

GIANT ARMIES STILL LOCKED IN BATTLE IN NORTH FRANCE

GIVE AND TAKE ALONG THE BATTLE LINE FROM NORTH TO SOUTH; RUSSIANS WIN

Germans Fiercely Attack and Force Allies Back in Several Places---Enemy Driven Back at Other Points by Counter Attacks---Austrians Held in Check on San River.

After days of incessant fighting a change at last has been worked in that part of the line of battle which had run virtually straight north and south from Ypres, in Belgium, to the bend in the elbow in the vicinity of the forest of Alouette in France.

Just a short distance above its centre this line now curves like an inverted letter "S," the Allies having pushed back the Germans at the east of Armentieres in an endeavor to press on to Lille and the Germans having forced the Allies to give ground around La Bassée, probably hoping to obtain control of Bethune, an important railroad centre about seven miles due west from La Bassée.

That ground has been won and lost in this district is admitted in the latest French official report, but that neither the engagements we describe seems probable, as the report declares that the actions near La Bassée and Armentieres near Arras on the same line a short distance south of La Bassée, continue with great violence. In fact, the report says that, generally speaking, the situation on this part of the war front remains the same.

The British Admiralty has issued a statement saying that the necessity to use its warships for convoy duty having passed, British cruisers, aided by like vessels of the Australian, Japanese, French and Russian navies, will now search the seas in an endeavor to run down the eight or nine German cruisers, including the Emden and the Karlsruhe, which have been playing havoc with the shipping of the Allied countries.

Great Britain has prohibited the importation of sugar in order to keep the German and Austrian product being shipped in from neutral countries.

President Wilson has approved the demands of the State Department on Great Britain for the release of the steamers Platania and Brindilla. The president took the position that every right of American shipping must be protected.

Of the fighting near the coast where the British and French naval vessels are endeavoring to aid the allied troops in holding back the German attempt at an advance, nothing was vouchsafed in the report.

Attkirch, in Upper Alsace, a short distance from the Swiss front, has been taken by the French at the point of the bayonet. Since the outbreak of the war this town has been the scene of much fighting and several times has changed hands.

RUSSIANS CLAIM VICTORIES.

Petrograd claims that the Germans continue to retreat and that the forces of Emperor Nicholas have crossed the Vistula without resistance. The Austrians are given credit in the Russian report for continuing to fight stubbornly on the Vistula, on the San and south of Przemyel. No reports were received from Germany or Austria, and Serbia likewise was silent regarding the operations in the south.

London, Oct. 23, 2:39 p. m.—The Germans have undertaken a general offensive movement along the line extending from the mouth of the River Yser, on the North Sea, to the River Meuse, and while they have compelled the allies to give ground in some places, they themselves have lost positions in others. This, in a few words, is what is gathered from official reports coming this evening from the French and German headquarters.

The German attack was today particularly severe in the west where their right wing, strongly reinforced by fresh troops attempted an advance against the Belgians who are holding the allies extreme left. This left rests on the coast and is supported by English and French warships and by Anglo-French troops which form a front from a point somewhere in the vicinity of Dixmude southward to La Bassée Canal. Both sides claim success, but the French alone admit that in places they have been compelled to fall back.

Generally, however, there is little or no change in the situation, the swinging and swaying of the lines being the same as has been going on for weeks.

NO DECISIVE BATTLES.

Although it is just two months, now since the allies concentrated on the Franco-Belgian frontier to oppose the German advance, and the invaders have been to Paris and back in the interval, no decisive battle has been fought. Neither side has destroyed or partially destroyed an army.

Even the Belgian army escaped almost intact after their country was overrun by the Germans. The same can be said of operations in the east, where the armies of Russia, Germany and Austria are fighting, except in the case of Lieut. Gen. Samsonoff, the Russian commander, whose army was partially destroyed by the Germans in the battle at Tannenberg, East Prussia.

In the present battle on the River Vistula, from Warsaw south to the River Pilica, the Russians have scored an important victory in driving the Germans back, and have captured many prisoners besides guns and ammunition. But the defeated army is still in being and when it gets back to its selected position it can entrench itself and start another siege battle, such as that which occurred on the River Alene in France.

AUSTRIANS IN CHECK.

The Austrian army which was so often described as routed and destroyed in the battles of Gallioia, has sprung into life again, and is attacking the Russian left wing. The Austrians, however, apparently have found an impregnable barrier at the River San, north of Jaroslau.

The Germans claim a victory over the Russians west of Augustowo Suwalki, following fighting reported by them yesterday in the direction of Osowetz, south of Augustowo, shows that the Germans are attempting another attack from East Prussia into the Government of Grodno, to the east of Suwalki, doubtless with the object of compelling the Russians to reinforce their army in that region.

All these movements, however, have brought the belligerents no nearer their goals which cannot be attained until an army is destroyed, or one or the other of the contending forces becomes too exhausted to fight further.

The Admiralty tonight issued a report in which it was said that the German cruiser Karlsruhe had captured thirteen British steamers in the Atlantic.

WHY GERMANS USE THE CLOSE FORM IN LINE

Lord Roberts Learned Secret from Kaiser—Men Require Psychological Comfort of Contact.

London, Oct. 23.—Light is thrown on the question why the Germans use a close formation when it brings such disastrous results, as is described in frequent despatches from the front, by a conversation Lord Roberts once had with the Kaiser when Lord Roberts went to Germany to witness manoeuvres.

Lord Roberts during these manoeuvres noticed the German close formations and remarked to the Kaiser that he supposed that this formation would not be used in an actual battle. The Kaiser replied that it would. Then Lord Roberts expressed some surprise, having noticed the danger of such tactics.

The Kaiser said the formation must be used else the soldiers would not go forward, that being their temperament. They must have some one with in reach, evidently just for psychological comfort, before advancing on the enemy.

AUSTRIA EATS HORSE FLESH; BEEF SCARCE

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 23, 9:50 p. m.—Advices received here from Budapest say that owing to the war and the necessity to supply the army with beef, the consumption of cattle has increased enormously. Since the beginning of the war, 35,000 oxen have been slaughtered in Budapest as against 25,000 for the corresponding period of 1913.

The shortage in the supply of cattle is very apparent. The consumption of horse flesh is rapidly increasing. Five hundred horses brought into the Vienna market on Monday sold for from \$30 to \$50 each.

Since the beginning of the month the price of eggs and butter in Vienna has risen tremendously, placing them far beyond the reach of the poorer classes. Hungary is now the sole source of the egg supply. The peasants are making enormous profits also from other products but show a disposition to hoard their gains that the Catholic clergy in the country districts recently were instructed to urge their people to spend their unexpected gains in buying farm machinery and other useful articles in the interest of the whole community.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE SMALL GERMAN FORCE

London, Oct. 23 (4:50 p. m.)—In a despatch from Warsaw the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says the German retreat from Warsaw was so precipitate that the soldiers had to abandon their food supplies. Many of the prisoners taken are exhausted from starvation. One complete unit of 800 men has been captured by the Russians.

MINISTER OF MILITIA NOW A MAJOR GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL THE HON. SIR ROBERT PERKS, WITH HIS STAFF. (Photo by The Standard Staff Photographer at Vauxcelles Camp.)

London, Oct. 23.—Never has Canada played so conspicuous a part in the London and British press generally as during the past ten days in connection with the arrival of the first Canadian Contingent. Not a daily or weekly can be scanned which does not contain flattering eulogies on the Dominion's action, and the quality of the men sent over. The Illustrated London News, published today, leads a page of varied snapshots: "Unrivalled Since William the Conqueror."

The portrait of the Minister of Militia appears in the centre of the page, which shows views of the contingent. The fact at the foot of the page says: "The physical appearance of our officers."

ADMIRALTY IS PLANNING ROUND-UP FOR GERMAN CRUISERS NOW ON SEAS

Six of Enemy's Ships Still Searching for British Commerce— Royal Navy Has Given Wonderful Protection—Empire's Merchant Vessels Sunk, 30, Germans 133.

London, Oct. 23, 7 p. m.—The Admiralty tonight issued a statement outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says:

"Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various command, chief are upwards of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers.

"The vast expanse of seas and oceans, and the many thousands of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. In spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply, it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulty the discovery and destruction of these few hostile cruisers therefore is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck. The public should have confidence that the commanders in chief and the experienced captains serving under them are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action.

"Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has somewhat lessened, and the number of searching cruisers is being continually augmented. Meanwhile merchant ships must observe the Admiralty instructions, which it is obviously impossible to specify, and use all the precautions which have been suggested. On routes where these instructions have been followed they have so far proved very effective. On the other hand, where they have been disregarded, captures have been made. The same vastness of the sea which has so far enabled the German cruisers to avoid capture, will protect trade.

"The only alternative to the methods now adopted would be the marshalling of merchantmen in regular convoys at stated intervals. So far it has not been, though necessary to hamper trade by enforcing such a system.

"The percentage of loss is much less than was reckoned on before the war. Out of four thousand British ships engaged in the foreign trade only thirty-nine have been sunk by the enemy, or less than one per cent in all. Besides seven vessels are now overdue in Atlantic waters.

"The rate of insurance for cargoes which at the outbreak of the war was fixed at five guineas per cent, has now been reduced to two guineas per cent. "Between 8,000 and 9,000 foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from United Kingdom ports, less than five per thousand of which have been interfered with; and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everying for granted and proceeding with precautions as if there were no war.

"On the other hand German overseas trade has practically ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships which could have been used as auxiliary cruisers were promptly penned into neutral harbors, or have taken refuge in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea 133 have been captured, or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British mercantile marine.

"In these circumstances there is no occasion for anxiety and no excuse for complaint. On the contrary the more fully the facts concerning our overseas trade and its protection by the Royal Navy can be disclosed and the more attentively they are studied, the greater will be the confidence and satisfaction with which the situation can be viewed."

HAS ROYAL APPROVAL

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—King George has approved of the naval volunteer force of Canada being known as the "Royal Naval Canadian volunteer reserve."

TORONTO CHANGE WILL OPEN MONDAY

Toronto, Oct. 23.—The Toronto Stock Exchange will open on Monday for trading in all listed securities upon the basis which has governed transactions in the limited list selected for experimental purposes. As before, the intention is to relieve margined holdings which may be embarrassed, and all transactions will be for cash.

HOW CLEVER CAPTAIN KEPT BRITISH CONVOY FROM GERMAN GRASP

He Suspected Officers in British Uniform who Supplied Misleading Information and Shot Both Dead—Germans, Seeing Plot Foiled, Attacked Violently, but were Hurlled Back.

Paris, Oct. 23 (11:45 p. m.)—Watching each other's every move in order to take advantage of the slightest weakness at any point, the two great armies continued violent attacks and counter-attacks throughout last night and today, according to statements made by officers and officials arriving here from various sections of the battle line. These assaults did not effect any noticeable change in the positions although the Allies were compelled to give way a little at La Bassée, thirteen miles southwest of Lille. At Armentieres also the fighting was very stubborn, and the Allies gained some more ground.

Two officers in British uniforms today brought to a halt the motors belonging to an ammunition convoy as it was proceeding to the British lines at Armentieres, with supplies.

"Halt, you are running right into German trenches," was the command given to the convoy.

The captain in command went and spoke to the two officers, who were driving a British automobile. After a few words passed the captain noted that the men who had issued the orders spoke with a slight accent, whereupon he drew his revolver and shot both his supposed comrades. At the same time a squadron of German cavalry approached a short distance ahead.

The British captain then ordered the truck drivers, most of whom were London motor bus chauffeurs, to dismount with their rifles and take a position in a ditch beside the road in order to defend the convoy. The Germans were about to charge, and a detachment of German infantry had arrived on the scene, but from the other side a French battalion appeared. A sharp fight ensued and the Germans retired with heavy losses. The ambushade had been well prepared.

REPORTS FAVORABLE

The Allied commanders regard the results of today's fighting as favorable to the Allies, since it has proved their ability to withstand frequent and formidable shocks from the powerfully reinforced German army without perceptibly giving way, in fact, advancing somewhat at various points. Since the end of September, when the bulk of the Allies were on the Oise and Somme Rivers, near Compiègne and Amiens, the battlefront has been prolonged 125 miles to the sea coast, where with the support of the British fleet, the Allied forces heretofore have effectually barred the German advance on Dunkirk and other channel ports.

In the vicinity of the Arras the forcing tactics of the Germans were again in evidence today but the invaders made no progress. The artillery duel was exceedingly heavy but the French big guns did such splendid work that three German batteries were put out of action while the damage done to the Allies was small.

In the eastern district the battle of the Vosges continued vigorously. Further south the French and German infantry came to close quarters at Altkirch. This place, after changing hands several times, was finally captured today by the French at the point of the bayonet.

UNITED STATES BANKING HEADS IN CONFERENCE WITH BRITISH FINANCIAL EXPERT

Assurances Given that Financial Difficulties Between Two Countries Will be Overcome Without Trouble—All Op- timistic as to Future—Exchanges May Open January 1.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Financial forces of the government, the wisdom of some of the most prominent men in the American banking world, and the friendly counsel of representatives of Great Britain, were turned today toward a solution of the problem of a re-adjustment of the foreign exchange market to meet conditions which have arisen as a consequence of the European war. For more than three hours the Federal Reserve Board, Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the English treasury, and some of the best known bankers in New York, discussed the situation in all its aspects. Accord-

ing to those present there was not a note of pessimism heard to mar the harmony of the conference, and there was every reason to believe tonight that all the problems which loomed so large on the financial horizon a few months ago will be solved without great difficulty.

American bankers stand ready to pay their obligations to England in cash. The \$100,000,000 gold pool already formed and \$50,000,000 raised by a New York syndicate to meet New York city's obligations probably will suffice to satisfy England. Payment of this total may not be necessary.

The New York and London stock exchanges will not be opened, possibly, before the beginning of 1915.

Sir George Paish, while not attempting to speak with authority, felt confident that English holders of American securities would not be disposed to dump them upon the market if the London exchange is opened. England, he explained, was fighting the war on

MANY LOST WITH HAWKE

London, Oct. 24.—A list of casualties among the crew of the cruiser Hawke, which was sunk recently by a German submarine, shows that two men were killed and 494 are missing. These figures are contained in a list issued by the Admiralty. It is feared that the men reported as missing must be regarded as having been lost when the vessel sank, according to the Admiralty's statement.

Previous reports showed that of the crew of 569 officers and men, 52 men were saved by a trawler, and 21 others were picked up from a raft on which they had escaped from the Hawke.

FRENCH CARRY ALL THE WEIGHT AT POINT OF BAYONET

WORLD WIDE ASSISTANCE FOR BELGIANS

Large sums being contributed in different countries—Relief Commission active.

London, Oct. 23.—The American Commission for Belgian Relief today received from the Belgian Minister in London, Count De Lalaine \$500,000 taken from the Belgian relief funds entrusted to the Minister. The commission is now purchasing food and supplies with this money. Seven thousand frozen sheep contributed by the Australian colonies are now en route to London, and will be transferred to the American commission, and Walter Page has turned over to it \$50,000 received from Robert De Forest. The Belgian Minister has notified the commission that the shipment of supplies from the Brooklyn Women's War Relief Committee, and also the funds raised in the United States take the form of food-stuffs, shipped in neutral bottoms to Rotterdam. It is proposed by the commission to start an information office in New York.

1915 OVERLAND AUTOMOBILES HERE

Splendid Exhibit of 1915 Models at J. A. Pugsley & Company's Showrooms.

Local Overland car owners and motorists generally are greatly interested in the exhibit of the new 1915 models at the Showroom.

That the Overland is one of the handsomest cars in the world is a fact pretty generally acknowledged, and these cars, with their modern and modern full stream-line body designs, while possessing inherent grace, artistic beauty and exquisite style, have above everything else, symmetrical simplicity. The new hood is slightly sloped; the new fenders are crowned and the new radiator's edge is rounded.

By practical demonstration one is convinced that it is one of the best riding cars. The newly designed, long and improved and underslung rear springs absorb every shock and shock, and their unusual flexibility and elasticity make shock absorbers useless, for they eliminate every jar and jolt, insuring smooth, even and perfect riding comfort under the most severe conditions.

The new upholstery, while of the highest quality, has, in addition, greater depth and softness. The seat backs are also higher. There are larger tires, divided front seats and considerably more width and leg-room in the new tonneau.

All electric switches are located on a little control box situated on the steering column, within natural reach of the driver. Without changing his driving position and by simply touching a little button, he can start the car, switch on or off the head, side, and dash lights, and sound the penetrating electric signal.

One is struck with the completeness of its equipment. It being electrically equipped throughout, and, among other things, has demonstrable rims with one rim extra, high tension magnetic speedometer set flush in the sub-dash immediately in front of the driver, curtain box immediately back of the front seat. In fact, practically every modern convenience known to motor car manufacturers.

This of course is a poor description of the cars on exhibition, and one must see the cars to fully appreciate them. Messrs. Pugsley & Company, as per usual, are always pleased to show cars to those interested.

MUNSTERBERG IS ROARING ONCE AGAIN

Amsterdam, Oct. 23, via London, 3.25 p. m.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Hugo Munsterberg in which the Harvard professor deplors what he terms the trend of American sentiment against Germany.

"Every fool outside Germany," Professor Munsterberg writes, "is profoundly convinced that Germany is three hundred years behind the civilization of the other western nations; that a breach of neutrality is the worst crime in the world, and that the Germans in Belgium are acting like vandals."

"We," says the professor (presumably referring to the United States), "have a hard battle to fight, and I think many a battlefield in comparison is a picnic resort. The

IF HEADACHY, DIZZY, BILIOUS, "CASCARETS"

Tonight! Clean your bowels and stop headache, colds, sour stomach.

Get a 10-cent box now. You're bilious! You have a throbbing sensation on your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, your dark rings under your eyes, your lips are parched. No wonder you feel ugly, mean and ill-tempered. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are cured by morning with gentle, thorough Cascares—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your drugist will keep your liver and bowels clean, stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascares because they taste good and never grip or sicken.

ADDRESSES THE BELGIANS ON FIRING LINE

Emile Vandervelde speaks to troops by special invitation of King Albert—Shells screaming overhead.

Brussels, Oct. 23 (4:46 p. m.)—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, returned here today from Neuport where he went by invitation of King Albert.

While at Neuport, M. Vandervelde addressed the Belgian troops, who after the fighting of yesterday were held in reserve today. The Minister's address, which was one of encouragement to the men, was delivered amid the roar of cannon and whizzing shells passed overhead toward the German position.

M. Vandervelde said the Belgians were full of courage and determined to fight to the last.

This was the first time that M. Vandervelde, who is the Republican Socialist leader, and King Albert had met. M. Vandervelde, said the King, was most affable and simple mannered. Then he added:

"The Socialists support the government because they are defending their homes. They are very loyal to the fatherland."

The Belgian Minister of War remains at Dunkirk.

OFFICIAL

Russian Petrograd, Oct. 23.—The following official communication was issued tonight by the Russian general staff:

"The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encountered no resistance on the part of the German, who continue to retreat."

"In the trenches below Ivanorod we took large quantities of war stores, German ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian guard in its hasty retreat."

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and particularly to the south of Przemyel."

"In East Prussia there is no change in the situation."

French Paris, Oct. 23 (11:10 p. m.)—The official communication issued tonight says:

"On our left wing the action continues with great violence, notably around Arras, La Bassée and Armentières."

"Generally speaking, on this part of the front the situation remains the same."

"To the north of the Aisne our artillery has destroyed three German batteries."

The French today captured Altkirch, Upper Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

HOW GERMAN DESTROYERS WERE SUNK BY BRITISH

London, Oct. 24, 2:15 p. m.—The first good description of the sea fight last Saturday which resulted in the sinking of four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast by the British cruiser Undaunted and the torpedo boat destroyer Lance, London, London and Loyall, is given by an officer of the Undaunted.

"When heading northward," the officer said, "we saw the smoke of four German vessels. The captain immediately ordered us to clear for action and to chase them. We steamed at top speed with the destroyers in pursuit of the Germans. It was an unforgettable sight. Our nerves were strained and everybody was as keen as mustard over our luck."

"The Germans turned about and fled, but we had the smoke of our six-inch bow chasers. Seeing themselves cornered the Germans altered their course and got a better strategic position, and answered our fire, aiming mostly at our destroyers."

"Loud cheering rang from our ships as the first German destroyer disappeared. A shell struck her just below the bridge and she toppled over on her beam ends like a wounded bird, then righted herself to level with the surface and disappeared how first beneath the waves. It was all over with her in two minutes."

"In less than one hour after we had sighted the Germans her second destroyer was out of action. She was ablaze fore and aft, showing what the fearful shell work was doing. As one shell hit her the funnels, bridge, torpedo tubes and deck fittings all disappeared like magic."

"We actually passed over the spot where the first vessel was sunk and for the space of a couple of seconds, as we tore through the water at a rate we over thirty knots an hour, we saw poor wretches floating about, clinging to charred and blackened debris and other wreckage."

"It was a pitiable sight, but we had two more combats to put out of action and were forced to speed along and try to forget the sight."

"The second ship, still a mass of flames, had sunk to the level of the water, and we soon had the remaining two holed and maimed. Their firing was very poor, though several of their shells flew around and cast shrapnel bullets about us."

"The enemy fired many torpedoes, one of them missing the Undaunted's stern by only a few yards. Fortunately we saw the bubbles it made as it approached and thus avoided the fate of the Aboukir (a British cruiser sunk recently by a German submarine)."

"An hour and a half after the Germans were sighted all was over with them and the order was given to save life."

PROTESTS TO THE PREMIER

Rev. Dr. Chown wants canteen withdrawn from Canadian Camp in Salisbury plains.

Medicine Hat, Oct. 23.—The Methodist church, through its general superintendent Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, has sent to Sir Robert Borden a strong protest against the order of General Anderson authorizing a wet canteen for the Canadian troops.

In the message of protest sent here today Dr. Chown reminds the prime minister that Russia has forbidden vodka, and France abstains. In an emphatic protest to the Home Government that the order be withdrawn. He questions the moral right of Gen. Alderton to authorize a canteen in the face of the practice of the Canadian Militia Department, and contrary to Canadian public opinion and the tacit understanding with Canadian motherhood.

GERMANS THROW BOMBS ON WARSAW

London, Oct. 24 (2:35 a. m.)—The Moscow correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has sent the following description:

"During their unsuccessful march on Warsaw the Germans sent aeroplanes daily to throw bombs into that city for the purpose of terrifying the populace. Very little material damage was done but a number of people were killed or wounded. On October 19, no fewer than fourteen bombs were thrown killing nine people and wounding fifty-six others, including women and children."

TO CURE CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing ailment can be treated at home by an internal medicine that has been said in many instances to have effected a cure where other remedies had failed.

Sufferers who could scarcely hear a watch tick tell how they have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from their ear.

Therefore, if you know someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrh, or catarrhal deafness, cut out his catarrh, and hand it to them and you will perhaps have been the means of saving some poor sufferer from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from any good druggist in St. John 1/2 oz. of Parmitin (Double Strength), about 75c worth. Take this home, and add to it 1-4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose should begin to relieve the distressing head noises, headache, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dropping in the back of the throat, are other symptoms which are the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are efficaciously treated by this efficacious treatment.

Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are said to be directly caused by catarrh, therefore, there must be many people whose hearing can be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form, should give this prescription a trial.

MARRIED.

DUROST-SPRINGER—At St. John's Church, Mill Cove, Queens County, N. B., by the Rector of the Parish, Rev. Thomas Parker, Mr. William Nelson Durost to Mrs. Parmansa Briggs Springer, both of Mill Cove.

DIED.

PRICE—Suddenly in this city, on Oct. 22, Wilhelmina Keith, beloved wife of Thomas Price, leaving her husband, two sons and three daughters. Notice of funeral hereafter.

D. D. D. Prescription

—For 15 years—The Standard Skin Remedy Ask

E. Clinton Brown, St. John, N. B. No increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients price remains the same.

AN EXAMINATION

will be held of applicants for the position of official stenographer at the Chancery Court room, St. John, on Tuesday, 3rd November next, at three o'clock, p. m. Applicants are required to write 150 words per minute and transcribe notes correctly. Appointments to present vacancies will be filled from successful candidates.

GEORGE J. CLARKE, JOHN B. M. BAXTER, CHAS. F. SANFORD, Examiners

See the Latest New York Sailor "Flossie Allen" Untrimmed Lyons, Silk Velvet "Tommy Atkins" "Tricorns" "Glengarry" and other military shapes, extra good value at \$2.00

Ladies' Felt Hats - - - \$1.00 each Misses' Hats, from - - - \$1.00 up Children's Trimmed Velvet Hats, white, navy, cardinal and brown, at 50c each

These hats are a wonderful bargain Good values in Trimmed Hats for our Week-End Sale

Elegant lot of New Flowers, now so popular for millinery

MARR MILLINERY COMPANY, 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

CANADA PUTS BAN ON ENGLISH PAPERS

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—The Department of Customs has prohibited the further importation into Canada of two English weeklies, "Illustrated Bits" and "Aisy Sloper's Half Holiday," and New York bi-weekly "The Vital Issue."

PREMIER BORDEN GOES SOUTH

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Sir Robert Borden accompanied by Lady Borden left this afternoon for New York on his way to Virginia. The Premier seemed much in need of a rest but may only be able to remain away from Ottawa for a week.

Come In On The Finish!

The end of the month is approaching and all those who desire to take advantage of The Standard's special reduced rate subscription offer should send in orders now.

No one can afford to be without a daily paper in these stirring times, even at regular prices, and anyone who neglects to secure

The Daily Standard

which is offered for a short time at Two Dollars per Year

is losing a splendid opportunity.

The paper will be sent to any address in Canada outside the city of St. John for the first year.

Use the coupon which appears below.

Send THE STANDARD for one year as per special offer. Enclosed find Two Dollars. Name Address Oct. 1914.

NORWAY'S NEUTRALITY IS PAINFUL

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea—Prussia less and gives same amount of space to German news.

Christiania, Norway, Oct. 16.—The word "neutrality" has acquired a flexible and variable quality undreamed of by the founders of dictionaries. There is the violated and, therefore, unavailing neutrality of Belgium; the grim, almost belligerent neutrality of Holland; and the frightened neutrality of Norway.

The result of the sharp attacks on the Norwegian press, both by the Germans and the English, has been to frighten Norway out of any individual opinions of her own. Recently she has been charged with having sold her press to England. She had hardly time to defend herself against this accusation before there appeared in the correspondence of the London papers a severe arraignment of the Norwegian press for having accepted bribes from Germany. In an earnest desire to give no color to either of these charges, Norway has sedulously cultivated a neutrality that is beyond approach. Of all neutralities it is, outwardly at least, the most perfect and unquestionable.

Press is Colorless. As a well-known citizen of Christiania remarked the other day, Norway is in the position of the man brought into a police station on suspicion: "Anything she says will be used against her."

Norway's position is that of the observer who has been of the capital for before expressing a sort, reassure themselves of the question guardedly in both of that toward the war. Press reports have with statements of veridical matter, and maniques of the English. In the genbladet there are columns with exact and half English at ponderance of one would immediately refer to the state of the paper at the proportion of English gives the paper at fish tone, but any sort is contradicted columns. The statements of clare are in the sa and non-committal. If a law had been the expression of platitudes. This fe either the allies or the expression of N that toward the war. For this reason, it

Time and Trial

the unequal value of Beecham's Pills best corrective of ailments of the digestive system—and the best preventive of serious sickness, so often resulting from irregular action of the stomach, liver & bowels.

Beecham's Pills

have a great record. For over half a century they have been entire satisfaction in thousands of homes. A few doses you that you can find prompt relief from the headache, indigestion, flatulency and general no-good feelings caused by indigestion. Try them, and you will know what it is to have at your command

An Invaluable Aid to Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25c.



- Men's \$22.00 Nap Overcoats—All the latest styles
- Men's \$18.00 Overcoats—All Colors
- Men's \$13.00 Overcoats—Double and single breasted—the latest style
- Men's Tweed Overcoats—Worth \$10.00
- Men's Grey Cravenette Raincoats—Worth \$12.00
- Men's Black Rubber Raincoats—Worth \$6.50

Charlotte Street

NORWAY'S NEUTRALITY IS PAINFULLY PERFECT

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea — Press is colorless and gives same amount of space to British and German news.

Christiania, Norway, Oct. 16.—The word "neutrality" has acquired a flexible and variable quality undreamed of by the founders of dictionaries. There is the violated and, therefore, unavailing neutrality of Belgium; the grim, almost belligerent neutrality of Holland; and the frightened neutrality of Norway.

The result of the sharp attacks on the Norwegian press, both by the Germans and the English, has been to frighten Norway out of any individual opinions of her own. Recently she has been charged with having sold her press to England. She had hardly time to defend herself against this accusation before there appeared in the correspondence of the London papers a severe arraignment of the Norwegian press for having accepted bribes from Germany. In an earnest desire to give no color to either of these charges, Norway has sedulously cultivated a neutrality that is beyond approach. Of all neutralities it is, outwardly at least, the most perfect and unquestionable.

Press is Colorless.

As a well-known citizen of Christiania remarked the other day, Norway is in the position of the man brought into a police station on suspicion: "Anything she says will be used against her." This delicacy of Norway's position is patent to any observer who has been on the streets of the capital for two hours. Men before expressing an opinion of any sort, reassure themselves of the identity of the questioner, and then look guardedly in both directions to see that they are not being overheard.

Press reports have become content with statements of purely uncontroversial matter, and the official communiques of the English, French and German. In the Christiania Morgenbladet there are studiously divided columns with exactly half German and half English statements. A preponderance of one over the other would immediately cause trouble, according to the statement of the editor. In the Verdens Gang, a greater proportion of English correspondence gives the paper at first glance an English tone, but any inference of this sort is contradicted in the editorial columns.

The statements of Government officials are in the same way guarded and non-committal. It is almost as if a law had been passed forbidding the expression of anything except platitudes. This fear of offending either the allies or Germany inhibits the expression of Norway's real attitude toward the war. For this reason, it is unusually interesting to find beneath this unimpeachable exterior undercurrents of genuine feeling. The most pronounced of these is favorable to the allies. It is quite evident that none of the Scandinavian countries have recovered from the sense of injury at Denmark's treatment by Germany at the time of the Franco-Prussian War. With this as a nucleus, sentiment against Germany is strong enough to be called characteristic of the present attitude of the average Norwegian civilian.

Among the military classes there is a leaning in the other direction which has developed out of a fear of danger from Russia, and a natural Scandinavian hatred of that nation. If it were possible to obtain the net result of these two influences, it might be said that the present Norwegian sentiment is friendly toward England but modified by resentment at her combining with Russia.

"REMEMBER" — It costs more money to give you clean, wholesome, virgin Tea Leaves, than it would to load with dust, as so many others are.

Demand— "SALADA!"

The Tea with a "Quality" Reputation

Black or Mixed .. Sealed Packets only. 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c Per Pound
No Higher—No Lower

It, but at present Norway is under no injunction from England not to supply Germany with any material she may desire.

An observer in Christiania would say that at present enough herring was being shipped from Norway to Germany to supply the whole German army. While citizens of this city would not directly state that they expected trouble from this source, there are indications everywhere that Norway is apprehensive of an English challenge of her right to export and transmit products to Germany.

A partial mobilization has taken place in Norway, but most of the fortifications which have acted as centres are so distant from Christiania that the capital itself betrays no sign of a European war. The streets are quiet, there is none of the feverish anxiety in front of newspaper offices that is common in the other capitals and towns of Europe, and Christiania seems to be holding herself from the war with what cannot help striking the observer as a conscious aloofness, which is on the point of giving way to something more genuine.

The most serious damage which Norway has suffered from the war is that which concerns her financial condition. Just as she was in the midst of developing her railways, her water-power and her agriculture, the war suddenly cut off the capital she was borrowing from France. This left her with her development arrested, and with a public debt of \$10,000,000. The half-completed railways in Norway show how her development was retarded before it could pay returns on the borrowed capital invested. The

The Daily Fashion Hint.



A picturesque dancing frock of pink crepe de Chine. It has a very novel bodice and the upper part of the corset and the skirt ruffle are of white tulle, embroidered with gold. The outer tulle is almost as long as the drop skirt.

NO ALUM IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BELGIAN RELIEF REAL ESTATE

The following additional subscriptions to the Belgian Relief Fund have been received:

Richard Aracott	10.00
Mrs. Horace King	10.00
Mrs. Ollie Mott	1.00
R. W. Tilton	5.00
William Hawker	5.00
Rev. C. A. S. Warnesford, Annandale, Q. Co.	84.30
Baird & Peters	100.00
J. B. Miller	5.00
Daniel McSwan, Bathurst	1.00
Margaret T. Fearon	1.00
Dr. Geo. Matthew	5.00

Subscriptions amounting to \$84.30 for the Belgian Relief Fund in addition to a large quantity of clothing and supplies were sent to the city yesterday from Annandale, Queens Co., by Rev. C. A. S. Warnesford. The money and supplies were collected among the people of Annandale, and this place has made a particularly creditable showing.

The following transfers of property in St. John county have been recorded:

W. A. Christie to James Christie and others, property at corner of Waterloo and Faddock streets.

Eastern Terminal Realty Co., Ltd., to Lloyd Sharp, property at Simonds.

Samuel Linton to Mrs. E. M. Smith property at Lancaster.

In Kings County the following transfers have been registered:

Henry Hamm to James McHarr, property at Westfield.

C. E. Jones to Emily Reese, property at Kars, for \$1,500.

R. N. Mitchell to Frederick G. Mitchell, property at Upham.

Josephine Smalley to Ella A. Bowman, property at Westfield.

Healthy, Wrinkle-Free Skin Easy to Have

A dull, drab, muddy complexion, or an overred, blotchy, pimply or freckled skin can be a quite simple, harmless and inexpensive method, be changed to one of flower-like radiance and purity. One ounce of common mercuric wax, sold by druggists generally, will remove the most unsightly complexion in from 1 to 2 weeks. By its remarkable absorptive power, the withered, faded or discolored layer of thin film-skin, which hides the healthier skin underneath, is gradually flaked off in tiny, almost invisible particles. This is done so gently there is no inconvenience, and no trace is left on the skin except that of enhanced beauty. The wax is smeared on like cold cream before retiring, and removed in the morning with warm water.

If the skin be wrinkled or saggy, a face bath made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in 1-2 pint witch hazel, will be found most effective. Combining both astringent and tonic properties, this tightens the skin and braces up its supporting muscles.

DIGBY SHIPPING

Fears were entertained for the safety of the schooners Hattie McKay and Dora, which came down the Bay from Parrsboro in Saturday's storm in company with the schooner Effort, Rolfe and Maple Leaf. The latter arrived at Digby but the Dora and Hattie McKay were not reported at Little River up to Wednesday, and Mr. W. E. Van Blarcom, who chartered the Dora, got into communication with ports on both sides of the Bay, finally locating the Dora and Hattie McKay safe at Musquash and would proceed to destination the first favorable chance. The Hattie McKay has coal for Grand Manan. The Effort, which put into Digby in distress, has finished re-caulking and will continue on to St. Andrews soon as the wind favors. The Rolfe is going back to Parrsboro for another load of coal for Digby, and the Maple Leaf goes to St. John to load general cargo for Wolfville.

The tern schooner W. M. Richard, after waiting two weeks for a favorable wind to get up the Bay, sailed yesterday for Hall's Harbor to load potatoes for Cuba.

CORRY LAW WINS AGAIN.

Champion Corry Law has added to his wins of last week at the Central New York show by winning this week at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, first open, first winners and special. Ben Lewis was the handler.

Time and Trial Prove

the unequalled value of Beecham's Pills as the best corrective of ailments of the digestive organs so common—and the best preventive of lasting and serious sickness so often resulting from defective or irregular action of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Beecham's Pills

have a great record. For over half a century they have been used with entire satisfaction in thousands of homes. A few doses will prove to you that you can find prompt relief from the headaches, depression of spirits and general no-good feelings caused by indigestion or biliousness. Try them, and you will know what it is to have at your command such

An Invaluable Aid to Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U.S.A. In boxes, 25 cents.

WILCOX OCTOBER 10 DAYS' RALLY

To finish up October and make it a banner month over last year we have put on sale our entire stock of Men, Women and children's Clothing of all kinds, at prices that will surprise you. Of course you might expect a sale of this kind in January but not now, but during the war we intend to keep our help all busy and like the man at the front we will keep pushing along even if we don't make any money, what's one man's loss is another's gain. We urge that you do not miss the many bargains offered at this sale.

Ladies' Department—Second Floor

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Ladies' \$35.00 Plush and Curl Coats | For \$27.00 |
| Ladies' \$25.00 and \$30.00 Coats | For \$20.00 |
| Ladies' \$18.00 and \$22.00 Coats | For \$15.00 |
| One Special lot of Sample Coats, \$10 and \$12 | for \$7.98 |
| Our Ladies' Coats Run from | \$4.98 to \$35.00 |
| Ladies' Suits—Worth \$30.00 | For \$22.00 |
| Ladies' Suits—Worth \$22.00 | For \$15.00 |
| Ladies' Suits—Worth \$14.00 to \$16.00 | For \$10.98 |
| Girls' Coats in Samples—To fit from 6 to 13 years. Worth from \$5.50 to \$7.00 | For \$3.75 |
| Girls' Cape Coats | From \$5.50 to \$8.50 |
| 300 Ladies' Skirts—In Panama and Serges. Worth from \$3.75 to \$4.00 | For \$2.49 |
| Children's Cloth Coats—To fit from 2 to 5. Worth \$2.98 | For \$1.59 |
- | | |
|--|----------|
| 350 Underskirts—All Colors. Worth \$1.10 | For 79c. |
| 100 Underskirts—Worth 85c. | For 49c. |
| 275 Shaker Nightgowns—Worth \$1.10 | For 69c. |
| Ladies' All-Wool Turnbull's Underwear—Worth \$1.10 | For 79c. |
| Ladies' All-Wool Turnbull's Underwear—Worth 75c. | For 59c. |
- SPECIAL CORSET PRICES.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Our Regular \$5.00 Corset | For \$3.75 |
| Our Regular \$3.75 Corset | For \$2.75 |
| Our Regular \$2.25 Corset | For \$1.59 |
| Our Regular \$1.50 Corset | For \$1.19 |
| Our Regular \$1.25 Corset | For .79 |
| Our Regular .75 Corset | For .59 |

Men's Department—First Floor

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| Men's \$22.00 Nap Overcoats—All the latest style | For \$17 |
| Men's \$18.00 Overcoats—All Colors | For \$13.00 |
| Men's \$13.00 Overcoats—Double and single-breasted, all the latest style | For \$9.98 |
| Men's Tweed Overcoats—Worth \$10.00 | For \$6.98 |
| Men's Grey Cravenette Raincoats—Worth \$9.00 | For \$5.98 |
| Men's Black Rubber Raincoats—Worth \$6.50 | For \$4.48 |
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| Men's All-Wool, 4 in 1 Visor Sweaters—Worth \$5.50 | For \$3.98 |
| Men's All-Wool Sweaters—Worth \$4.50 | For \$2.98 |
| Men's Police Braces—Worth 25c. | For 15c. |
| Men's Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers | Only 39c. each |
| Good Heavy, All-Wool Underwear—Worth \$1.25 | For 79c. |
| Men's Heavy Wool Sox—Worth 40c. | For 25c. |
| Good Wool Sox | Only 19c. |
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Men's All-Wool Blue Worsted Suits—Worth \$24 | For \$17.00 |
| Men's Blue Suits—Worth \$20.00 | For \$15.00 |
| Men's Blue Suits—Worth \$16.00 | For \$12.98 |
| Good Tweed Suits | From \$6.98 to \$18.00 |
| Men's Kid Gloves | From 79c. to \$2.75 |
| Men's New Balmacaan Coats | From \$14 to \$28.00 |
| Our King Hat—Worth \$2.50 | For \$1.69 |
| Good Winter Caps | From 50c. to \$1.75 |

Charlotte Street - WILCOX - Corner Union

REMEMBER — THIS SALE ONLY LASTS FOR 10 DAYS.

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 23 Prince William street, St. John, N. B., Canada.
H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED B. MCGINLEY, Editor.
United States Representative: Heart DeClorke, Chicago, Ill.
Louis Klebaha, New York.
British Representative: Frederick A. Smyth, London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The despatches indicate that the Germans are attempting an offensive movement in a desperate effort to bring some success out of the situation in France, but that the Allies are generally holding them in check. It looks like a see-saw game at the western battle front, with little decisive advantage as yet to either side. The British warships continue their effective work on the extreme end of the line and have caused much loss to the enemy by destructive shell fire. So severe has been the attack of the warships that it is believed to have been the factor most responsible for the desperate attempt to break through. Evidently the German forces in that part of the field have been heavily reinforced which must have the effect of reducing their strength elsewhere, for Germany's troops are limited in their number in comparison to the work they have to do and the area they must cover. While it is admitted that the Kaiser's army is vast, the task before it is also great, and, in addition to this, Germany's power of securing reserves must be nearing exhaustion. On the other hand, Great Britain and Russia still can pour numbers of men into the field and these should be mightily effective as the war goes on. On the Eastern frontier, especially in Poland, the Russians seem to have achieved a victory of some importance. It is reported they have driven the Germans back and inflicted heavy losses besides capturing a large number of prisoners and guns. It is not known how severely the Russians have succeeded in damaging the enemy, but it is likely the force defeated yesterday will be reinforced and, on ground of its own choosing, yet give battle to the advancing armies of the East. In such event the operation in the East may develop into a siege battle with the Germans entrenched and the Russians striving to drive them out, very much the same sort of fighting as that which occupied so much time on the line of the River Aisne.

In no field, however, have the operations of yesterday and the day before been such as to bring the contending forces much nearer their goals. No army has been destroyed and the only outlook for such fighting is that it must continue until one side or the other is forced through the overwhelming numerical superiority of its opponent to give way, or through exhaustion, is unable to continue fighting. To bring about such a result is necessary that the British armies shall be strengthened. This is the time when reinforcements are of most value and the arrival on the fighting line in France and Belgium, of a fresh army, such as the Canadian contingent, or the Indian troops, which have not yet smelled powder in this war, would be of inestimable importance and might have the effect of turning the whole war into a course leading to its speedy termination.

"MAJOR GENERAL HUGHES."

The British War Office honors Canada in the promotion of Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, to the rank of Major General and, at the same time, it officially recognizes what is generally conceded to be one of the greatest feats of organization in the history of the Empire, namely, the securing, training, equipping and transportation of 33,000 men from Canada to Great Britain in less than two months. For the ready response to the call for volunteers for foreign service the credit must go to the young men of Canada who so splendidly proved their devotion to the Empire. It was a solemn and hazardous enterprise to which they committed themselves, but some, perhaps many, of those who sailed from Quebec may never return, but they felt it their duty to go and duty came first. In their recognition of this they have proven themselves worthy of the highest commendation and the British press and British people who, during the past few days, have given to the Canadian contingent such hearty and spontaneous demonstrations of praise and affection are simply reflecting the feeling of the whole Empire. The Minister of Militia, however, is entitled to special praise. What he did in organizing the camp at Valcartier, and in equipping the contingent, as it is fitted to the last button, was in the line of his regular work and he did it well. Military authorities, who have seen the contingent in England, have expressed themselves as greatly pleased not only with their sturdiness and general fitness, but their splendid equipment has been a matter of surprise even in the heart of the Empire where military organization and equipment had been reduced to an exact science. Admirable, in matters of organization, have been and are.

WORKING PRISONERS.

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

The Copy Boy on Censors

(Clark McAdams, in St. Louis Post Dispatch.)

of all things giving me the blues the sadder is the censored news. The hosts at Philliphi have met and all we get is nothing yet and the planet wobbles with the might of hostile powers when they bite. But all that ever filters through is well and hearty how are you?

It is too late with Bated breath we wait for nations down dew teeth. And what we get is write and fair how is it with you over there?

I never saw a censor cease but tender them my compliments they've got it down these last few weeks.

Ull absolutely nothing leaks a king with twenty thousand men goes up a hill and down again. But what occurred upon the way our blithe informant duzzent say?

another time we haply read the army started two proceed. But whether bound and if it got so far deponent sayeth not.

there is a mental torture still more brutal than burn and kill. Nor of what country or what hit historic things And this is it.

a building sign may be restored but nothing says the reader bored. He quits us for the almanac and then we never get him back.

Under One Cross

(Baltimore Sun.)

"Just outside the village of Napoleon's island there was a large common grave, in which French and German soldiers were buried together in their uniforms. A large mound marked the site. Here again the villagers had dug roughly hewn crosses."—From a Story of the War.

Under one cross and in one grave. They sleep, the valiant and the brave. No line of race nor mark of creed. Nor of what country or what breed. For thus the battle gives us back The debris and the human rack. Commingling in one common dust— Of conflict and division here.

Under one cross of love and trust. Now slung the river where they died. A requiem of wave and tide. As sweet for German as for French. There is no rank above the trench. No date no word no way to tell. What country claimed this hero's birth. Or for what land this brave boy fell.

Under one cross in God's green earth. The Teuton eagle her entwines. The triple color in this atmosphere. Red-bubbling through the ruddy sand; And Gaul no longer leers with hate. At Union—they have passed the gate. Of conflict and division here.

And life lets fall one common tear. Under one cross to see them lie. With voiceless lips, with sightless eye.

Under one cross the leonine rest. The turf that knows not each from other. But holds them all in that great bond That binds the brother unto brother. In rest eternal and the dream. Beyond the battle's roar and gleam— Old foemen death hath turned so fond.

The hills lift heads of blue above. This common grave; the soft winds love. To whisper to the grass their lay. And here the footstep of the year. Shall pass and all the ampler spheres. Of action tremble, while they sleep. Under one cross—oh, piteous heap!

Role of the Submarine

(Henry Reuterdahl, in Collier's.)

As far as the submarine is concerned, it is to be admitted that it has played almost as important a part in modern warfare as any other weapon.

The war is evidently going to be long enough to make necessary the exercise of considerable system in the organization of the army, and the training of the contingents.

The Government's intention of having a division of 22,000 men always in training under arms, in addition to 8,000 men on garrison duty, will give us a standing army numbering, according to contingents are sent, from 12,000 to 22,000 men. We will thus be assured of steady organization, a steady flow of reinforcements to the front, each and all well trained, well organized, and properly equipped. The system is not so spectacular as the rushing of immense forces, hurriedly raised, armed and organized, but it is much surer and more practical.

By sending smaller and more frequent contingents we shall ease the strain upon the Admiralty for transporting and conveying them, enable the War Office to handle them more expeditiously, and make them effective on the battle lines more quickly.

The Minister of Militia, however, is entitled to special praise. What he did in organizing the camp at Valcartier, and in equipping the contingent, as it is fitted to the last button, was in the line of his regular work and he did it well. Military authorities, who have seen the contingent in England, have expressed themselves as greatly pleased not only with their sturdiness and general fitness, but their splendid equipment has been a matter of surprise even in the heart of the Empire where military organization and equipment had been reduced to an exact science. Admirable, in matters of organization, have been and are.

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

The English Volunteers

(Montreal Herald's London Correspondence.)

"No department of either skill or labor for use in the war appears to have been overlooked in the recruiting in this country. I visited a camp where some friends of mine were in training. They were the Royal Naval Division of Engineers unit and had been recruited in the Engineer's Institute. They were composed of well-known civil, mining, electrical and mechanical engineers and were in camp near the coast at Dover. They looked very quaint in the uniform of the black-headed seaman with bell-bottomed trousers, blouse waists and round caps. Among them were men who had given up positions carrying salaries of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year, and one whole division was composed of public school men from some of the most exclusive schools in England. They were using the pick and shovel, digging sanitation trenches, building brick walls and road ches, building brick walls and road ches, building brick walls and road ches. They have enlisted for service on land or sea, and there will be to follow the army repairing temporarily the bridges which have been destroyed and when the army has to retreat blowing up bridges and roads after them as well as to man and ship which happens to be short of mechanical engineers. Already some of the most gallant deeds in the war have been done by 'Royal Engineers' who through sacrificing their lives have saved whole divisions of the British army."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

A GERMAN DEFENSE.

(New York Times.)

H. P. F. Siegel, Englishman, N.J., sends the following extract from a letter "by a professor in Berlin": "Berlin, Sept. 15, 1914. My friend Gerhardt, when ever he found cover between the different attacks made against the French, wrote a Latin ode—it is perfect; and for his pupils here he worked out an exercise to be translated into Latin, describing the battle itself. Withal he slept nine nights out of eleven on the damp field under the open sky, and on the day of the battle he had nothing but one cup of coffee all day long. Wonderful fellow! The influence of these educated officers on the men is imposing. In Berlin there are so many officers and soldiers running about, one can't understand what they are doing; and besides, thousands of reservists and Landwehr (militia) have been sent home. Volunteers for the war are no longer taken. . . . Horrible as it was, I was glad to see which our wounded are treated. Lieut. von Frankenberg, the brother of Martha Schrader, lay dangerously ill, and saw himself the battlefield wounded being cut. My friend Gerhardt had to have a girl shot, who was caught near the eyes of the wounded and afterward boasted of it. Several of these, thus miserably mutilated, are lying here in the hospitals."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The landowners employ the prisoners because they are cheap."

London, Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says: "The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to

Waterbury & Rising Ltd.

KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

Doctor's Special

A line of men and Women's heavy fall walking boots made by J. & T. Bell. With a pair of these boots you can be assured of dry warm feet \$6.50.

Dr. Reed's Cushion Sole Boot

Daily these goods are growing in popularity as once worn they appeal with direct force to the person who enjoys having a comfortable shoe. Men's \$6.50 and \$7.00. Women's, \$5.00.

Waterbury & Rising "Special"

The satisfying shoe for both men and women. The embodiment of all that is fashionable and serviceable. An immense range of shapes, styles, patterns and leathers. \$4 to \$6.

The Nettleton Shoe

For Men, a high class New York shoe with a wonderful reputation. High in price but in a distinct class as to fit, style and quality. \$9.00 a pair.

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

NEW VELOURS and FLANNELETTES

For Bath Robes and Kimonos

Handsome designs are shown in profusion on our show tables containing these most necessary cold weather fabrics in correct weights and weaves for bathrobes and kimonos.

Here you will find pretty conventional and floral designs in velours, in the following colors, such as pink, cardinal, sky, grey, mauve, etc., with relief of white, which are perfectly fast. These are considered the ideal materials for bathrobes, full double width, 42 inches wide.48c. a Yard

VELOUR FINISHED FLANNELETTES—Soft and warm for kimonos, in a host of delightful designs and colorings, all of which are absolutely fast.27 inches wide, 20c. a Yard

"VIVELLA" all wool flannels, thoroughly fast in shade, absolutely unshrinkable, making an unmistakable fabric for pyjamas, shirts, waists, dresses, and numerous other needs. These are shown in plain shades or fancy figured or stripe effects.31 inches wide,80c. a Yard

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

"The Trey O' Hearts"—And Then Some!

Grand Double Bill at Imperial

Our Serial Story "The Moonstone of Fez" VITAGRAPH FEATURE

It will be unfair to those who are following this exciting love-tale to enter into an extended explanation of today's pictorial chapter. Suffice it to say that Rose Trine's adventure in eluding the jealous rage of her sister makes a most engaging "watching."

COMEDY FILMS, ORCHESTRA AND SCOTCH SINGER!

"Like Fine China" - JOHNSTON & CRANE - Singers Dancers
Murial A. Todd and Francis J. Welch—Modern Dances. Gilmor and Castle—Eccentric Comedians. Miss Cunningham—Coloratura Soprano.

OPERA HOUSE THOMPSON-WOODS STOCK CO.

TODAY at 2.30 and 8.15
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF MARGARET ANGLIN'S GREAT SUCCESS "The Awakening of Helena Richie"

ALL NEXT WEEK
Lillian Russell's Comedy Success
"WILDFIRE"
The Great Race Track Play.

ONLY EIGHTEEN.
To be eighteen years old, to be a leading moving actress for so very particular a director as D. W. Griffith, and to be the popular idol of countless hundreds of thousands of motion picture devotees all over the world—that is where Mae Marsh, the Maejestic-Mutual star, now is.
When she was only sixteen years old, the age when a girl is all arms and legs, Miss Marsh managed to attract Mr. Griffith's attention, and he immediately put her to work. She had run away from school to become an

Live News Of The Moving Picture World

WILDFIRE AT OPERA HOUSE NEXT WEEK

Comedy in Three Acts—Story intensely interesting and will hold audiences throughout.

Next week at the Opera House the Thompson-Woods Stock Co. will present "Wildfire," a comedy in three acts, by George Broadhurst and Geo. V. Hobart.
The story deals with Mr. Barrington who is supposedly a rich widow, but who in reality has nothing but a string of fast horses left her by her late husband. She conducts her stable under the name of the John Duffy Stables, and keeps her connection with it a secret. Her sister, Myrtle, is engaged to marry Ralph Woodhurst, son of Dr. Woodhurst, an automobile enthusiast and Mrs. Barrington. They are both out to win but to win fairly. John Duffy, who is really only a bookmaker, has had trouble with Garrison a few years back and is out to beat him at any game. The day of the big race between "Wildfire" and "Jackdaw," Duffy wanders into the stable, representing himself to be the owner of the stable gives instructions to Chappie Raster, the colored jockey who is to ride "Wildfire," to lower back on the race as he and Garrison had bet heavily on the other side. Their conversation is overheard by Bud, the stable boy, who notifies Mrs. Barrington. Mrs. Barrington arrives in time to see the race and as Bud is implicated Garrison in the deal she refuses to see him, and promises to marry the stable boy, who notifies Mrs. Barrington, but Sanderson learning the truth of the thing tells her that Garrison was not mixed up in the deal. Meanwhile, Donahoe, the trainer, notifies that he has sold the stable to an unknown man, while she is sorry to lose "Wildfire" she is glad to be rid of the stable. At the final curtain she is in conversation with Garrison on the telephone, she invites Garrison over to see her and when Garrison tells her that he has bought the John Duffy Stables she cries and weeps. "Wildfire" will remain in the family after all.

ALTHOUGH THOUGHT DEAD HE THWARTS CONSPIRACY



THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER AROUSED

RESIDENTS of Lynbrook were recently shocked to learn that Vivian Gregg, the well known actress, had ended her own life. A mystery had always surrounded Miss Gregg despite the fact that she was constantly in the public eye.
It seems that Miss Gregg, who was somewhat eccentric, invited to her house party Ruth Malloy, a designer of gowns, in order that the modiste might study her style. At the same time she extended an invitation to James Mitchell, a young playwright in whom her interest was more than professional, little realizing that Mitchell was engaged to Miss Malloy.
Chancing to come upon the young couple as they exchanged confidences, the actress saw that the younger woman was winning the playwright, and she began at once to practice on him the wiles which had enchanted men in days gone by.
An unexpected arrival at the Lynbrook home put an end to the festivities of the guests and brought about one of the most startling tragedies of recent years. Carl Malloy, an uncouth tramp, who as a younger man deserted his family and wrecked his life through an infatuation for Vivian Gregg, learned of the actress' presence in the east and determined to confront her. Brooding over the blight upon his life, his hatred for Vivian Gregg knew no bounds when he beheld the woman about to destroy the happiness of his daughter, Ruth. But the actress' own conscience prevented Malloy from becoming a murderer. A shot rang out, and the horrified guests discovered their hostess dead, a smoking pistol in her hand.
The struggles of Ruth Malloy, who came near suffering the unhappiness experienced by her mother at the hands of the actress, are portrayed by Miss Alice Joyce in the powerful two part Kalem drama, "The Lynbrook Tragedy."

LORD CECIL AT THE GEM

A new film special has been secured for this popular picture house.

The first showing of the new Lubin serial at the Gem Theatre, with Arthur Johnson and Lottie Briscoe in the fascinating young Englishman, the first of which was given under the title "Lord Cecil Intervenes." The audiences at the Gem yesterday seemed to like the picture. They expressed themselves emphatically in appreciation of it. It is somewhat different from the ordinary run of serials, in that each chapter, given every Friday and Saturday for fifteen weeks, is quite conclusive in itself. Another installment will be made at the next week end "The Untarnished Shield." For those who like the best and most exciting in the ways of detectives, and in doings of mystery, the new serial beginning on Monday "Fantomas, the Man in Black" will be found of exceptional interest. It is to be presented in four parts, with a chapter each Monday and Tuesday for four weeks. For mystery and adventure the doings of Fantomas have no equal in serial photoplay, and there is more thrilling adventure crowded into the film per yard and with reasonable, logical significance than into any similar continued "Movie" play. You should see the opening chapter on Monday or Tuesday, it is a positive winner.

Safety First.
English Kiddle (with pet German dachshund)—Mamma, don't you think I'd better tie a Union Jack on Fritz's tail?
Two-Faced.
We all hate double dealing so. At it we frown and hiss. We like one two-faced action though. And that one is—the kiss.

Well Dressed Men—COMMAND ATTENTION
Everywhere. The badly dressed man is shunned by his friends and laughed at by his enemies. It doesn't cost much to be well dressed if you know the secret. The secret is—Ungar's "My Valet" Department.
Phone Main 55 for particulars.
UNGAR'S LAUNDRY
Dyeing & Carpet Cleaning Works, Ltd.

DETECTIVES ON THE TRAIL

Million Dollar Mystery is as mysterious as ever—See it at the Unique.

Is the mystery about to be unraveled? Is the advent of some of New York's most clever detectives, the beginning of the end? Are the conspirators beaten at their own game? Are the millions of dollars about to be found?
The fact that Braine who is the head of the conspirators seems at his wits end to conceive a plan whereby he may gain possession of the fortune leads one to believe that he will soon give up the fight. And then again the placing of the counterfeit money in the Hargreaves home, with a view of implicating Florence and Norton in the making of the bogus money makes one wonder to what the outcome of that venture will lead.
The plan, so the knowing butler, frustrated the plans somewhat, nevertheless it is said that some of the more prominent members of the secret are the efforts of Norton to install a dictograph whilst the house is being searched by Braine's gang, proved a failure. The thrilling escape of the conspirators from the mansion when they realized their presence had been discovered left somewhat of a clue to the entire mystery, perhaps.
The Countess Olga is remaining strangely quiet.
Numerous questions on the above order will present themselves to the onlooker during the showing of the fourteenth chapter of the Million Dollar Mystery, "Tracked by the Secret Service," at the Unique Theatre next Monday and Tuesday. This episode sparkles with intensely dramatic situations with a thrill here and there to lend variety.

BABY CRIED CONSTANTLY
Mrs. Simon Aumont, Mushka, Ont., says: "My baby was ill and cried continually till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. They worked a marvelous change in her and she became happy, gained in weight and all signs of sickness left her. The tablets are the very best medicine I know of for little ones." Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones such as colic, colds, constipation and indigestion, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AT THE CHARLOTTE STREET THEATRES

UNIQUE! Mon. Tue.
TRACKED BY THE SECRET SERVICE
14th Episode of THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
The Knockout—Keystone—Two Parts.
Blue Knot—American drama.
WED.-THUR.
OUR MUTUAL GIRL IN THE AIR
Thrilling fight in Fortes aeroplane.
The Burden—Majestic home drama.
The Coat's Tale—Keystone farce.
FRI.-SAT.
FOR HER CHILD
Thanhouser special in two acts—An appealing story.
Recreation—Keystone fun.
The Yosemite Valley—Pretty travel views.

LYRIC! MON. TUE. WED.
CANADIAN SOLDIERS LEAVING MONTREAL FOR THE FRONT
Double Vaudeville Bill
BAILEY and MCGEE
Funny folk with **BERNARD SATZ**
The Painted Lady's Child—American drama.
THUR.-FRI.-SAT.
FUN AT THE PIANO
Jingling Songs Catchy Patter.
DRISCOLL and PERRY
SOLDIERS OF MISFORTUNE
Keystone farcical oddity.
Nature's Touch—American story of a child's influence.

PHOTOPLAYS

Two Fine New Serials; Each a Winner!

LOTTIE BRISCOE and ARTHUR JOHNSON
In a New Fifteen Chapter Lubin Serial, "THE BELOVED ADVENTURER."
Shown Fri. and Sat.
Here's a thrilling story of mystery and detectives.
"FANTOMAS, THE MAN IN BLACK"
It begins on Monday next. There are only four chapters but each is exciting, fascinating and mystifying. See it.

PHOTOPLAYS

CLEANSSES YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL

It becomes thick, wavy, lustrous and all dandruff disappears.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustrous and luxuriant.
Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.
Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.
You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

Perquisite for His Honor. Mrs. Justwed—Did the minister kiss you when you were married?
Mrs. Freed—No, but the judge kissed me when I got my divorce.

ASH BIN TELLS STORY

The ash bin tells the story of the kind of coal you burn, clinkers and stone cost money but are useless as fuel. Classy clean coal, of a quality to give the best and easiest regulated heat is the kind sold by the Consumers' Coal Co.

TRY IT NEXT TIME

CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED
331 CHARLOTTE STREET
TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670

STANDARD, 24TH OCTOBER, 1914.

LANDING
One Car New Crop Ontario ONIONS
A. L. GOODWIN, Germain St.

Well Dressed Men—COMMAND ATTENTION
Everywhere. The badly dressed man is shunned by his friends and laughed at by his enemies. It doesn't cost much to be well dressed if you know the secret. The secret is—Ungar's "My Valet" Department.
Phone Main 55 for particulars.
UNGAR'S LAUNDRY
Dyeing & Carpet Cleaning Works, Ltd.

PRINTING
of Every Description Promptly and Neatly Done
COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
Place Your Order at Once
STANDARD JOB PRINTING COMPANY

WORLD OF FINANCE

CARNEGIE'S VIEWS ON STEEL POOLS

Not always satisfied with his share of business allotted by trusts - Laid complaint.

New York, Oct. 22.—The Federal Government in contending in the U.S. Steel suit that price fixing steel pools had existed presented a letter written at Skibo Castle by Mr. Carnegie to the Illinois Steel Company in 1899, two years before the organization of the Steel Corporation, complaining loudly that his own company was not getting its share of business under the price agreement.

"Should not this order have come to us?" demanded the laird. "If you can fill next year's orders at present prices, you have at least \$40,000,000 profit. It may be fifty. To want more than that," the letter concludes, "seems wicked."

The charge also was made by Jacob M. Dickinson, special assistant to the Attorney General, that the capitalization of the Steel Corporation is not less than \$600,000,000 in excess of the value of properties taken up in the formation of the so-called trust.

Mr. Carnegie's story of what he would do if he were czar of the steel industry, as narrated by the laird of Skibo fourteen years ago in a letter to his partners, provided another interesting feature of the hearing.

"Briefly, if I were czar," wrote Mr. Carnegie, "I would make no dividends upon common stock, save all surplus and spend it for hoop and cotton mills for wire and nail mills, for tube mills, for lines of boats upon the lakes for our manufactured articles and to bring back scrap."

The czar letter was written July 11, 1900. In this and in other letters Mr. Carnegie made plain that he did not favor pools and commissions with the other large steel companies.

Another section of the letter reads: "Concerning my wire upon the situation let me say that all is coming out just as expected. There is nothing surprising; a struggle is inevitable and it is a question of the survival of the fittest. For many years we have seen that the manufacturer must sell finished articles. One who attempts to stop half way will be crowded out."

In another letter Mr. Carnegie wrote: "I do not favor disturbing the structural steel pool as long as we get present prices, nor the rail pool, because if we could obtain present percentages, but I do think in the latter case it is impossible to do this."

NO EXPORTS FOR GERMAN ACCOUNT

Not one dollar's worth from port of New York last month—Neutral countries jump.

New York, Oct. 22.—Official figures, based on the commerce through the port of New York in September, show that not one dollar's worth of goods was shipped to either Germany or Austria in September last year, was \$6,914,506 and to Austria \$1,161,929.

The figures of the Collector of the Port show that Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Greece and Italy, all neutral European neighbors of Austria and Germany, jumped their orders for American goods, some of them increasing to enormous figures as compared with last year's.

Of the \$60,488,890 of goods sent from this port in September, substantial amounts went to those countries. Exports to Denmark were almost four times those of September a year ago, namely \$2,043,021, as against \$533,376 of a year ago.

Of the total exports from this port in September, \$29,530,377 went to Europe, as against \$44,892,290 in September, 1913. The total imports for the month amounted to \$77,002,565 from all countries, as against \$96,011,635. The total exports to all countries were \$60,488,890 in comparison with \$73,274,514. The balance against the port for September this year was \$16,514,075 whereas last year the balance was \$27,121,121.

England took merchandise in September valued at \$17,708,138, as against \$14,798,898 last year. Ireland, which bought only \$28,883 worth of goods in 1913, took \$733,482 this year. There came from England to this port last September, however, \$18,359,829 in comparison with \$15,681,484 last year.

This country took from Ireland goods amounting to \$2,243,820.

GERMANY'S MILLS BUYERS OF COTTON

New York perplexed how and when it will be delivered—Exchange rates lower.

New York, Oct. 22.—Continued heavy purchases of various commodities and general merchandise in the European countries now at war have become a decided factor in the foreign exchange situation. Cables and sight drafts on London declined again today, but rallied slightly later as offerings of bills grew scarcer. At today's lowest quotations London exchange was almost four cents lower to the pound sterling than in the early days of the month.

CANADA BRIGHTEST SPOT FOR INVESTORS

Trade depression having largely eliminated industrial bonds from market, investors turning attention to Municipal debentures.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company of Toronto write to say, says the Montreal Journal of Commerce, that one of the first effects of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe was the check to investment and speculation, resulting in a very severe fall in the value of all speculative securities, and a moderate reduction in the prices of high grade investments as well.

Owing to the fact that bond prices have been extremely low for the past year or two, the further reduction has brought the prices of high grade securities to the most tempting level that has prevailed in this generation.

A Canadian Municipal Bond that sold in 1907 to yield five per cent, and advanced in price in the years following so as to yield four one-half per cent, may now be obtained to yield five one-half per cent. It will be seen that the Canadian Municipal Bonds may be obtained to yield from five per cent to seven per cent.

Before the war trade had been declining and money accumulating, Canadian bank deposits at the end of July last being \$40,135,592 in excess of the same period of a year ago. An important effect of the war has been to accentuate this commercial depression, involving a further accumulation of money. One of the first evidences of this accumulation is the fact that the English Joint Stock Banks last week reduced their interest rate on deposits from three to two one-half per cent.

The following factors would, therefore, seem to be working for an improved market for municipal bonds: 1. The accumulation of money. 2. The trade depression which is largely eliminating industrial bonds from the market. 3. The position of Canada as an agricultural country will attract funds. 4. The satisfactory record of municipal securities during these trying times and the hearty co-operation of Canada in connection with the war, together with the advantage of our position as producer of foodstuffs, which are now in demand at such satisfactory prices, places Canada in a particularly advantageous position with relation to the British market.

The prominent London Stock Exchange authority expresses the view that Canada presents one of the brightest spots in the investment markets and predicts a renewal on even a larger scale of the popularity formerly enjoyed in that market by Canada.

son of a conference in this city between representatives of the 1914 Reserve Board and the heads of several financial institutions which are to participate in the proposed pool.

The feature of the several markets in which the heads of several financial institutions which are to participate in the proposed pool. The Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool service will be maintained for the balance of the season by the Hesperian, leaving Montreal November 5th; the Gran leaving November 12th; and the Scotian, leaving on November 19th. The dates of sailing of these boats from Liverpool are as follows: Hesperian, October 23rd; Granplan, October 30th, and Scotian, November 6th. The sailings in the Montreal-Quebec-Glasgow service are as follows: From Montreal, Pretorian, October 24th; Numidian, October 24th; Scandian, October 31st; and Pretorian, November 6th. In the Montreal-Quebec-Harve-London service the steamer Sicilian will leave London on October 24th, coming direct to Montreal, where she will stay until the return trip to London, leaving her November 11th. On October 29th the steamer Cornithian will leave London, calling at Havre, which port she will leave on October 31st for Montreal, being this port again on November 16th. To the steamship Tunisian will fall the honor of inaugurating the winter service between St. John and

World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Table with columns for Moon phases, Day of week, Sun time, Sun sets, High water, Low water.

BOUND FOR NEW YORK.

The Donaldson liner Orcaidan sailed last evening for New York to load horses.

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

The R. M. S. P. Chadler, sails this morning at seven o'clock for the West Indies via Halifax.

HAS BEEN REBUILT.

The schooner D. W. B., 123 tons, Captain Clark, arrived in port Thursday from Goose Creek with a load of lumber for Boston. The schooner has been built over new almost from the keel. She is receiving new rigging, sails and is receiving supplies here and will be in port for some days.

THE DONALDSON LINE.

The following sailings of the Donaldson line have been announced. The steamer Athena sails from Montreal on November 10th; the Cassandria, Halifax, on November 17th; the Saturday's sailings have been cancelled; the Lakonia sails from Glasgow on October 27th for St. John.

PORTLAND SHIPPING NOTES.

Although the schedules of the various transatlantic steamer lines usually coming here during the winter season have not yet been given out, letters received in the city this week from Montreal parties would seem to indicate that the White Star-Dominion, Canadian, Thomson and Allan lines will with very near the same number of sailings. The schedules of sailings now being made out at headquarters and will probably be made public at the beginning of the season. It is reported that some 400 carloads of lumber will be sent here for shipment on the Allan boats going to Glasgow. It is also rumored that horses and possibly some cattle may be taken from here on some of the boats leaving for England—Portland, Me., Argus.

THE ALLAN LINE

The Allan Line proposed sailings include the remainder of the 1914 season until the closing of navigation, and the first sailing from St. John in the winter season. The Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool service will be maintained for the balance of the season by the Hesperian, leaving Montreal November 5th; the Gran leaving November 12th; and the Scotian, leaving on November 19th. The dates of sailing of these boats from Liverpool are as follows: Hesperian, October 23rd; Granplan, October 30th, and Scotian, November 6th. The sailings in the Montreal-Quebec-Glasgow service are as follows: From Montreal, Pretorian, October 24th; Numidian, October 24th; Scandian, October 31st; and Pretorian, November 6th. In the Montreal-Quebec-Harve-London service the steamer Sicilian will leave London on October 24th, coming direct to Montreal, where she will stay until the return trip to London, leaving her November 11th. On October 29th the steamer Cornithian will leave London, calling at Havre, which port she will leave on October 31st for Montreal, being this port again on November 16th. To the steamship Tunisian will fall the honor of inaugurating the winter service between St. John and

THE EASTERN LINE.

Portland Argus: Steamer North Star, on Nov. 9, will be transferred from the Portland-New York run to the International division of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, taking the place of the steamer Governor Cobb, which will then haul up at East Boston for repairs, preparatory to resuming the latter part of November, she having been chartered to run during the winter as a passenger boat between Key West and Havana, as she has for several previous winters. About November 25 the one trip per week schedule will go into effect on the St. John route, at which time the steamer Calvin Austin, now on that run, will take the place of the Bay Star on the Portland-Boston service, the latter steamer then hauling up for the winter.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Friday, Oct. 23, 1914. Aux scho Dano, 299, Kerr, New York, J. W. Smith, coal.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Musquash, Oct 22—Sld: Sch Nettie Shipman, New York, pilot.

BRITISH PORTS.

London, Oct 20—Arr: Str Anania, Montreal; Manitou, do; Sicilian, do; Glasgow, Oct 20—Arr: Str Numidian, Liverpool, Oct 20—Arr: Str Laurent, Mathias, Montreal; Zealand, Quebec; 21st, Strs Lakonia, Mitchell, Quebec; Michigan, Ritchie, Boston via Halifax; Bovic, Evans, New York; Georgia, Kilbery, Quebec; Merion, Hickson, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

City Island, Oct 20—Passed: Sch Fleetly, Elizabethport for Halifax, N. S.

COAL AND WOOD.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY. GENERAL SALES OFFICE. 110 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

STEAMSHIPS.

Suites with private baths, luxurious public cabins treated after historical periods, club-like comforts and service on the Atlantic Royal. For booklets, write 123 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

Bank Stocks

Canadian Bank of Commerce Bank of Nova Scotia Bank of British North America. Price will be quoted upon application. If you have any good investment securities you desire to sell, send us particulars, we may be able to place them for you.

Eastern Securities Co., Ltd.

Investment Bankers 92 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B. Montreal, Que. Halifax, N. S.

Paul F. Blanchet

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT 54 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET Telephone on Canadian St. John and Halifax

Robert Carter

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Auditor and Liquidator Business Systematized Cost Systems Installed McCurdy Building, Halifax

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE 110 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

PEA COAL

A Cheap Fuel for Kitchen Use OLD MINES SYDNEY SPRINGHILL RESERVE, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ANTHRACITE at Lowest Rates.

R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd

49 Smythe Street. 226 Union Street. COAL, COAL, COAL. Your Winter's Coal at Summer Prices. Scotch and American Anthracite. All Sizes.

Scotch Coal

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

Best Quality of Coal

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH HARD. ALSO ACADIA PICTOU SOFT COAL. GEO. DICK, 46 Brittain Street, Tel. M. 1116. Foot of Germain

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:— One "Inclined" Type 60 H. P. One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P. One Locomotive Type 20 H. P. Two Vertical Type 20 H. P. Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.

BOILER MAKERS NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DIRECT ROUTE MARITIME PROVINCES TO MONTREAL.

'THE CANADIAN' Montreal to Chicago. Only One Night on the Road.

'Imperial Limited'

Famous Transcontinental Express. COAST TO COAST Best Electric Lighted Equipment. Unexcelled Dining Car Service.

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

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

THROUGH SERVICE TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. OCEAN LIMITED DAILY. Connection via No. 2 Express leaving St. John 10 a.m.

STEAMSHIPS.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

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

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

\$3.00 Reduced Fare to New York Oct. 1st to April 30th. Direct service between Portland and New York. Leave Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 p. m. on after Oct. 1st.

CRYSTAL STREAM S. S. CO.

ST. JOHN-FREDERICTON ROUTE. STMR. MAJESTIC will sail from North End from 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 picnics.

ST. JOHN-WASHBEMOAK 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 to St. John Oct. 26 Man. Miller Oct 13 Oct. 17 Man. Exchange Nov. 3 Oct. 31 Man. Mariner Nov. 17 Steamers go via Philadelphia. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO.

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.

STEAMER ELAINE

Leaves Indiantown, Old May Queen wharf, foot of Hammond street, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Chipman and intermediate points. Returning leaves Chipman every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. CAPT. R. H. WESTON, Manager.

MAJESTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(FOR BELLEISLE) On and after Tuesday, October 20 steamer Champlin will leave St. John on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock 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.

FURNACE LINE

From London to St. John, N. B. From St. John to London. Sept. 26 Crown Point Oct. 13 Oct. 6 Kanawha Oct. 20 WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

STEAMER MAY QUEEN

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

GRAIN PRICES ON CHICAGO MARKET

Table with columns for High, Low, Close. Rows for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork.

PRODUCE PRICES IN CANADIAN CENTRES

Table with columns for Montreal, Oct. 23. Rows for OATS, FLOUR, MILLFEEED, POTATOES.

PRODUCE PRICES

Table with columns for Chicago, Oct. 23. Rows for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Timothy, Clover, Pork, Lard, Ribs.

CIVIC PAY DAY.

Cashier Willet yesterday paid out \$7,494.55 in wages to workmen employed by the city during the past two weeks as follows: Public works \$2,989.58 Water and sewerage 2,875.81 Harbor 1,178.74 Ferry 268.84

Chance for Recruits

All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 7 Canadian Army Service Corps will meet at the Armoury Monday and Thursday evenings at 7.30 o'clock. There is room for a few recruits who can apply on these evenings.

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

Western Assurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1851 Assets, \$3,213,438.28 R. W. W. FRANK - Branch Manager ST. JOHN N. B.

Queen Insurance Company.

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

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. Ltd.

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

The Royal Trust Co.

OF MONTREAL. Capital Fully Paid, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. V. Meredith, President; Sir William C. Van Horne, K. C. M. G., Vice-President; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, David Morrice, K. C. M. G.; E. B. Greenhalgh, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K. C. V. O.; A. Baumgarten; C. R. Hooper; A. D. Braithwaite; Sir W. C. Macdonald; H. R. Drummond; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor; C. S. Gordon; A. E. Holt, Manager.

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

PUBLICLY BUILDING, 4 PRINCE STREET Lumber and General Brokers SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRUS, SPRUCE PILING and OREGON PILING.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh to strong westerly winds, fair and mild, followed by showers at night.

Toronto, Oct. 23—The weather of today has been fine and mild throughout the domain, except near Lake Superior, where it has been showery and is now becoming cooler with strong northwesterly winds.

Washington Forecast
Washington, Oct. 23—Northern New England—Fair Saturday; probably rain Sunday.

Temperatures.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	59	69
Vancouver	46	60
Kamloops	40	50
Calgary	32	42
Medicine Hat	28	32
Battleford	30	34
Prince Albert	22	26
Regina	24	30
Winnipeg	42	52
Port Arthur	46	60
Parry Sound	56	64
London	42	48
Toronto	41	64
Kingston	38	58
Ottawa	32	56
Montreal	34	52
Quebec	26	50
St. John	52	58
Halifax	54	60

Around the City

Going to Paris.
Dr. W. A. Christie expects to leave shortly for France to take up military hospital work. Dr. Christie is a good surgeon and will be a valuable assistant to the medical men on duty at the front.

Patriotic Fund.
The work of the Patriotic Committee is now proceeding smoothly under the general direction of C. B. Allan, treasurer for the province. Yesterday a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary composed of women who make regular visits to the homes of soldiers families, and see how they are getting on, was held in the Board of Trade rooms. The reports of the visitors were dealt with, and recommendations were made to the treasurer of the fund.

Country Market.
The country market was fairly well stocked with provisions yesterday. Prices ruled about the same as last week, but fresh eggs could be had at about two cents a dozen less. Beef steaks were plentiful at somewhat lower prices than those of a week ago. Some of the retail prices of meats and poultry follow: Beef roasts, 14c to 24c; steaks, 18c to 28c; pork, 18c to 22c; chickens, 11 to 12 pair. Fish has again been scarce during the week, although smelts were to be had in greater quantity at the usual price of 5c, lb.

Oddfellow Smoker.
The members of Pioneer Lodge, Independent Order of Oddfellows, held an entertainment and smoker in their rooms, Charlotte street last evening. Members of other lodges were present and an enjoyable evening was spent. Those who contributed to the program were Messrs. Smith, Murdock, Neve, Ingram, Estey, McGinley, Cowan and Colner. Fred Sinclair was heard to advantage in popular air and he also had a place on the Florodora Sextette, which rendered several selections. Coffee, cake and sandwiches were served and a talk took place during the later hours of the entertainment. This is the first of a series of entertainments for its members which Pioneer Lodge will hold during the coming winter.

ASSISTANCE FOR BELGIANS

Contributions coming in in manner that shows how deeply citizens feelings are stirred.

Contributions in clothing and provisions and money are still coming in to the local Belgian Relief Committee in a manner and quantity that testifies to how deeply the feelings of the people of the province have been stirred by the calamity which has fallen upon the unfortunate people of the little Kingdom. Goods received are packed and forwarded to Halifax as soon as possible. In most cases money contributions received are reported to buy groceries and provisions.

Reports received from Halifax state that the Belgian Relief ship which is to sail shortly will have a full cargo, gathered from different parts of Canada for the relief of the Belgians. In this ship the New Brunswick government's gift of 15,000 barrels of potatoes from the Belgians will be sent forward. A letter received by A. C. Smith & Co., who took charge of the work of shipping the potatoes from St. John to Halifax states that the consignment had been loaded aboard the ship in the best of condition.

Silks.
The very pretty Roman striped silks that are so much in demand in the best colors are on sale at F. A. Dykeman & Co.'s store. They are also showing a Roman striped silk with a brocade underground which is most effective for dresses and waists. It is a meseline silk of a very fine texture and is priced, \$1.25 a yard. They have some very special French meseline silk which they are selling at 95 cents in all colors as well as black.

ARMY MOBILIZE TROOPS FOR CONTINGENT HERE

Military authorities have received orders to report on accommodations for soldiers—Several thousand could be trained here without difficulty.

The military authorities received orders yesterday to make a report on the accommodation for troops at St. John. Just what these orders meant is not known, but it is supposed that a considerable force of men will be mobilized here, and that it is possible St. John may be used as one of the ports of embarkation for the second Canadian expeditionary force.

It is said that several thousand troops can be accommodated here without any difficulty. A large number of men can be given accommodation at the army on Partridge Island quite a number of men could be quartered in the detention buildings, and if necessary such buildings as the Exhibition buildings could be used.

A report sent out some days ago from the divisional headquarters intimated that Halifax and St. John were likely to be selected as the principal mobilizing points for the second Canadian contingent, but military officers say there has been no definite news given out as yet as to the methods of organizing the second contingent. It is possible, they say, that the different units may be assembled in different points in Canada, and merely sent to Halifax and St. John to take ship. But the enquiry received yesterday is said to indicate the possibility that a considerable force may be mobilized at St. John for preliminary training before being transported to England. In any case the New Brunswick contingent of 1,000 men will probably be mustered here, and several thousand men may be sent here from other points in Canada where the facilities for training are not so good.

Halifax being the principal fortified city in Canada, and at one time the headquarters of several Imperial regiments, has more accommodations for soldiers than St. John, but it is said that the quarters of the regulars are now occupied by men from the different regiments in Nova Scotia who were enlisted to take the places of the regulars who were sent to other places. This means that Halifax will not be in a much superior position to St. John so far as mobilizing troops for training is concerned. As the principal naval station in Canada, Halifax, however, may have an advantage when it comes to the question of embarking troops.

The second Canadian contingent will, it is understood, be sent to England and put through a course of training on Salisbury Plain before it will be considered fit for service at the front.

Recruiting is going on for both the infantry and artillery arms of the service.

A DRUNKEN SAILOR IN DARING DANCES AT DIZZY HEIGHTS

Electrifies and thrills horror-stricken spectators by light exhibitions of tango on cross trees and truck of schooner.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of people were held spellbound on the South Market wharf through fear that a sailor would fall to the deck of a schooner and be killed. The man was engaged at rigging work and was working aloft alone. He was so intoxicated that while he was at the mainmast head he was shouting out something in a foreign language and brandishing a sheath knife. He would stand on one foot on a cross tree, hold to a stay with one hand and with shouts would perform actions and reel about at the great height in a manner that would be most daring for a trapeze performer. Once he swung by one hand from one side of the mast head round to the other, and it was only providence that he was not dashed to death on the deck of the schooner.

One of the crew on deck shouted out to him that he had better come down to the deck; he took no heed of the request but instead reeled about and climbed up the topmast on each stay and in less than eight minutes the sailor had been placed under arrest when on the street.

THE SCHOOLS WILL BUILD AND RED CROSS STALLS FOR COLLECTIONS OF THE HORSES

Provincial Board of Education has not yet acted on suggestion that scholars contribute.

The Provincial Board of Education has not yet had a meeting since the Red Cross Society made a request upon the Board of School Trustees of St. John for permission to ask contributions for its funds from the public school children; so the matter has not been considered," said W. S. Carter, superintendent of education who was in the city yesterday. "We would not like to turn down a request from such an organization as the Red Cross but it would be against a principle the educational authorities all over the country are striving to maintain to grant the request, and I would like to see the Red Cross withdraw its request.

In any case the parents of the children would have to provide the money. It would be unfair to poor people if a contribution of a given amount was asked from all the children, and it would embarrass children of poor people if the children of the well-to-do gave a much larger contribution than they did. Our school acts forbid the collection of money for any purpose among the school children, and while the Red Cross work is a most worthy object to collect money for, it from the school children would establish a precedent, even though it was argued that the case was exceptional, and should not be considered a precedent.

"One thing the school authorities aim at is to encourage the spirit of democracy among the young people, and to this end nearly everything is forbidden that tends to mark a distinction between the children of the rich and poor. In the United States it has been found necessary by the school authorities in order to discourage the spirit of snobbery to specify the character and material of graduation towns. Over in Acadia University the authorities have deemed it advisable to forbid parents or anyone else to send flowers to members of a graduating class to wear at the closing exercises. At a time when the world is being given an object lesson of the evils of snobbery, such as has never been seen before, I do not think the school authorities that everything possible should be done to develop the feeling for democracy in our schools."

Dr. Carter was in Albert County this week attending the meeting of the Teachers' Institute for that county, which he said was a very successful one.

SALE OF HEAVY COAT CLOTHS AT M. R. A.'S.

For the making of the warm comfortable kind of winter coats, these materials are capable of very stylish appearance and at the low price offered are certain to be sold very rapidly. The cloths are in plain colors, color combinations, also checks and plaids, 56 and 58 inch widths, at only 95c. The sale will commence this morning at 8 o'clock in dress goods department, ground floor.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

ST. STEPHEN'S SCOTCH CADETS

Corps has had splendid history and is in excellent condition—Get military training.

St. Stephen's Scots Cadet Corps formed in 1890 and is the oldest organization of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. The company was formed as a boy's brigade by Col. James Buchanan and their present quartermaster, Charles Thompson. It had for its object the promotion of military training and moral, mental and physical welfare of the youths of St. John. The company soon rose in favor and sprang from a few boys in the beginning to a strong company. Never in its long quarter of a century has the company had a strength of less than 45 boys and the average is 55.

The cadets dress in the full Highland costume of the Seaforth Highlanders, the same uniform as that worn by the famous Seaforth Highland regiment of Vancouver, which is at present training at Salisbury Plains in England, and soon will be fighting for the honor of the Empire on the battlefields of Europe.

The company has upheld its reputation at different times by such high officers as His Majesty the King, Prince Alexander of Teck, Lord Minto, Earl Grey and officers of the British army and navy, societies in Boston and prominent militia men of St. John and New Brunswick.

The corps changed from a boy's brigade to a cadet corps on May 18th 1908, and came under the direction and authority of the militia department of Canada. Besides receiving military training the boys are instructed in physical drill and learn to signal, how to shoot with service ammunition and rifle. They are also taught to command, and are commanded and when they have passed from the ranks to an officer they will have received the same military training as they would in the militia, and are then perfectly competent to take charge of a body of men in any branch of the Infantry.

Besides their ordinary drill and range shooting, the boys are given six days outing in camp Sussex under regular military law, and get a taste of real service conditions which improves their appetites and makes them better all round.

At the present time the company has three old members in the battle line in Europe, and five in training for home deployment.

The corps is at present instructed by Col. Serjt. Valli, a long service medical man of the 62nd St. John militia, and Capt. Charles Brown is in command. The company is at present 70 strong and it goes well to show what standing and favor the corps has among the boys of St. John when it is stated that in the last two weeks no less than twenty boys have joined the company. There is still room for about 35 to 40 boys of 14 years old and any wishing to join can go down to St. Stephen's church Sunday school room on Charles street, any Thursday evening where they will be passed and allowed to become a member of the corps.

When the first company of one hundred is completed it is the intention to form a second company.

DIAMOND ENAMEL WARE
MADE IN CANADA
Good Quality Medium Price

Preserving Kettles, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 85c.	Thumb Scoops, 15c.
Berlin Kettles, 40c, 60c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00.	Lipped Sauce Pans, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c.
Stove Pots, 70c, 85c.	Deep Straight Sauce Pans, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c.
Tea Kettles, 55c, 85c, 90c, \$1.10.	Dinner Pails, 70c, 85c.
Coffee Pots, 45c, 55c, 60c.	Chowder Pails, \$1.25.
Tea Pots, 40c, 45c, 55c, 60c, 75.	Water Pitchers, 45c, 55c, 70c.
Pudding Pans, 15c, 20c, 25c.	Water pails, 70c, 85c.
Milk Cans, one quart, 40c.; two quart, 45c.; three quart, 50c.	Wash Basins, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.
Double Boilers, 60c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.20.	Cream Pitchers, 40c, 45c.
	Spinning Spoons, 10c, 12c, 15c.
	Fruit Jar Filters, 15c.

KITCHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD.
MARKET SQUARE, KING ST.

What Will You Purchase in the Line of a Heater This Fall?
Will It Be a GLENWOOD OAK or a BURRILL JOHNSON NEW SILVER MOON?
We Can Supply You With Both

We have recently received a large shipment of Silver Moons in all sizes and prices, and we will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock before purchasing. The excellent satisfaction which these heaters always give, and the many hundreds in use in St. John, N. B., should leave little doubt in the minds of the purchaser.

We also carry a large and complete line of Stoves and Ranges, Oil Heaters, Coal Hods, Stove Boards, Etc., Etc.

McLEAN, HOLT & CO., LIMITED
Lt.-Col. J. L. McAvity, President and Managing Director.
155 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The "Enterprise Monarch" Steel Range

Economy—Durability combined with perfect cooking are the reasons why careful housekeepers everywhere buy the "Enterprise Monarch" Steel Range—The best that money can buy.

See our patented steel top (No more black-leading) and many other special features.

No expense is spared to make it absolutely perfect, yet the price is so low as to bring it within the reach of every buyer.

ENTERPRISE STOVES ALWAYS SATISFY.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Sale of Boys' Suits Continued This Morning

ANNUAL SALE OF Heavy Coat Cloths
Commencing This Morning

You will want one of those big, warm comfortable Coats for Winter and here is a choice of materials for the making and offered at such a low figure as to considerably reduce the expense of the garment.

These Coat Cloths are all new and heavy weight materials, decidedly fashionable weaves in:

GREY CHECKS, RED AND BLACK CHECKS, RED AND BLACK PLAIDS, RED AND GREEN CHECKS, BROWN BEDFORD CORDS, GREY BEDFORD CORDS, PLAIN COLORS IN GREYS, BLUES, GREEN, TANGO, BLACK.

In all a splendid range from which to select a great bargain opportunity. Widths, 56 and 58 inches. One Sale price.

Yard - - - 95c

Sale Will Start Promptly at 8 O'clock in Dress Goods Department—Ground Floor.

All the Latest Productions in **LADIES' NECKWEAR**

Daintiness and beauty have combined to make this one of the most interesting and attractive exhibits of new Neckwear we have ever offered, and there is such wide variety and such splendid values that you appreciate the opportunity of choosing early from unbroken assortments.

Organdie Roll Collars. Each 30c. to \$1.50.	Satin Collar and Cuff Sets—Black and white. Each \$2.25.	Spanish Lace Scarfs—Cream and black. Each \$3.00 to \$12.
Organdie Collar and Cuff Sets. Each 75c. to \$1.60.	Satin Vests—Black and white. Each \$2.25.	Fancy Scarfs. Each \$2.85 to \$17.
Organdie Vests. Each 35c. to \$1.75.	The "Tommy Lipton" Collar. Each \$1.65 to \$3.50.	The New "Bedouin" Scarfs—Several new shades.
Organdie Vest and Cuff Sets. Each \$1.60.	The "Shamrock" Collar. Each \$1.50.	The New "Kiva" Theatre Caps.
Pique Roll Collars. Each 35c. to 50c.	"Leggs" Collar and Cuff Sets. Each \$3.25 to \$4.25.	Silk Neck Ruffs—Black and new shades. Each \$2.50.
Pique Vests Each 40c. to \$2.25.	Duchess and Rose Point Lace Collars. Each \$7.75 to \$14.00.	Silk Window Ties—All colors. Each 35c.
Linen Collar and Cuff Sets—New Shapes. Each 75c. to \$1.60.	Maitresse Lace Collars. Each \$1.25 to \$4.65.	Creme de Chine Ties—Assorted colors: also in Ombre and Roman stripe effects. Each 75c.
Creme Vest and Cuff Sets. Each \$2.25.	Real Irish Lace Collars. Each \$1.00 to \$3.35.	Net and Lace Sleeve and Neck Pleating—in cream, white, black and colors; all widths.
Satin Collar and Cuff Sets—White. Each \$2.25.	Real Irish Lace Sets. Each \$3.75 to \$6.75.	

NECKWEAR DEPT.—ANNEX.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 182

SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 To 16

PRICE TWO CENTS

OFFICERS OF 12th BATTALION THIRD BRIGADE FROM NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC AND P. E. ISLAND



HEREWITH IS SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND QUEBEC REGIMENT OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN AT VALCARTIER CAMP, AND APPEARS IN THE STANDARD THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF MRS. RONALD McAVITY. IN THE GROUP IT IS EASY TO DISTINGUISH COL. McLEOD, CAPT. McAVITY, CAPT. STURDEE, LIEUT. MORGAN, LIEUT. WELSH AND OTHERS WHO ARE WELL KNOWN TO NEW BRUNSWICK PEOPLE.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK POTATOES, GIFT TO EMPIRE, ALL READY TO BE SENT TO MOTHERLAND

Finest Province Could Produce is testimony of Experts—Were gathered with great energy and Provincial Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated on splendid work.

The Battle line steamer Sellasia, bearing New Brunswick's gift to the Empire, one hundred thousand bushels of potatoes grown in the province will sail for England tomorrow or on Monday, and it is possible that the whole shipment will be sent from England to France to help the British soldiers on the battle front.

Never has such a big single shipment of potatoes been made from St. John, and the speed with which the officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture have assembled the potatoes here, and the arrangements made for sorting and bagging and handling them reflect great credit upon the department. While getting this shipment ready the department also sorted and packed 15,000 bushels of potatoes, which were loaded in 48 cars last week and sent to Halifax, where they were turned over to the Belgian Relief Committee, and will be sent forward by the ship which is carrying Canada's contributions to the relief of the Belgians.

Some idea of the amount of work in preparing the potatoes for shipment may be gathered from the fact that the Battle line boat will carry 60,000 bags and 10,000 barrels of potatoes. Each bag weighs 90 pounds, and each barrel about 165 pounds. Altogether the cargo of potatoes will weigh over 6,000,000 pounds, or about 2,500 tons.

The Best Quality.

Only the best quality of potatoes available in the province have been accepted by the officials of the department of agriculture, and produce dealers who have visited the sheds on the West Side where the potatoes are being prepared for shipment have expressed the view that the potatoes will be a credit to the province. Every bag and barrel is labeled with the legend: "Potatoes grown in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada; New Brunswick's gift to the Empire."

For some weeks past cars loaded with potatoes from all parts of the province have been arriving at West St. John. They come in bulk. Each car load was inspected on arrival, and if the car load was not up to the standard set by the department it was at once rejected. Officers of the department say that the great majority of farmers who sent in potatoes made it a point of honor to send good stock. But in a few cases the government would accept an inferior article to be sent to the soldiers of the Empire, and they met with disappointment, the potatoes being promptly sent back.

Car load lots passing the preliminary inspection were shunted to over sheds, and the potatoes were run over a sorting machine which dropped out all the small ones, while men at the sides of the sorting apparatus picked out any potatoes that were in any way bad. After a series of inspections and sorting-out processes, as



HON. J. A. MURRAY, Who Has Been Very Active in Overseeing the Work of Shipping New Brunswick's Gift to the Empire.

ensuring the selection of only first class stock in the best of condition, the potatoes were backed in bags or barrels. In addition to the government officials, a force of over fifty men, under the direction of the officials of the A. C. Smith Company, the well-known produce dealers of the West Side, have been employed getting the potatoes ready for shipment. This force was able to handle between 2,000 and 2,500 barrels of potatoes a day.

A tally was kept of all the car lots received, and of all the bags and barrels which were filled from each other. Another tally man made as the bags and barrels were loaded on the ship.

Gift Filled Shed

All this week immense piles of potatoes in barrels and bags nearly filled the big No. 7 shed, and those who visited the shed had an opportunity to realize the importance of the gift which the province is making the Empire. Every day the shed was scene of noisy activity, as a dozen or so coopers hammered away at barrels, making a deafening racket. At the first of the week the work of loading the potatoes on the steamer was started, and by Thursday night 26,404 bags and about 5,000 barrels had been stowed in the capacious holds of the freighter. The work of loading the potatoes on the steamer was under the direction of Arnold Martinson, wharf superintendent of the Thomson Line. The steamer is carrying away a consignment of deals

as well as the potatoes. The notes were floored over with deals. On top of the lumber the barrels are stowed and the bags are stowed on top of the barrels.

L. A. Slipp was chief inspector for the department of agriculture at the sheds on the West Side, and his work has been done in a way that will assure New Brunswick potatoes a reputation for excellence in the Mother Country. While the potatoes were being made ready for shipment, Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, and J. B. Dagget, secretary of the department, made frequent visits to the West Side, and were well satisfied that their determination to only ship first class stock was carried out to the letter of their instructions. Some farmers who sent in inferior stock and had their potatoes rejected, came in and tried to persuade the officers of the department that a gift horse would not be looked in the mouth and that their potatoes ought to be accepted, but they were told that the best New Brunswick could produce was none too good for the soldiers of the Empire, and they were sent away with their ears tingling, ashamed and humbled. In so far as possible the potatoes were bought from the farmers direct, and it can be said to the credit of the farmers of the province that only a few of them tried to palm off inferior stock. All parts of the province are represented in the shipment, and it can be said by the inspectors that there was little difference in the quality of potatoes received from the different counties. Among the chief varieties included in the consignment are the potatoes known as the Gold Coin, Delaware and White Mountain.

Apples Also.

The Battle Line boat will also carry away from St. John 300 barrels of the best apples grown in the province, the gift of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association to the wounded sailors or soldiers in the hospitals. These apples have been sorted and packed on the West Side under the direction of A. G. Turney and R. P. Gorman of the horticultural department of the local government. When the Sellasia arrives in England her cargo of potatoes will be taken in charge of by the imperial authorities. While just what disposition the imperial authorities will make in regard to the potatoes is not known; it is the understanding that they will eventually form part of the rations supplied the imperial forces.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON MARSH ROAD

John Conway, Union street, met with a serious accident Wednesday night while driving in the Marsh Road. While going along in the dark he collided with another team and was thrown out into a ditch. Some time later some persons found him unconscious and conveyed him to the hospital, where he received surgical aid. He had a long gash in the head, and it required several stitches to close the wound. His condition was at first thought to be serious, but he has greatly improved since.

WANT WEALTHY GERMANS PUT UNDER ARREST

London Evening News says higher class of Aliens being shipped in crusade.

London, Oct. 23, 2.45 p. m.—Though expressing satisfaction today with the result of the police crusade against Germans in England, the Evening News, one of the first newspapers to start this agitation, says it feels that the higher class alien enemies are being shipped. "There is an impression," the newspaper says, "that we have failed to reach the comfortable minded Germans who know a good deal more about Germany's plot against England than do the humble hotel employees. The fashionable German Club Athenaeum is doing business as usual, being visited by men well known in the upper class of the German colony. The club has six hundred members, and the Kaiser has been a visitor there." The Evening News makes the further charge that German employment agencies still are allowed to select the servants employed in the English officers mess at the training camps.

LATE SHIPPING

New York, Oct. 23.—Ard stmr Britannia, Marcellus.
London, Oct. 23.—Ard stmr Corinthian, Quebec.
Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Ard stms Celtic, New York; Florizel, Halifax.

COMMAND FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES



GENERAL JOFFRE General Joseph Joffre, the commander in chief of the French army, is a distinguished military engineer, famous for his roads and bridges, but with only one year's service in the field, when he was at the head of the Second Army Corps at Lille. General Count Helmuth von Moltke is field marshal of the German army, now in supreme command under the Kaiser. He was the favorite nephew of the old field marshal of the Franco-Prussian War, whose estate he inherited.

HEAVY BATTLE NOW RAGING IN BELGIUM

Fierce fighting reported south of Ghent, Bruges line and north of Roulers

Amsterdam via London, Oct. 23, 2.35 p. m.—A heavy battle is raging in Belgium, about twenty miles south of the Ghent-Bruges line and north of Roulers, according to the Telegraf's correspondent in Sluis, Holland. Roulers was again bombarded by the Germans on Thursday. "Fugitives from Roulers declare," says the correspondent, "that forty inhabitants of the town were shot by the Germans during the invaders occupation, and that all the prominent citizens were taken as hostages. There is no confirmation of the report that the allies have broken through the German lines near Eecloo."

TELEGRAPHERS' CONTEST.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—The National Telegraphers and Operators' tournament will be held here it was announced today on May 27, 23 and 29, 1915, under the auspices of the Panama Pacific International Telegraphers' Tournament Association. Preliminary elimination contests will be held in other large cities and the winners will meet here.

W. C. T. U. At a meeting held last evening in the Union Hall, North End, by the W. C. T. U. a resolution was passed to the effect that the provincial president of the Union be asked to enquire about the provisions of the law regarding the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform. It was resolved to register a protest against "the open canteen" so far as it relates to Canadian soldiers serving in Europe.

SEIZURE OF OIL SHIPS WILL BE THRESHED OUT IN THE PRIZE COURTS

United States has again protested capture of Platuria and Brindilla—Claim German Company was subsidiary of Standard Oil Company.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The United States today protested to Great Britain against the recent seizure of the Platuria, a tank steamer owned by the Standard Oil Company, now detained at Lewis Island, Scotland.

This protest is identical to the one filed in the case of the Brindilla, held at Halifax, N. S., and requests the immediate release of the ships. Inasmuch as the Admiralty Court at Halifax already has begun proceedings to determine whether the Brindilla is a prize, the British government is expected formally to decline to release the vessel until a decision is rendered. A prize court, it is believed, will similarly determine the status of the Platuria.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Lansing today to learn the relation between the German company which formerly owned the Brindilla and the Standard Oil Company. According to a report of the Commissioner of Corporations in 1907, the German company in question was a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company and completely controlled by the latter. If this

fact is proven to the satisfaction of the prize court, all doubt as to the bona fide nature of the transfer of the vessel from German to American registry, will be removed, as Great Britain informally has advised the American government that she will accept as prima-facie evidence of legitimate transfer all vessels whose ownership is continuously American. The Platuria was similarly owned by a German subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. Doubt as to the validity of the change of registry would not be a sufficient cause for seizure, however, and British officials pointed out today that reports of unneutral intentions on the part of each of the vessels probably would be considered by the prize courts. In the release yesterday of the John D. Rockefeller, bound from one neutral country to another, the principle was tacitly admitted that even though she carried illuminating oil, now declared conditional contraband, her cargo would not be seized because the country to which she was destined had declared an embargo on the exportation of the product to belligerent countries.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS WEALTHY

Some privates had from \$500 to \$1,000 with them—Regarded as privileged class.

London, Oct. 23.—The Canadian banks in London have had an exceptionally busy time this week in coping with the business resulting from the arrival of the Canadian contingent. The bank managers have been surprised to find how comparatively wealthy are some of the members of the force, as many privates have brought with them sums ranging from \$500 to \$1,000. Early this week the Bank of Montreal sent down three men to the camp to effect exchange, and they were kept incessantly busy for three days, with the result that the cash box which they brought back contained \$125,000 in Canadian currency. The Bank of Montreal considered the question of opening a branch at the camp but was unable to do so, because its city staff is already very short and hard-worked, who receive less and have less saved.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

"St. John needs a technical school as much as anything," said W. E. Anderson, formerly secretary of the Board of Trade. "With all this talk of capturing markets previously supplied by Germany the importance of having a technical school ought to be brought home to us. Our manufacturers cannot quickly adapt themselves to the work of supplying new goods or new markets, because generally speaking their is a lack of technical training. Large numbers of the young people go to Boston and other cities, largely because of the facilities for securing instruction along technical lines and fitting themselves for better work and better positions and pay."

"Of course at the present time neither the city nor the governments are likely to spend any money on technical schools or colleges here, but plans might be considered now so that St. John may be in a better position to go ahead and make the most of its possibilities as an industrial center."

owing to the large number of clerks who have joined the colors. The storekeepers of Salisbury regard the Canadian as a privileged class of soldiers, on account of their affluence, as compared with their brother fighters of the Old Country, who receive less and have less saved.



Happenings of the Week

The different patriotic societies are working away and each afternoon finds a busy committee at St. John's (Stone) church school room putting out useful articles to be made up by willing hands getting ready to ship more and more to our soldier boys across the seas. The Red Cross, the Daughters of the Empire, the Allies Aid, St. Monica's Society, King's Daughters, all with the same object in view. Several young girls, Miss Catherine Skelton, Miss Joyce Hallmore and other pupils of Miss Lawson's school are getting ready for a sale which they will hold at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Skelton, King Street East, early in December. Many very dainty articles are being made by these young people under the direction of Mrs. Hallmore and will no doubt be well patronized, the funds to be donated to the Red Cross Society. The bride clubs are reorganizing but knitting and sewing will be added to the evening's pleasure. Next Tuesday from four until five o'clock a brilliant song and organ recital is to be given in Centenary church by the Doorkeepers' Circle of the King's Daughters for the benefit of the poor of the city. Those taking part are Mrs. Helen Williams, Mrs. Newman Pierce, Mrs. F. J. Gunn, Mrs. H. H. MacMichael, Miss Blenda Thompson, Miss Hea and Mr. A. C. Smith.

Belyea, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Peters and party, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. George Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thomas (Fredericton), Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Bayard Coster, Mr. Malcolm Mackay, Mr. John Pugsley, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Lovitt, Mr. Coleman and many others. The chaparrones were Mrs. Coster and Mrs. M. B. Edwards, the young ladies assisting were Miss Grimmer, Miss Whitaker, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, Miss Emily Sturdee, Miss Kimball and Miss Daphne Crosby.

Miss Grimmer and Miss Whitaker are being complimented on every side for the new venture to raise funds for such a worthy cause, which has already shown signs of being a great success.

The Electric Club met on Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Franklin Stetson, Mount Pleasant.

Mrs. Ronald McAvity received a cable from her husband Lieutenant McAvity, last week telling of his safe arrival in England.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Wood were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Powell, Queen square this week.

Mr and Mrs. H. B. Peck, who have been visiting in Boston have returned home.

Mrs. George F. Smith is expected home today from Montreal.

Congratulations are being extended Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Schofield on the arrival at their home October 18th, of a little stranger—a daughter.

Mrs. A. Pierce Crockett entertained on Tuesday last at a delightful parlor tea in honor of her guest Mrs. Helen Wetmore Newman of New York. During the afternoon Mrs. Newman delighted the guests by singing several songs, her charming voice being thoroughly enjoyed. The prettily arranged tea table was presided over by Mrs. C. F. Baker assisted by Mrs. W. M. Foster and Mrs. F. G. Barbour. Amongst the guests were Mrs. James Frink, Miss May Travers, Mrs. Frances Travers, Mrs. F. C. MacNeill, Mrs. H. V. MacKinnon, Mrs. W. B. Tennant, Mrs. John E. Moore, Mrs. Ralph Robertson, Mrs. Verne McLehlan, Mrs. G. Fred Fisher, Mrs. Godsoe, Mrs. Gerow, Mrs. Charles Peters and others.

Mrs. Walter Harrison who has been visiting at Winnipeg returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. White and son Stewart, expects to leave today on a short visit to Boston.

At the annual meeting on Tuesday of the Natural History Society Mr. and Mrs. William MacNeill presided.

Mrs. Frank Foster and Miss Josephine Lynch, who have been visiting in Fredericton, returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Schmidt has returned home from Upper Canada.

Mrs. J. Pollard Lewin is spending a few weeks in Boston.

Mrs. F. del. Clements and little daughter are visiting at Gagetown.

Mrs. Rupert Rive, who has been visiting in Boston returned home on Thursday.

It was with genuine regret everywhere in evidence at the Mrs. J. Atkinson's annual meeting at the Women's Canadian Club on Friday evening last in the Art Club auditorium that the members of that club were obliged to accept the resignation of their brilliant popular President, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, who for five years has been the guiding star and inspiration of that splendid club's growth and varied activities. Mrs. Smith had the satisfaction of seeing that now great factor for usefulness in our

city's life, grow from a membership of 120 women to the present splendid organization of over 300 members. Mrs. Smith's resignation owing to the duties of many organizations, which she is associated, and to added connection with the Red Cross Society at this time of our Empire's needs, was sent to the nominating committee of the club some time ago, but was not accepted and in the report of loss each of annual meeting the office of president remained unfilled. Every effort was made to induce Mrs. Smith to accept the presidency for at least another year, but in vain, and with the greatest reluctance nominations were insisted upon by the retiring president for the office. Mrs. G. A. Kuhnring finally consented to take the presidency on being assured it would only be for one year. Eloquent tributes were paid to the splendid work of the retiring president by Mrs. James P. Robertson, Lady Tilley, Mrs. Kuhnring and others. Nevertheless nothing said could console the members present in the sense of loss each felt on parting with Mrs. Smith as the real head of their organization. Mrs. Smith was unanimously elected Honorary president of the club.

The large circle of friends of Miss Elizabeth Blair are glad to hear of her improvement in health, since her operation in the hospital at Montreal.

Mrs. Hicks of Sackville has been visiting Mrs. M. A. Oulton.

St. Joseph's church was the scene of a pretty social event on Monday morning when Mr. E. C. Williams of the General Offices, Montreal, was united in marriage with Miss Leonie Devon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Devon of Shediac. The nuptial high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father LeBlanc. The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss A. Devon, was very becomingly attired in a costume of dark blue cloth with hat of

Many friends in St. John of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Douglas Robertson, now of Philadelphia, and formerly residents of this city, will be interested to learn of the marriage of their daughter Jean Elizabeth, to Homer Herbert Von Hagen at Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, October 14th.

Word has been received from Miss Edith Hagan that she had sailed from the Heron for New York.

Mrs. Heber W. Vroom received for the first time since her marriage at her residence 107 Orange street on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The pretty home of Mrs. Vroom was made more attractive by decorations for the occasion and the drawing rooms and hall. Mrs. Vroom who was assisted on Tuesday by receiving her guests by Mrs. Hugh Mackey, who formerly presided at the tea table had for its centre white chrysanthemums, and was presided over by Mrs. W. M. Foster and Mrs. F. G. Barbour. On Wednesday afternoon those assisting were Mrs. Stewart Skinner, Mrs. Maudie F. White, Mrs. Wallace and Miss Frances Hazen.

On Wednesday afternoon those assisting were Mrs. Stewart Skinner, Mrs. Maudie F. White, Mrs. Wallace and Miss Frances Hazen. Mrs. James D. Seely, Mrs. Hugh Mackay and Miss Whitaker.

Mrs. William Harrison expects to leave next week for New York where she will spend the winter with her son, Mr. Bertram Harrison.

Rev. Dr. Herridge and Mrs. Herridge of Ottawa, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomson.

Miss Jessie A. Fraser is visiting Mrs. R. Gray Murray, Crown street.

Lady Tilley entertained informally on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Herridge of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Adams are visiting in New York.

Mrs. Joseph R. Harrison and child, who have been the guests of Mrs. W. M. Foster, returned to her home in Upper Canada this week.

SHEDIAC

Shediac, Oct. 22.—Members of the Red Cross Society have every reason to feel grateful over what is being done in regard to the work and finances. The bean supper held in Providence St. Joseph's Home, on Tuesday evening, was highly successful. The large recreation hall, where the supper was served was very patriotic and inviting in appearance. Bunting was effectively arranged, and the ladies in charge of the function were attired in white costumes, with dainty white caps, the latter being adorned with a small red cross, while a larger one decorated the sleeves. A large number of people were present, and the proceeds realized nearly \$90.00. Less than a month ago the society held an afternoon tea, when over \$35.00 was collected. The weekly meetings are well attended. The Guild of St. Martin's in the Wood at the Cape, and the Ladies' Aid, of the Baptist church in town, send in contributions from time to time, while other ladies in town, not in connection with the society, are zealous in helping on with the good work.

Mrs. VanWart, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. A. White, left town on Tuesday for her home in Calgary.

A pleasant social event of the week was the tea at Elmbank on Monday afternoon, when Mrs. R. C. Tait entertained a few of her lady friends.

Mrs. C. C. Hamilton has returned to New Brunswick.

Mr. A. H. Dixon of Toronto, the well known commercial traveller, was in town over Sunday.

The large circle of friends of Miss Elizabeth Blair are glad to hear of her improvement in health, since her operation in the hospital at Montreal.

Mrs. Hicks of Sackville has been visiting Mrs. M. A. Oulton.

St. Joseph's church was the scene of a pretty social event on Monday morning when Mr. E. C. Williams of the General Offices, Montreal, was united in marriage with Miss Leonie Devon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Devon of Shediac. The nuptial high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father LeBlanc. The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss A. Devon, was very becomingly attired in a costume of dark blue cloth with hat of

Mrs. Hickson has returned after spending the summer in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brannen and daughter, Mortie, are in Boston, spending the week at Trinity Church, on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. W. B. McKay, Church Ave.

Mr. Garfield White and Rev. W. P. Jones returned from Fredericton, where they were attending the Convention of the Baptist Church.

C. M. McFeters and son, Herbert, returned home on Sunday after spending a few days in Truro, guests of Mrs. H. H. Dryden.

Mrs. J. A. Conrad, Lowell St., entertained very pleasantly at a small dinner party on Monday evening.

Mrs. Jos. Campbell is spending a few weeks in St. Stephen.

Mrs. Jos. Campbell is spending this week with her son, Arthur, at Smith's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Parker, Petticoat are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. DeMille, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jennie Boyd, Hampton, who has been the guest of Mr. Boyd for the past week, has returned home.

Miss Minnie McCosgan, of St. John, who has been the guest of Miss Ella Ross, has returned home.

Redpath entertainment committee for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, of St. Andrew, is preparing several tableaux are in preparation.

Mr. W. F. Craig will receive Wednesday afternoon, October 28, from 3 to 5 and evening from 8 to 9.

Mrs. Chas. Haycock, was hostess at a delightful luncheon, on Thursday of last week, at her home, for seventeen, the table and dining room were artistically decorated with autumn foliage, the place-cards and menu were beautiful. The occasion. The guests included Mrs. G. D. Grimmer, Mrs. P. McColl, Mrs. R. A. Stuart, Jr., Mrs. F. Barnard, Mrs. Henry W. W. Littlefield, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn, Misses Hazel Grimmer, Kathleen O'Neil, Bessie Grimmer Kaye Cockburn, Gwendolyn Kaye, Nellie Cunningham, Madge and Carrie Rigby, Mary Grimmer.

Miss Carrie a Gardiner, has returned from a pleasant trip to Montreal.

Mr. E. A. Cockburn left on Wednesday night for Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Boe, of Truro, are spending part of their honeymoon in St. Andrews, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hanson. They intend of P. marches to Toronto and Niagara before going to Rochester Mass, where they intend to make their home.

Mrs. John Cougle and Mr. John W. of St. John, were in town this week to attend the funeral of Mr. Fred Rowland.

Miss Viola McDowell is visiting friends in St. John.

SUSSEX

Sussex, Oct. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Warren have returned from a trip to Boston.

Ms. Edith Ervine spent Sunday last with friends in St. John.

Mrs. David Henderson held her post-nuptial reception on Thursday afternoon from four to six o'clock at her residence, Essex street.

Mrs. Dobson received with Mrs. Henderson who were her wedding guests. Mrs. James Henderson ushered. In the dining-room Mrs. W. Golding poured tea, and Mrs. J. Spear served the ice, and Miss Ethel Gray, Little Misses Hazel Henderson and Gertrude Jamieson tended the door.

A very pretty wedding took place in St. Francis Xavier Church on Tuesday. The bride, Miss Mabel Purdie and Mr. Joseph Doucet both of Sussex. The bride was becomingly attired in a lawn travelling suit with hat to match. The bride's maid, Miss Alice MacNeil, and the groom was attended by Mr. Peter Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Doucet left on a short wedding trip after which they returned to Sussex.

Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Fairville, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. P. Vanwart for a month, returned home on Tuesday.

Misses Mabel Duffy, LuLu Duffy, Nettie Hunter, and Ada Currie spent the week-end with Mrs. M. Duffy, Hillsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, who have been guests at the Knoll, returned to their home in Fredericton, on Monday.

Mrs. Hickson has returned after spending the summer in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brannen and daughter, Mortie, are in Boston, spending the week at Trinity Church, on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. W. B. McKay, Church Ave.

Mr. Garfield White and Rev. W. P. Jones returned from Fredericton, where they were attending the Convention of the Baptist Church.

C. M. McFeters and son, Herbert, returned home on Sunday after spending a few days in Truro, guests of Mrs. H. H. Dryden.

Mrs. J. A. Conrad, Lowell St., entertained very pleasantly at a small dinner party on Monday evening.

Mrs. Jos. Campbell is spending a few weeks in St. Stephen.

Mrs. Jos. Campbell is spending this week with her son, Arthur, at Smith's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Parker, Petticoat are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. DeMille, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jennie Boyd, Hampton, who has been the guest of Mr. Boyd for the past week, has returned home.

Miss Minnie McCosgan, of St. John, who has been the guest of Miss Ella Ross, has returned home.

Redpath entertainment committee for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, of St. Andrew, is preparing several tableaux are in preparation.

Mr. W. F. Craig will receive Wednesday afternoon, October 28, from 3 to 5 and evening from 8 to 9.

Mrs. Chas. Haycock, was hostess at a delightful luncheon, on Thursday of last week, at her home, for seventeen, the table and dining room were artistically decorated with autumn foliage, the place-cards and menu were beautiful. The occasion. The guests included Mrs. G. D. Grimmer, Mrs. P. McColl, Mrs. R. A. Stuart, Jr., Mrs. F. Barnard, Mrs. Henry W. W. Littlefield, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn, Misses Hazel Grimmer, Kathleen O'Neil, Bessie Grimmer Kaye Cockburn, Gwendolyn Kaye, Nellie Cunningham, Madge and Carrie Rigby, Mary Grimmer.

Miss Carrie a Gardiner, has returned from a pleasant trip to Montreal.

Mr. E. A. Cockburn left on Wednesday night for Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Boe, of Truro, are spending part of their honeymoon in St. Andrews, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hanson. They intend of P. marches to Toronto and Niagara before going to Rochester Mass, where they intend to make their home.

Mrs. John Cougle and Mr. John W. of St. John, were in town this week to attend the funeral of Mr. Fred Rowland.

Miss Viola McDowell is visiting friends in St. John.

The community was shocked on Wednesday morning by the news of the sudden death of Mr. Robert McLarnie, in the 50th year of his age.

Mrs. James Heasley, of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Manson.

Miss Heiana Rigby left for New York this week, where she intends taking a course in nursing.

Rehearsals are being held for a Patriotic concert, to be given November 4th, under the auspices of the

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 22.—The many friends of Mr. J. A. F. Garden will be glad to know that he has recovered from his recent illness.

Mrs. Robert Newton received for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon at her pretty home on Orange street.

Mrs. Charles Baker of Sawyerville, Quebec, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gibson.

Mr. J. T. A. Dibble was in St. John this week and on his return was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ruth Dibble, who has been spending some weeks in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Hugh Bruce.

The Red Cross Society of Woodstock met at the home of Mrs. W. L. Carr on Thursday evening. There was a very good attendance. The next meeting will be held in the council room of the court house.

The patriotic concert held on Friday evening in Sherwood's Hall, Centreville, under the auspices of the Woodstock Choral Society and largely attended, every available space in the building being utilized. Through the kindness of Kennedy and McDonald and the C. P. R. through Mr. G. Allen, the Choral Society and invited guests went up by the Valley Railway, with little or no cost to the committee in charge of the entertainment. The sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars was cleared to supplement the patriotic fund. The different numbers on the programme were enthusiastically received. Special mention should be made of the solos which were well rendered by Mrs. C. Good, Mr. M. H. Bailey and Mr. Harry Dunbar, and also of the reading by Mrs. G. F. Clarke.

The Red Cross Society of Woodstock has already forwarded the following articles to the Red Cross Society at Quebec: 158 pair socks, 41 flannel belts, 10 sleeping helmets, 15 pair wristlets, 16 cheese-cloth handkerchiefs and one large outing blanket.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Manser, Mr. John Graham, Mr. Robert Kennedy, Miss Bessie Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sanborn, Rev. F. C. Orchard and Mrs. Orchard attended the Maritime Baptist Convention in Fredericton this week.

An enjoyable dance was given at Carleton Hall on Friday evening in honor of Dr. A. Ross Curry on Friday evening. The chaperones were Mrs. R. Hartley, Miss Grace Jones, Miss Alice Neil, Miss Alice Boyer, Miss Cassie Hay, Miss Caroline Munro, Miss Mabel Lister, Miss Mildred Balmann, Miss Mildred Carvell, Miss Jean, Alice, Mary and Bertha Sprague, Miss Harriet Gabel, Miss Faye Camber, Mrs. Mahoney (Calgary), Miss Kathleen Lynott, Miss Helen Lynott, Miss Helen Hand, Miss Tot Demming, Miss Lilian Jones, Miss Mary McLean, Miss Ruth McGibbon, Miss Hazel Atherton, Miss Alta Adams (Fredericton), Messrs. Ernest Ross, Harold Ferguson, Gordon Bailey, Raymond Jones, Charles Jones, Walter E. Stone, R. Perley Hartley, Ralph Sprague, George Campbell, Alfred Atherton, George Dibble, Kenneth McLean, Ewart Elms, Fraser Jones, George Simpson, James Lynott, Clyde Camber, Bernard Lockwood, Walter Daley.

Arthur Greer, son of Charles Greer of this town, was one of the soldiers who left here for the front. He was one of the best gun layers of recent years at Sussex. Upon arrival in England he was promoted from lance corporal to sergeant.

AT DANIEL'S
More Smart
New Redingote Costumes
Just Arrived Yesterday

Those long coat styles that are so striking this season, and such a rage in New York at the present time.

These late arrivals are made in the heavier cloths, navy, black and the new African Brown, and will be quite warm enough for winter without an outside coat.

The prices too are moderate for such stylish suits and such fine tailoring.

\$25.00 and \$30.00

Special provision also in costumes for stout figures, 39 to 45 inch bust. Best tailoring.

\$22.50 to \$35.00

Daniel's - Head of King Street

Had No Power Over the Limbs

Locomotor Ataxia, Heart Trouble and Nervous Spells Yielded to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It would be easy to tell you how Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures heart and nerve troubles, but it is more satisfactory to you to read this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D. 2, Toronto, Ont., writes: "Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using a first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my friends of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

How I Cured My Cough

TOLD IN A SIMPLY MANNER Without Apparatus, Injections, Harmful Drugs or Electricity Heals Day after Day

It is a new way. It is entirely different. No lotions, no ointments, no creams, no any apparatus, no no-called "cures" or injections. No electricity. No noxious fumes. No noxious fumes in the house. Nothing.

I am Free—You Can Be Too

RISK JUST ON

SAM KATZ, Room 442 Mutual St.

HER BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Every Woman, Who Wishes Those Charms of Purity and Freshness of Complexion, Should Be a Regular User of Fruit Juices in The Form of "Fruit-a-tives".

A CLEAN SKIN MEANS A CLEAN BODY

If You Are Not Satisfied With Your Complexion, Improve It With "Fruit-a-tives".

SINCE the days of Cleopatra, a soft, clean, rosy-tinted skin has meant beauty. It does today; yet beautiful complexions are noticeable because of their rarity. A smooth, glowing skin may be had by every woman, who will use a little care and take "Fruit-a-tives".

Pimples, blotches blackheads and other blemishes are the results of faulty skin action. Everywhere—all over the body—the little pores of the skin should be busy carrying away the various poisons and impurities formed in the body. Nature delegates this work to the kidneys, bowels, lungs and skin. If, therefore, the pores of the skin become clogged, or if the organs do not do their work properly, the action of the skin is impeded and disfigurement follows.

"Fruit-a-tives"—made from fruit juices—acts directly on bowels, kidneys, liver and skin. It tones up all those organs, enabling them to do their work properly, and at the same time, induces vigorous skin action, and opens up the pores of the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is nature's beauty doctor—and every woman who takes "Fruit-a-tives" will find a great improvement, not only in her complexion, but also in her general health.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50; trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 22.—The many friends of Mr. J. A. F. Garden will be glad to know that he has recovered from his recent illness.

Mrs. Robert Newton received for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon at her pretty home on Orange street.

Mrs. Charles Baker of Sawyerville, Quebec, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gibson.

Mr. J. T. A. Dibble was in St. John this week and on his return was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ruth Dibble, who has been spending some weeks in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Hugh Bruce.

The Red Cross Society of Woodstock met at the home of Mrs. W. L. Carr on Thursday evening. There was a very good attendance. The next meeting will be held in the council room of the court house.

The patriotic concert held on Friday evening in Sherwood's Hall, Centreville, under the auspices of the Woodstock Choral Society and largely attended, every available space in the building being utilized. Through the kindness of Kennedy and McDonald and the C. P. R. through Mr. G. Allen, the Choral Society and invited guests went up by the Valley Railway, with little or no cost to the committee in charge of the entertainment. The sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars was cleared to supplement the patriotic fund. The different numbers on the programme were enthusiastically received. Special mention should be made of the solos which were well rendered by Mrs. C. Good, Mr. M. H. Bailey and Mr. Harry Dunbar, and also of the reading by Mrs. G. F. Clarke.

The Red Cross Society of Woodstock has already forwarded the following articles to the Red Cross Society at Quebec: 158 pair socks, 41 flannel belts, 10 sleeping helmets, 15 pair wristlets, 16 cheese-cloth handkerchiefs and one large outing blanket.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Manser, Mr. John Graham, Mr. Robert Kennedy, Miss Bessie Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sanborn, Rev. F. C. Orchard and Mrs. Orchard attended the Maritime Baptist Convention in Fredericton this week.

An enjoyable dance was given at Carleton Hall on Friday evening in honor of Dr. A. Ross Curry on Friday evening. The chaperones were Mrs. R. Hartley, Miss Grace Jones, Miss Alice Neil, Miss Alice Boyer, Miss Cassie Hay, Miss Caroline Munro, Miss Mabel Lister, Miss Mildred Balmann, Miss Mildred Carvell, Miss Jean, Alice, Mary and Bertha Sprague, Miss Harriet Gabel, Miss Faye Camber, Mrs. Mahoney (Calgary), Miss Kathleen Lynott, Miss Helen Lynott, Miss Helen Hand, Miss Tot Demming, Miss Lilian Jones, Miss Mary McLean, Miss Ruth McGibbon, Miss Hazel Atherton, Miss Alta Adams (Fredericton), Messrs. Ernest Ross, Harold Ferguson, Gordon Bailey, Raymond Jones, Charles Jones, Walter E. Stone, R. Perley Hartley, Ralph Sprague, George Campbell, Alfred Atherton, George Dibble, Kenneth McLean, Ewart Elms, Fraser Jones, George Simpson, James Lynott, Clyde Camber, Bernard Lockwood, Walter Daley.

Arthur Greer, son of Charles Greer of this town, was one of the soldiers who left here for the front. He was one of the best gun layers of recent years at Sussex. Upon arrival in England he was promoted from lance corporal to sergeant.

AT DANIEL'S
More Smart
New Redingote Costumes
Just Arrived Yesterday

Those long coat styles that are so striking this season, and such a rage in New York at the present time.

These late arrivals are made in the heavier cloths, navy, black and the new African Brown, and will be quite warm enough for winter without an outside coat.

The prices too are moderate for such stylish suits and such fine tailoring.

\$25.00 and \$30.00

Special provision also in costumes for stout figures, 39 to 45 inch bust. Best tailoring.

\$22.50 to \$35.00

Daniel's - Head of King Street

HER BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Every Woman, Who Wishes Those Charms of Purity and Freshness of Complexion, Should Be a Regular User of Fruit Juices in The Form of "Fruit-a-tives".

A CLEAN SKIN MEANS A CLEAN BODY

If You Are Not Satisfied With Your Complexion

SKIN

Charms of... Should... Means... Complexion... tives...



HAMPTON

Hampton, Oct. 22.—Mrs. John McAvity, St. John, is a guest of Dr. J. J. and Mrs. Ryan, Lakeside.

Mrs. Wm. Waldon who has been visiting Mrs. C. J. Mersereau returned to her home in Chatham on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sharp who have spent the summer here returned to St. John on Saturday.

The Rev. A. C. Foxworth spent Sunday in Kingston the guest of the Rev. Gordon Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence.

Mrs. Fred Anderson, St. John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Stephens, Amherst, is a guest of Mrs. F. M. Humphrey.

Miss Minnie Travis is in St. John the guest of Mrs. Fred Barbour.

The many friends of Mrs. C. J. Mersereau were pleased to hear that on Monday she received a cable telling of the safe arrival in England of her husband, Major Mersereau.

The members of the Red Cross Society held a social on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Robinson and the sum of twenty dollars was added to their funds.

Mr. Jack Ryan who has been in Boston for the last few weeks returned to his home last week.

Mrs. Roland Frith, St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schofield.

Dr. Stephen Ritchie and son of Halifax arrived here on Tuesday morning and is the guest of his father, Mr. William Ritchie.

Mrs. A. H. Crowfoot will receive her friends for the first time since her marriage at the Rectory on Tuesday afternoon and evening, October 27th.

A French soldier who fought at Meaux and who had to walk miles to buy a box of matches, thus refers to the English soldiers: "Oh, these amazing Englishmen, the Englishmen! They have everything in their pocket, even steel and tinder. They are good fellows. And they are never in need of anything, even of sleep. When the night comes and you are knocked up they stretch themselves out in a heap of straw, take out their pipe, light it with a little electric arrangement, and smoke in silence."

HOW I CURED MY CATARRH TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity. Heals Day and Night

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sticky smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder, no doctor's prescription in the house. Nothing of that kind at all.

I Am Free — You Can Be Free I My catarrh was filthy and infectious. It made me ill. It killed my mind. It undermined my health. I had no energy. I was unable to do anything. I was a miserable creature. I was a social outcast. I was a disgrace to my family. I was a curse to my friends. I was a pest to my neighbors. I was a nuisance to the world. I was a monster. I was a demon. I was a devil. I was a fiend. I was a monster. I was a demon. I was a devil. I was a fiend.

appennings of the Week

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Oct. 22.—A number of our residents on Thursday evening attended the patriotic concert at the Imperial Theatre, St. John. Among those who were present were: Daniel, Mrs. and Miss Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mr. West, Miss West, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Lakeside.

Mrs. Wm. Waldon who has been visiting Mrs. C. J. Mersereau returned to her home in Chatham on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sharp who have spent the summer here returned to St. John on Saturday.

The Rev. A. C. Foxworth spent Sunday in Kingston the guest of the Rev. Gordon Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence.

Mrs. Fred Anderson, St. John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Stephens, Amherst, is a guest of Mrs. F. M. Humphrey.

Miss Minnie Travis is in St. John the guest of Mrs. Fred Barbour.

The many friends of Mrs. C. J. Mersereau were pleased to hear that on Monday she received a cable telling of the safe arrival in England of her husband, Major Mersereau.

The members of the Red Cross Society held a social on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Robinson and the sum of twenty dollars was added to their funds.

Mr. Jack Ryan who has been in Boston for the last few weeks returned to his home last week.

Mrs. Roland Frith, St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schofield.

Dr. Stephen Ritchie and son of Halifax arrived here on Tuesday morning and is the guest of his father, Mr. William Ritchie.

Mrs. A. H. Crowfoot will receive her friends for the first time since her marriage at the Rectory on Tuesday afternoon and evening, October 27th.

and Miss Buchanan, of Montreal were guests.

Mrs. Joseph Harrison of Ontario, and her little daughter, spent Sunday here at the home of Mrs. Harrison's brother, Mr. John M. Robinson and family.

Miss Allison has returned home from a visit to friends at Annapolis N. S.

Mr. Carson Flood, Miss Alice Green, and her brother, who is a student at the "Boys" school, spent Sunday at the Kennedy House.

Guests of Mrs. and Miss Henderson, Riverside, on Saturday, were Miss Emma Henderson, Mrs. Will Clark and Master Eric Clark, of St. John.

Miss Jessie Armstrong, of Ottawa, who for several summers resided at Fair Vale, is just now in St. John, visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert W. Hawker, 40 Summer Street.

After a visit to friends at Hoyt, Mrs. Waterfall and little son, have returned home to Fair Vale.

Mrs. John W. Davidson is home from a pleasant trip to Montreal.

At Tuesday's meeting of the local Red Cross Society, the secretary, Miss Muriel Robertson, told of a work started by wives of officers and men of the "Niobe," to provide comforters and wristlets for the sailors, and it was unanimously decided to help in this effort.

Those present at this meeting were Mrs. John H. Thomson, president; Miss Muriel Robertson, secretary; Mrs. Bell, Mrs. D. D. Robertson, Misses Robertson, Mrs. Danie, Miss Daniel, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Brock, Miss Puddington, Misses Coffey, Miss Julia Peters, Miss Hooper, Miss L. Thomson, Miss Florence Gilbert, Mrs. Oliver Peters, Mrs. Percy Fairweather, Miss Currie, Miss Purdy, Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mrs. Fink, Mrs. Walter Leonard, Miss Pitcher, Mrs. John Davidson, Miss Lillie West, Mrs. Fred Foster, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Donville, Miss Donville, Miss Dorothy Hooper, Misses Gilbert.

Miss Petrie and Miss Annie Armstrong, of St. John, were weekend guests of Miss Hooper.

Many Rothsay friends were pleased to hear of the arrival of a weaver daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ducaan C. Davidson, at Dillsbury, Alberta.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD AND THE WAR.

At the recent meeting of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, convened in Halifax earlier in the present month, the following resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm as the unanimous voice of the Synod regarding the present war:

The War Resolution. "The Synod deeply laments that in the year of our Lord 1914 a war has broken out unparalleled perhaps in the history of Christendom, in the multitudes engaged in it, the destruction of material resources and, far worse, of precious lives, and the vast importance of the issue involved.

"The Synod expresses satisfaction that the immediate responsibility for this war is no wise rests on the Allies or on the Government of Great Britain, more particularly, which made honorable effort to preserve peace, but on the German Emperor and his government, sustained as we deeply regret, to think by the German people.

"The Synod is profoundly thankful to see that the ancient spirit still survives in the Motherland and in all parts of the Empire, Canada in particular, which has the courage to continue to send out a large number of her own sons to take part in this awful conflict. It is evident that through the bringing of a richer, fuller and happier life to the nations of Europe and indeed to the whole world."

The Synod is earnestly and affectionately urged upon her faithful people to strive to realize the all important issue involved in this war, issues which involve the Church no less than the State, and would therefore, call upon them to be willing to meet every demand that may be made upon them and every sacrifice that may be required of them. Above all the Synod would more earnestly and affectionately urge upon her people that this is a time for much personal, family and social prayer, for the renewal of all ancient virtue and sacred obligations for a true turning of the people to God. Thus may we hope though He is causing us to pass through fire and water He will bring us out at last a wealthy place; to the knitting of the widely scattered parts of our Empire more closely its religious life and to the bringing of a richer, fuller and happier life to the nations of Europe and indeed to the whole world."

At Tuesday's meeting of the local Red Cross Society, the secretary, Miss Muriel Robertson, told of a work started by wives of officers and men of the "Niobe," to provide comforters and wristlets for the sailors, and it was unanimously decided to help in this effort.

Those present at this meeting were Mrs. John H. Thomson, president; Miss Muriel Robertson, secretary; Mrs. Bell, Mrs. D. D. Robertson, Misses Robertson, Mrs. Danie, Miss Daniel, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Brock, Miss Puddington, Misses Coffey, Miss Julia Peters, Miss Hooper, Miss L. Thomson, Miss Florence Gilbert, Mrs. Oliver Peters, Mrs. Percy Fairweather, Miss Currie, Miss Purdy, Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mrs. Fink, Mrs. Walter Leonard, Miss Pitcher, Mrs. John Davidson, Miss Lillie West, Mrs. Fred Foster, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Donville, Miss Donville, Miss Dorothy Hooper, Misses Gilbert.

Miss Petrie and Miss Annie Armstrong, of St. John, were weekend guests of Miss Hooper.

Many Rothsay friends were pleased to hear of the arrival of a weaver daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ducaan C. Davidson, at Dillsbury, Alberta.

The members of the Red Cross Society held a social on Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Robinson and the sum of twenty dollars was added to their funds.

Mr. Jack Ryan who has been in Boston for the last few weeks returned to his home last week.

Mrs. Roland Frith, St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schofield.

Dr. Stephen Ritchie and son of Halifax arrived here on Tuesday morning and is the guest of his father, Mr. William Ritchie.

Mrs. A. H. Crowfoot will receive her friends for the first time since her marriage at the Rectory on Tuesday afternoon and evening, October 27th.

HOW I CURED MY CATARRH TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity. Heals Day and Night

PRINCIPAL FIGURES INVOLVED IN SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE



The trial of Mrs. Florence Carman for the murder of Mrs. Lulu Bailey is attracting crowds to Mineola, L. I., where the case is being heard. Seen in the above sketch by artist Fireman are Mrs. Jeanie Durwey, mother of the murdered woman, and William and Madeline Bailey, husband and daughter of the victim. Mrs. Florence Carman, the accused, is also shown. The other women are witnesses and spectators.

THE TERRORS OF INDIGESTION

Disappear When the Blood is Made Rich, Red and Pure.

The mistaken idea that laxatives or drastic purgatives provide a short cut to the cure of indigestion is largely responsible for the prevalence of dyspepsia and other stomach disorders. Indigestion calls for more than a cathartic. Pure all the food needs tone it cannot absorb nourishment from the food you eat. To give new strength to your stomach so that it may perform the work of digestion without pain or distress, you must enrich the blood. This is the tonic method for strengthening weak stomachs. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine known.

Every dose makes you rich, blood which not only strengthens the stomach, but builds up every part of the body as well. Here is an illustration of what this medicine can do: Mrs. L. N. Brown, Denville, N. B., says: "For three years I was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. I was hungry all the time, yet could take very little food, and what I did take was followed by great distress, indigestion, my sleep at night was broken, and I often had profuse night sweats. The suffocating feeling which often followed eating would cause my heart to palpitate violently. At times my hands and face would become the color of clay and I would be completely prostrated. I was under the care of a good doctor who finally told me the trouble was incurable and that the most I could hope for was temporary relief. It was in these straits when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and used the pills steadily for two months, when I was again a well woman, and have since had no return of the trouble."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Reverse Not True. "It's conscience that makes cowards of us all." The poet sings; but we thought about it. (Though from the strife come stories that appal) That lack of conscience makes the warrior.

Mr. Malcolm was one of God's noblest men. He was a man of culture, of upright character, of high Christian ideals, and of unwavering loyalty to truth. In his relations with men, he was friendly, courteous, sympathetic and generous. His noble conceptions of duty, his vision of opportunity, his readiness to respond to need, led him to the very best that was in him into the work and to lay at his Master's feet, for service, time, talents, and money. He loved children and believed that they were among the very best assets of the church. He loved God's Word and believed that it furnished the highest inspiration for life and held the greatest forces of Christian character. And because he believed in children and in the Bible, he threw his best energies into the work for which our association stands; because the Sunday school brings the children and the Bible together. In a word he loved the Kingdom of Christ and to further its interests was his greatest joy and sincerest endeavor. In every walk of life, he was true and good. Men could count on him. Men believed in him. Men loved him. Back of all his Christian effort and that which gave it power and effectiveness was his life full of beauty and strength. And this strength and beauty was the result of his close and intimate fellowship with Jesus Christ, his Redeemer and Lord.

We have sustained a great loss in the home-going of our brother; but yet we rejoice that the Master came and took his suffering servant from earth to glory. His work was finished and the day for promotion had come. Of him it can be said: "For me to live is all his Christian effort and that which gave it power and effectiveness was his life full of beauty and strength. And this strength and beauty was the result of his close and intimate fellowship with Jesus Christ, his Redeemer and Lord."

Today, we offer this tribute of love

MANY AT FUNERAL OF ANDREW MALCOLM

The funeral of Andrew Malcolm was held yesterday from his late residence, 15 St. James' street, to St. David's Presbyterian Church. The family services at the house at 2 o'clock were conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. McVicar and J. A. MacKellan. The observance at the church was conducted by the same clergymen. The funeral cortege was long and impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

At the funeral, which was held at St. David's Presbyterian Church, a large number of the congregation were present. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. McVicar and J. A. MacKellan. The observance at the church was conducted by the same clergymen. The funeral cortege was long and impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

At the funeral, which was held at St. David's Presbyterian Church, a large number of the congregation were present. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. McVicar and J. A. MacKellan. The observance at the church was conducted by the same clergymen. The funeral cortege was long and impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

At the funeral, which was held at St. David's Presbyterian Church, a large number of the congregation were present. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. McVicar and J. A. MacKellan. The observance at the church was conducted by the same clergymen. The funeral cortege was long and impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

At the funeral, which was held at St. David's Presbyterian Church, a large number of the congregation were present. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. McVicar and J. A. MacKellan. The observance at the church was conducted by the same clergymen. The funeral cortege was long and impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

At the funeral, which was held at St. David's Presbyterian Church, a large number of the congregation were present. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. McVicar and J. A. MacKellan. The observance at the church was conducted by the same clergymen. The funeral cortege was long and impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

At the funeral, which was held at St. David's Presbyterian Church, a large number of the congregation were present. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. McVicar and J. A. MacKellan. The observance at the church was conducted by the same clergymen. The funeral cortege was long and impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

At the funeral, which was held at St. David's Presbyterian Church, a large number of the congregation were present. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. H. McVicar and J. A. MacKellan. The observance at the church was conducted by the same clergymen. The funeral cortege was long and impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

PROGRAMME FOR CONCERT

The grand sacred concert to be given in the Imperial Theatre Sunday night under the auspices of the City Cornet Band promises to be a huge success. The Band under the direction of Bandmaster Frank Wadlington has been rehearsing faithfully an excellent programme and the musicians will be assisted in the programme by Mrs. L. Murray Curlew, Prof. Silas Cassop, Madame Furlong Schmidt, Miss Nellie Colohan, C. A. Munroe, S. Herbert Mayes, M. T. Norris and D. J. Gallagher as soloists.

The National Anthem. "Canadians All;" words by T. H. Wat-ersbury, music by D. Arnold Fox. March, "Stabat Mater" ... Rossini. Song, "Thy Will Be Done," ... Loht. Selection, "Joy to the World," Barn-house. (Synopsis) Joy to the World—I am praying for you—Bells of Heaven—Let the Lower Lights be Burning—Rock of Ages—Hill Stand by You till the Morning—Playful's Given—My Redeemer—Will Jesus Find us Watching—Nothing But the Blood of Jesus—Over the Line—Coronation—Dare to be a Daniel—Finale.

Violin Solo (A) "Ave Marie" Schubert—Wielanowski—Prof. Silas Cassop. Song, "The Ninety and Nine," Cantion—C. A. Munroe. Cornet solo, "The Holy City"—D. J. Gallagher. Song, "There is a Green Hill Far Away," Gounod—Madame Furlong Schmidt. Band, Kyrie and Gloria (12th Mass), Mozart. Song, "Hear Us O Lord," Miccard—Miss Nellie Colohan. Song, "Land of Hope and Glory," Elgar—S. Herbert Mayes. "Grand Religious Selection." Beyer. (Synopsis) Nearer My God to Thee—All Hail the Power of Jesus Name—Rock of Ages—Non-ever—Work for the Night is Coming—Jesus Lover of My Soul—Shall we Gather at the River—Lux Benigna—Lead Kindly Light—Yield Not to Temptation—Sun of My Soul—Safe in the Arms of Jesus—The Palms—Onward Christian Soldiers. Finale Grandioso, "The Old Hundred." God Save the King. Director, Frank Wadlington. Accompanist, D. Arnold Fox, Mrs. McMullan.

and respect to one, who for these six years has been our leader and friend. Further resolved—That we send a copy of these resolutions to his widow and family tendering to them our deepest sympathy and brotherly love; and praying that in this sad hour of bereavement the presence of Christ and the comforting influences of the Spirit may be given them.

On behalf of the Executive Committee. J. H. A. ANDERSON, President New Brunswick Sunday School Association, WELLINGTON CAMP.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you. You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along. Go to your druggist today and obtain a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers and then watch all your face horrors simply fade away. They are sold wherever drugs are sold. Price 50 cents. A small sample package will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Don't Try to Paint Pimples But Use Stewart's Calcium Wafers and Completely Remove Them in a Few Days. You positively get rid of your pimples and skin eruptions by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers. These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days and some cases of skin disease in a week.



DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Oct. 23.—Mr. Whitman and Miss Dorothy Whitman, students at Mount Allison, Sackville, were the guests of friends here last week.

Mrs. Lister, of Fredericton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. L. Hanington.

A number of our young people attended a dance given in Amherst, at St. Regis Hotel on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hewson, will spend the winter in Moncton. They were here last week on Saturday.

Mrs. James Chappell, of Fredericton, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sinclair for a few days last week.

Mr. H. J. McGrath, formerly of town but now in Fredericton, spent some time in town recently.

Mrs. Alexander Rogers and daughter, Miss Francis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Starratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Papineau, who spent a week in Montreal and Quebec, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard returned on Tuesday from St. John, where they were guests of relatives.

The death of the late Andrew Malcolm which occurred at his home in St. John on Wednesday of this week, the Presbyterian church loses an elder of sterling worth. He has been identified with St. David's church ever since his coming out from Scotland in 1841, and was the most influential and affectionate of men in that congregation. In his home or in the congregation, as elder, Sunday school superintendent or teacher, or as pastor, he was the general life and work of the congregation, he was always the same, sympathetic, trusted leader, assisting the spirit of his Master. His good counsels found their place in the wider sphere of church courts and committees, while when occasion required he was ready to take his place in the pulpit and there effectively voice the devotions of the worshipper and the gospel message to their hearts. He had been identified with the Sunday School Association since the death of the late P. S. Simms in 1905. A large number of friends in the religious life of a sphere much wider than his home city, as well as friends and acquaintances in all walks of life immediately with him, will mourn his passing.

The mission being conducted in this city by Rev. Dr. Hendricks, Moderator of the General Assembly, has enlisted the hearty interest of the Presbyterian constituency, and in no small measure, of the community at large. Night after night he has presented to large and appreciative audiences. He is a great preacher, and his words have been imbued with power. He helps men see anew the all-transcending value of the things of the spirit, and they go forth from the place of worship the stronger for the challenge and the appeal of his message. Those who have been worshippers in St. David's church during

THE TERRORS OF INDIGESTION

Disappear When the Blood is Made Rich, Red and Pure.

The mistaken idea that laxatives or drastic purgatives provide a short cut to the cure of indigestion is largely responsible for the prevalence of dyspepsia and other stomach disorders. Indigestion calls for more than a cathartic. Pure all the food needs tone it cannot absorb nourishment from the food you eat. To give new strength to your stomach so that it may perform the work of digestion without pain or distress, you must enrich the blood. This is the tonic method for strengthening weak stomachs. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine known.

Every dose makes you rich, blood which not only strengthens the stomach, but builds up every part of the body as well. Here is an illustration of what this medicine can do: Mrs. L. N. Brown, Denville, N. B., says: "For three years I was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. I was hungry all the time, yet could take very little food, and what I did take was followed by great distress, indigestion, my sleep at night was broken, and I often had profuse night sweats. The suffocating feeling which often followed eating would cause my heart to palpitate violently. At times my hands and face would become the color of clay and I would be completely prostrated. I was under the care of a good doctor who finally told me the trouble was incurable and that the most I could hope for was temporary relief. It was in these straits when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and used the pills steadily for two months, when I was again a well woman, and have since had no return of the trouble."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Reverse Not True. "It's conscience that makes cowards of us all." The poet sings; but we thought about it. (Though from the strife come stories that appal) That lack of conscience makes the warrior.

Mr. Malcolm was one of God's noblest men. He was a man of culture, of upright character, of high Christian ideals, and of unwavering loyalty to truth. In his relations with men, he was friendly, courteous, sympathetic and generous. His noble conceptions of duty, his vision of opportunity, his readiness to respond to need, led him to the very best that was in him into the work and to lay at his Master's feet, for service, time, talents, and money. He loved children and believed that they were among the very best assets of the church. He loved God's Word and believed that it furnished the highest inspiration for life and held the greatest forces of Christian character. And because he believed in children and in the Bible, he threw his best energies into the work for which our association stands; because the Sunday school brings the children and the Bible together. In a word he loved the Kingdom of Christ and to further its interests was his greatest joy and sincerest endeavor. In every walk of life, he was true and good. Men could count on him. Men believed in him. Men loved him. Back of all his Christian effort and that which gave it power and effectiveness was his life full of beauty and strength. And this strength and beauty was the result of his close and intimate fellowship with Jesus Christ, his Redeemer and Lord.

We have sustained a great loss in the home-going of our brother; but yet we rejoice that the Master came and took his suffering servant from earth to glory. His work was finished and the day for promotion had come. Of him it can be said: "For me to live is all his Christian effort and that which gave it power and effectiveness was his life full of beauty and strength. And this strength and beauty was the result of his close and intimate fellowship with Jesus Christ, his Redeemer and Lord."

Today, we offer this tribute of love

Luncheons Served Sunday All Day and Evening THE DAINTY OF DAINTY CANDY Our Confectionery Department is the largest and most complete in town, this being the only candy store here where you will find a full assortment of the Famous Ganson Confectionery, Canada's leading...

THE TERRORS OF INDIGESTION

Disappear When the Blood is Made Rich, Red and Pure.

The mistaken idea that laxatives or drastic purgatives provide a short cut to the cure of indigestion is largely responsible for the prevalence of dyspepsia and other stomach disorders. Indigestion calls for more than a cathartic. Pure all the food needs tone it cannot absorb nourishment from the food you eat. To give new strength to your stomach so that it may perform the work of digestion without pain or distress, you must enrich the blood. This is the tonic method for strengthening weak stomachs. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine known.

Every dose makes you rich, blood which not only strengthens the stomach, but builds up every part of the body as well. Here is an illustration of what this medicine can do: Mrs. L. N. Brown, Denville, N. B., says: "For three years I was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. I was hungry all the time, yet could take very little food, and what I did take was followed by great distress, indigestion, my sleep at night was broken, and I often had profuse night sweats. The suffocating feeling which often followed eating would cause my heart to palpitate violently. At times my hands and face would become the color of clay and I would be completely prostrated. I was under the care of a good doctor who finally told me the trouble was incurable and that the most I could hope for was temporary relief. It was in these straits when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and used the pills steadily for two months, when I was again a well woman, and have since had no return of the trouble."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Reverse Not True. "It's conscience that makes cowards of us all." The poet sings; but we thought about it. (Though from the strife come stories that appal) That lack of conscience makes the warrior.

Mr. Malcolm was one of God's noblest men. He was a man of culture, of upright character, of high Christian ideals, and of unwavering loyalty to truth. In his relations with men, he was friendly, courteous, sympathetic and generous. His noble conceptions of duty, his vision of opportunity, his readiness to respond to need, led him to the very best that was in him into the work and to lay at his Master's feet, for service, time, talents, and money. He loved children and believed that they were among the very best assets of the church. He loved God's Word and believed that it furnished the highest inspiration for life and held the greatest forces of Christian character. And because he believed in children and in the Bible, he threw his best energies into the work for which our association stands; because the Sunday school brings the children and the Bible together. In a word he loved the Kingdom of Christ and to further its interests was his greatest joy and sincerest endeavor. In every walk of life, he was true and good. Men could count on him. Men believed in him. Men loved him. Back of all his Christian effort and that which gave it power and effectiveness was his life full of beauty and strength. And this strength and beauty was the result of his close and intimate fellowship with Jesus Christ, his Redeemer and Lord.

We have sustained a great loss in the home-going of our brother; but yet we rejoice that the Master came and took his suffering servant from earth to glory. His work was finished and the day for promotion had come. Of him it can be said: "For me to live is all his Christian effort and that which gave it power and effectiveness was his life full of beauty and strength. And this strength and beauty was the result of his close and intimate fellowship with Jesus Christ, his Redeemer and Lord."

Today, we offer this tribute of love

Luncheons Served Sunday All Day and Evening THE DAINTY OF DAINTY CANDY Our Confectionery Department is the largest and most complete in town, this being the only candy store here where you will find a full assortment of the Famous Ganson Confectionery, Canada's leading...

ALL EUROPE BUYING LEAD FROM STATES

Thirteen Million Pounds Shipped to England in Four Months Preceding June--Comes from Mexico

Washington, Oct. 23.—A new development in the export trade of the United States is the large amount of domestic lead shipped to foreign countries in the closing months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. For many years domestic lead had been a negligible quantity in the export trade...

The total exports of domestic lead in ore during the six months from March to August, 1914, inclusive, aggregated 72,244 million pounds, valued at \$2,810,000, this being the first record of such exports.

Usually the imports of lead in ore and base bullion from Mexico have been considerable, having reached the high record total of 213,500,000 pounds in 1909, and being steadily maintained at a level above 130 million pounds annually until June 30, 1913.

The greatly diminished supply of Mexican lead in the domestic markets is illustrated by the fact that the total imports of lead in ore and base bullion received from Mexico dropped from 120 million pounds in the eight months which ended with August, 1912, to 83 million in the corresponding period of last year, and only 21 million in the corresponding period of the current year.

A Poser. (Canadian Courier.) Little Mary was much interested in the conversation of her elders on the subject of nationality. Finally she chimed in: "What nationality would a baby be if it were born on the ocean?"

The latest submarines constructed for the British Navy are by far the most formidable of their kind. Their displacement is about 1,100 tons, and they can carry enough fuel to enable them to move at least 1,000 miles before replenishing. At an average speed of ten knots this would enable them to keep the sea for more than four days. They carry a crew of thirty, and an armament of ten or more torpedoes. They can keep under water for many hours at a stretch.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can.—"I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me."

When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was cured by this bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman.

Beattie, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."

THE WHITE PAPERS

Most Momentous Documents Ever Issued By the Imperial Government

Containing the complete text of all diplomatic and other correspondence leading up to

BRITAIN'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY

will be published in full in THE DAILY STANDARD on MONDAY, OCTOBER 26th

These papers necessitate a considerable increase in the size of The Standard for that day, and are published at great expense. Yet in view of their importance, their bearing on the history of the world, The Standard believes this enterprise will be appreciated.

No student of history, no one who follows even in the most impersonal way the trend of international affairs, no one with even the slightest interest in matters of vital importance to the Empire, should miss this opportunity of reading this remarkable series of documents.

The regular edition of The Standard will be issued as usual. All subscribers will receive the special section containing these documents. But in view of cost of production, extra copies of the paper containing this Imperial publication will be sold at the rate of

Five cents per copy

Orders for this important issue should be sent in at once.

The Standard Ltd. - St. John, N. B.

HOW TOMMY ATKINS SLEEPS AT FRONT

British Official Tells How He Found All the Comforts of Home in the Aisne Trenches—Hand Grenades Create Havoc—Fourteen Lorries Blown Up.

London, Oct. 23.—There has been given out in London a descriptive account of some recent developments in France, sent in by an eye-witness, attached to the British general headquarters. The account is dated October 13th in France, and is, in part, as follows:

"On the firing line the men sleep in dug-outs they are made of sandbags and have hallowed or cut under the sides of the trenches. These refuges are slightly above the bottom of the trench, so as to prevent rain from wetting them. The floor of the trench is also sloped for purpose of drainage. Some of the trenches are provided with overhead cover, which gives protection from the weather as well as from shrapnel balls and splinters of shells. Considerable ingenuity naming these shelters. Among the favorite designations are 'The Hotel Cecil,' 'The Ritz Hotel,' 'The Biltmore Hotel' and 'The Rue Dormier.'"

"On the road barricades also are to be found boards bearing the notice, 'This way to the Prussians.' 'Obstacles of every kind abound, and at night each side can hear the enemy driving pickets for entanglements, digging trous-de-loup, or working forward by sapping. In some places obstacles have been constructed by both sides so close together that some was suggested that each side provide working parties to perform this fatiguing duty alternately, inasmuch as the work of the enemy is now almost indistinguishable from ours and serves the same purpose. Shelters Are Comfortable. 'Quarries and caves, to which attention already has been made, provide ample accommodation for whole battalions, and most comfortable are the shelters which have been constructed in them. The northern slopes of the Aisne Valley fortunately are very steep, and this to a great extent protects us from the enemy's shells, many of which pass harmlessly over our heads to burst in the mud down along the river bank. 'At all points subject to shell fire

HOW GERMAN BRANCH BANKS ARE AFFECTED BY THE WAR

Amending Licenses to Branches in England Limited Liabilities and Class of Business to be Transacted.

London, Oct. 23.—Amending licenses have been issued to each of the British establishments of German and Austrian banks, the effect of which is that no liabilities will be recognized by the London branches except such as in the opinion of the Controller, Sir William Pender, have been entered into by or on behalf of these branches. This excludes all liabilities which originated with or arise out of transactions with the head office or other branches which are not liabilities of the London branches. The controller has absolute discretion to refuse to admit any payment which may appear to him to be contrary to the interests of the nation; to permit any such new transactions which are, in his opinion, necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of any particular transaction whatsoever. The resumption of business, though limited to the completion of transactions entered into before the declaration of war, presents many difficulties. In some of the banks, the assets if collected would appear to be approximately sufficient to meet the liabilities to be discharged under the terms of the amended licenses. But immediate payment in full of liabilities which have actually matured might operate harshly against other creditors. Uniformity in treatment is essential. In the case of certain banks there is a shortage between the assets which are available here for collection, and the liabilities, by reason of the fact that the head office is a debtor to London. This does not imply that creditors may not receive payment in full at a future time, as the head office would, after the declaration of peace, remain answerable for liabilities which were not capable of being discharged out of the assets under the immediate control of the London establishments. The question of making a distribution or account (other than to alien enemies) is receiving very serious consideration, and all efforts are being concentrated to secure its accomplishment. The proportion of assets to liabilities differs in the case of each bank, and distribution when made cannot be on the same scale. The difficulties of securing collections are mainly due to the fact that debts due to the banks from persons and institutions in neutral countries on the continent and in the North and South America are not capable of speedy realization because of the moratorium which exists in many of these countries, and also on account of the interruptions (now being remedied) in the foreign exchanges; securities are not readily marketable, and loans have not been repaid, as the borrowers in many cases plead the moratorium. Holders of checks issued by the customers of the banks and holders of domiciled bills accepted by customers cannot be regarded as creditors.

He Knew the Answer. His name was Tommy and he came home from school looking so down in the mouth that mother asked him severely what was the matter. Out of his little trousers pocket he fished a note from the teacher, which said: 'Tommy has been a very naughty boy. Please have a serious talk with him.' 'What did you do?' asked mother. 'Nothing,' sobbed Tommy. 'She asked a question and I was the only one who could answer it.' 'What was the question?' 'Who put the dead mouse in her desk drawer,' answered Tommy.

HARD, SOFT, OR BLEEDING? No matter what kind or where located, any corn is promptly cured by Putnam's Corn Excisor, being purely vegetable it causes no pain. Guaranteed with every bottle of 'Putnam's.' Together with a mixture of ether and alcohol, 25c. at all dealers.

To Clean a Rain Coat. Soak with a mixture of ether and alcohol, 25c. at all dealers.

Labatt's ALE --- STOUT --- LAGER PURE --- PALATABLE --- NUTRITIOUS --- BEVERAGES FOR SALE BY WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE LOCAL OPTION—Residents in the local option districts can legally order from this brewery whatever they require for personal or family use. Write to JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

PARTIES IN SCOTT ACT LOCALITIES SUPPLIED FOR PERSONAL USE, WRITE ST. JOHN AGENCY, 20-24 WATER STREET.

The Daily Fashion Hint. LISTERINE Use it every day FAMILIARIZE yourself with the genuine Listerine. It is to your interest to get of all mouth-washes. In our laboratories we have many thousands of preparations labelled Listerine, but which are imitations and substitutes. These have been collected from all parts of the world. Most are worthless—many positively harmful. Be sure you get the genuine. All druggists sell Listerine. LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO. Toronto, Ont. WESTMINSTER ABBEY INSURED. London, Oct. 23, 1914, a. m.—Westminster Abbey has been insured for \$750,000 against damage from aircraft attacks.

Personal and Unusual Incidents in War News

"THE BEGGAR IS SINKING!"

All the men of the submarine E-9, which has arrived at Harwich, are jubilant over the second successful attack of their little craft against German war vessels. One of the members of the crew in an interview said, "that by the sinking of the torpedo boat destroyer off the Dutch coast more was accomplished than was the case when the E-9 sank the German cruiser Meia at the bottom, luck was with the submarine."

"We knew when we left Harwich," said the sailor, "that it was a case of hit or miss, but we trusted Lieutenant-Commander Horton implicitly. When we rose we saw two German destroyers travelling at a speed of about 20 knots. Our commander was at the periscope and ordered the forward tubes fired. I fired the first tube, but could not say whether my missile hit. We then rose to the surface, and the commander said: 'Look at her; the beggar is going down!'"

"Then we saw the German rise perpendicularly. Her men rushed to the stern and dived into the water. The submarine was then submerged again and made her way back to Harwich. "I don't want to boast, but we sank our torpedo boat."

"TAUBE! TAUBE!"

M. Bernhoullet, editor of the Paris Liberté, spent Sunday near the front. He cites some anecdotes which constitute the sole war news. He quotes an artillery lieutenant who was wounded in the leg as follows: "This is what happened to us yesterday evening. We were eating in our subterranean abode when a German well fell right in the opening, killed two men and wounded 16; that is, almost everybody in the group except a cow, for we had brought an abandoned cow with us which supplied us with milk. The lieutenant's story was interrupted by cries of 'Taube! Taube!'"

"SAYS RUSSIANS KILL WOMEN"

Alleged cruelties committed by the Russian invaders in small villages near the border of eastern Prussia are described in the Berliner Tageblatt of September 19. It says: "A German policeman was shot by Cossacks in a border village because he did not hold up his hands when told to do so. Informed of the approaching Russians, the sexton of the town church had sounded the bell and was shot for it."

"MAN WHO WROTE THIS SHOT!"

The Spanish press learns that public opinion in Germany has blind faith in the strength of the army and the authorities check severely any manifestation of discouragement. Here is an instance: "A letter from a German soldier to his wife contains the following: 'Events are happening very differently from what we were led to expect. The French are courageous and fight admirably. Our fatigue is terrible. I am famished and will allow myself to be taken prisoner at the first opportunity.' The letter was forwarded to the wife with this official note: 'The writer of this letter has been shot.'"

"THEY'LL HOWL FOR PEACE!"

"There is a bit of 'bally swank' in the following from a lance corpora, who was apparently irritated in his letter writing by interruptions from the German guns: "The Germans don't give us much time for letter writing. This one has been stopped six times already, just because the beggars were creeping too close, and I had to go out with my bayonet to chase them off before settling down again."

"What most of us feel here is that the Germans are staking everything on fighting in France or Belgium, and when they are beaten, as they will be, sooner or later, they will have to peace to save their own country from the horrors of invasion. "That's an idea we have got from their prisoners, and they think it's a good one. If it were left to the army to settle you may be sure that we'd vote to a man for giving the devils a taste of their own medicine, and you'll see us crossing their sacred Rhine before long, unless you're the greatest fool in creation."

"WHAT PAT THINKS OF IT"

From a fighting Irishman we find that the Englishman at the front worries most about his food, while the Scotch and Irish are irritated that the enemy does not come out where he can be readily killed. A private of the Royal Irish Fusiliers had this to say: "The Englishmen swear most when the meals aren't all they might be, but the Scotch and the Irish are mostly amused because the German devils won't come out and fight so we can give them the cold iron."

"ONLY WAY TO SEE WAR"

A young English aviator, who was injured in a landing accident, tells how he saw what he describes as a real "old-fashioned cavalry charge." "A considerable body of German infantry advancing across a wide valley lost the support of their guns through the destructive fire of French rifles. They were attacked on one side by the French dragons and on the other by English cavalry. Both arrived almost simultaneously and rode right through the German column. Then they wheeled and charged again, cutting the German force to pieces. "The infantrymen caught unawares, and after the second attack they broke and ran for cover, pursued to the edge of a wood by the horsemen whose sabres were flashing in the sunlight."

"SPARE NONE!"

The official Russian government organ publishes the following as a literal translation of a document found on a German officer taken prisoner: "Beloved defendant of the fatherland! "Our fatherland has been overtaken by sorrow that involves us all. We have been compelled to go to war at a moment when we were totally unprepared, and corn and ungartered in the fields. To the last drop of your blood must you fight and not surrender to the enemy. "We have heard rumors that German troops in several places have been attacked, not only by the enemy's army, but by the population, and therefore I order you to shoot all inhabitants on whom arms are found in the enemy's country, not sparing either women or children. Furthermore, in places where the population offers resistance you are to take the entire population great and small, prisoners, and to burn their towns and razed them to the ground."

"WE ARE WELL TREATED"

Here is a letter sent by a wounded German soldier to the Neuesten Nachrichten of Leipzig from the temporary hospital in Biarritz: "Today I am in the war as a sergeant. Before mobilization we had been told in Germany that the French would treat prisoners badly. It is not so. I was made prisoner after being seriously wounded in the left thigh by a shell. "Our enemies had no reason to treat us well. Our officer had put up a white handkerchief to signify that the company would surrender, and nevertheless ordered us to fire when the French neared. I was taken up in a brotherly fashion and carefully carried a distance of several kilometers to an ambulance. Now I am in Biarritz."

"WHY WOMEN FLEE INVADERS"

"The following story is strictly authentic, having been told to me by the wife of the Mayor of Luneville, a cable correspondent: "When the Germans entered Luneville they behaved as usual, holding the Mayor and a few notables as hostages, taking everything the inhabitants possessed, pillaging houses abandoned by their owners and taking a curious pleasure in destroying articles which they could not use or take away as punishment for the people who didn't await their coming. "Although we may admire the brave ones who stayed, who will not understand the helpless women and children who fled at the approach of the enemy, preceded by tales of atrocities, sometimes exaggerated, no doubt, but too often horribly true? Have I not seen a man lose his mind when he heard of the treatment suffered by his young wife at their hands?"

"ACCUSES RED CROSS"

The following is a letter from a French army surgeon to a friend in Paris: "We were made prisoners," he writes, in Morhange by Prussians of the 90th and 99th infantry regiments—I with my attendants and the wounded nurse the wounded were taken to a German fortress and were most shamefully handled. They made us walk with our hands above our heads while they kicked and struck us with the butt ends of their guns. During a day of detention all the nourishment we had was gray water called soup. We were threatened continually. Some of the French wounded accused of using the straw mattresses of the German soldiers were shot. My attendants and were several times lined up against a wall and guns were levelled at us for several minutes, then without explanation we were led back to our quarters. We were saved several times by the intervention of a German doctor. "All we had was taken from us. The ladies of the German Red Cross stole our money under the pretense that they would bring us food, which we never saw. Finally, three of us were sent to Switzerland in a train and had to sit with our hands on our laps. Any attempt to put them in our pockets, however empty after the filchings of our tormentors, would mean instantaneous death, we were warned. At last we reached Switzerland and from there France."

"ORGANIZATION FOR FEEDING GERMAN ARMY"

Canned goods supply greater Part of Food—Good Grade from Government Factories.

Details concerning the enormous amount of care and organization necessary for the feeding of an army of a million men are received here from Germany. Describing the vast and detailed arrangement by which the Kaiser's soldiers are fed, the correspondent writes: "Canned goods form the greater portion of the army's food supply. The great military canned goods factories at Munich, Ansbach, Mayence and Haselhorst, as well as private concerns, furnish all these. Both the government factories and the private firms are at all times under strict contract, which absolutely insures all ingredients to be of good grade in every respect. All sanitary requirements are particularly insisted upon. The employees, chiefly female, are dressed in washable white material and wear closely fitting caps to prevent straggling hair from falling into the food. Only the purest unmixed fat is used in cooking and baking. "This, as well as all other ingredients such as salt, vinegar, spices, &c., must pass inspection of the food supply authorities and must come up to the prescribed standard. All packages delivered must have the mark of the manufacturer as well as the exact date the article was canned. There are two kinds of canned meats, viz.:—Beef in bouillon with potatoes and goulash. Canned tongue is prepared in smaller quantities. Special abattoirs are constructed. After the cattle, sheep and hogs undergo strict inspection, both before and after slaughtering, the meat is put into a cooling room and kept there for twenty-four hours. The so hung quarters of beef—steers of prime quality only are passed, and must be between four and seven years old—are then cut up and first cooked with spices in open vats. This is now permitted to cool. It is then placed in tinned iron cans containing two portions each. These cans are previously boiled and thoroughly cleaned. After filling each can is

closed and sealed and then boiled for one hour in specially prepared vats, under pressure of one atmosphere, fifteen pounds, and then allowed to cool off. "During late years an endeavor has been made to utilize the product of the deep sea fisheries for the army, to supply both fresh and canned fish to the troops. For the latter principally shell fish are used, prepared together with potatoes or sauerkraut, also dried fish—kabeljau—finds favor. One portion of sea food is equal to a similar portion of beef in nourishment contained, and the fish costs one and one-half cents less a portion than beef.

BEHAVE, GERMANY GETS SUPPLY FROM U. S.

That Germany is keeping up the immense supply of gasoline and oil needed for her great fleet and her automobile service, by means of shipments from the United States is the opinion of shipping men who say they believe that abnormal shipments of oil and gasoline that have left this port during the month, consigned to ports in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, will find their final destination in the Kaiser's dominions. It is asserted that more than two hundred thousand barrels of gasoline have been shipped out of the port of New York between September 2 and yesterday. In all, seventeen ships, flying the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish flags, have carried the consignments. The average monthly exportations of gasoline and oil to these three nations from New York, it is said, is 40,000 barrels. Just why the shipments should leap to five times that amount, unless it is for military purposes, is not clear. Another remarkable thing is that none of the oil was shipped in tank steamships, but was sent across in ordinary cargo steamships, materially increasing the freight rates. On the other hand, barrels are easier to handle in making transshipments. When the consignments arrive at Copenhagen or any of the other ports to which they are sent from here, it would be an easy matter to load them upon other vessels which would attempt to run the gauntlet and enter German ports. Only urgent haste would compensate for the great increase in rates for the barreled oil, instead of case and tank goods.

Let me talk to you about Anaemia

Our blood is composed of red and white corpuscles—the red to nourish the body, the white to fight disease. In Anaemia, the red corpuscles are more or less deficient. Thus the blood cannot properly sustain and nourish the body. The eyes become dull, the face white, and a feeling of intense weariness pervades the whole system. There is nothing so effective in Anaemia as 'Wincarnis.' Because 'Wincarnis' floods the body with new, rich, red blood, which gives a sparkle to the eyes, brings the roses into the cheeks, and gives new vigour, new vitality and new life to the whole body. Will you try it? **Begin to get well FREE**

WINGARNIS
The Wine of Life
Recommended by over 10,000 Doctors

Send for a liberal free trial bottle of 'Wincarnis.' Enclose six cents stamps for postage. COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, England. You can obtain regular supplies from all leading Stores, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

Believe Germany Gets Supply from U. S.

That Germany is keeping up the immense supply of gasoline and oil needed for her great fleet and her automobile service, by means of shipments from the United States is the opinion of shipping men who say they believe that abnormal shipments of oil and gasoline that have left this port during the month, consigned to ports in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, will find their final destination in the Kaiser's dominions. It is asserted that more than two hundred thousand barrels of gasoline have been shipped out of the port of New York between September 2 and yesterday. In all, seventeen ships, flying the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish flags, have carried the consignments. The average monthly exportations of gasoline and oil to these three nations from New York, it is said, is 40,000 barrels. Just why the shipments should leap to five times that amount, unless it is for military purposes, is not clear. Another remarkable thing is that none of the oil was shipped in tank steamships, but was sent across in ordinary cargo steamships, materially increasing the freight rates. On the other hand, barrels are easier to handle in making transshipments. When the consignments arrive at Copenhagen or any of the other ports to which they are sent from here, it would be an easy matter to load them upon other vessels which would attempt to run the gauntlet and enter German ports. Only urgent haste would compensate for the great increase in rates for the barreled oil, instead of case and tank goods.

Canada's Best

WILLIS

QUALITY AND DURABILITY

"THE WILLIS"

BEHIND WILLIS pianos and players stand public and artistic approval. THE WILLIS occupies a unique position among the great pianos of the world, and it is everywhere held in the highest esteem by artists and musical leaders, and is regarded as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

WILLIS & CO., LTD. - Manufacturers - MONTREAL

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES:
WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO.
HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN

More than 70 Quartettes, too

WHEN you rely on the EDISON PHONOGRAPH for your winter's entertainment, you are not confined to Grand Opera Singers or Tango Dancing.

The new EDISON PHONOGRAPH
(THE INSTRUMENT WITH THE DIAMOND POINT)

If you like music that thrills—that makes you feel as well as hear—just come in and let us play some of the rousing selections made expressly for the Edison Phonograph by the British Male Quartette—Knickerbocker Quartette—and Manhattan Ladies Quartette.

Then, you'll be able to examine the Edison reproducing point, unbreakable and long playing records, superior motors and construction, concealed horns, and Cabinets made in true Period styles, in perfect harmony with the finest furniture.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, 42-46 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN.

MAN WHO WROTE THIS SHOT!

The Spanish press learns that public opinion in Germany has blind faith in the strength of the army and the authorities check severely any manifestation of discouragement. Here is an instance: "A letter from a German soldier to his wife contains the following: 'Events are happening very differently from what we were led to expect. The French are courageous and fight admirably. Our fatigue is terrible. I am famished and will allow myself to be taken prisoner at the first opportunity.' The letter was forwarded to the wife with this official note: 'The writer of this letter has been shot.'"

THRILLING DUEL IN AIR

Official despatches received by the French War Department at Bordeaux today, gave a graphic account of an aerial duel which was watched by thousands of soldiers of the French and German armies on October 5 at Juchery, in the region of Rheims. A German aeroplane ascended with two men, and after circling over the French positions was returning to its own lines when Sergeant Frantz, one of the most expert of French aviators, accompanied by his mechanic Quinault, sprang to a machine and gave chase.

"THEY'LL HOWL FOR PEACE!"

"There is a bit of 'bally swank' in the following from a lance corpora, who was apparently irritated in his letter writing by interruptions from the German guns: "The Germans don't give us much time for letter writing. This one has been stopped six times already, just because the beggars were creeping too close, and I had to go out with my bayonet to chase them off before settling down again."

"WHAT MOST OF US FEEL HERE IS THAT THE GERMANS ARE STAKING EVERYTHING ON FIGHTING IN FRANCE OR BELGIUM, AND WHEN THEY ARE BEATEN, AS THEY WILL BE, SOONER OR LATER, THEY WILL HAVE TO PEACE TO SAVE THEIR OWN COUNTRY FROM THE HORRORS OF INVASION. "THAT'S AN IDEA WE HAVE GOT FROM THEIR PRISONERS, AND THEY THINK IT'S A GOOD ONE. IF IT WERE LEFT TO THE ARMY TO SETTLE YOU MAY BE SURE THAT WE'D VOTE TO A MAN FOR GIVING THE DEVILS A TASTE OF THEIR OWN MEDICINE, AND YOU'LL SEE US CROSSING THEIR SACRED RHINE BEFORE LONG, UNLESS YOU'RE THE GREATEST FOOL IN CREATION."

WHY WOMEN FLEE INVADERS

"The following story is strictly authentic, having been told to me by the wife of the Mayor of Luneville, a cable correspondent: "When the Germans entered Luneville they behaved as usual, holding the Mayor and a few notables as hostages, taking everything the inhabitants possessed, pillaging houses abandoned by their owners and taking a curious pleasure in destroying articles which they could not use or take away as punishment for the people who didn't await their coming. "Although we may admire the brave ones who stayed, who will not understand the helpless women and children who fled at the approach of the enemy, preceded by tales of atrocities, sometimes exaggerated, no doubt, but too often horribly true? Have I not seen a man lose his mind when he heard of the treatment suffered by his young wife at their hands?"

ACCUSES RED CROSS

The following is a letter from a French army surgeon to a friend in Paris: "We were made prisoners," he writes, in Morhange by Prussians of the 90th and 99th infantry regiments—I with my attendants and the wounded nurse the wounded were taken to a German fortress and were most shamefully handled. They made us walk with our hands above our heads while they kicked and struck us with the butt ends of their guns. During a day of detention all the nourishment we had was gray water called soup. We were threatened continually. Some of the French wounded accused of using the straw mattresses of the German soldiers were shot. My attendants and were several times lined up against a wall and guns were levelled at us for several minutes, then without explanation we were led back to our quarters. We were saved several times by the intervention of a German doctor. "All we had was taken from us. The ladies of the German Red Cross stole our money under the pretense that they would bring us food, which we never saw. Finally, three of us were sent to Switzerland in a train and had to sit with our hands on our laps. Any attempt to put them in our pockets, however empty after the filchings of our tormentors, would mean instantaneous death, we were warned. At last we reached Switzerland and from there France."

ORGANIZATION FOR FEEDING GERMAN ARMY

Canned goods supply greater Part of Food—Good Grade from Government Factories.

Details concerning the enormous amount of care and organization necessary for the feeding of an army of a million men are received here from Germany. Describing the vast and detailed arrangement by which the Kaiser's soldiers are fed, the correspondent writes: "Canned goods form the greater portion of the army's food supply. The great military canned goods factories at Munich, Ansbach, Mayence and Haselhorst, as well as private concerns, furnish all these. Both the government factories and the private firms are at all times under strict contract, which absolutely insures all ingredients to be of good grade in every respect. All sanitary requirements are particularly insisted upon. The employees, chiefly female, are dressed in washable white material and wear closely fitting caps to prevent straggling hair from falling into the food. Only the purest unmixed fat is used in cooking and baking. "This, as well as all other ingredients such as salt, vinegar, spices, &c., must pass inspection of the food supply authorities and must come up to the prescribed standard. All packages delivered must have the mark of the manufacturer as well as the exact date the article was canned. There are two kinds of canned meats, viz.:—Beef in bouillon with potatoes and goulash. Canned tongue is prepared in smaller quantities. Special abattoirs are constructed. After the cattle, sheep and hogs undergo strict inspection, both before and after slaughtering, the meat is put into a cooling room and kept there for twenty-four hours. The so hung quarters of beef—steers of prime quality only are passed, and must be between four and seven years old—are then cut up and first cooked with spices in open vats. This is now permitted to cool. It is then placed in tinned iron cans containing two portions each. These cans are previously boiled and thoroughly cleaned. After filling each can is

Let me talk to you about Anaemia

Our blood is composed of red and white corpuscles—the red to nourish the body, the white to fight disease. In Anaemia, the red corpuscles are more or less deficient. Thus the blood cannot properly sustain and nourish the body. The eyes become dull, the face white, and a feeling of intense weariness pervades the whole system. There is nothing so effective in Anaemia as 'Wincarnis.' Because 'Wincarnis' floods the body with new, rich, red blood, which gives a sparkle to the eyes, brings the roses into the cheeks, and gives new vigour, new vitality and new life to the whole body. Will you try it? **Begin to get well FREE**

WINGARNIS
The Wine of Life
Recommended by over 10,000 Doctors

Send for a liberal free trial bottle of 'Wincarnis.' Enclose six cents stamps for postage. COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, England. You can obtain regular supplies from all leading Stores, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

Believe Germany Gets Supply from U. S.

That Germany is keeping up the immense supply of gasoline and oil needed for her great fleet and her automobile service, by means of shipments from the United States is the opinion of shipping men who say they believe that abnormal shipments of oil and gasoline that have left this port during the month, consigned to ports in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, will find their final destination in the Kaiser's dominions. It is asserted that more than two hundred thousand barrels of gasoline have been shipped out of the port of New York between September 2 and yesterday. In all, seventeen ships, flying the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish flags, have carried the consignments. The average monthly exportations of gasoline and oil to these three nations from New York, it is said, is 40,000 barrels. Just why the shipments should leap to five times that amount, unless it is for military purposes, is not clear. Another remarkable thing is that none of the oil was shipped in tank steamships, but was sent across in ordinary cargo steamships, materially increasing the freight rates. On the other hand, barrels are easier to handle in making transshipments. When the consignments arrive at Copenhagen or any of the other ports to which they are sent from here, it would be an easy matter to load them upon other vessels which would attempt to run the gauntlet and enter German ports. Only urgent haste would compensate for the great increase in rates for the barreled oil, instead of case and tank goods.

Canada's Best

WILLIS

QUALITY AND DURABILITY

"THE WILLIS"

BEHIND WILLIS pianos and players stand public and artistic approval. THE WILLIS occupies a unique position among the great pianos of the world, and it is everywhere held in the highest esteem by artists and musical leaders, and is regarded as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

WILLIS & CO., LTD. - Manufacturers - MONTREAL

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES:
WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO.
HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN

More than 70 Quartettes, too

WHEN you rely on the EDISON PHONOGRAPH for your winter's entertainment, you are not confined to Grand Opera Singers or Tango Dancing.

The new EDISON PHONOGRAPH
(THE INSTRUMENT WITH THE DIAMOND POINT)

If you like music that thrills—that makes you feel as well as hear—just come in and let us play some of the rousing selections made expressly for the Edison Phonograph by the British Male Quartette—Knickerbocker Quartette—and Manhattan Ladies Quartette.

Then, you'll be able to examine the Edison reproducing point, unbreakable and long playing records, superior motors and construction, concealed horns, and Cabinets made in true Period styles, in perfect harmony with the finest furniture.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, 42-46 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN.

WHY WOMEN FLEE INVADERS

"The following story is strictly authentic, having been told to me by the wife of the Mayor of Luneville, a cable correspondent: "When the Germans entered Luneville they behaved as usual, holding the Mayor and a few notables as hostages, taking everything the inhabitants possessed, pillaging houses abandoned by their owners and taking a curious pleasure in destroying articles which they could not use or take away as punishment for the people who didn't await their coming. "Although we may admire the brave ones who stayed, who will not understand the helpless women and children who fled at the approach of the enemy, preceded by tales of atrocities, sometimes exaggerated, no doubt, but too often horribly true? Have I not seen a man lose his mind when he heard of the treatment suffered by his young wife at their hands?"

ACCUSES RED CROSS

The following is a letter from a French army surgeon to a friend in Paris: "We were made prisoners," he writes, in Morhange by Prussians of the 90th and 99th infantry regiments—I with my attendants and the wounded nurse the wounded were taken to a German fortress and were most shamefully handled. They made us walk with our hands above our heads while they kicked and struck us with the butt ends of their guns. During a day of detention all the nourishment we had was gray water called soup. We were threatened continually. Some of the French wounded accused of using the straw mattresses of the German soldiers were shot. My attendants and were several times lined up against a wall and guns were levelled at us for several minutes, then without explanation we were led back to our quarters. We were saved several times by the intervention of a German doctor. "All we had was taken from us. The ladies of the German Red Cross stole our money under the pretense that they would bring us food, which we never saw. Finally, three of us were sent to Switzerland in a train and had to sit with our hands on our laps. Any attempt to put them in our pockets, however empty after the filchings of our tormentors, would mean instantaneous death, we were warned. At last we reached Switzerland and from there France."

ORGANIZATION FOR FEEDING GERMAN ARMY

Canned goods supply greater Part of Food—Good Grade from Government Factories.

Details concerning the enormous amount of care and organization necessary for the feeding of an army of a million men are received here from Germany. Describing the vast and detailed arrangement by which the Kaiser's soldiers are fed, the correspondent writes: "Canned goods form the greater portion of the army's food supply. The great military canned goods factories at Munich, Ansbach, Mayence and Haselhorst, as well as private concerns, furnish all these. Both the government factories and the private firms are at all times under strict contract, which absolutely insures all ingredients to be of good grade in every respect. All sanitary requirements are particularly insisted upon. The employees, chiefly female, are dressed in washable white material and wear closely fitting caps to prevent straggling hair from falling into the food. Only the purest unmixed fat is used in cooking and baking. "This, as well as all other ingredients such as salt, vinegar, spices, &c., must pass inspection of the food supply authorities and must come up to the prescribed standard. All packages delivered must have the mark of the manufacturer as well as the exact date the article was canned. There are two kinds of canned meats, viz.:—Beef in bouillon with potatoes and goulash. Canned tongue is prepared in smaller quantities. Special abattoirs are constructed. After the cattle, sheep and hogs undergo strict inspection, both before and after slaughtering, the meat is put into a cooling room and kept there for twenty-four hours. The so hung quarters of beef—steers of prime quality only are passed, and must be between four and seven years old—are then cut up and first cooked with spices in open vats. This is now permitted to cool. It is then placed in tinned iron cans containing two portions each. These cans are previously boiled and thoroughly cleaned. After filling each can is

Canada's Best

WILLIS

QUALITY AND DURABILITY

"THE WILLIS"

BEHIND WILLIS pianos and players stand public and artistic approval. THE WILLIS occupies a unique position among the great pianos of the world, and it is everywhere held in the highest esteem by artists and musical leaders, and is regarded as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

WILLIS & CO., LTD. - Manufacturers - MONTREAL

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES:
WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO.
HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN

More than 70 Quartettes, too

WHEN you rely on the EDISON PHONOGRAPH for your winter's entertainment, you are not confined to Grand Opera Singers or Tango Dancing.

The new EDISON PHONOGRAPH
(THE INSTRUMENT WITH THE DIAMOND POINT)

If you like music that thrills—that makes you feel as well as hear—just come in and let us play some of the rousing selections made expressly for the Edison Phonograph by the British Male Quartette—Knickerbocker Quartette—and Manhattan Ladies Quartette.

Then, you'll be able to examine the Edison reproducing point, unbreakable and long playing records, superior motors and construction, concealed horns, and Cabinets made in true Period styles, in perfect harmony with the finest furniture.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, 42-46 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN.

WHY WOMEN FLEE INVADERS

"The following story is strictly authentic, having been told to me by the wife of the Mayor of Luneville, a cable correspondent: "When the Germans entered Luneville they behaved as usual, holding the Mayor and a few notables as hostages, taking everything the inhabitants possessed, pillaging houses abandoned by their owners and taking a curious pleasure in destroying articles which they could not use or take away as punishment for the people who didn't await their coming. "Although we may admire the brave ones who stayed, who will not understand the helpless women and children who fled at the approach of the enemy, preceded by tales of atrocities, sometimes exaggerated, no doubt, but too often horribly true? Have I not seen a man lose his mind when he heard of the treatment suffered by his young wife at their hands?"

ACCUSES RED CROSS

The following is a letter from a French army surgeon to a friend in Paris: "We were made prisoners," he writes, in Morhange by Prussians of the 90th and 99th infantry regiments—I with my attendants and the wounded nurse the wounded were taken to a German fortress and were most shamefully handled. They made us walk with our hands above our heads while they kicked and struck us with the butt ends of their guns. During a day of detention all the nourishment we had was gray water called soup. We were threatened continually. Some of the French wounded accused of using the straw mattresses of the German soldiers were shot. My attendants and were several times lined up against a wall and guns were levelled at us for several minutes, then without explanation we were led back to our quarters. We were saved several times by the intervention of a German doctor. "All we had was taken from us. The ladies of the German Red Cross stole our money under the pretense that they would bring us food, which we never saw. Finally, three of us were sent to Switzerland in a train and had to sit with our hands on our laps. Any attempt to put them in our pockets, however empty after the filchings of our tormentors, would mean instantaneous death, we were warned. At last we reached Switzerland and from there France."

Let me talk to you about Anaemia

Our blood is composed of red and white corpuscles—the red to nourish the body, the white to fight disease. In Anaemia, the red corpuscles are more or less deficient. Thus the blood cannot properly sustain and nourish the body. The eyes become dull, the face white, and a feeling of intense weariness pervades the whole system. There is nothing so effective in Anaemia as 'Wincarnis.' Because 'Wincarnis' floods the body with new, rich, red blood, which gives a sparkle to the eyes, brings the roses into the cheeks, and gives new vigour, new vitality and new life to the whole body. Will you try it? **Begin to get well FREE**

WINGARNIS
The Wine of Life
Recommended by over 10,000 Doctors

Send for a liberal free trial bottle of 'Wincarnis.' Enclose six cents stamps for postage. COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, England. You can obtain regular supplies from all leading Stores, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

Believe Germany Gets Supply from U. S.

That Germany is keeping up the immense supply of gasoline and oil needed for her great fleet and her automobile service, by means of shipments from the United States is the opinion of shipping men who say they believe that abnormal shipments of oil and gasoline that have left this port during the month, consigned to ports in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, will find their final destination in the Kaiser's dominions. It is asserted that more than two hundred thousand barrels of gasoline have been shipped out of the port of New York between September 2 and yesterday. In all, seventeen ships, flying the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish flags, have carried the consignments. The average monthly exportations of gasoline and oil to these three nations from New York, it is said, is 40,000 barrels. Just why the shipments should leap to five times that amount, unless it is for military purposes, is not clear. Another remarkable thing is that none of the oil was shipped in tank steamships, but was sent across in ordinary cargo steamships, materially increasing the freight rates. On the other hand, barrels are easier to handle in making transshipments. When the consignments arrive at Copenhagen or any of the other ports to which they are sent from here, it would be an easy matter to load them upon other vessels which would attempt to run the gauntlet and enter German ports. Only urgent haste would compensate for the great increase in rates for the barreled oil, instead of case and tank goods.

Canada's Best

WILLIS

QUALITY AND DURABILITY

"THE WILLIS"

BEHIND WILLIS pianos and players stand public and artistic approval. THE WILLIS occupies a unique position among the great pianos of the world, and it is everywhere held in the highest esteem by artists and musical leaders, and is regarded as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

WILLIS & CO., LTD. - Manufacturers - MONTREAL

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES:
WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO.
HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN

More than 70 Quartettes, too

WHEN you rely on the EDISON PHONOGRAPH for your winter's entertainment, you are not confined to Grand Opera Singers or Tango Dancing.

The new EDISON PHONOGRAPH
(THE INSTRUMENT WITH THE DIAMOND POINT)

If you like music that thrills—that makes you feel as well as hear—just come in and let us play some of the rousing selections made expressly for the Edison Phonograph by the British Male Quartette—Knickerbocker Quartette—and Manhattan Ladies Quartette.

Then, you'll be able to examine the Edison reproducing point, unbreakable and long playing records, superior motors and construction, concealed horns, and Cabinets made in true Period styles, in perfect harmony with the finest furniture.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, 42-46 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN.

WHY WOMEN FLEE INVADERS

"The following story is strictly authentic, having been told to me by the wife of the Mayor of Luneville, a cable correspondent: "When the Germans entered Luneville they behaved as usual, holding the Mayor and a few notables as hostages, taking everything the inhabitants possessed, pillaging houses abandoned by their owners and taking a curious pleasure in destroying articles which they could not use or take away as punishment for the people who didn't await their coming. "Although we may admire the brave ones who stayed, who will not understand the helpless women and children who fled at the approach of the enemy, preceded by tales of atrocities, sometimes exaggerated, no doubt, but too often horribly true? Have I not seen a man lose his mind when he heard of the treatment suffered by his young wife at their hands?"

ACCUSES RED CROSS

The following is a letter from a French army surgeon to a friend in Paris: "We were made prisoners," he writes, in Morhange by Prussians of the 90th and 99th infantry regiments—I with my attendants and the wounded nurse the wounded were taken to a German fortress and were most shamefully handled. They made us walk with our hands above our heads while they kicked and struck us with the butt ends of their guns. During a day of detention all the nourishment we had was gray water called soup. We were threatened continually. Some of the French wounded accused of using the straw mattresses of the German soldiers were shot. My attendants and were several times lined up against a wall and guns were levelled at us for several minutes, then without explanation we were led back to our quarters. We were saved several times by the intervention of a German doctor. "All we had was taken from us. The ladies of the German Red Cross stole our money under the pretense that they would bring us food, which we never saw. Finally, three of us were sent to Switzerland in a train and had to sit with our hands on our laps. Any attempt to put them in our pockets, however empty after the filchings of our tormentors, would mean instantaneous death, we were warned. At last we reached Switzerland and from there France."

Let me talk to you about Anaemia

Our blood is composed of red and white corpuscles—the red to nourish the body, the white to fight disease. In Anaemia, the red corpuscles are more or less deficient. Thus the blood cannot properly sustain and nourish the body. The eyes become dull, the face white, and a feeling of intense weariness pervades the whole system. There is nothing so effective in Anaemia as 'Wincarnis.' Because 'Wincarnis' floods the body with new, rich, red blood, which gives a sparkle to the eyes, brings the roses into the cheeks, and gives new vigour, new vitality and new life to the whole body. Will you try it? **Begin to get well FREE**

WINGARNIS
The Wine of Life
Recommended by over 10,000 Doctors

Send for a liberal free trial bottle of 'Wincarnis.' Enclose six cents stamps for postage. COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, England. You can obtain regular supplies from all leading Stores, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

Believe Germany Gets Supply from U. S.

That Germany is keeping up the immense supply of gasoline and oil needed for her great fleet and her automobile service, by means of shipments from the United States is the opinion of shipping men who say they believe that abnormal shipments of oil and gasoline that have left this port during the month, consigned to ports in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, will find their final destination in the Kaiser's dominions. It is asserted that more than two hundred thousand barrels of gasoline have been shipped out of the port of New York between September 2 and yesterday. In all, seventeen ships, flying the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish flags, have carried the consignments. The average monthly exportations of gasoline and oil to these three nations from New York, it is said, is 40,000 barrels. Just why the shipments should leap to five times that amount, unless it is for military purposes, is not clear. Another remarkable thing is that none of the oil was shipped in tank steamships, but was sent across in ordinary cargo steamships, materially increasing the freight rates. On the other hand, barrels are easier to handle in making transshipments. When the consignments arrive at Copenhagen or any of the other ports to which they are sent from here, it would be an easy matter to

WEALTHY GERMANS SEND VALUABLES TO ENGLAND; BELGIAN TREASURES ALSO

Lord Rothschild Has Notified British Government that German Valuables Held by Him Are at Owner's Risk of Seizure—Britain May Buy Great Art Masterpieces.

Probably one of the most remarkable incidents of the war is the fact that a considerable number of wealthy Germans have sent their private property for safe keeping to England. They felt that it would be safer there than in Germany, for at home it would run the chance of being seized by the invading enemy or impounded by the German Government. Rather than accept this double risk the Germans sought the opportunity of entrusting valuable paintings and other objects of art to English friends who were returning home on the outbreak of war, and at the present time it is estimated that there is several millions of dollars' worth of German property held in England. The chief custodian is Lord Rothschild, who, of course, has relatives as well as friends in Germany, and whose own home at Tring is one of the great treasure houses of the world. Lord Rothschild has notified the British Government of all the German property that has been entrusted to him, and it remains at the owner's risk of seizure. Others, however, have not been so scrupulous, either from personal friendship for individual Germans or because they have advanced cash on valuables and hope to make a handsome profit on the transaction.

Royal Treasure

It is said that Princess Lieknovskaya, the wife of the former German Ambassador, has left all her valuable jewels with a member of Queen Mary's household, and that Lord Stamfordham is the custodian of a great collection of miniatures which belong to the former Austrian Ambassador, who had asked King George to take charge of them, as the Ambassador and the King were on very cordial terms. The King, however, declined to do so, and Lord Stamfordham accepted the trust. On the outbreak of war the Queen of Italy desired to send some of her most valuable possessions to the English monarch, but again King George declined until Italy was found aiding the Allies. Nevertheless, a couple of cases of treasure arrived and had to be turned over to the Italian Minister by King George.

Belgium's Treasure Sent

The treasure sent or left in England by citizens of countries now at war with her are a small part of the almost priceless collections that have arrived from France and Belgium. In a small country Belgium was as rich in her art treasures as in her cathedrals, and all the paintings, statuary, china, gold and silver ornaments, jewels, tapestry and other objects of value that could be moved were sent across the Channel. On this account there can be no doubt that at the present time Great Britain is richer in artistic treasures than ever she was before, and probably the richest country in the world in this respect. Moreover, it is altogether likely that some at least of these treasures will remain permanently there. When the French Revolution broke out there was such another export of objects of art, many of which never recrossed the Channel. In some cases money had been advanced upon them that could not be repaid. In other cases the owners were killed, leaving no heirs, and again some of them left France for ever and settled in Great Britain.

Rothschild Advances \$5,000,000

Carlis Brown, an American newspaper correspondent, who has collected some facts concerning the art treasures that are now guarded in Great Britain, intimates that the opportunity will soon arise for the British nation or individual British millionaires to buy some great paintings and other collections at bargain prices. He says that the Belgian Royal family will soon be in desperate need of money and will be willing to part with their artistic valuables. The correspondent evidently does not understand the feelings of the British people for the Belgians. The Belgian Royal family will not need money as long as there is money in Great Britain and it would be difficult to find a British connoisseur who would take advantage of their necessity. However, to other refugees from Belgium,

AN UNWILLING WITNESS OF MARNE BATTLE

Brooklyn Man Says Slaughter On Both Sides Was Terrible.

New York, Oct. 23.—Walter F. Sykes, of Brooklyn, a passenger on the French liner Rochambeau, told of having been an unwilling witness of the battle of the Marne in the chemical business, and has a factory at Lille. He has been in France for the last five months.

"From September 6 to the 8th," said Mr. Sykes, "I was a most unwilling witness of the battle of the Marne. This was just after von Kluck's army had gone through Chantilly on its eastward advance, and then had suddenly turned north again, I was caught up in the hills near Meaux and could see miles and miles of soldiers fighting.

"On September 8, I was finally able to get an automobile in which I rode along the battle front where bayonet charges and shooting had actually taken place for the three previous days. This was on a Tuesday afternoon. Yet in the previous Sunday, they were still rolling around in the dirt, their wounds clotted with blood and dirt and still unbandaged. At Chateau Thierry I saw 7,000 wounded. The dead reached into the tens of thousands. It was an awful sight.

A Long War He Thinks

"The slaughter on both sides has been frightful. Up to September 25 the German papers admitted that 84,700 German soldiers had been killed.

Fat, healthy, swelling loaves that make your oven seem too small—the usual thing with Five Roses.



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

and that figure is greatly underestimated. It will be a long war, but there is no question that the Allies will win in the end, although they are going to have a mighty hard time doing it. The Germans will draw rings of steel around their country when they are driven back into it.

Slippery Sidewalks are Safe

and you walk with a sure-footed tread when your winter boots are heeled with

CAT'S PAW

CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

MADE IN CANADA

Don't let the sidewalks trip you. Don't be laid up with a sprained wrist or ankle, or a broken leg or twisted back. Walk safely—step surely—on "CAT'S PAW" Rubber Heels.

They are made of Para Rubber—and are the lightest, longest wearing rubber heels in the world, regardless of price.

YET THEY COST NO MORE

At all dealers—put on—50c.

Don't ask for "Rubber Heels"—Insist on having "CAT'S PAW"

Put me in an envelope with 15 cents in stamps or silver, and send me to Walpole Rubber Company Limited, 8 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

AND YOU WILL GET

A "CAT'S PAW" Self-closing TOBACCO POUCH—made from Para Rubber.

The British Man O' War

has long represented the perfection of its kind. The same can be said of Messrs. Robt. Brown, Ltd., Glasgow,

Four Crown Scotch

which has enjoyed the confidence of people all over the world for years. FOUR CROWN is obtainable at all clubs, hotels and bars. Its popularity increases daily. Foster & Co., St. John, - Agen's for New Brunswick

ROYAL ARMS "As Usual."

The conflict in Europe makes no difference in the quality or supply of "Royal Arms" Scotch Whisky. The quality is the same—Irresistible. The imports are coming along regularly, thanks to England's Great Navy. In the Home, the Camp Club or anywhere ROYAL ARMS is the most acceptable.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, St. John
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Produced by British Labour.

WHYTE & MACKAY'S

SPECIAL SELECTED

Highland Whisky.

Produced by our noble Scotch Highlanders who have again won the admiration of the world by their deeds of valor in war time.

WHYTE & MACKAY'S reaches its Canadian patrons as of yore—PERFECT.

A TALK TO CANADIANS ABOUT WAR NEWS

THE LITERARY DIGEST is known throughout the United States and Canada as a great illustrated weekly. The idea of each number is to gather up and edit the news of the world for one week—everything printed worth reprinting. THE LITERARY DIGEST receives every important newspaper and illustrated journal published in Europe and its editors reproduce for its readers the news of the war as presented in London, in Paris, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Rome, in Petrograd, in New York, in Washington, and other news distributing centres. It reproduces maps, pictures, documents, speeches, editorials—everything important about the war from all points of view. Canadians will find in THE LITERARY DIGEST the most satisfying war news published in any journal in the world. Has one million readers.

BUY from your NEWS-DEALER: Price 10 Cents. (Published Weekly)

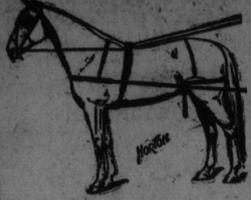
If for any reason your news-dealer does not carry THE LITERARY DIGEST or if you are living distant from a city or town send to the publication office (354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK) the sum of \$3.85 and your subscription will be entered for one year (52 numbers). The publishers make this guaranty: If at the end of two months you should wish to cancel your subscription a notice to this effect will bring you by return mail the full amount paid (\$3.85)

The Literary Digest

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

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Beware of imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

"Canadian Goods for Canadian People" Is the Slogan of Our Manufacturers



Horse Furnishings

We carry the largest stock of Horse Furnishings, Harness, Blankets, Fur Robes in the Maritime Provinces which we offer at the lowest prices.

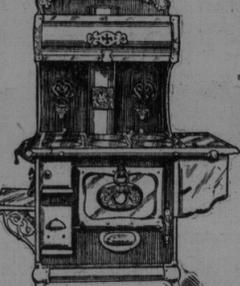
H. Horton & Son, Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS
9-11 Market Square, St. John, N. B. Telephone 448

JOSH BILLINGS once said: "Next to a clear conscience for solid comfort comes an Easy Shoe."

THE GOLDEN RULE
AND
AMHERST SOLID SHOES

are thus linked by the greatest humorist to man's comfort and happiness.

Say **AMHERST** at any up-to-date store and get satisfaction.



Makes Cooking Easy!

A Woman Can't Help wanting a Record Brilliant Range, it is so Smooth and Easy to clean. No filigree or fussy ornamentation. Just smoothness, the Labor Saving idea, applied to a range. Every essential refined and improved upon. It matters not whether your kitchen is large or small—There's a Record Brilliant made to fit it.

Record Foundry & Machine Company, N. B.

Do You Buy Engravings?

The more you investigate **QUALITY** combined with **SERVICE** and **ECONOMY** the closer you come to us.

F. C. Wesley Company
DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS
59 Water Street ST. JOHN, N. B.

Buy **Canadian Made Shoes**

Humphrey's Solids

Are **Made in Saint John.**

The HUMPHREY Stamp on FOOTWEAR is Your Guarantee of the BEST for your MONEY, in Material, Workmanship, Fit, Wearing Qualities and Comfort. Again, HUMPHREY SHOES are nicely finished, neat and shapely.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

J. M. HUMPHREY & CO.
Sole Makers of HUMPHREY'S SOLIDS - St. John, N. B.

Humphrey's Goodyear Welted Solids. Humphrey's Solid Leather Shoes.

GENUINE SMALL QUEENS

Canada's finest five cent cigar.

Quill Top and Buster Brown

Two outstanding favorites.

10c--The A. & I. Cigar--10c

Known everywhere.

A. & I. ISAACS Princess St., St. John.

EDWARD PARTINGTON
Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.

PULP LUMBER
LATHS

Marysville. St. John. Blackville

BOILERS AT HOME

Thirty-one ocean liners, a fleet many times greater in tonnage than any argosy of mediæval Spain, carried the Canadian army to England. Eleven war vessels were strung by the lines-of-communication system across the Atlantic, one every couple of hundred miles as a convoy. It was the greatest army that ever crossed the Atlantic, and the most impressive convoy ever seen in our times. The value of that 31,000 soldiers, 8,000 horses and 70 field guns was absolutely guaranteed to the British War Office by the greatest insurance system ever seen afloat.

But the Canadian army is no safer on the Atlantic than the Canadian mercantile marine carrying Canadian wheat, bacon, flour and cheese to the ports of Britain. Day in and day out, night after night, by all bells the guns of British battleships keep open the trade routes between the fields and the mills and the factories of Canada, and the markets of England. Thanks to those nimble cruisers, this country becomes a creditor of England, who, thanks to the navy, is financially able to pay her bills in a time of war on the principle "Business As Usual."

This navy-guaranteed trade puts England in our debt hundreds of millions in a year. It enables a large percentage of our population to go on raising wheat, operating mills and factories under absolute safety of transportation. The British navy is the greatest guarantee of our system of transportation, not only of ships, but of railways that fed them and are fed by them. With such magnificent insurance every wheel in Canada, every smokestack, every powerhouse, every travelling crane, every spindle and loom, lathe and drill and roller, should go on working as though war had never happened in the world. With such an impressive spectacle of efficiency on the high seas, it is the Imperial business of every man and woman in Canada to spend every dollar possible to keep the factories of Canada operating as diligently as the farms, and the fisheries and the mines. The money spent in buying Canadian goods is money spent to justify the protection we enjoy from the British navy. If in a time of dislocation caused by war we cease to put every dollar we can buy from our own people, we are no longer worth that navy's protection.

It's the busy army at home that makes the majesty of the watching fleet abroad. Every warship boiler burning on the seas, should be backed up by ten Canadian factory boilers burning at home.

Eight Million "You's"

Your individual contribution to Canada's prosperity is important.

This is the time when every Canadian's support is needed, every Canadian means you—yes you.

Don't figure that the amount of goods you individually consume would not amount to a "drop in the bucket." Multiply your purchases by eight million and you will see what you can do for Canada by purchasing only goods "Made in Canada."

This message is for eight million "you's." If you all do your part every Canadian and every Canadian industry will be working at top speed.

You, yourself, cannot fail to benefit by the prosperity this will create for all of Canada.

"Made in Canada" Will Make Canada

Corona Patriotic Packages

Corona Imperials -- Corona Snow Flakes

Corona Almontinoes
Are Particularly Fine

"CORONA" stands for PURITY

THE CORONA CO., LIMITED - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Cream of New Brunswick
Ready's Ale, Porter, Lager
Aerated Waters

Brewery - Fairville, N. B.
Soda Water Factory and Head Office, Peel Street, Saint John, N. B.

House Finish and Lumber

We manufacture Inside and Outside Finish of all kinds, including Hardwood Flooring, Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, Stair Stock and Mouldings, Doors and Sashes.

In our yard we handle Cedar Poles and Lumber of all kinds. Special Furniture orders given prompt attention.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
SUSSEX, N. B.

MADE IN CANADA.

Buy St. John Manufactured Goods

We manufacture all sizes and grades of Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Woven Wire Springs, Cots, Folding Bedsteads, Divans, Cosy Corners, Etc.

Iron Bedsteads for Institutions a Specialty.

Hutchings Company, Limited



MARVEN'S
Royal Milk Lunch Biscuits

Sold in 10c. Packets; also Bulk
ASK YOUR GROCER THEY SATISFY

TRADE MARK
J. A. MARVEN, LTD. Biscuit Manufacturers **MONCTON, N. B.**
BRANCHES—ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.

"Ganong's"
GB
Algonquin Assortment

Just a little more deliciously flavored than any chocolates you have ever tasted.

Ganong Bros. Limited.

Cornwall and York Cotton Mills

WE SEE GOOD TIMES AHEAD.
Denims, Flannelettes, Towels, Warps and Yarns for Woollen Knitting and Carpet Mills in Grey Bleached or Colored. Caulking Cotton, Yarns for Electrical Manufacturers.

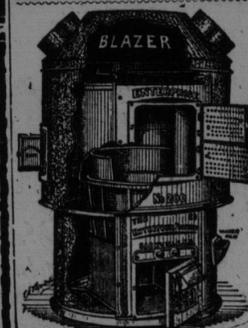
ST. JOHN

JAS. V. FOLEY & CO.,

POTTERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Butter Cocks, Jugs, Bean Pots,
Tea Pots, Flower Pots,
Stove Linings, Etc.

St. John, N. B.



Ask for Booklet
"Warmth and Comfort"
Describing fully the

Enterprise Blazer
Warm Air Furnace
With Patent Fire Pot

and other improvements which place it at the head of the class.
The Enterprise Foundry Co.,
Sackville, N. B.,
Manufacturers.