. W. S. Fisher received word yesterday of the death of Mrs. Ira Cornwall at Smith's Cove near Digby, on Saturday night. Mrs. Cornwall was a resident of St. John but had been spending the summer in Nova Scotia. Interment will likely take place in St. John.

MAYOR MARTIN'S PLAN TO BUY WATER AND POWER PLANT TURNED DOWN

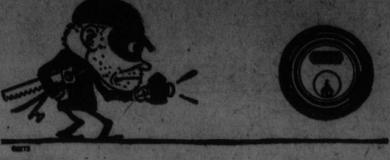
Montréal, Sept. 20.—By a vote of 29 to 1 the city council at a special meeting on Saturday rejected the recommendation of Mayor Martin and Controllers Hebert and Cole, to purchase the plant of the Montreal Water and Power Company at \$8,000,000. The one alderman opposing the council vote was Alderman Turcot.

TRYING FOR RELEASE OF STR. RYNDAM, HELD AT QUEENSTOWN

London, Sept. 19, 4 p. m.—Both the American embassy and the legation of the Netherlands in London are negotiating with the British admiralty to bring about the release of the steamer Ryndam of the Holland-American line, now detained at Queenstown. The Ryndam was taken into Queenstown by a British warship while on her way from New York to Rotterdam. She has on board twenty-three Americans including Capt. McIntyre, U. S. A., who was on his way to the continent as a military observer of the war.

MATTY AND TEBREAU TO RESCUE PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 18—Realizing that something must be done quickly if the Giants are to overcome the Braves' two-game lead and parade to the top. Demaree and Marquard are going to do poorly to be depended upon at a time like this when every game counts for so much. Whether McGraw will accept this proposition cannot be said now, for he has not made up his mind, but it shows how anxious the players are to get into another world series. The

PILES Do not suffer longer than with Fishing Blood Pills. No surgical operation. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you of all cases of Hemorrhoids, Piles & Co. (London, Toronto). Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose in stamp to pay postage.



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CHEAP FARES TO P. E. I. EXHIBITION

In connection with the Prince Edward Island Exhibition at Charlottetown from Sept. 22nd to Sept. 25th, there will be cheap fares prevailing over the Intercolonial Railway. Regular excursion fare tickets will be issued from stations east of Campbellton on Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24, good to return Sept. 26th. There will be special excursions also on Sept. 22nd at very low rates. Special excursion tickets issued on this date will be good for return Sept. 25th.

FINANCIAL THE PRESENT IS TO SOUND MONEY SIR EDMUND

(By Professor W. W. Swanson.) Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the leading financial authority of Canada, surveyed the financial and industrial situation at present existing in this country for a representative of the Journal of Commerce, who interviewed him in Toronto a day or two since. "I am frank to confess," said Sir Edmund, "that there are very dangerous elements in the present economic situation of Canada, but there are absolutely no grounds to despair. The business of this country had for a year or more been in a process of liquidation, and the banks were in a relatively strong position when the war storm burst upon the world. The Canadian banks have met the situation admirably and with fine courage. Speaking for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, I can say that it has taken care of its customers to the fullest extent. Of course, as credits expire we are very careful in advancing accommodation, for above all, both for our own safety and for the good of the country, our assets must be kept liquid. But I can assure you that no legitimate business has suffered, or will suffer, so long as we can protect it." "Let us glance at the field of manufacturing first. Undoubtedly, the market will be greatly for some time—after and, in a word, those who are producing in that their business will be restricted at this time obvious, that I do not stir the fact that the 'But in other direct factories should find for their products. The book and shoe industry, the cotton industry, the economic activity will find factories that stimulate working capacity. This is true. Importations have been certain directions. Domestic and foreign products and the price has increased. They do not over the community in any of may be made. It is not that the farmer, the main, have never perous as they are at and if the war lasts

World's Shipping

MINIATURE ALMANAC

Day of week	Sun sets	Sun rises	High water, a.m.	Low water, a.m.
21 M	6.14	6.20	12.19	6.18
22 T	6.16	6.17	12.03	7.04
23 W	6.17	6.16	1.33	7.82
24 T	6.18	6.14	2.23	8.42

DANGERS TO N. Stmr Corinthian (7 27, at 47.47, Ion 49 planched iceberg, ang 49, is a meddlesome smooth sides and com Stmr St. Paul reared 45 55, 56, Ion 20, pas Stmr New York pass 29, in lat 44 28, Ion 46 Stmr Pomeranian (1 5, lat 43 35, Ion 50 49 iceberg. Stmr Montreal (B 7, lat 52 36, Ion 32 7m sized iceberg; 1 08, five bergs and a ice; lat 51 57, Ion 36 and six bergs; three Belle Isle to Belle and two growlers; Belle Isle, a growler, Cape Norman, twelve track, two bergs south two bergs on north Point Amour, three track and off Point north of the track. Stmr Danie (Dan) lat 44 45, Ion 48 20, sized iceberg. Stmr Touraine (Fr at iceberg Sept 17, 34, and another in 77.

VESSLS IN PORT. Steamer Anna, 747, R. C. Elkin. Alden, 2510, R. P. and F. Starr. Alameda, 303, H. C. F. St. John. J. J. Nansen, 2094, W. M. Mackay. Esbjerg, 1203, J. B. Moore. Newell, 2122, A. W. Adams. Flors, 2000, W. M. Mackay. John Bahre, 949, John E. Moore. Schooners Not Cleared. Brins P. Peniston, 211, R. C. Elkin. Coral Leaf, 875. Ella M. Storer, 426. Elma, 289, A. W. Adams. Flora, 2000, W. M. Mackay. Georgiana, 800. Gladie H. Harbour, 266, A. W. Adams. Hartney, W. 271. J. Purdy. J. Howell, Leeds, 335, J. W. Smith. Mary A. Hall, 341. Debra, 378, R. C. Elkin. Mooma, 334, Peter McIntyre. M. V. Chase, 380, R. C. Elkin. Nellie Eaton, 99, A. W. Adams. Orizombo. Peter Schultz, 573, A. W. Adams. Priscilla, 9, A. W. Adams. Samuel B. Hubbard, 333. Sunlight, 249, A. W. Adams.

PORT OF ST. Arrived Sunday. Sch Schr Georgiana, Philadelphia, coal. Sch Schr Orizombo, ba BRITISH IN Liverpool, Sept. 18, chester Circuit, Mon FOREIGN Calais, Sept. 17—5 Morice, Liverpool, N. New Haven, Sept. Laura C. Hall, Ston Gergetta Lawrence, Philadelphia, coal. old, Cheverie, N. Hillsboro, N. B. Boston, Sept. 17—Hirtle, North Sydney, wood, North Sydney, son, Meteghan, N. ker, Shelbourne, N. Portamouth, Sept. rad S. Liverpool, N.

THE BATTLE LINE The steamer Sallasia, Capt. Abbott, arrived at Manchester today from Pictou, N. S. LOST OVERBOARD Marcus Hook, Pa., Sept. 18—Stmr Amelia (Br), from Port Antonio, which passed up at 3.50 p.m. reports one of crew missing since four o'clock this morning, presumably lost overboard. SCHOONERS BLOWN UP The five-masted schooner George P. Hudson, which was sunk July 11 about six miles from Pollock Rip Light, ship by collision with the steamer Middlesex, has been blown up and removed by the revenue cutter Acushnet. There is now a minimum depth of four fathoms of water over the spot where the vessel went down.

VIA THE CANAL San Francisco, Sept. 18—The American Hawaiian Steamship Co's stmr Pennsylvania arrived today, sixteen days from Philadelphia via the Panama Canal, which is the fastest voyage ever made between the two ports. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Japanese

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE PRESENT IS NOT THE TIME TO SOUND NOTE OF PESSIMISM, SIR EDMUND WALKER SAYS

(By Professor W. W. Swanson.)
Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the leading financial authority of Canada, surveyed the financial and industrial situation at present existing in this country, for a representative of the Journal of Commerce, who interviewed him in Toronto a day or two since.

"I am frank to confess," said Sir Edmund, "that there are very dangerous elements in the present economic situation of Canada, but there are absolutely no grounds to despair. The business of this country had for a year or more been in a process of liquidation, and the banks were in a relatively strong position when the war storm burst upon the world. The Canadian banks have met the situation admirably and with fine courage. Speaking for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, I can say that it has taken care of its customers to the fullest extent. Of course, as credits expire we are very careful in advancing accommodation, for above all, both for our own safety and for the good of the country, our assets must be kept liquid. But I can assure you that no legitimate business has suffered, or will suffer, so long as we can protect it."

"Let us glance at the field of import factoring first. Undoubtedly, the market will be greatly circumscribed for some time—automobiles, pianos and, in a word, those goods which may fairly be termed luxuries. Even those people who can afford to buy these goods will not fail to economize in these dark days. We may expect, therefore, that those manufacturers who are producing luxuries will find their business will be greatly restricted at this time. This is so obvious, that I do not need to emphasize the fact.

"But in other directions our manufacturers should find a fine market for their products. Flour, milling, the boot and shoe industry, sugar refining, the cotton industry and similar lines of economic activity should be stimulated by the war. Indeed, at different sections of the country you will find factories that are producing such goods working to the fullest capacity. This is true because foreign importations have been cut off in certain directions and because the domestic and foreign demand for food products and the primary necessities has increased.

"And do not overlook the farming community in any calculation that may be made. It must be borne in mind that the farmers of Canada, in the main, have never been so prosperous as they are at the present time. And if the war lasts for any length of time prices for farm products will continue to advance. Now, the farming class constitute the greatest element in Canada's population; and if they are prosperous the whole nation will feel the buoyant effects of that prosperity.

"Already the West, particularly Winnipeg, is feeling the effects of the high prices that have been paid the farmers for their wheat and other produce. While the harvest is much smaller than it was last year, the higher prices have more than made good the deficiency. The farmers already are beginning to pay off their notes to the banks and implement companies; and a decided improvement in the financial situation has, as a result, been effected.

"One of the great difficulties that the West must face is the necessity of making payments to the American implement companies. The recent financial legislation has made our money unacceptable to the Americans, and the rate of exchange has moved against us. This is a serious problem that must be met and faced.

"There are many people who are very wise after the event in Canada, and who never cease to talk of 'over-expansion' and 'speculation.' I should like to ask you if Canada is the only nation that has suffered from these conditions. Not only the newer, but the older, countries as well have, from time to time, felt the bad effects of speculation and too rapid growth. But I must emphatically say that Canada's growth has, on the whole, been sound; and that we are today in a far stronger financial condition than our rivals in South America—Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

"I admit that over-speculation in land has hurt Canada, but the evil that has been done is superficial in nature. It is natural and inevitable that a pioneer people with which they are working; hence the boom in Western lands. But the speculative process has not been wholly an evil. It has aided in attracting settlers and in drawing a fund of capital there to develop the country. Bear in mind that I am not justifying the methods that were adopted, nor claiming any general benefits from the results attained. I am merely stating the fact, that there were certain elements of good in the situation.

"Many of these debtors simply cannot meet principal payments; and if they should be forced to sell it will be at a price that may involve their ruin. I believe the proper expedient is to give honest debtors the time they require. Let the case be decided by a judge, or other impartial arbitrator. To a great extent, the loan and mortgage companies have the matter in their own hands. It would be foolish of them to load up with real estate and thus increase their non-liquid assets. I believe they will in the vast majority of cases be satisfied with interest payments; and these at least should be met in order to keep faith with lenders in Europe. I emphasize again the fact that it is most desirable to keep our credit good, and preserve the national honor. The war should not be used as a cloak to cover unfair practices. Nevertheless, if this war lasts for six months or a year longer it is difficult to see how we are to escape adopting some sort of expedient for releasing debtors from immediate obligations—that is, we shall be obliged to extend days of grace.

"As far as the financial legislation of the Government is concerned, I approve of it. The suspension of specie payments may be justified as a war measure. It is true there was no indication of a run on the banks; but there might have been, especially among the foreign and unformed elements.

"So, too, I approve to Mr. White's policy of increasing the uncovered amount of legal tenders. He was obliged to get money, and to get it at once. As the money markets of the world were for the moment demoralized the method he adopted was justified. Only we must be careful not to push it too far. Otherwise, gold will go to a premium, and the increased paper prices will weigh heavily on poor and upon the working classes.

"In conclusion, I may say that the economic condition of the country might be a great deal worse. This is no time for sounding a note of pessimism and despair. Especially should the industrial and financial leaders of the nation prove their right to leadership by strong and courageous action. As far as the Canadian Bank of Commerce is concerned, I can assure you that it is protecting its customers and all who have a legitimate claim for financial assistance. While we are not developing new undertakings we are protecting and conserving the interests of the old. We believe that our strong financial condition and the policies of the Government permit us to do so. And I believe that the charter of the nation prove their right to leadership by strong and courageous action. As far as the Canadian Bank of Commerce is concerned, I can assure you that it is protecting its customers and all who have a legitimate claim for financial assistance. While we are not developing new undertakings we are protecting and conserving the interests of the old. We believe that our strong financial condition and the policies of the Government permit us to do so. And I believe that the charter of the nation prove their right to leadership by strong and courageous action.

pal undertakings; must from sheer necessity build and equip, railroad lines, must open up roads and undertake great public works. The money has been well spent; and I am sure that we shall yet reap the benefits in the increased content of the people and in the growth of the output of economic goods.

"But we must produce to make good our borrowing abroad. We have on the whole, developed our cities at the expense of the country. The immediate duty of Canadians is to greatly increase the acreage of the tillable land under cultivation. I shall be exceedingly disappointed if the figures of 1915 do not show a large increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the products secured from it.

"If for no other reason this must be done to protect our financial position. Remember that Canada has only \$135,000,000 in gold, and a very great discrepancy between exports and imports. We made the balance good in recent years by borrowing from abroad. But we must now face the fact that we must pay the interest on our huge borrowings by increasing our exportable surplus. That must be done by increasing our output of food supplies. Unless our exports and imports more closely balance one another next year, and unless we greatly increase our exports, the country will be in immediate danger of losing its stock of gold the only thing that would prevent it would be the declaration of a moratorium; and we may be forced to come to that. In the meantime I am convinced that we should avoid this policy by every means in our power.

"The declaration of a moratorium by Canada would be a declaration to the world that we had reached the limit of our resources. We are in a quite different position to that of England. England is in the immediate war zone; and moreover the clearings of the world are moving through London. The latter is the essential point, and I do not need to elaborate it. Moreover, England is a creditor nation, while Canada owes hundreds of millions to England. In private life it is a wise policy to keep one's credit good; and so in the affairs of nations.

"Now, I do not for one moment minimize the seriousness of the situation that has suddenly developed in Canada because of the war. We are in a bad enough way before the war added to our difficulties. Especially is this true in the West, where the farmers have mortgaged their lands in order to effect improvements, or where they have simply been buying their lands on a mortgage basis. And the same holds equally true for real estate in the cities.

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market will be greatly circumscribed for some time—automobiles, pianos and, in a word, those goods which may fairly be termed luxuries. Even those people who can afford to buy these goods will not fail to economize in these dark days. We may expect, therefore, that those manufacturers who are producing luxuries will find their business will be greatly restricted at this time. This is so obvious, that I do not need to emphasize the fact.

"But in other directions our manufacturers should find a fine market for their products. Flour, milling, the boot and shoe industry, sugar refining, the cotton industry and similar lines of economic activity should be stimulated by the war. Indeed, at different sections of the country you will find factories that are producing such goods working to the fullest capacity. This is true because foreign importations have been cut off in certain directions and because the domestic and foreign demand for food products and the primary necessities has increased.

"And do not overlook the farming community in any calculation that may be made. It must be borne in mind that the farmers of Canada, in the main, have never been so prosperous as they are at the present time. And if the war lasts for any length of time prices for farm products will continue to advance. Now, the farming class constitute the greatest element in Canada's population; and if they are prosperous the whole nation will feel the buoyant effects of that prosperity.

"Already the West, particularly Winnipeg, is feeling the effects of the high prices that have been paid the farmers for their wheat and other produce. While the harvest is much smaller than it was last year, the higher prices have more than made good the deficiency. The farmers already are beginning to pay off their notes to the banks and implement companies; and a decided improvement in the financial situation has, as a result, been effected.

"One of the great difficulties that the West must face is the necessity of making payments to the American implement companies. The recent financial legislation has made our money unacceptable to the Americans, and the rate of exchange has moved against us. This is a serious problem that must be met and faced.

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World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC

September phases of the moon

Full moon	4th 10h 1m a.m.
Last quarter	11th 4h 45m p.m.
New moon	19th 6h 33m p.m.
First quarter	26th 8h 5m a.m.

Day of week

Mon	12.19	6.18	18.46			
Tu	6.16	6.17	0.44	10.33		
We	6.17	6.16	1.32	13.50	7.82	20.22
Th	6.18	6.14	2.23	14.41	8.42	21.14

Line received word today from its Tokyo offices that the Japanese Admiralty had given positive assurance that a number of warships had been assigned to protect the lanes of travel from Japan to the United States and Canada.

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION

Stmr Corinthian (Br) reports Aug. 27, at 47, 10 49 40, saw a small pinnacled iceberg, and at 47 45, 10 49 10, a medium sized berg, with smooth sides and conical shape.

Stmr Paul reports Aug. 28, at 45 55, 10 47 20, passed two icebergs. Stmr New York passed ice on Sept. 9, in lat 57, lon 54 22, five bergs and six growlers; sixteen miles E of Belle Isle to Belle Isle, eight bergs and two growlers; three miles E of Belle Isle, a growler; Belle Isle to Cape Norman, twelve bergs north of track, two bergs south of track and two bergs on north shore; thence to Point Amour, three bergs north of track and off Point Amour a berg north of the track.

Stmr Danla (Dan) reports Sept. 5, at 44 45, 10 48 20, passed a medium sized iceberg.

Stmr Touraine (Fr) reports passed an iceberg Sept. 9, at 45 10, 10 47 34, and another in lat 44 54, 10 48 77.

VESSLES IN PORT.

Steamer
Anna, 747, R. C. Elkin.
Algon, 2,340, R. P. and W. F. Starr.
Almira, 800, R. C. Elkin.
Puffin, 2,094, W. M. Mackay.
Sambor, 1,203, J. B. Moore.
Capwell, 2,182, H. Adams.
Schenandoah, 2,492, Wm. Thomson & Co.
John Bahie, 949, John E. Moore.

Schooners Not Cleared.
Brina P. Pendleton, 421, R. C. Elkin.
Coral Leaf, 276, R. C. Elkin.
Ella M. Storer, 426, ———.
Elma, 299, A. W. Adams.
Flora Condon, 219, ———.
Georgiana, 1,000, ———.
Gladie H. Barbour, 266, A. W. Adams.
Hartney W., 271, ———.
Harry, 396, J. W. Smith.
Horatio, 380, ———.
Hunter, 187, D. J. Purdy.
U. Howell Leeds, 398, J. W. Smith.
Mary A. Hall, 241, ———.
Melba, 378, R. C. Elkin.
Moama, 384, Peter McIntyre.
M. V. B. Chase, 380, R. C. Elkin.
Nellie Eaton, 99, A. W. Adams.
Origoambo, ———.
Peter Schultz, 573, A. W. Adams.
Priscilla, 9, A. W. Adams.
Samuel B. Hubbard, 332, ———.
Sunlight, 349, A. W. Adams.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Sunday, Sept. 20
Schr Georgiana, Roop, McBride, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr Origoambo, ballast.

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, Sept. 18—Arr stmr Manchester Citizen, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Calais, Sept. 17—Sld schr Mary E Morse, Advocate, N. S.
New Haven, Sept. 17—Sld schr Laura C. Hall, Stone Haven, N. B.; Georgetta Lawrence, Calais, Me.; Vineyard Haven, Sept. 17—Arr and sld schr W. C. Silver, Newcastle, N. B. for New York.
Sld Sept. 17, schr Seth W. Smith, Calais.
Philadelphia, Sept. 17—Arr stmr Quantico, Boston; schrs Childs Harold, Cheverie, N. S.; Emma S. Lord, Hillsboro, N. B.
Boston, Sept. 17—Arr schrs Lilla B. Hirtle, North Sydney, C. B.; Glenwood, North Sydney; Laura E. Melancon, Meteghan, N. S.; Arthur J. Parker, Shelburne, N. S.
Portsmouth, Sept. 17—Sld stmr Conrad S. Liverpool, N. S.

THE BATTLE LINE

The steamer Sallasia, Capt. Abbott, arrived at Manchester today from Pictou, N. S.

LOST OVERBOARD

Marcus Hook, Pa., Sept. 18—Stmr Amelia (Br), from Port Antonio, which passed up at 3.50 p.m., reports one of crew missing since four o'clock this morning, presumably lost overboard.

SCHOONERS BLOWN UP

The five-masted schooner George P. Hudson, which was sunk July 11 about six miles from Pollock Rip Blue Lightship by collision with the steamer Middlesex, has been blown up and removed by the revenue cutter Acushnet. There is now a minimum depth of four fathoms of water over the spot where the vessel went down.

VIA THE CANAL

San Francisco, Sept. 18—The American Hawaiian Steamship Co's stmr Pennsylvania arrived today, sixteen days from Philadelphia via the Panama Canal, which is the fastest voyage voyage ever made between the two ports.

Robert Carter
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Auditor and Liquidator
Businesses Systematized
Cost Systems Installed
McCurdy Building, Halifax

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE
CHAS. A. McDONALD, & SON

Liability and Casualty INSURANCE
C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS 74 Prince William St.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B.
PUBLEY BUILDING, 46 PRINCESS STREET
LUMBER and General Broken
SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS, SPRUCE PILING and GROUND PILING.

When in Doubt Buy Municipal Debentures

When making an investment no matter how uncertain or how troublesome the times, one can make no mistake in buying high grade Municipal Debentures.

Send for our list of such offerings.

Eastern Securities Co., Ltd.
Investment Bankers
92 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.
Montreal, Que. Halifax, N. S.

PRODUCE PRICES

Montreal, Sept. 19—CORN—American, No. 2 yellow, 89 @ 90.
OATS—Canadian western, No. 2, 61 @ 62; No. 3, 60 @ 61.
FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, 86.70; seconds, 86.20; strong bargs, 86.00; winter patents, choice, 85.50 @ 86.75; straight rollers, 85.00 @ 86.25; bags, 83.10 @ 83.25.
MILFEED—Bran, 325; Shorts, 327; Middlings, 330; Moulins, 330 @ 334.
HAY—No. 2, per ton car lots, 118 @ 119.
POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 70.

STEAMSHIPS.

WEST INDIES
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
ST. JOHN (N.B.) and HALIFAX (N.S.)
West Indies
Excellent Accommodation for all and 3rd Class Passengers.
Special Facilities for Tourists.
New sailing from St. John S. S. Chaleur Sept. 27th.
For Illustrated Folder, Rates, etc., apply to
Wm. Thomson & Co., Agents, St. John, N. B.

STEAMER MAY QUEEN

will leave P. N. & S. wharf, Indiantown, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock until further notice, for Chipman and intermediate stops, returning Monday and Thursday.

F. H. COLWELL, Mgr.

STEAMER ELAINE

Leaves Indiantown, Old May Queen wharf, foot of Hammond street, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock for Chipman and intermediate points, returning leaves Chipman every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m.

While excursion season is on freight will be received up to and including the Willows.

CAPT. R. H. WESTON, Manager.

MAJESTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(FOR BELLEISLE)
Steamer Champlain will leave St. John on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon for Hatfield's Point and intermediate landings, returning will leave Hatfield's Point on alternate days, due in St. John at 1 p.m.

R. S. ORCHARD, Mgr.

DONALDSON LINE
MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

SUBJECT TO CHANGE

S. S. Letitia	Oct. 3	Oct. 31
S. S. Cassandra	Oct. 10	Nov. 7
S. S. Athenia	Oct. 24	Nov. 21

Passage rates on application.
THE ROBERT REFORM CO. Limited — St. John, N. B.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED.)

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:—
Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf, and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the light on Fuel Ground gas and bell buoy has been reported not burning. Will be relighted soon as possible.

JOHN C. CHESLEY,
Agent Dept. Marine and Fisheries.

Richard Sullivan & Co.
44-46 Dock Street ST. JOHN N. B.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL EXCURSIONS

Fares from St. John, N. B.

\$14.30

Going Sept. 17th, 18th, 19th
Good until October 5th.

Going October 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
Good until October 19th.

BOSTON \$10.50

Daily September 19 to October 17.
Good for thirty days.
General Change Time: Sept. 27

W. B. Howard, D. P. A., G. P. R.,
St. John, N. B.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

ST. JOHN BRANCHES
Main Office, 118 Prince William
22 Charlotte St.; 283 Main St.;
Haymarket Square; Cor. Mill and
Paradise Row; Fairville, 108 Col-
lege St.

When in Doubt Buy Municipal Debentures

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Montreal, Que. Halifax, N. S.

STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

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

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Direct service between St. John and Boston leaving St. John at seven p.m. Tuesdays and Saturdays until September 26.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 p.m. Monday trips, leaving Portland at 10.30 a.m. for New York.

City Ticket Office, 47 King street
L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. and P. A.
A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.

CRYSTAL STREAM S. S. CO. (LTD.)

ST. JOHN-FREDERICTON ROUTE.

STMR D. J. PURDY will sail from North End for Fredericton and intermediate points every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 a.m., returning alternate days, leaving Fredericton at 7.30 a.m. The D. J. Purdy or Majestic can be chartered at any time for excursions or parties.

ST. JOHN-WASHADEMOAK ROUTE.

STMR MAJESTIC will sail from North End from Cole's Island and intermediate points every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m., returning alternate days, leaving Cole's Island at 6 a.m.

D. J. PURDY, Manager.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester	Steamer	From St. John
Aug. 22	Man. Exchange	Sept. 8
Sept. 12	Man. Meriner	Sept. 29
Sept. 26	Man. Inventor	Oct. 13
Oct. 17	Man. Exchange	Nov. 3

Steamers go via Philadelphia.

For space and rates, apply
WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.,
Agents, St. John, N. B.

FURNESS LINE

From London	From St. John	
Aug. 29	Kanawha	Sept. 19
Sept. 12	Rappahannock	Sept. 29

Dates subject to change.
WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.,
Agents, St. John, N. B.

The Evening Glass of Cheer

Pabst Blue Ribbon
The Beer of Quality

Richard Sullivan & Co.
44-46 Dock Street ST. JOHN N. B.

Yale
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P. E. I.
EXHIBITION
with the Prince
at Charlottetown
12nd to Sept. 25th,
up fares prevailing
Railway. Regu-
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21, 22, 23 and 24,
26th. There will
ons also on Sept.
e tickets. Special ex-
return on this date
return, Sept. 25th.

N. B. CROP REPORTS ARE ENCOURAGING

Potato Yield Likely To Reach the 10 Million Bushel Mark. PROVINCE'S GIFT TO THE EMPIRE

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Sept. 20.—The first shipments of potatoes to make up the New Brunswick's gift of 10,000 bushels to the British Empire have been made and Mr. J. B. Daggert, Secretary for Agriculture, was at St. John taking delivery of several carloads.

From every section of the province reports sent to the provincial department of agriculture on crops have been of the most encouraging nature and the weather of the past week or ten days has aided in no small way to make the yield of 1914 a record one.

REAL ESTATE. Real estate transfers recorded in St. John this week were as follows: R. M. McCarthy to G. A. Harding, property in Lancaster.

MANILA ROPE. Steel Wire Rope, Galvanized Wire Rigging, English and Canadian Flags, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Stove Pipes and Tinware.

FRESH FISH. FRESH GASPAREUX AND HALIBUT. JAMES PATTERSON, 15 and 25 South Market Street, St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM II IS COMMON FOE TO EUROPE AND MUST BE ELIMINATED, HE SAYS

Woodstock, Aug. 14.—Professor F. W. Rietdorf of the staff of Woodstock College, and a former German soldier, has written a remarkable letter in denunciation of the German Kaiser. After stating that the quarrel in the present war is not with the German people, Professor Rietdorf says: "We must sympathize with the German people in the sufferings and dangers brought upon them by their ruling classes, by an oligarchic, insane, military government."

OBITUARY. George F. Everett

Many friends in St. John will learn with regret of the death of George F. Everett, which occurred in Ottawa on Friday. Mr. Everett was a son of the late Charles D. Everett of this city, and at one time conducted a drug business in King street in the premises occupied until recently by C. & E. Everett, furriers. In 1875 he was appointed New Brunswick superintendent of the money order branch. He was superannuated about ten years ago.

Mr. Everett's wife, who was Miss Fletcher of Yarmouth, died several years ago. He leaves three daughters, Misses Frances, Ethel and Isabelle, all residing in Ottawa. Three brothers also survive. They are Henry L. Everett of St. John, Thomas E. Everett of Halifax and Frank A. Everett of San Jose, California.

THE DEATH OF GEORGE HIGGINS, a life long resident of St. John, occurred Saturday morning at the home of his sister, Miss M. A. Higgins, Union street. He was for many years employed with O'Neill Bros. as a teamster, and was well known about the city.

Mrs. Lillian B. Coates. The death of Mrs. Lillian B. Coates, wife of Herbert C. Coates of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, occurred Saturday morning at her home, 151 Summer street, after an illness of about a year. Mrs. Coates was only a young woman, married only four years. She leaves besides her

PROBATE COURT. City and County of St. John. To the Sheriff of the City and County of St. John, or any Constable of the said City and County—Greeting: Whereas the Executrix of the estate of George U. Hay of the City of St. John in this County, deceased, hath filed in this court an account of her administration of the said deceased's estate and hath prayed that the same be passed and allowed in due form of law, you are therefore required to sit the debtors and legatees of the deceased and all of the creditors and other persons interested in his said estate to appear before me at the Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of St. John, at the Probate Court Rooms in the Huggley Building, in the City of St. John, on Monday, the fifth day of October, next, at twelve o'clock noon, to file and there to send the passing and allowing of the said accounts as prayed for and as by law directed.

Advertising will soon reveal which of our industrial enterprises are most worthy and best prepared to profit by German's set-back. The firms first to advertise for this business that was Germany's will be the first to profit and the ones to profit most largely when that business becomes Canada's.

Who, among our Canadian manufacturers, is willing to be left out in the cold? Who, among such firms, will fail to advertise?

JOSEPH BULLOCK DIED SATURDAY MORNING

Prominent St. John man passed away at office — News cast gloom over city.

St. John lost one of its best known and most public spirited citizens Saturday morning when Joseph Bullock died suddenly in his office at half past nine. Mr. Bullock, though in his 82nd year, was apparently enjoying the best of health until 10 o'clock Saturday morning when he was suddenly overcome by a fit of weakness in his office. Mr. Bullock had been known to have a weak heart for the last few years but had continued to attend to business and went to his office at his usual hour on Saturday, apparently in better health than usual. Soon after arriving at the office he left to go to the office of Roy Church and while talking to him he became faint. Dr. Stewart Skinner was hurriedly summoned but before he arrived Mr. Bullock had passed away.

PATRIOTIC FUND

A check for \$900, received by the treasurer of the Soldiers and Families' Patriotic Fund, brings the contribution of T. H. Estabrook up to \$1,000. Mr. Estabrook donated \$100 for immediate uses just as soon as the subscription started.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER. Montreal, Sept. 20.—Joseph Beauchamp, Ismael Bourret and Arthur Proulx, the so-called bandits, charged with shooting and killing Constable Bourdon last March were convicted of manslaughter in the Court of King's Bench last evening, after a trial which had lasted four days. They were sentenced.

FOR SALE.—Family Driving Horse, Carriages, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Etc. Frank Pales, 22 Gormain street, Telephone Main 1255.

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 saving out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Capacity about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 278, St. John, N. B.

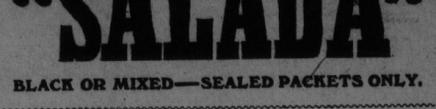
TO LET.—Purified flat, heated and with all modern conveniences. For particulars—Phone M. 2313-1.

LOST.—On Acamac road between J. E. Cowans residence and Acamac station, a black rubber hat. Finder please return to the Standard Office.

WILLIAM J. BREEN, 72 Prince Street, West, Phone 334-44. MARINE ENGINEER. Examination of Ships' Boilers, Wipers, Under Water Concrete Work, Laying of Pipe Lines, or Cables, Salvage or any class of submarine work.

We fully appreciate the fact that it is the people's privilege to buy whatever Tea they wish

But if their own interest is studied for downright quality and value "Salada" must be the choice.



Classified Advertising

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge 25 cents.

WANTED.—Small House on I. C. R. between city and Hampton suitable for year round, two acres, \$1,000. Apply P. O. Box 57 City.

WANTED.—Work of any kind by man about forty, in hotel, restaurant, Sample and terms \$10. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collects Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

MALE HELP WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.—Salesmen 500 per week, selling one-land egg-beater. Sample and terms \$10. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collects Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED. Salesman required for St. John district to handle the Bowser Self-Service Oil Storage Systems (Established 1885) to stores, garages, mills, and factories; none but experienced specialty men of good habits and energetic application, need apply. Mr. Forsythe, Suite No. 406 St. Nicholas Bldg., Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.—Family Driving Horse, Carriages, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Etc. Frank Pales, 22 Gormain street, Telephone Main 1255.

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 saving out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Capacity about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 278, St. John, N. B.

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PATENTS. PATENTS and Trade-marks prepared, Fetherstonhaugh and Co., Palmer Building, St. John.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED. VIOLINS, MANDOLINS and all stringed instruments and organs repaired. SYDNEY OSBER, 81 Sydney Street.

FUNNY FOX CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

RUBBER CLOTHING. Best Coats for Men and Women, best rubber and cloth umbrellas, Rain and Moccasins, to be the year-round and upwards. Great Clearance. Knee High, Gaiter Boots, Rubber Boots. Everything in Rubber, No exception. Cash prices. Entry & Co., 25 Dear Street.

JEWELRY. Suitable for Wedding Gifts. Railroad Watches. All grades at Reasonable Prices. ERNEST LAW, 100 Dear Street, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

LATE SPORTS RESULTS OF THE BIG LEAGUES

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Cleveland, 5; Boston, 1. At Cleveland. 00001000—1 5 1 Cleveland..... 30000000—5 11 1 Batteries—Collins, Bedner and Carrigan, Pratt; Tedrow and O'Neil. New York, 4; Chicago, 1. At Chicago. 00000001—4 9 1 Chicago..... 00000010—6 1 1 Batteries—Kosling and Sweney; Scott, Lathrop and Kuhn. Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 3. At Detroit. 01000011—3 8 1 Detroit..... 20001100—4 9 1 Batteries—Flank, Bressler and Schanz; Cavet, Main and Slangen. Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1. At St. Louis. (First game) Washington..... 00010201—4 5 1 St. Louis..... 10000011—3 9 1 Batteries—Engel, Shaw and Henry; Levern, Baumgardner and Leary. St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2. (Second game) Washington..... 00100001—2 7 2 St. Louis..... 10000111—3 9 1 (Called end 8th, darkness.) Batteries—Ayres and Ainsmith; Weiland, Baumgardner and Agnew.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. New York, 5; Chicago, 4. At New York. 20000001—4 9 1 Chicago..... 30200000—5 11 1 Batteries—Hageman, Lavender, Smith and Archer; Tresean and Meyers. Boston, 9; Pittsburgh, 3. At Boston. Pittsburgh..... 00010001—3 9 1 Boston..... 01000710—9 13 1 Batteries—Cooper, Connelman, Kuntzner and Coleman; Davis, Tyler and Gowdy. Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 0. At Philadelphia. (First game) St. Louis..... 00000000—0 2 2 Philadelphia..... 00004210—7 11 1 Batteries—Perritt, Griener and Snyder; Wingo, Roche; Alexander and Killinger. Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 6. (Second game) St. Louis..... 00011101—6 12 3 Philadelphia..... 10051000—7 11 1 Batteries—Perritt, Griener and Snyder; Wingo, Roche; Alexander and Killinger. Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 0. At Brooklyn. (First game) Cincinnati..... 00000000—0 6 2 Brooklyn..... 00500010—6 7 1 1 Batteries—Ames, Yingling and Gonzalez; Clookson, Pfefferer and McCarty. Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 6. (Second game) Cincinnati..... 30021000—6 11 1 Brooklyn..... 10011220—8 11 1 Batteries—Lear, Doughtis and Gonzalez; Ragon, Schmitt, Steele, Allen and Miller. National League Standing. Won. Lost. P.C. Boston..... 78 55 .587 New York..... 76 59 .563 Chicago..... 72 64 .529 St. Louis..... 71 65 .518 Philadelphia..... 67 71 .486 Pittsburgh..... 62 73 .459 Brooklyn..... 57 74 .435 Cincinnati..... 56 79 .415

FEDERAL LEAGUE. Buffalo, 4; Indianapolis, 3. At Buffalo. Indianapolis..... 00120000—3 9 1 Buffalo..... 10000000—4 11 1 Batteries—Moseley and Haldrup; Ford and Blair. Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 6. At Baltimore. Baltimore..... 20001040—7 10 0 Chicago..... 10000103—6 14 1 Batteries—Hendrix and Block; Bailey, Smith, Conroy and Jacklisch. Pittsburgh, 10; St. Louis, 3. At Pittsburgh. St. Louis..... 00000100—3 6 2 Pittsburgh..... 02000520—10 5 6 Batteries—Watson, Groom, Krueper and Simons; Knetzer and Berry. Brooklyn, 8; Kansas, 2. At Brooklyn. Kansas City..... 00000101—2 6 3 Brooklyn..... 10020200—6 11 1 Batteries—Cullis, Stone and Eastery; Laftie and Owens. Brooklyn, 12; Kansas, 6. (Second game) Kansas City..... 10000102—6 11 1 Brooklyn..... 10011220—8 11 1 Batteries—Johnson, Stone and Eastery; Brown, Chappelle and Land.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Montreal, 7; Toronto, 6. At Montreal, first game. Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Second game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Third game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fourth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fifth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Sixth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Seventh game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Eighth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Ninth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Tenth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Montreal, 7; Toronto, 6. At Montreal, first game. Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Second game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Third game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fourth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fifth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Sixth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Seventh game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Eighth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Ninth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Tenth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Montreal, 7; Toronto, 6. At Montreal, first game. Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Second game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Third game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fourth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fifth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Sixth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Seventh game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Eighth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Ninth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Tenth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Montreal, 7; Toronto, 6. At Montreal, first game. Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Second game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Third game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fourth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fifth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Sixth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Seventh game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Eighth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Ninth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Tenth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Montreal, 7; Toronto, 6. At Montreal, first game. Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Second game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Third game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fourth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fifth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Sixth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Seventh game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Eighth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Ninth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Tenth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Montreal, 7; Toronto, 6. At Montreal, first game. Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Second game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Third game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fourth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fifth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Sixth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Seventh game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Eighth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Ninth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Tenth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Montreal, 7; Toronto, 6. At Montreal, first game. Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Second game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Third game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fourth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Fifth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Sixth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Seventh game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Eighth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Ninth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen. (Tenth game) Montreal..... 01010010—7 9 1 Toronto..... 02000000—6 11 1 Batteries—Johnson and Madsen.

GUNBOAT OPENING. Some idea of how hot the season will be when Gunboat Smith and Vinsky come together on Fred Keats of the New York Sun. This match is the importance since last spring that reason should attend. If such proves to be the bigger and better match, follow. On the other hand, but fall to draw well it age local promoters from to stage more costly and public's regard for Gunboat Smith's real ability is myster. The bout will also carry which he left in the Georges Carpenter. Gunboat Smith's real ability is myster. The bout will also carry which he left in the Georges Carpenter. Gunboat Smith's real ability is myster. The bout will also carry which he left in the Georges Carpenter.

LATE SPORT NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD

RESULTS OF THE BIG LEAGUES

SATURDAY GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland, 5; Boston, 1
 At Cleveland.
 Boston 0001000—1 5 1
 Cleveland 0000000—0 13 1
 Batteries—Collins, Bedient and Carigan, Pratt; Tedrow and O'Neill.
 At Chicago.
 New York, 4; Chicago, 1
 Chicago 0000000—0 1 6 1
 New York 0000000—4 9 1
 Batteries—Keating and Sweeney; Scott, Lathrop and Kuhn.
 At Philadelphia, 3
 At Detroit.
 Philadelphia 0100001—3 8 1
 Detroit 0000000—0 1 1
 Batteries—Flank, Bressler and Schang; Cavet, Main and Stannage.
 Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1
 At St. Louis.
 Washington 0001000—4 5 1
 St. Louis 0000000—0 5 2
 Batteries—Branden, Beebe, Tyson and Lalonde; Wagner, Priest and Kelly.
 (Second game)
 Washington 0100000—2 7 2
 St. Louis 0000000—3 9 1
 (Called end 8th, darkness.)
 Batteries—Ayres and Ainsmith; Wellman, Baumgardner and Agnew.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York, 5; Chicago, 4
 At New York.
 New York 0000000—4 9 1
 Chicago 0000000—5 11 1
 Batteries—Hagaman, Lavender, Smith and Archer; Tesreau and Meyers.
 Boston, 9; Pittsburgh, 3
 At Boston.
 Pittsburgh 0300000—3 9 1
 Boston 0000000—7 11 1
 Batteries—Cooper, Conzelmann, Kantliener and Coleman; Davis, Tyler and Gowdy.
 Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 0
 At Philadelphia.
 Philadelphia 0000000—0 2 2
 St. Louis 0000000—7 11 1
 Batteries—Perritt, Griner and Snyder; Wingo, Roche, Alexander and Killfer.
 Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 6
 (Second game)
 Philadelphia 0001000—6 12 3
 St. Louis 0001000—7 11 1
 Batteries—Perritt, Griner and Snyder; Wingo, Roche, Alexander and Killfer.
 Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 6
 (Second game)
 Philadelphia 0001000—6 11 1
 St. Louis 0001000—7 11 1
 Batteries—Perritt, Griner and Snyder; Wingo, Roche, Alexander and Killfer.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Buffalo, 4; Indianapolis, 3
 At Buffalo.
 Indianapolis 0012000—3 9 1
 Buffalo 0000000—4 11 1
 Batteries—Moseley and Raideren; Ford and Blair.
 Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 6
 At Baltimore.
 Baltimore 2001000—7 10 0
 Chicago 0000100—6 14 1
 Batteries—Hendrix and Block; Bailey, Smith, Conley and Jackitsch.
 Pittsburgh, 10; St. Louis, 3
 At Pittsburgh.
 Pittsburgh 0000000—3 6 2
 St. Louis 0300000—10 16 1
 Batteries—Watson, Groom, Keupper and Simons; Kneuter and Berry.
 Brooklyn, 6; Kansas, 2
 At Brooklyn—First game—
 Kansas City 0000000—2 6 3
 Brooklyn 1000000—6 11 1
 Batteries—Cullop, Stone and Eastley; Laftie and Owens.
 Second game—(Called account darkness)
 Kansas City 0000000—6 12 1
 Brooklyn 0000100—1 5 2
 Batteries—Smith and Wheat; Burch and Terry.
 Montreal, 8; Rochester, 3
 At Montreal.
 Rochester 0000000—3 6 2
 Montreal 0002100—8 11 1
 Batteries—Hoff and Williams; Cashson and J. Smith.
 Providence, 2; Baltimore, 1
 At Providence.
 Baltimore 0000100—1 7 0
 Providence 0200000—3 7 2
 Batteries—Russell and Erwin; Schultz and Ouslow.
 Toronto, 6; Buffalo, 2
 At Toronto.
 Buffalo 0100100—2 7 2

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Newark, 4; Jersey, 3
 At Jersey City.
 Jersey City 2001100—4 12 3
 Newark 0010000—3 6 1
 Batteries—Curtis and Heckinger; Thompson and Reynolds.
 Newark, 6; Jersey City, 0
 Second game—(Called account darkness)
 Newark 0300000—6 12 1
 Jersey City 0000100—1 5 2
 Batteries—Smith and Wheat; Burch and Terry.
 Montreal, 8; Rochester, 3
 At Montreal.
 Rochester 0000000—3 6 2
 Montreal 0002100—8 11 1
 Batteries—Hoff and Williams; Cashson and J. Smith.
 Providence, 2; Baltimore, 1
 At Providence.
 Baltimore 0000100—1 7 0
 Providence 0200000—3 7 2
 Batteries—Russell and Erwin; Schultz and Ouslow.
 Toronto, 6; Buffalo, 2
 At Toronto.
 Buffalo 0100100—2 7 2

GUNBOAT AND LEVINSKY TO FIRE OPENING GUNS OF FALL SEASON

Some idea of how boxing is going to prosper this season will be gained when Gunboat Smith and Battling Levinsky come together on Oct. 8, says Fred Keats of the New York Evening Sun. This match is the first of any importance since last spring, and for that reason should attract a big attendance.
 If such proves to be the case other bigger and better matches are sure to follow. On the other hand, should the bout fail to draw well it will discourage local promoters from attempting to stage more costly attractions.
 The bout will also serve to test the public's regard for Gunboat now that he has returned from England minus the white featherweight championship, which he left in the keeping of Georges Carpentier. Since that affair Smith's real ability is more of a mystery than ever. Apparently Smith, for all his terrific swings, is helpless before a speedy boxer with a clever defence. As defensive work happens to be Levinsky's long suit, the matter should be cleared up satisfactorily this time.
 Certainly if Gunboat cannot put a stop to Levinsky, he may as well drop all pretensions to the leading honors. Levinsky has shown repeatedly that he is no unbeatable by the better class of middleweights. Yet in many respects he resembles Carpentier, and if his superficial cleverness proves too much on Gunboat Carpentier's victory will no longer be regarded as the result of an accident, even by those who are now disposed to take that view of the recent battle in London.
 On this account Smith cannot afford to lose even a close decision if he expects to maintain prestige. If Levinsky wins, Gunboat's refusal to go through with the Young Abscon match will look blacker than ever. Even now it is difficult to see why Smith turned down \$5,000 for a job that apparently was not worth more than \$35,000. On the other hand, if Smith beats down Levinsky's defence he will have done something none of the other big fellows have been able to accomplish. In that case Smith will regain his lost standing, for although Battling Barney is a rather uninteresting person in the ring, it cannot be denied that he knows how to protect himself. At any rate he is not at all likely to fall a victim to a chance swiftness if Smith is successful in can no longer be said that he has built up a reputation on no more capital than a lay-making right.
 Johnny Dundee's match with Willie Beecher, scheduled for Los Angeles on Sept. 29, may be the means of bringing him to the fore as a contender for the lightweight title. Lightweight material is decidedly scarce in California just now, although there is a big demand for bouts in that division. As a card Joe Williams, Engol and Ainsmith; Wolfgang and Schalk.
 Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 1
 At Cleveland.
 Philadelphia 0000000—4 5 1
 Cleveland 0000000—1 6 1
 Batteries—Bender and Schang; Morton, Hagerman and O'Neill.
 Boston, 10; Detroit, 3
 At Detroit, first game:
 Boston 0110100—10 14 0
 Detroit 0010000—3 9 1
 Batteries—Gregg and Thomas, Pratt; Reynolds, Main, Dubuc and Stannage.
 Boston, 7; Detroit, 2
 At Detroit.
 Boston 0003202—7 11 1
 Detroit 0000000—2 5 2
 (Called end 7th, darkness.)
 Batteries—Wood and Thomas; Oldham, Reynolds and McKee.
 St. Louis, 5; New York, 2
 At St. Louis.
 New York 0000000—2 00—28 2
 St. Louis 0010000—3 6 1
 Batteries—Fisher and Sweeney; James and Agnew.

SUNDAY BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington, 3; Chicago, 1
 At Chicago, first game:
 Washington 0001001—3 7 2
 Chicago 0000000—1 5 2
 Batteries—Bentley, Johnson and Ainsmith; Cloutie, Russell and Kuhn.
 Chicago, 4; Washington, 3
 Second game:
 Washington 0001000—3 9 2
 Chicago 0130000—6 11 1
 Batteries—Shaw, R. Williams, Engol and Ainsmith; Wolfgang and Schalk.
 Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 1
 At Cleveland.
 Philadelphia 0000000—4 5 1
 Cleveland 0000000—1 6 1
 Batteries—Bender and Schang; Morton, Hagerman and O'Neill.
 Boston, 10; Detroit, 3
 At Detroit, first game:
 Boston 0110100—10 14 0
 Detroit 0010000—3 9 1
 Batteries—Gregg and Thomas, Pratt; Reynolds, Main, Dubuc and Stannage.
 Boston, 7; Detroit, 2
 At Detroit.
 Boston 0003202—7 11 1
 Detroit 0000000—2 5 2
 (Called end 7th, darkness.)
 Batteries—Wood and Thomas; Oldham, Reynolds and McKee.
 St. Louis, 5; New York, 2
 At St. Louis.
 New York 0000000—2 00—28 2
 St. Louis 0010000—3 6 1
 Batteries—Fisher and Sweeney; James and Agnew.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal, 7; Toronto, 2
 At Montreal, first game:
 Toronto 0002000—2 7 2
 Montreal 0100000—7 11 1
 Batteries—Johnson and Kelly; Miller and Madden.
 Second game:
 Toronto 1302000—6 8 1
 Montreal 0100000—7 11 1
 Batteries—Herbert, Hearne and Kelly; Dowd, Richter and J. Smith.
 Newark, 14; Baltimore, 0
 At Newark.
 Newark 01432200—14 12 1
 Baltimore 4020000—8 10 1
 Batteries—Brown and Heckinger; Davidson, Morrisette, Howard and Erwin.
 Newark, 6; Baltimore, 0
 Second game:
 Newark 0000410—6 8 1
 Baltimore 0000000—0 4 2
 (Called end 7th, darkness.)
 Batteries—Wheat and Kraft; Morrisette and Kane.
 Providence, 11; Jersey, 4
 At Providence.
 Jersey City 0011000—4 12 0
 Providence 0116100—11 13 1
 Batteries—Buick, Williams and Tyler; Cooper and Onslow.
 International League Standing.
 Won. Lost. P.C.
 Providence 50 48 .562
 Rochester 48 50 .488
 Buffalo 45 55 .448
 Toronto 41 59 .407
 Baltimore 37 65 .362
 Newark 35 67 .342
 Jersey City 34 70 .328
 Montreal 33 71 .318
 St. Louis 32 72 .308
 New York 31 73 .298
 Philadelphia 29 75 .282

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Providence, 11; Jersey, 4
 At Providence.
 Jersey City 0011000—4 12 0
 Providence 0116100—11 13 1
 Batteries—Buick, Williams and Tyler; Cooper and Onslow.
 International League Standing.
 Won. Lost. P.C.
 Providence 50 48 .562
 Rochester 48 50 .488
 Buffalo 45 55 .448
 Toronto 41 59 .407
 Baltimore 37 65 .362
 Newark 35 67 .342
 Jersey City 34 70 .328
 Montreal 33 71 .318
 St. Louis 32 72 .308
 New York 31 73 .298
 Philadelphia 29 75 .282

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Newark, 4; Jersey, 3
 At Jersey City.
 Jersey City 2001100—4 12 3
 Newark 0010000—3 6 1
 Batteries—Curtis and Heckinger; Thompson and Reynolds.
 Newark, 6; Jersey City, 0
 Second game—(Called account darkness)
 Newark 0300000—6 12 1
 Jersey City 0000100—1 5 2
 Batteries—Smith and Wheat; Burch and Terry.
 Montreal, 8; Rochester, 3
 At Montreal.
 Rochester 0000000—3 6 2
 Montreal 0002100—8 11 1
 Batteries—Hoff and Williams; Cashson and J. Smith.
 Providence, 2; Baltimore, 1
 At Providence.
 Baltimore 0000100—1 7 0
 Providence 0200000—3 7 2
 Batteries—Russell and Erwin; Schultz and Ouslow.
 Toronto, 6; Buffalo, 2
 At Toronto.
 Buffalo 0100100—2 7 2

SHOOTING ON RANGE SATURDAY

The 62nd Rifle Club held their weekly noon match on the local range Saturday afternoon. The weather was fine for shooting but the wind was tricky. The winners were:
 A Class 200 500 600 T13
 Col. Sgt. J. Smith 31 34 33 98
 B Class
 C Class
 Col. Sgt. W. H. Vall
 28 29 20 77
 No competition in C and D Class.
 CASH RECEIPTS, \$74,400.

If reports emanating from Boston are authentic, an attendance record probably was set in the Hub last week when the Braves played to 124,000 paid admissions in six days. Most of the seating space in Boston is devoted to six-bit seats. There are any number of \$1 chairs, and Schuyler Britton, president of the Cards, who was paid for 19,000 the last time Hug's team visited Boston, says the admissions will average 60 cents or better in Fenway park. That would make the total receipts for the week around \$75,000.
 For every grand stand seat the home club gets 50 cents. The visiting club gets 25 cents for all bleacher seats and 25 cents for all other seats including the \$1 chairs. Boston, therefore, took about 75 per cent. of the gross, or \$56,000.
 It pays to win.

FAST RACING AT MOOSEPATH ON SATURDAY

Saturday afternoon's racing at Moosepath proved very interesting and exciting from a horse race point of view, they probably being the best held this season under the auspices of the Park Matinee Driving Club. Three classes were started with a fair crowd in attendance. Two classes were the feature for the day both being mixed trot and pac, but to meet the wishes of a number of owners it was decided to start the trotters alone thereby making a third class for the afternoon's sport.
 The free-for-all proved very exciting, the railbirds getting a severe bump in their guessing contest and the favorites going down to defeat. The mare Nelida R who has won first twice in the Class A fixture graduated Saturday into the big smoke inn the free-for-all and with King behind her was driven a winner in three straight, making the fastest average time for the three heats yet hung out. Harry Short's black stallion Ozen D and John Glynn's Etta Mack were picked for the contenders in this class, both having landed the event in fast time on previous occasions.
 Nelida R won the first heat in 1:11 with Ozen D second and Etta Mack third, the horses being well together all the way.
 The second heat was won in 1:11:4 after a hard fought race all through the stretches to the wire, Etta Mack going under in second position, and Ozen D third.
 In the third and final heat Nelida R went the distance in 1:10:4, Ozen D taking second with Etta Mack third.
 The second event was also won in straight heats by Shamrock with Tom Hayes' new importation Fern Boy second. This proved a very exciting race until the last of the third heat when Fern Boy broke his hoppers allowing Shamrock an easy tramp home.
 The trotting class was another surprise for the followers of the track meetings. Iowa Parole, Nan Patterson, and Ed C were started in this event. Iowa Parole was the favorite, but the West Side stallion tramped home a winner in three straight heats. Iowa Parole second and Nan Patterson third in the summary.
 Summary—
 Free-for-all
 Nelida R, b.m., J. F. Kelly, (King) 1 1 1
 Ozen D, blk. s., H. J. Short, (Short) 2 3 2
 Etta Mack, b.m., John Glynn, (Glynn) 3 2 3
 Time—1:11; 1:11:4; 1:10:2.
 Class A Pace
 Shamrock, blk. g., Alex. Clark, (Clark) 1 1 1
 Fern Boy, b.g., Thos. Hayes, (Hayes) 2 2 2
 Time—1:18; 1:18; 1:16.
 Class A Trot
 Ed C, b.s., Chas. Hamm, (Hamm) 1 1 1
 Iowa Parole, b.s., L. McNamara, (McNamara) 2 3 2
 Nan Patterson, b.m., Chas. Crawford, (Crawford) 3 3 2
 Time—1:16; 1:15:4; 1:17.
 In order to further encourage the sport at Moosepath for the balance of the season the management of the track has authorized the announce-

ment, that on next Saturday afternoon they will hand over to the horse men starting in the various classes the total receipts of the gate, the same to be divided and raced for as decided upon by those starting. No doubt this will be productive of a big and speedy entry and the purse will be just what the followers of the sport make it.
 James Pullen gave every satisfaction in his first appearance as a starter this season. Jas. Barry, F. J. Rafferty and J. P. Mott acted as judges. Geo. A. Clark, and John A. Davidson as timers.

COAL AND WOOD.

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 GENERAL SALES OFFICE
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COAL

CANNEL COAL
 GEORGES CREEK CUMBERLAND,
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 and all sizes of
 AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
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HARD COAL

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 In stock all kinds HARD and SOFT WOOD.
 GEORGE DICK, 46 Brittain street foot of Germain. Phone 1116.

COAL ADVANCING

I expect to have a supply of Scotch Anthracite through the winter, and will sell to those who place their order with me AT THE PRESENT PRICES. You can leave your order with me for a quantity, and get delivery by the single ton as required.
 JAMES S. MCGIVERN
 Telephone 42. 5 Mill street

SAFETY FIRST

Drink only that old time favorite
Whyte & Mackay's
 Special Selected
 Highland Whisky
 and make sure.
 Purity is its chief characteristic. Sold everywhere.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

THE DAILY STANDARD FOR TWO DOLLARS
 Reduced Rate for New Subscribers to The Daily Standard is Extended
 READ THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

During the month of August, The Standard, having in mind the intense interest everywhere existing in news from the war, and desiring to place this news before the people of New Brunswick at the least possible cost, offered to send The Daily Standard for one year to bona fide new subscribers, at the remarkably low rate of two dollars. This offer was promptly seized upon by hundreds of persons throughout the Maritime Provinces and since the end of August we have received many letters from persons who had indirectly heard of the offer but were unable at the time to take advantage of it.
 The Standard, as is apparent to all, is publishing each day the fullest and most reliable war news available to papers in this territory. This news should be read by all, and in furtherance of our desire to have full information of the deeds of the Empire's Armies placed before the people, we will extend for a short time the offer previously made.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS
 All who are interested in securing a high class newspaper at a greatly reduced rate should read every word appearing here.
 On this page a coupon is printed. Cut it out, enclose two dollars in express order, money order, postal note or cash. Fill in the name and address clearly. Mail at once to The Standard, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.
 On bona fide new subscriptions will be accepted at this low rate. But here is an opportunity for those who are already subscribers to this paper.
 If you are now a regular subscriber to The Daily Standard, and if your subscription is paid in advance, you may enjoy the reduced rate on the following conditions:
 Send us one new subscription at the two dollar rate, and we will accept \$2 in renewal of your own subscription when enclosed in the same envelope. If your own subscription is not paid in advance it will be necessary to pay up all arrears before this offer can be enjoyed. That is, no person who is now indebted for his or her paper may secure the renewal rate of two dollars until his or her subscription is paid to date.
 No such new or renewal subscriptions at the rate of two dollars per year will be received for a shorter or longer period than one year.
 THIS OFFER APPLIES ONLY TO THE DAILY STANDARD SENT BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, OUTSIDE THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN.
 On this offer, no reductions of any sort can be allowed in the form of agents' commissions, etc. The rate is two dollars and this amount must be enclosed.
Subscribe Now and Get All the News of the Day
 HAVE YOUR FRIENDS SUBSCRIBE, AND BY SO DOING GET YOUR OWN PAPER AT THE LOWER RATE.
USE THIS COUPON

COUPON
 The Standard Limited,
 St. John, N. B.

Herewith enclosed find two dollars, for which send me your daily paper for one year as per your offer in The Standard.

Name.....
 Address.....
 Date Sept., 1914.

COUPON
 Send The Daily Standard for one year to

Name.....
 Address.....
 Enclosed find four dollars, in payment of above, and in renewal of my own subscription to The Daily Standard which is now paid in advance.

Name.....
 Address.....
 Date Sept., 1914.

Act on This Offer at Once—It May Not Last Very Long
THE STANDARD LIMITED, ST. JOHN

"Business as Usual"
 Such is the slogan adopted by many of the English business Houses.
 Many branches of commerce are being continued without an appreciable interruption and exports to Canada and other countries are being kept up.
 For instance: Lovers of Scotland's foremost brand of whisky ROYAL ARMS need have no fear of a shortage in the supply as the distillers are sparing no effort to continue "Business as Usual" and that means Canada's supply will be kept up.
 ROYAL ARMS is featured by dealers everywhere.
 JOHN J. BRADLEY, St. John.
 Sole Agent for Canada and Newfoundland.

At Toronto.
 Buffalo 0100100—2 7 2

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Moderate south-west to west winds, fair and warm.

Toronto, Sept. 20—Showers have occurred in New Brunswick and in Manitoba, elsewhere the weather has been fine. It has been warm from Manitoba eastward and comparatively cool in Alberta.

Temperatures.

Victoria	Min. 53	Max. 58
Vancouver	52	60
Calgary	34	60
Edmonton	32	59
Regina	53	69
Prince Albert	40	59
Medicine Hat	42	64
Moose Jaw	48	64
Port Arthur	54	80
London	52	76
Toronto	52	84
Kingston	50	72
Ottawa	48	82
Montreal	48	74
Quebec	48	72
Halifax	38	70

Around the City

Addressed Socialists.

Cameron Armstrong, a labor delegate from Winnipeg, addressed a meeting of the local socialists last evening.

Horse Found.

County Policeman Saunders found a bay horse on the Marsh Road Saturday night and the owner can have the same on paying for the animal's board at Alex McIntosh's stables at the one mile house, where the officer placed it.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel M. Farris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Farris, of Kingslear, to Dr. A. H. Prescott, of Woodstock. The wedding will take place in October. Miss Farris is a graduate nurse of the Episcopal Hospital, Albany, N. Y.

Crib Floated.

Saturday morning about 11 o'clock Contractor D. C. Clark was successful in floating a large crib from Rodney Slip and had it towed and placed in front of No. 2 berth, Sand Point. Tomorrow it will be sunk in its place and made ready to receive its concrete top.

A Liquor Raid.

For some time past there has been considerable drunkenness along the Red Head Road and yesterday afternoon County Inspector E. J. Neve with County Policemen Saunders and Ames made a raid on the boarding house kept by John Sjoström. The officers managed to locate a large quantity of liquor. Sjoström has been charged with having liquor for sale without a license.

Jewish New Year.

The celebration of Rosh Hashone, the Jewish New Year's Day, was started last night at sundown with services in the synagogues. Special services will be conducted for several days. According to the calendar used by the Hebrews, the world is 5,675 years old. Rabbi Heller, of New York, is in the city and will conduct the services in the Hizen street Synagogue here.

Two Fires.

Yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock the fire department was called out by an alarm from box 121 for a fire in the residence of Henry Hector on the Spar Cove Road. The building was considerably damaged. Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock an alarm was sent in from 3 for a fire which had started in the motor delivery car, owned by Messrs. T. McAvity and Sons. The car was in a stable on Dorchester street and the fire was quickly extinguished by the firemen, but not before the car was quite badly damaged.

Counting Figures at Convention

Brief descriptions of the lives of some of the leaders of Canada's organized labor movement.

James Simpson.

One of the outstanding figures of the convention is James Simpson, a controller of the city of Toronto. He was born in the north of England in 1874; went to Toronto in 1888, and was educated there. He became a practical printer, and then a reporter on The Star of Toronto. He was City Hall reporter for that journal for many years. He was formerly president of the Toronto Typo's Union, and of the T. and L. Council; was vice-president of the Trades Congress from 1906-08. He was a member of the old Technical School Board, and in 1910 was elected president of the Toronto Board of Education. He was vice-president of the Toronto Branch of the Lord's Day Alliance and Moral and Social Reform Council. He is a Methodist local preacher, his favorite recreation being addressing church congregations on labor topics. He represented the labor interest on the Royal Commission on Technical Education. He was one of the organizers of the company which established the Labor Temple, the handsome home of the Toronto unions. He also helped organize and was first president of the Ontario Educational Association, which publishes the Industrial Banner, a weekly paper. He ran as an unsuccessful Socialist candidate for mayor of Toronto in 1908 and two years ago was defeated as a candidate for controller. Last January he led the polls.

P. M. Draper.

P. M. Draper of Ottawa has been secretary-treasurer of the Congress for thirteen years. In this position he has given general satisfaction, as his long tenure of office indicates. Although his duties are sometimes onerous, involving as they do keeping in touch with the activities of parliament and the various legislatures, as well as with the work of local unions scattered all over Canada from Glace Bay on the east, to Prince Rupert on the west, there is no regular salary attached to the job, though he is usually voted a small honorarium for his services. Mr. Draper is a printer by trade and holds a responsible position in the government printing bureau at Ottawa.

Fred Bancroft.

Fred Bancroft of Toronto, vice-president of the Congress, has long been a noted figure in the labor movement of Ontario. Although a pattern-maker by trade he has been for some years connected with the press of Toronto as a reporter, and has a wide knowledge of labor legislation the world over. He took a very active part in the promotion of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, which is modelled on that of Germany, and it was largely through his ability in presenting the case that the legislators were induced to place the act on the statute books. His address on the subject of old age pensions made before the federal ministers some time ago is regarded as the best brief for old age pensions ever prepared in Canada, and showed prolonged and painstaking study of similar legislation in other countries.

Mr. Bancroft was a fraternal delegate from the Congress to the American Federation of Labor, and has served on many delegations appointed to interview the government at Ottawa and at Toronto.

J. C. Walters.

J. C. Walters has served three years as president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He was first elected at the Congress in Calgary and again at Guelph and Montreal. Like many other men prominent in the Canadian labor movement, he was born in the old country but has spent most of his working life in the west, principally at Victoria, B. C. He is a cement worker by trade. Before coming to the front in the Congress of Canada he held several important positions in the labor movement in the Pacific province. Since his election as president he has attended three sessions of parliament at Ottawa, trying to promote legislation in the interests of the workers, and watching the general course of legislation in the same interest. In that position it is generally admitted that he has done much good work for the labor interests.

Mr. Walters is a comparatively young man. He is a fluent and forceful speaker and a student of economics and sociology. He is a strong believer in the value of political action to the workers.

tion left is how he will back his way through.

"Jesus, who taught 'Blessed are the Peacemakers,' also taught that there would come times when it would be necessary for his followers to sell their garments and buy a sword."

"There seemed at the present time to be a good deal of cheap frothy nonsense prated by men who fly too readily."

Dr. Morrison's advice to the special war correspondent at home was not to worry too much about the impressions of Christianity of the Sikhs and the Gurkhas of India, who may fight under the British flag against the Germans, but to concentrate on the fact that these men were not fools. They were intelligent and quite able to appreciate why England was fighting. They understood all of them, that England was spending her blood and treasure simply because she was loyal as a nation to the teachings and morals of Christianity. These Sikhs and Gurkhas will go back and affirm to Heavens India that England keeps her word, her agreements, her treaties and her honor at all cost and in so doing she was giving strong proof of her Christian morality. The Church of Jesus Christ must insist upon what is right even should this mean war.

SHENANDOAH WAS FLOATED

Under own steam and assisted by eight tugs—Towed to Kennedy slip—Crib floated.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tide had reached its highest point, viz., 26 feet 4 inches, the Furze liner Shenandoah was pulled off the Navy Island bar. The ship was under her own steam and there was also eight tugs at work. When she came to give a pull it was seen that the big ship was moving. She moved about a length of herself and then appeared to ground again, but it was only for a short time when she again moved and was soon afloat and taken to Kennedy's slip in the rear of the Sugar Refinery.

At low water yesterday afternoon there was a fairly good view to be obtained of the ship as she was left high and dry out of the water. Her bottom on the port side forward was quite badly damaged and the water was pouring out of the damaged plating. It is expected, however, that repairs will soon be made so that the ship can be taken to the dry dock in Halifax. While under steam yesterday morning a long wire hawser became wrapped in the propeller shaft but can be easily removed as it is well out of water at low tide.

ARTILLERY MEN HOLD SPORTS

The artillery men on the island had a pleasant time Saturday afternoon when they carried out an interesting programme of sports.

The principal feature was a game of baseball between a team captained by Lieut. Ring, and a team with Gunner Connors as captain. Lieut. Ring's team won the score being 4 to 2. An exciting tug-of-war was pulled off between four teams captained by Bomb. F. G. Hunter, Q. M. Sergeant Pollock, Corp. Burnett and Bomb. Clark. Bomb. Hunter's team won. The 100 yards dash was won by Gunner Crocker with Corporal Penny second. The broad jump was won by Gunner Crocker, and the potato race by Bomb. Hunter, with Gunner Reynolds second. The three-legged race was won by Gunners Grant and White. The kangaroo race was won by Gunner Howard, and the biscuit competition by Gunner Ashburn.

The prizes were presented by Archdeacon W. O. Raymond.

On Sunday Dr. Raymond visited the island and held divine service.

On Wednesday members of the Y. M. C. A. will go to the island to entertain the soldiers with an athletic exhibition.

"HUMPHREY'S SOLIDS" and **"HUMPHREY'S GOODYEARS."**

About one hundred styles of Solid Leather Shoes are made in St. John by J. M. Humphrey & Co.—name as above is stamped on soles.

A POWERFUL SERMON ON SITUATION

Rev. J. A. Morrison Says Germans Have Cast Aside The Teachings of Christ

Rev. J. A. Morrison, D.D., in the Carleton Presbyterian church, last evening, spoke on "Christianity and War." In introducing his subject he took up the statement of several newspapers and clergymen who had been quoted as saying that the present European war was an evidence of the weakness of the Christian religion. He believed that many of these statements were the result of a superficial knowledge of the teachings of Christ.

"Jesus Christ taught that the establishment of His kingdom meant that there was to be joy and peace. The German war party has not followed the teaching of Christ I freely grant. They have cast the teachings of Christ to the winds and in its place they have adopted the brutalizing philosophy of Nietzsche. As Rev. John Clifford of London recently declared: 'Most observers have noted with apprehension and alarm the triumph of materialism in the thought and practice of Prussia.'"

"The Prussians consider that might is right and they override the protests of the Luxembourg and Belgians governments. The object is to reach the military goal and the only ques-

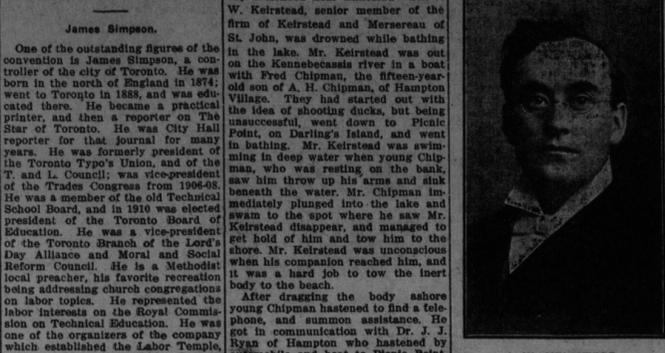
W. W. KEIRSTEAD DROWNED; SWIMMING AT LAKESIDE

Prominent St. John business man lost life in Kennebecasis River, near Picnic Point, on Darling's Island—Fred Chipman made gallant attempt to rescue companion.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon near Lakeside when J. W. Keirstead, senior member of the firm of Keirstead and Mercereau of St. John, was drowned while bathing in the lake. Mr. Keirstead was out on the Kennebecasis river in a boat with Fred Chipman, the fifteen-year-old son of A. H. Chipman of Hampton Village. They had started out with the idea of shooting ducks, but being unsuccessful, went down to Picnic Point, on Darling's Island, and went in bathing. Mr. Keirstead was swimming in deep water when young Chipman, who was resting on the bank, saw him throw up his arms and sink beneath the water. Mr. Chipman immediately plunged into the lake and swam to the spot where he saw Mr. Keirstead disappear, and managed to get hold of him and tow him to the shore. Mr. Keirstead was unconscious when his companion reached him, and it was a hard job to tow the inert body to the beach.

After dragging the body ashore young Chipman hastened to find a telephone, and summon assistance. He got in communication with Dr. J. J. Ryan of Hampton who hastened by automobile and boat to Picnic Point, where he found it impossible to do anything to revive the unfortunate victim. It is supposed that Mr. Keirstead, while in swimming, was seized with a cramp or with heart failure, and that he was dead before his ship was towed ashore. The actual cause of death has not been stated by the physician, and possibly will not be known until after a post mortem has been held.

Mr. Keirstead was at one time a minister of the Baptist church. He held a number of charges, his last being the Tabernacle church in St. John. He resigned from the ministry of that church to enter business, and was for a time engaged in the insurance business on his own account. He later formed a partnership with Mr. Mercereau to continue the insurance business, and also to do business in



J. W. KEIRSTEAD.

real estate and black boxes. This firm organized a large fox company with a ranch in Prince Edward Island. His partner, Major Mercereau, recently left for Valcartier with the Guides, having volunteered for active service with the Canadian contingent going to the front.

Mr. Keirstead was a member of the city council several years ago, representing Prince Ward, and in that capacity showed a very active interest in the welfare of the city. He was a man of kindly disposition, and leaves a large circle of friends who will regret his untimely death.

Besides a widow, he leaves a family of two sons and three daughters. The funeral will take place from his late residence in Hampton this afternoon at three o'clock.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY HEROINE

Rescued by Newfoundland Fishing Fleet after Jumping from Upper Deck of Ocean Liner.

The rays of the moon shone brightly upon the waters, the good ship Geo. Washington, bound for Europe, ploughed steadily through the angry sea that roared and swelled with tremendous force. All was still. The watch guard stood by the midnight hour. Far off in the distance could be seen a small fleet of Newfoundland fishermen bent on trying their luck with the inhabitants of the deep.

Those on board ship had long since retired, but from the window of one of the first class cabins a dim light threw a rather greswome light. Noiselessly the door of the cabin opens and a young girl steps light and cautiously upon the deck. She is neatly attired in a walking costume, her wealth of hair thrown around her shoulders remains one of a picture of the Madonna.

Fearing lest she may disturb some of the stumblers or crew she removes the small sash pumps in which her feet are encased and makes her way to the railing of the deck. Glancing cautiously around she steadily climbs the mast ladder and reached the upper deck in safety. She looks around until a clearing is found and without a sound suffers herself to plunge forward and until she strikes the cold water below does she make any sound. It was a desperate chance, but with face set in grim resolve she strikes out and battles against the waves. Fortunately the fishing fleet spy the form of the young girl some time later, a tender is sent out and the unconscious young lady is tenderly cared for amid the rough surroundings of the fishing boat.

With the benevolence characteristic of the good people of Newfoundland, Miss Flo LaBardie, for it is no other than she, is taken to the home of the fishermen and there is restored to consciousness.

This striking episode of the serial story, "The Million Dollar Mystery," will be presented at the Unique Theatre today and tomorrow. It is promised by the management to be the best edition yet. Two other subjects of merit are also listed on the programme.

PERSONAL.

H. J. W. Powers, of Winnipeg, is visiting Mrs. E. S. Hennigar, Orange street.

M. M. Donohue, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the Canadian Trades Congress, is in the city.

Will Hold Enquiry

Capt. L. A. Demers, Dominion Wreck Commissioner, in the city and will open an enquiry into the grounding of the S. S. Shenandoah at two o'clock this afternoon at the local agency of the Marine Department.

WANTED—About five acres of land with house, near city. Apply stating price, etc., Box T. W., Standard.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

Reported

Policeman Sullivan has reported John Simms for having a dangerous water conductor on his hotel at the corner of Mill and Pond streets.

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NEW BLACK SUITINGS

For Fall and Winter Wear

The entire range of the new season's weaves is attractively presented in this fine assortment of black suitings for Fall and Winter wear and in each material shown there is exceptional value offered.

BLACK GABARDINE SUITINGS, 47 to 54 inches wide. Yard	\$1.10 to \$2.75
BLACK HONEYCOMB SUITINGS, 42 to 50 inches wide. Yard	85c. to \$1.85
BLACK ALLIGATOR SUITINGS, 50 inches wide. Yard	\$1.75
BLACK BROADCLOTH SUITINGS, 47 to 65 inches wide. Yard	95c. to \$3.40
BLACK VENETIAN SUITINGS, 50 to 52 inches wide. Yard	75c. to \$1.25
BLACK MILITARY CHEVIOTS, 50 to 52 inches wide. Yard	\$1.10 to \$1.25
BLACK TWILL CHEVIOTS, 50 to 52 inches wide. Yard	\$1.65 to \$2.45
BLACK COATING SERGES, 42 to 56 inches wide. Yard	55c. to \$1.60
BLACK MANNISH SERGES, 56 to 60 inches wide. Yard	\$1.50 to \$2.40
BLACK BEDFORD CORDS, 48 to 52 inches wide. Yard	\$1.10 to \$2.50
BLACK HEAVY CHINCHILLA CLOTHS, 54 to 58 inches wide. Yard	\$1.45 to \$2.50

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Bissell Carpet Sweepers

Lessen the Labor of Sweeping

BELOW IS A LIST OF OUR STOCK AND PRICES

Boudoir, nickle trimmings,	\$3.50
Grand Rapids, nickle trimmings,	3.50
Grand Rapids, plain trimmings,	3.00
Universal, plain trimmings,	2.75
Champion, plain trimmings,	2.25

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Owing to the great demand for SLATER MILITARY BOOTS we have just received another big order and are selling them for

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In a Very Large Variety of Designs and Colorings

We offer now a very large variety of designs and colorings in Brussels Rugs and for them we are still going no higher than last Spring's prices. The following are great values and we have better grades if desired.

Size 4 feet 6 inches x 7 feet 6 inches. Each	\$7.25
Size 6 feet 9 inches x 9 feet. Each	\$13.00
Size 9 feet x 9 feet. Each	\$17.50
Size 9 feet x 10 feet 6 inches. Each	\$19.00
Size 9 feet x 12 feet. Each	\$21.00
Size 11 feet 3 inches x 12 feet. Each	\$27.00

Surrounds in good assortment to match RUGS if you do not have hardwood floors. In some cases we are able to supply body Carpets to exactly match the body of the rug.

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