

German Army Lying Many Guns, But Making Desperate Resistance

GERMANS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE FIGHT STUBBORNLY

The Allies Slowly Attempting to Break Through the Enemy Lines.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IS HARD PRESSED

New Drive in Italy May Humble Charles—The War Summary.

(By The Associated Press.) The Germans in Belgium and France still are stubbornly resisting the attempts of the Entente Allied forces to break through their lines and bring about a collapse of their defensive positions. On the whole they are succeeding but nevertheless on all salient positions they attack the enemy line gradually, but slowly, is being forced backward. On the northern Italian battle front between the Brenna and Piave rivers the Austrians are being put to the test on a new attack by British, French and Italian troops, while in Mesopotamia the British have gone on the offensive against the Turks, and at last accounts were making considerable progress. In Albania and Serbia the operations of the Allied forces are tending toward the slow but sure evacuation of the invaded districts by the enemy forces.

Valenciennes Salient. In the northern French theatre, the British are centering their efforts south of Valenciennes to cave-in the salient between that city and Le Quesnoy and move on toward the important junction town of Maubeuge, with the two-fold purpose of finally encompassing Valenciennes. Everywhere the Germans are offering the stiffest of resistance, but nevertheless they have been compelled to give up the town of Maignan and since then have been retreating southward along the railway to Le Quesnoy, which now is all but in British hands. Between the Oise and Serre rivers American naval gunners with sixteen inch guns have joined the French in their efforts to hammer their way northeastward toward Hirson, one of the important points in the German line. American shells from these guns are being hurled against both Verdun and Soisy. Some farther progress has been made by the French in this region, but only after the hardest kind of fighting.

Americans Advance. Likewise on both sides of the Meuse River, the Americans have advanced their line notwithstanding the strong resistance of the enemy. North of Grand Pre, which lies in the valley above the famous Aronne Forest, several hills of the utmost importance from a strategic standpoint have been taken from the desperately resisting enemy machine guns and artillery. Numerous violent counter-attacks have been launched by the Germans against the Americans but all these have been successfully sustained. The Germans in this region now are badly outflanked by the French standing on the left of the American line at Vouziers, and it is likely that they soon will be compelled to retreat their entire line from north of Vouziers to the region of Etain.

Geo. N. Palmer Promoted. Special to The Standard. Moncton, Oct. 25.—George N. Palmer, chief clerk to the late Charles F. Burns, has been promoted to the position of auditor of disbursements, vacated by Mr. Burns' death.

N. H. Bank Embezzler Arrested

Berlin, N.H., Oct. 25.—Harry P. Brown, treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city, and president of the Conway National Bank of Conway, has been compelled by the New Hampshire bank commission to resign as treasurer because of irregularities in connection with that bank, and has also been arrested by the United States authorities and placed under \$10,000 bonds in connection with transactions with the funds of the national bank.

He is accused of making loans to himself, family and friends without the knowledge of the directors of either bank, the money being used to develop an Alaskan gold mine.

He has mortgaged real estate in Conway, Berlin and Manchester to the Guaranty Trust Co. for \$50,000 and his bonds to each institution, it is reported, will cover any possible loss.

A joint examination of the two banks was made some months ago by Bank Examiner James Q. Lyford, and National Bank Examiner Norwin S. Bean, and the directors of both institutions made good such deficits as were found, so that the depositors will suffer no loss. Many of the depositors are Canadian mill hands.

Canadians Working Hard With British

Third and Fourth Armies Occupy Centre of Stage in Move to Clear Germans Out of France—Attack Near Valenciennes Proving Highly Successful—Enemy Losing Much Artillery.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER. (Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.) London, Oct. 25.—The British third and fourth armies continue to occupy the center of the stage in the struggle to clear the Germans out of France. The attacks by Byng and Rawlinson southeast of Valenciennes are proceeding highly successfully and encourage the hope that the enemy will be forced to make wide retirements both north and south of this battle front. The loss of artillery reported by Field Marshal Haig today is more serious to the enemy than his loss of men. The shortage of guns, the lack of munitions and the exhaustion of men all help to explain the eagerness with which the Germans surrender now when they see the situation is hopeless.

SITUATION IN MONCTON CITY IS IMPROVED

Entire Family of Inspector Beliveau Afflicted With Flu.

MANY CASES IN COUNTY OF KENT

Dr. James Lynds, Well Known Albert Co. Native, Dead in West.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, Oct. 25.—Generally speaking the influenza situation is greatly improved in Moncton and throughout the county. In Moncton the epidemic has greatly abated. Only one death from pneumonia was reported today and there was but one funeral today. In Shediac town, where the epidemic was very bad there have been no deaths during the past two days and no new cases reported. In Sackville the situation is well in hand and there is a marked reduction in deaths and new cases. Memramcook reports many cases, but decrease in new cases.

Eight in Family. Amos Belliveau, county prohibition inspector, is critically ill with the disease. His whole family of eight are down with influenza and one daughter has died, none of his family being able to attend the funeral. In sections of Kent County, notably Butouche, Cocagne and Notre Dame the situation is still bad. At Butouche and vicinity four and five deaths a day are occurring. In one house on Butouche River three young men, deserters from Sussex, has pneumonia and the doctor.

But in Meantime People Should Avoid Waste, Says Robertson and Hoover.

FOOD SITUATION SAFE FOR ALLIES

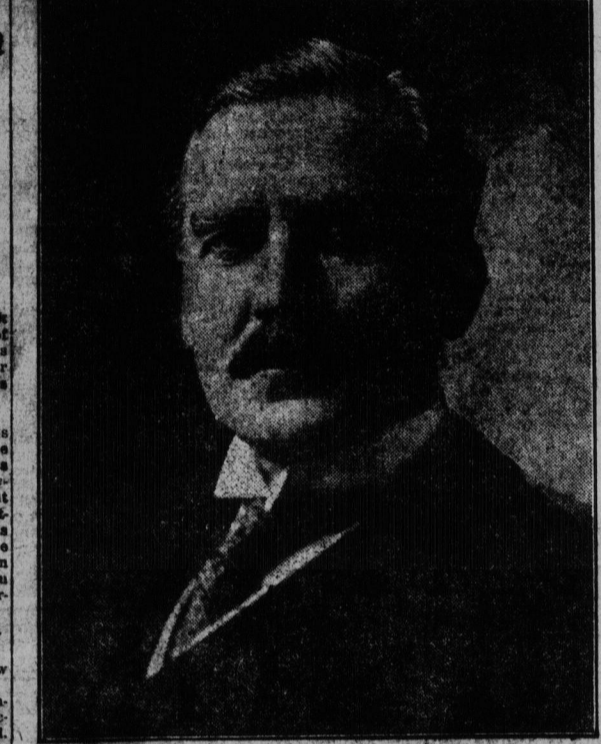
Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Dr. James W. Robertson has returned from Washington where he had conferences with Mr. Hoover and members of the staff of the food administration regarding the food and food situation and with Mr. Houston, secretary of agriculture, and officers of his department concerning the campaign for increased production of crops for 1919.

For the present the food situation is a safe one for the Allies until the next harvests are gathered. But there are no reserves of any appreciable quantity in sight to keep them safe during the following year in the event of a comparative failure of crops or of light crops in the Allied countries. The United States leaders have sided up the situation in that way and energetic campaigns of crop raising have been urged.

The minimum price fixed for the wheat crop of 1919 assures the farmers as least as much as the present for the crop of 1918. This follows an advance of 2 1/2 per cent. between the years 1916 and 1917, and 15 per cent. between the years 1915 and 1916, and makes the average daily wage of all the employees nearly double what it was in pre-war days. The minimum rate for unskilled labor has increased 114 per cent. since January, 1916.

NINE THOUSAND GERMANS ARE TAKEN BY THE BRITISH ARMY

Leader of Victory Loan Campaign 1918



Minister of Finance who is confronted with the task of raising \$600,000,000 in Victory Loans to maintain her effort in the war, and also maintain her prosperity.

Grand War Work of Great Britain's Navy

London, Oct. 25.—Figures made public today on the growth of the British navy during the war show that the fleet, including auxiliaries, increased from 2,500,000 tons displacement to 6,500,000 tons and the personnel from 146,000 to 406,900. Since the outbreak of the war 21,500,000 soldiers have been transported by sea of which 4,391 were lost. For the requirements of the British naval and military forces more than 36,000,000 tons of stores were transhipped while more than 24,000,000 tons were taken overseas for Great Britain's allies. Transportation also was provided for 2,000,000 animals. The escort of convoys during the submarine warfare has been an important feature of the work of the British navy since March, 1917, from which time there have been 75,929 sailings, with the losses numbering only a few hundred vessels.

GENERAL INCREASE IN WAGES IN THE DOMINION STEEL

Third Wage Increase During Year and Highest in Industry in Canada.

Sydney, N.S., Oct. 25.—Official announcement was made at the steel works yesterday that all rates for employees whose earnings on 31st of August last were less than forty-five cents per hour would be advanced two and one-half cents per hour, and that all other rates would be advanced two cents per hour, and that these changes were retroactive to last September. This means that all employees will receive with their pay for the last half of October a bonus equal to the amount of the extra pay for two months.

This is the third general revision of dates made during the current year, in addition to or in many cases partial revision, the combined effect of which is to raise the average daily wage of all employees over one dollar above the corresponding average for the year 1917—equal to about 33 1/2 per cent. This follows an advance of 2 1/2 per cent. between the years 1916 and 1917, and 15 per cent. between the years 1915 and 1916, and makes the average daily wage of all the employees nearly double what it was in pre-war days. The minimum rate for unskilled labor has increased 114 per cent. since January, 1916.

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Field Marshal Haig's Forces Reach Entire Railway Line on Front Between Le Quesnoy and Mainz, South of Valenciennes, Near Which City Canadian Troops Are Fighting—Enemy Cleared from Villages of Bruille nad Buridden.

London, Oct. 25.—Nine thousand Germans have been made prisoners and 150 guns have been captured by the British in their attacks against the Germans, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. South of Valenciennes, the British have reached the entire railway line on the front between Le Quesnoy and Mainz. The text of the communication follows: "We have continued our advance on the battlefield south of the River Scheldt. "We have captured Sepmeries and Quersening and reached the line of the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes Railway from the northwest of Le Quesnoy to the east of Mainz." In the afternoon several counterattacks were repulsed on this front. "During Wednesday and Thursday on the Sambre-Scheldt battlefield, the First, Third and Fourth British Armies captured 9,000 prisoners and 150 guns. North of Valenciennes we have cleared the enemy rearwards from the villages of Bruille nad Buridden." In Mesopotamia. French Cross Berre.

London, Oct. 25.—An official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia, issued by the War Office tonight, says: "On the 18th of October, we were in contact with Turkish forces holding a strong position astride the Tigris near Fatah, where the river flows through the Jebel Hamrin country. On October 23 the enemy retired northward under cover of darkness towards Lestraz, pursued by us. "Our forces on the main road to Mosul by way of Kerkuk, drove the Turkish cavalry out from Taik and advanced to within four miles of Kerkuk."

LORD SHAUGHNESSY BOOSTS THE LOAN

Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and Berron Send Out Appeal.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—Via London—The official statement issued from general headquarters tonight says: "Enemy attacks between the Lys and the Scheldt were repulsed. French attacks on a front of about fifty kilometers from the Oise to the Aisne, the main thrust of which was between the Oise and the Serre, were unsuccessful east of the Aisne and on both sides of the Meuse there were partial engagements." Air Services.

London, Oct. 25.—The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued this evening: "We have again attacked the railway junction at Hirson on Wednesday during the day. Four enemy machines were shot down. Ten of our machines are missing." Austrians Fall Back.

London, Oct. 25.—In Northern Albania, according to news received here today, the Austrians have fallen back beyond the River Matia. Les Tulleries Taken.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Oct. 25.—(Reuters)—In the continuation of their forward movement south of Valenciennes the British today captured Les Tulleries, east of Solesmes.

Close to Le Quesnoy. British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Oct. 25.—The British were close to Le Quesnoy after stiff fighting in which the Germans suffered heavy losses.

NEW MAGYAR PREMIER.

London, Oct. 25.—Count Albert Apponyi has been appointed Hungarian premier in succession to Dr. Wekerle, according to a Vienna despatch to the Politiken of Copenhagen, and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

The preliminary hearing of Harry McLellan, Harry Durban and Clifford Atkinson, before Squire Magistrate Ailingham, in the Fairville court room was completed yesterday afternoon. All three men were sent up for trial on Nov. 5th. The three are charged with stealing goods from the C. P. R. cars in the Fairville yards. F. R. Taylor, K. C., appeared for the C. P. R., Daniel Mullin, K. C., for McLellan and Atkinson; and Wm. M. Ryan for Durban.

Slayer of 'Phone Girl Dead

Bangor, Me., Oct. 25.—Roy L. Pease, of Burketville, died in the Bangor State hospital of pneumonia developing from influenza. He had been there since last May for observation as to his sanity and was under indictment for the murder of his 18-year-old wife, Ellen Cooper Pease at North Searsmont, May 11th. He was to have been tried at the September term of the court but the hospital physicians were not ready to report, and the case was continued. Pease, a young farm hand, married Ellen Cooper, some four years ago and two children were born to them. On the night of May 10 Pease left the Paul ranch where he was working in Searsmont, and rode on the road to North Searsmont. There his young wife, who had not lived with him for some weeks, was employed in the telephone office, and living in the house owned by the company. He entered the bedroom adjoining the office after midnight and found her and Miss Marie Jackson in bed. When his wife would not accompany him, he shot twice at her, the second shot killing her instantly. Miss Jackson was an eye-witness to the crime. He made his escape on his wheel, and next morning was found at his father's home.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Moncton, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Isabella Leblanc, of Leger Corner, received official notice today that her son, Pte. Felicien Leblanc, was killed in action on October 8th. He went overseas with the Ninth Siege Battery at St. John.

SIG. MULLIN WOUNDED.

Newcastle, Oct. 25.—Signaller Samuel Mullin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Mullin, of Exmoor, who went overseas with the 13th, has been wounded by gunshot in the right shoulder.

MAYOR ARRESTED.

Quebec, Oct. 24.—Alphonse Paquet, mayor of St. Nicholas, Lewis county, was today arrested on the charge of selling potatoes without giving the legal weight.

THE FLIES



FLIES ROUND TO THE LAST OF TIME TO SET THAT WATCH HOUR AND GET YOUR WIN...

all it be—a warm overcoat for \$25—ready...

Mr. 68 King St.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Table with 2 columns: Date, Time. Rows for 4th, 11th, 19th, 26th.

THE WEATHER

Table with 2 columns: Day, Temperature (Mn. Max.). Rows for Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat.

WEDDINGS

Frederick, Oct. 25.—Doris Nell...

WINNER OF HONORS.

Lieut.-Col. Bishop, V. C. D.S.O., D.F.C. Toronto...

HARBOR ACTIVITIES.

Day was an active day on the wharf...

DIED.

SAITH—In this city on October 1st...

Hudson Seal Coats

Hudson Seal Coats will be worn by more women than ever...

H. MONT JONES.

92 King Street

GUILTY OF THE TSAR'S DEATH

Madimir Bourtsief Publishes Interesting Article in Paris Matin.

MORE ABOUT THE RED TERROR

Pro-Hun Cuthroats, Kerensky and Trotsky, Far Worse Than Romanoffs.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Vladimir Bourtsief, Russian revolutionist and writer, in an article published by the Paris Matin...

“In the Matin of October 20, a well known Russian revolutionist, Vladimir Bourtsief, accuses the Kaiser of having been in some measure an accomplice in the murder of Nicholas II. He writes:—

“William II did not hesitate in using all sorts of expedients, even the most abominable and the most treacherous as long as they served his personal policy. To carry out his machiavellian plan of disorganization and destruction of Russia he had done all he had the power to do to help Lenin and Trotsky in making, on the largest scale possible, their anarchical propaganda.

“Lenine and Trotsky, obeying Wilhelm II and to show him their gratitude for the support he gave them, have done their best to ruin the Allies and promote the triumph of German imperialism. To do away with Nicholas II was part of their plan. This is why Nicholas II and his family have had to suffer real martyrdom.

“Finally, Nicholas II was brutally murdered, and it may be that his family shared his fate. Was William II aware of the attitude of Lenin and Trotsky toward Nicholas II, and the ex-Czar's family? Yes. He knew all. To save them would have been very easy for him, but to preserve the friendship of Lenin and Trotsky was advantageous to him and, like a true Judas, he delivered the Russian imperial family to them.

“Bourtsief concludes:— “When the time comes for William to account for his complicity with Lenin and Trotsky he will have to answer for the predominant and decisive share he had in the murder of Nicholas II.”

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WEDDINGS

Frederick, Oct. 25.—Doris Nell, daughter of ex-Governor A. B. Neill, and Helen Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lint of South Devon, were united in marriage last night at the home of the bride by Rev. H. H. Ferguson of the Devon Baptist church. They will reside in South Devon.

WINNER OF HONORS.

Lieut.-Col. Bishop, V. C. D.S.O., D.F.C. Toronto, has by recent military orders been assigned to duty as head aerial instructor in an English aerial training camp.

Lieut.-Col. Bishop crossed overseas in the early part of the war, with the rank of Lieutenant, being then in a cavalry division. After a time he was transferred into the R.A.F. and rapidly rose in the ranks.

Central Canada papers have in recent issues mentioned many of his exploits which won for him the titles above mentioned. At a late date this gallant officer has been mentioned as on furlough home.

HARBOR ACTIVITIES.

Day was an active day on the wharf along the water front. Servicers arrived and sailed and a fleet of twenty, a dozen large vessels, was in port.

Two vessels are being repaired at the Point and Customs House. The middle section of the Point wharf is being solidly reinforced. Two vessels are being re-

DIED.

SAITH—In this city on October 1st, a young girl, Miss Je Galbraith, leaving her mother and one sister to mourn.

SAITH—In this city on October 1st, Robert Armstrong, 272 St. George street, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

SAITH—In this city on October 1st, Miss Margaret Mary Garnett took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence. Burial at St. Catharines cemetery.

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AS A WAR FACTOR FOR TWENTY YEARS

Whether Germany Will Require Longer to Launch Another Onslaught Against Peace of World Depends on the Peace Conference.

By Casper Whitney. (Special Cable to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

Paris Oct. 25.—Superficially it is evident that the Allies are winning all along the line, and hundreds of thousands of us are only too willing to allow ourselves to be convinced that the end of the war is really in sight. Let us not be deceived. The Boche's principal characteristic, in addition to his barbarian disregard of all civilized rules of warfare, is his inherent cunning and treachery. If we are really anxious to appreciate the facts of the situation, let us frankly recognize, as it is frankly recognized here, that so far, all we have accomplished is to render it impossible for the Germans to win the war. The fact that the enemy has lost all chance of winning, however, is only one aspect of the war, and this cannot in the vital interest of the Allies, be emphasized too much.

So far, the first part of the Allies' task has been admirably and completely accomplished. All possibility of German hegemony in Europe has now been definitely and finally wiped out of practical politics for at least twenty years. I say twenty years and not more because it would take that time, in view of Germany's present exhaustion of men and money in the opinion of experts here, for the enemy to prepare for another similar effort to that upon which he embarked in 1914 with entire confidence and overwhelming success.

The Peace Conference. Whether Germany will require more than twenty years to launch another onslaught against the peace of the world will depend entirely on whether the Allies at the peace conference—if they are wise enough to indulge in any such superfluity as French opinion regards it—decide to treat the enemy as an honorable belligerent or as a mad dog of Europe. France as one man persists from long intimate knowledge of the subject in refusing to look upon brother Boche as anything but a mad dog which must be tamed in the only way suitable for mad dogs—that is rendered harmless to the rest of the world for all time to come.

The spectacular Allied advance across Belgium took place in the cold hard facts are faced, the prospects in regard to the date when the war will end are not as alluring as most people think. As Paris sees these facts there are two outstanding factors which discount the rosy situation in which most critics seem to have placed the Allies under present developments. At first, many people seem to overlook the fact that Germany, by releasing their grip on Belgium have already considerably shortened the front they have to defend. Less than three months ago, the Germans had to defend a front between the Swiss frontier and the North Sea, of roughly speaking, five hundred and sixty miles. By falling back to the present lines from Ghent, Valenciennes and Poxa-

mondium to the Swiss frontier, they have been able to shorten this front by about a hundred and fifty miles.

Independent Retreat. Operations now in progress are two-fold. Not only are the Allies pressing forward, but the enemy is also falling back and that very largely independently of the pressure which is being exerted upon him. Let me remind you, in order to avoid being misunderstood, that the famous Hindenburg retreat in 1917, at which we laughed at the time the Germans described it as a stroke of genius, is now recognized by all competent critics as having all the value the Germans ascribed to it, robbed the Allies of all possibility of the success for which they had been preparing for many months and enabled the enemy to take refuge in a magnificently strong position known as the Hindenburg line from which he has only recently been driven out. The present German retreat may be regarded as a distinct Allied victory, but at the same time it must not be overlooked that it will also undoubtedly be very beneficial to the Germans in that it will enable them to enormously shorten the line they have to defend and consequently greatly prolong the period for which they may continue to resist. The shortening of the line and the fact that it will probably be repeated in the next day or two when the Germans will be found lined up on the Meuse, which will reduce their offensive line by another fifty miles. After that we may expect to find them driven back on to their own frontier where their entire front will measure only slightly over three hundred miles or approximately one half the length of their better effort three months ago.

Value of Shortened Line. In cold figures this means that even when the Germans have been forced back from their own frontiers, they will probably be in as good a position as far as man power is concerned, as they were before Foch's great three months' continuous victories began July 18th, last. The shortening of their line by one-half makes every living German soldier worth two as compared with three months ago. This is the great basic fact that must be used to extinguish false optimism and steel all hearts to face the stern task that yet lies before the Allies. The German appeal to President Wilson for an armistice is not based on the fact that the enemy is exhausted and ready to throw up the sponge. What it really means is that Germany is desperately anxious to secure breathing time to enable her to put her frontiers in a state of defence and force through sheer weariness the Allies' stalemated peace—which would enable her to begin war all over again in twenty years' time. Paris sees this clearly and every day opinion is hardening in the direction of continuing the war until the Germans accept irreducible minimum terms—unconditional capitulation on exactly the same lines as Bulgaria,

SEVERAL MORE DEATHS FROM DREAD MALADY

Victoria Co. and Kent Co. People Die of Influenza or Pneumonia.

MARKED DECREASE IN HALIFAX CASES

Churches in Quebec Province Will Be Closed Again Tomorrow.

Special to The Standard. Grand Falls, Oct. 25.—Several more deaths occurred from influenza and pneumonia today. Mrs. Patrick McCluskey died, aged 45 years of age. She leaves a husband and several children. Two of the sons, Leo and Ivan, are in khaki and a third, Warren, lives in the west. Mrs. McCluskey had been ill just two days, first of influenza which developed into pneumonia.

Miss Stella Pavidis, daughter of Dennis Pavadis, also passed away. Two brothers, Charles and Alfred, are with the 56th Battalion and one brother, John, recently returned from overseas. A sister is Mrs. John Tyr, widow of one of the recent victims of the disease.

Two or three additional deaths occurred in St. Andrew. It is reported that an emergency hospital will shortly be established in Grand Falls to handle cases from outside districts. Rev. Father Dugal, made a sixty sick calls in one day, starting out at 5:36 in the morning.

Dr. Donnelly, of Edmundston, has sent to St. John for two nurses, but it is not known here whether they can be spared from their present duties.

Many friends of Alfred Burgess regret to learn that he is ill, as is also his brother Frank. The situation is still very bad in the river districts.

Halifax, Oct. 25.—There was a marked decrease in the number of influenza cases reported here today. Up to noon the health board had been advised of only sixteen new cases, as compared with fifty yesterday morning. One death in Halifax and one in Dartmouth are reported since yesterday morning. At the latter town stringent precautionary regulations to prevent the spread of the disease are being enforced. All public places, except drug stores, must close at 8:30 p. m. and the number of passengers allowed on the ferry boats to and from Dartmouth and the city will be limited.

No Quebec Services. Montreal, Oct. 25.—The provincial board of health this morning sent telegrams to all bishops in Quebec notifying them that the churches must again be closed next Sunday on account of the epidemic of influenza.

Between the hours of midnight and noon today the board of health received reports of the death of seventy-three people from the influenza, while 555 new cases were recorded.

Calais Reopening. Calais, Oct. 25.—The epidemic of influenza is so far overcome in this city that the Board of Health deems it advisable to abate the restrictions from all places of amusement, the churches and schools will be reopened starting on Saturday. The churches will be open Sunday and the schools Monday. As a precautionary measure the Board of Health recommends that people suffering any indisposition abstain themselves from all gatherings, thus protecting the public from possible contact with physicians.

There are now about fifteen cases being treated by physicians. The epidemic here there have been some three hundred cases, about one per cent, of which resulted fatally.

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Repton, N. B., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Joseph Savole has received word from Edmundston, of the death of her son, Edmund Williams, who succumbed to influenza.

Antoine Robichaud has received a telegram from Dexter, Me., of the death of his son, Fidele P. Robichaud, who was 29 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.

James Harriet, adopted son of Mrs. Patrick Clark, passed away at his home at Main River, Monday morning, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was 17 years of age. The funeral was private. Interment was made at Chapel Point.

There are a few cases of influenza in town, but none very serious so far. In the southern and northern parts of the county the malady has been prevalent for some time, and a number of deaths occurred. The situation is still very serious.

Rev. Desire Allah, of Buctouche, is very seriously ill with pneumonia. Rev. Father Hebert, of St. Anne, is suffering from influenza, but many friends will be pleased to know that he is improving.

Boston Doctor Aids. Special to The Standard. Chatham, Oct. 25.—Three new cases of flu were reported today and three cases taken out of quarantine. Dr. Williams, of Boston, who is visiting his parents here, has kindly consented to go to Blackville on the request of Dr. Roberts, of the provincial health department, to look after cases in that locality, of which there are a great many. Dr. Beaton, the only physician in Blackville, is ill.

CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Casualties: Killed in Action—W. S. Taylor, Cumberland, P.E.I. A. I. Atkinson, Moncton, N.B. K. S. Armstrong, Canoe, N.B. F. Shipley, Halifax.

Wounded—W. G. Rogers, Whitney Pier, N.S. A. Arneson, St. Gilbert's, P.E.I. A. Martin, Amherst, N.B. K. Hicks, Pate Vertis, N.B. E. J. McMillan, Spencer Island, N.S. H. J. Phillips, Newcastle, N.B. S. C. Reid, Musquodoboit, N.B. E. W. Rogers, Colbrook, N.S.

SKILLED IN ACTION—W. M. C. Eason, Dorchester, N.B. N. Adams, Fredericton, N.B. I. Anderson, Centerville, N.B. Died of Wounds—L. Scott, Sackville, N.B. Capt. F. Tingley, M. C. Moncton, N.B.

Wounded—H. Dawson Moncton, N.B.

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Many friends of Alfred Burgess regret to learn that he is ill, as is also his brother Frank. The situation is still very bad in the river districts.

Halifax, Oct. 25.—There was a marked decrease in the number of influenza cases reported here today. Up to noon the health board had been advised of only sixteen new cases, as compared with fifty yesterday morning. One death in Halifax and one in Dartmouth are reported since yesterday morning. At the latter town stringent precautionary regulations to prevent the spread of the disease are being enforced. All public places, except drug stores, must close at 8:30 p. m. and the number of passengers allowed on the ferry boats to and from Dartmouth and the city will be limited.

No Quebec Services. Montreal, Oct. 25.—The provincial board of health this morning sent telegrams to all bishops in Quebec notifying them that the churches must again be closed next Sunday on account of the epidemic of influenza.

Between the hours of midnight and noon today the board of health received reports of the death of seventy-three people from the influenza, while 555 new cases were recorded.

Calais Reopening. Calais, Oct. 25.—The epidemic of influenza is so far overcome in this city that the Board of Health deems it advisable to abate the restrictions from all places of amusement, the churches and schools will be reopened starting on Saturday. The churches will be open Sunday and the schools Monday. As a precautionary measure the Board of Health recommends that people suffering any indisposition abstain themselves from all gatherings, thus protecting the public from possible contact with physicians.

There are now about fifteen cases being treated by physicians. The epidemic here there have been some three hundred cases, about one per cent, of which resulted fatally.

There are now about fifteen cases being treated by physicians. The epidemic here there have been some three hundred cases, about one per cent, of which resulted fatally.

Repton, N. B., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Joseph Savole has received word from Edmundston, of the death of her son, Edmund Williams, who succumbed to influenza.

Antoine Robichaud has received a telegram from Dexter, Me., of the death of his son, Fidele P. Robichaud, who was 29 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.

James Harriet, adopted son of Mrs. Patrick Clark, passed away at his home at Main River, Monday morning, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was 17 years of age. The funeral was private. Interment was made at Chapel Point.

There are a few cases of influenza in town, but none very serious so far. In the southern and northern parts of the county the malady has been prevalent for some time, and a number of deaths occurred. The situation is still very serious.

Rev. Desire Allah, of Buctouche, is very seriously ill with pneumonia. Rev. Father Hebert, of St. Anne, is suffering from influenza, but many friends will be pleased to know that he is improving.

Boston Doctor Aids. Special to The Standard. Chatham, Oct. 25.—Three new cases of flu were reported today and three cases taken out of quarantine. Dr. Williams, of Boston, who is visiting his parents here, has kindly consented to go to Blackville on the request of Dr. Roberts, of the provincial health department, to look after cases in that locality, of which there are a great many. Dr. Beaton, the only physician in Blackville, is ill.

CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Casualties: Killed in Action—W. S. Taylor, Cumberland, P.E.I. A. I. Atkinson, Moncton, N.B. K. S. Armstrong, Canoe, N.B. F. Shipley, Halifax.

Wounded—W. G. Rogers, Whitney Pier, N.S. A. Arneson, St. Gilbert's, P.E.I. A. Martin, Amherst, N.B. K. Hicks, Pate Vertis, N.B. E. J. McMillan, Spencer Island, N.S. H. J. Phillips, Newcastle, N.B. S. C. Reid, Musquodoboit, N.B. E. W. Rogers, Colbrook, N.S.

SKILLED IN ACTION—W. M. C. Eason, Dorchester, N.B. N. Adams, Fredericton, N.B. I. Anderson, Centerville, N.B. Died of Wounds—L. Scott, Sackville, N.B. Capt. F. Tingley, M. C. Moncton, N.B.

Wounded—H. Dawson Moncton, N.B.



Sid Says:

Now that the Kaiser is here--How do you like him?

By John M. Siddall, Editor of the American Magazine.

Take another look at Emperor William. We are beginning to see a great deal of him. It seems to me that I run into him everywhere I go. And whenever I see him, I find that he has a lot of new instructions to give me—orders to hand out—things that I shall or shall not do.

A few weeks ago, I thought I would go up to the club and get a little exercise. When I got there, I found that this bird had preceded me and closed up the place. The clubhouse looked like Belgium, cold and desolate. No more coal until further notice,—by order of German Willie.

It's the same way at home. Heat turned off, lights turned down, sugar nearly gone. And the Emperor at the bottom of it all. If it weren't for his ambitions, things would be back where they were.

At the restaurant where I eat my lunch, William has taken charge of the kitchen, and the dining-room. He tells me what I can have and what I can't have—mostly what I can't have. He has lowered the quality of the food, raised the prices, and fixed it so that I have to yell my head off to get anything at all. Aside from that, he's a perfect host.

The old boy follows me to the office. Say, William, have a heart! It would require a couple of hundred thousand words to describe the help he is to me in my business,—with all that he is doing to upset the railroads, the mails, and the processes of manufacture and delivery. On the whole, it is more fun these days to sit at home and shiver than to go down to business and sweat.

Yes, sir, the Emperor is with us every waking moment. It took quite a long time for him to get over here, but he has arrived, bag and baggage. And he has established personal relations with each one of us. We are having extensive dealings with him, and we are not finding the relationship very satisfactory. He's a domineering, dictatorial nuisance. He's also extravagant. His present schemes have cost about seventy-five billion dollars, and four or five million lives. He is the bull-headed promoter type that gets in wrong—and hang the expense. There's nothing to be done but to get rid of him. If we let him have his way now, he will go right on rocking the boat. He loves authority, likes to boss. Give him rope, and there will be more wars—and plenty of them.

John Bull has set out to fire this man. And we agree that the thing must be done. So rake and scrape every penny you can find, and put it in toward finishing up the job. Buy VICTORY BONDS and take some of the arrogance out of this would-be guardian of the world. You will get all your money back with interest at 5-1-2 per cent.

All join in the chorus: W-E D-O-N-T W-A-N-T T-H-I-S-G-U-Y! We have had a taste of him, and we don't like his work. We may have been monkeys once. The scientists tell us we were. But let's not allow this kind of a specimen to make monkeys of us again.

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

WIEZEL'S CASH STORES

243 - 247 Union St. Reliable Footwear.

New Brunswick Must Raise \$13,000,000

ton hand accompanied the body to the grave. The funeral of Miss Margaret Mary Garnett took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence. Burial at St. Catharines cemetery.

The funeral of Willie Clark took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Millers. Interment was made in Holy Cross cemetery.

The funeral of James Johnson took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Main street. Services were conducted by Rev. H. Plinkat. Interment was made in Farnhill.

The funeral of Ernest LeBren took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Camden St. Services were conducted by Rev. Walter P. Dunham. Interment was made in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Winfield Cameron took place yesterday afternoon from his parents' residence, Chapel street. Interment was made at the Methodist burying ground.

The funeral of gunner Walter Armstrong took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 59 Stockleyburg street. Services were conducted by Rev. H. C. Fraser, and interment was made in Fernhill. Gunner Armstrong was buried with full military honors. A brass squad from the 9th Siege Battery, and the Depot Battalion hand accompanied the body to the grave.

The funeral of Ernest LeBren took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Camden St. Services were conducted by Rev. Walter P. Dunham. Interment was made in Cedar Hill.

WAR THE OUTCOME OF OUTRAGES OF HOHENZOLLERN

German Government Now Confronted With Another Case of "the Schemes of Men and Mice Gang at Agley"—The War Industry of the Huns.

Turn it up or turn it round There's never a bottom to it found, Whereon to trace a righteous plea To make things what they ought to be.—The Rhymist of the Clistor.

An analysis of the "logique d'abandon" indulged in by the Kaiser and the upholders of his pet paramount industry provokes one to wonder how he can convince every belligerent or non-belligerent nation that the present war has been the outcome of the outrages of Hohenzollern rule against the sense of justice or fairplay. As has been said, Chancellor von Hertling has resigned from his high office of the Chancellery of Germany, but his farewell address remains an embodiment of the Kaiser's way of looking at things national and international. Whatever may be said of the Chancellor's half-baked confession that Germany has been guilty of a cruel breach of contract, whereby millions have lost their lives and property; there can be no lack of indignation at his attempt in the name of patriotism, to make light of the heinous offences committed, and that, with a heartless insouciance of words that savours of the logic of the "tu quoque." There is another law, he tells us, in national and international ethics namely, the law of self-defense; and thereupon he would have us believe that Belgium is in ruins today from the dread of a problematic invasion of it by the French, or from a doubt on the part of the Belgians themselves, as to their country being safeguarded by a duly signed and sealed edict of neutrality. Nor is there a German, with any assured trace of a right logic in his gut-up, who can not discern the absurdity of Admiral Koester's ignoble insult to the sense of international justice, when he follows up the Chancellor's words by saying: "We Germans have to be victorious no matter what happens to the rest of the world. Otherwise Germany will perish politically and economically." And, going even further than this, the same danger of the Kaiser's paramount industry of militant claims that, after the war, German ships must be so equipped as to demand the full freedom of the ocean, with an unequalled right to exploit German colonies. "Nature needs her storms," he says; "and just as God has endowed the beasts of the field and forest with teeth and claws, so also He favours the use man makes of the sword while he and his homeland are getting along in the world through the prowess of his largest army possible." If the above are to be taken as the kind of ethical principles the German peoples stand by, as engineers in the art of peace-making, it is hardly to be wondered at that the other nations have shown a hesitancy in joining with Germany and her Allies in the exploiting of a preliminary conference as a prelude to the organization of a League of Nations, to see to the terms on which a lasting peace may be safely inaugurated.

Nor is the duplicity of Germany's temporary foes other than it is, after a reading between the lines of the Chancellor's speech, made on the eve of his resignation and punctuated no doubt, before and after by the Imperial mouse behind the counterpane—especially that part of it which deals with President Wilson's articles of faith in a properly endowed League of Nations. "The idea of a League of Nations," the fated Chancellor told the Reichstag, "has my entire sympathy if only an honest will to frame the terms of peace and a just recognition of the equal rights of all the States comprising the said league can be guaranteed." And, with the sense of justice or fairplay thus re-instated, and with Hohenzollernism given a back seat in the preliminary deliberations over the matter, no one can expect the liberated German peoples to go much further than this in their welcoming of the end of the war. But to speak plainly and emphatically, ever to the point of repeating one's self, if the German people in the German Confederation are to be thought of as being in sympathy with the now deposed Chancellor's side-views on President Wilson's proposals, as if they came from the mouse behind the counterpane, there is a most serious situation facing any preliminary action towards organizing a League of Nations worthy the world's respect. With such a double-dealing sympathy, expressed or understood or fignate, there could be no safe deliberation on what the functions of the proposed league would result in,—no safer a preparing of the way for a permanent peace than there was in 1807. In very fact, in exposing his side-views on President Wilson's suggestions, Chancellor von Hertling did not keep out of sight his passion for shaking the Hohenzollern wool of double-dealing in the eyes of more people than his fellow Germans. In his reference to these tangible suggestions, he seemed to be inclined to assure us that while the President of the great American Republic thinks he knows what a League of Nations might do for the world at large, he, the Kaiser's right hand man for the day and no more, knows what it could not do. If the industrial militancy of Prussian exploitation were to be forced to close its doors for all time. The would-be pupil of "Wise Willie" assures us that he has for some time back been in favor of the world's peace being brought about on just such terms as those tabulated by President Wilson, but all the same he does not refrain from calling him names in the hearing of his German kinsmen, sneering at him as an idealist who has not thought it out of place to become head of the American Imperialists, wherever they may be. There have been other men as distinguished as this republican Imperialist, he tells us, sarcastically, who have favored the idea of a League of Nations. "I myself, for instance," he says, "have never been unwilling to father such an international organization." And, thus saying, he does not forget to wave

the Hohenzollern wool, white proceeding to an embassy,—with his resignation from the Chancellery being nibbled at by the mouse behind the counterpane and Prince Maximilian near by in the office.—(1) certain much needed reforms in the arming of each nation in terms of a universal, equal, and successive disarmament in due time; (2) in the establishing of obligatory courts of arbitration; (3) in the securing of the freedom of the seas for all nations, big and small; and (4) in the protection of such nations as cannot protect themselves. And in his examination of these same reforms he never halts in the waving of the Hohenzollern wool in the swing of his deceiving elocution. Nor did he hesitate to draw that same wool over the eyes of the outside nations, in presence of his German compatriots, who are by this time beginning to know the truth of their own affairs in the army and beyond it, when he speaks of the discontent of the German democracies from sub-State to sub-State as something that no true German should be alarmed at. The German people have been trained, ever since Bismarck thought lightly of the sense of international fairplay. But now that they are awakening of themselves to the fact that they have been fooled by those who have had no faith in the recuperative force of the sense of justice in the several walks of life, municipal, national, and international, a revolution or evolution cannot but result in a further ethical uplift towards the safe co-operation that comes from the respect that is due to the sense of justice, whatever be the enterprise in hand.

"The schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." And the ruler, who began his career as the supreme monarch of one of the great first powers of Europe by cruelly betraying his imperial godfather the satiate Prince Bismarck, and is evidently in the way of ending it while planning death and destruction for his own people to the undermining of all sense of justice in himself and others, cannot but know from his own Chancellor's lips, during that princeling's feat of facing-both-ways while discussing the approaching consummation of a League of Nations—indeed cannot but discern for himself that Napoleon Bonaparte's fate is awaiting him at the gateway of retribution. Hohenzollernism has brought ruin upon itself by bringing ruin upon others. There is no escape for it as a system of rule foreign to the moral welfare of any people. Whatever may happen to the princeling exponent of that rule, Germany can no longer hold its own but under a German rule that sides up with our Christian civilization. There is no room for either an Odinic or a Teutonic rule of co-operation which last League of Nations can afford to provide in its plans for making the world a better place of abode for all nations and peoples, who would make of the world some kind of a heaven upon earth and not a princeling's premeditated hell. We are weary of war, even while we know that there is no escape as yet from our having it. The world has a welcome all ready for peace, but not for a peace that has war for its upholding, but a constitutional peace under the protection of a League of Nations or International Council or some Supreme Court of Justice having for its cult the sense of justice and for its great main function the promotion and upholding of a permanent peace under the auspices of an international good-will that can be deposited upon as being capable of counteracting the war germs in ill-will.

The pleadings of our newspapers can hardly be side-tracked by a tentative acceptance of President Wilson's terms of capitulation on the part of the Hohenzollern rulers of Germany, now that they find themselves "between the devil and the deep sea." The destiny of the unbalanced Kaiser and

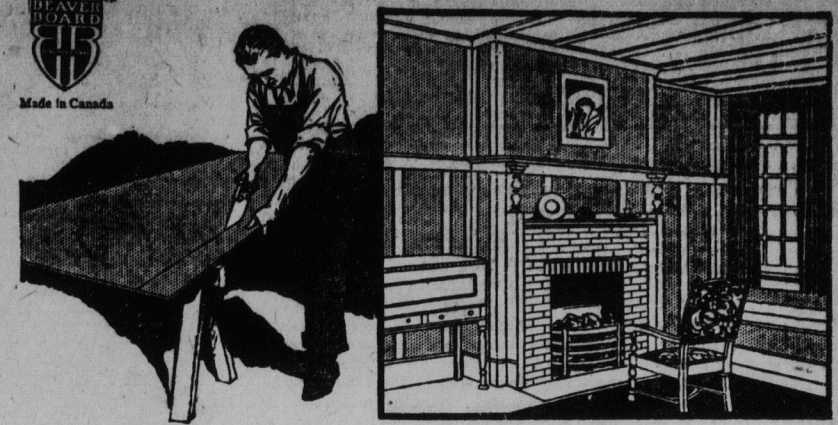
his Prussian militant entourage has to be planned out by the German peoples of themselves in line with an international sense of fairplay, if they would become friends again with their outside neighbors. The proposed League of Nations cannot afford to have their peace propaganda jeopardized beforehand, while assuming the task of an administrative surveillance of international affairs. And the suspicion remains that such propaganda would be jeopardized, were the German Hohenzollern rulers allowed to share in its preliminary deliberations at least. Nor does it need any "too long articles"—as some may call this and others from my pen, in spite of the world-wide topic they deal with—to emphasize the need of a universal corrective, in presence of the very latest rumors about concerning the crisis in Germany's affairs and the foreboding of certain changes in its princeling rule. The sense of fairplay cannot but be given its righteous reprisal. Retribution for the past becomes a policy of a protection for the future. An armistice is evidently what Prince Maximilian is after. The cunning is patient to everybody. The sense of justice and international good-will, however, cannot afford to betray itself, whatever may happen to the "Kaiser and his" in the meantime.

DAUBERT'S CLAIM FOR PAY DENIED

A sweeping ruling against attempts of major league baseball players to collect salaries on contracts extending beyond September 1, the date fixed by the government for the suspension of professional baseball, has been handed down by the national baseball commission, which held such claims

to be unjustified and illegal. The decision was announced by President Johnson of the American League, himself a member of the commission. The commission's decision hinges on the case of "Jake" Daubert of the Brooklyn Nationals, who sought to collect \$2,100 from the Brooklyn club because his contract, calling for \$1,000 a season, was terminated on September 3. Daubert contended that under the conditions stipulated in his contract, which did not expire until October 14, the Brooklyn club could not have released him without his consent, and he demanded that the terms of the agreement be fulfilled. The commission's ruling, which probably will cover all similar cases, held that the club could not be held liable to pay Daubert the full amount agreed upon because under the "work or fight" order his contract was virtually rendered illegal and impossible. The player's services could not be utilized by the Brooklyn club after the date fixed for the suspension of the game, the commission ruled, and the situation could not have been contemplated by either party at the time the contract was made. The ruling in part said: "While it is true the Brooklyn club agreed to pay the player his specified salary for the playing season and the contract recited that the season would begin on or about April 14 and end about October 14, there was nothing to prevent the league of which the Brooklyn club was a member, by appropriate action, cutting the season short. This was done because of the impossibility of retaining the services of its players in view of the government order, and for that reason the club was within its rights in giving notice of the termination of all its contracts with all its players if it desired to do so."

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The World Is Watching Us

In a few days you will be asked to subscribe to the 1918 Victory Loan. Make ready to answer the appeal to the uttermost of your capacity. By the individual answer he gives each individual citizen will be making or marring the name and fame of Canada to an extent he may not realize.

Your money is required for the proper prosecution of the war. But, beyond the mere material need of your money, there is a great moral need of it. The world's gaze is fixed on us. What of the Greater Britain overseas? What of Canada? Is her spirit as high, her resolution as indomitable, her will to win as steadfast, as in the days, now passed for ever, when disappointment, agony, and bitterness of hope deferred, were her almost daily lot?

These questions are for you to answer. And, as you love your country, as you respect yourself, but one answer can you give. Give it with all your might. Prepare to lend as you never lent before. Show the Kaiser and his myrmidons that you rate their hollow pratings of a false, inglorious peace as they should be rated. Hurl back the "peace offensive." Show that you stand the test.

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Ringworm---Scalp Sores

If you want speedy help try the D. D. D. Prescription. So easy to apply, not greasy or messy. It washes into the scalp and the relief is instant. Try it today on our guarantee. E. Clinton Brown, druggist, St. John.



Look and Feel Clean, Sweet and Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water before breakfast to wash out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath. Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter. Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.

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NEW YORK

The St. John Standard

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H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.
Register Your Letters.
Do not enclose cash in an unregistered letter. Use postal notes, money orders, or express orders when remitting.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—M. M. The King.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

If the present state of public opinion is any criterion, the Victory Loan which will be offered to the people of Canada on Monday, will be the last necessary issue of the kind. All signs point to the termination of the war before the end of another year, through the crushing defeat of the Central Powers, followed by unconditional surrender. Yet the feeling that the end is in sight should not be permitted to influence in the slightest degree the determination of our people to continue their utmost efforts towards victory. There is a lot of fight still left in Germany. That country is playing an exceedingly clever game, endeavoring by a mass of words and vain promises to becloud the issue, to sow dissension among the Allies with respect to the aims to be achieved, and to solidify its crumbling organization by the impression that Germany is fighting for its existence against a hard-hearted world. The only national leader whom it was supposed would be induced to enter into a discussion, was Wilson, after narrowly escaping the trap set for him, has managed to throw on the Allied governments as a whole the burden of taking up Germany's peace proposals where he has left off. What the outcome may be cannot be foreseen, but sufficient has already been done to create a widespread sentiment that the end is not distant, and such a feeling may lead—as Germany devoutly hopes it will—lead to a slackening of effort on the part of our people.

Herein lies the danger. Let us not be led astray by such self-evident camouflage, but continue our undivided efforts in all things which can in any way assist in bringing about a victorious finish. One of the most important of all, is financing war activities. Canada is spending at home in the production of war material and supplies, more money than had previously found distribution among our people, and in this war a greater measure of prosperity has obtained than had perhaps ever been experienced. In lending money to the government we are merely supplying funds which almost immediately return to our own pockets. The forth-coming loan, apart from its patriotic demand, compels attention through its real investment value. At a time when money is high, it offers a most generous return on the safest security in the world. It is a duty to support the Victory Loan. It is a duty to oneself to seek a first class investment. Let all join in, and make this bond issue the greatest success on record. The money is needed. Our people have it.

ROOSEVELT'S PROTEST.

Former President Roosevelt does not agree with the peace principles of President Wilson, although the press and leading statesmen of the Allied nations appear to do so. But Mr. Roosevelt was ever impetuous and seldom takes the trouble to endorse any person's views but his own. He destroyed the Washington career of William Howard Taft, a man of his own creation, politically, but his attacks on President Wilson are endorsed by nobody except Boss Lodge, of Massachusetts, and the other old-time Bourbon Republicans. Whether Roosevelt's programme will aid the Allied cause is a question it may induce the Berlin Junkers to suppose that the United States is far from united, but they will be grievously deluded if they labor under the hallucination that the people are not back of their president. This is a poor time for discredited Republican politicians to sow seeds of discord. Certain Democrats who endeavored to do so were decisively defeated in the primary elections this fall. An incident illustrating Mr. Roosevelt's consistency is still remembered in that country. During his incumbency he made war on the trusts with a mighty beating of tom-toms, but when his personal interests became affected during the Roosevelt panic of 1907 he withdrew some of his objections and permitted the United States Steel Corporation to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., a competitor. In other words he surrendered to that powerful financier, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the organizer of the Steel Trust.

NOTHING DISHONORABLE.

In the heat of the discussion concerning Provincial campaign funds which is being worked somewhat overtime for obvious purposes, there

seems to be a disposition to assume that the contribution was improper. Yet the evidence in the railway investigation clearly showed, and Commissioner Stevens so found, that the Province lost no money by the Valley Railway contract, and that the tender of the Nova Scotia Construction Company was for fair and reasonable amounts. Despite the statements to the contrary the Province did not lose any money. The Nova Scotia Company, through the contract which it made with Mr. W. B. Tennant, lost its profits which had been obtained. Had the company been able to show that it had retained its profits, no one would have pretended for a moment that one cent of such profits should have been returned to the Province. The fact that the company dealt with its profits as it did does not alter the situation either from the standpoint of accounting or of morals. Upon the late Premier Clarke there is no ground for any reflection. No more honest politician ever took part in the public life of New Brunswick. His version of what took place in any of these matters can not now be obtained, but those who knew him, and they were many, know that whatever takes place, there could have been nothing dishonorable or improper in any transaction in which the late premier took part.

A BIT OF VERSE.

WATCHIN' OUT.
(With Apologies to Mr. Riley.)
BY GRACE TOMKINSON.
Half the corner drug store's come to our house to stay,
In bottles, tubes an' boxes, all piled up every way,
There's oil of eucalyptus an' camfire an' quinine,
Carbolic an' peroxide an' some pills called aspirin,
Gee, when I think of all that stuff,
How sick it makes me feel.
An' the latest is, ye got to eat yeast cake every meal.
But Ma says we're lot to scumble, for there isn't any doubt,
That the Flu'll get you.
Ef you Don't Watch Out!
There's somethin' smokin' on the stove, makin' the air jest blue,
Ma says the fumes are good for us.
There's corns an' cookin' too, who we're fed on 'em three times a day,
An' we're kep' so dreadful clean
That us kids don't know each other.
Ma's eyes are awful keen.
An' en' 'bout every whipt' ch, you'll hear somebody say,
"Open the doors an' windows an' blow the germs away."
Till we're near froze, but I suppose
Ma knows what she's about.
An' the Flu'll get you.
Ef you Don't Watch Out!
When school was closed we clapped our hands and said "Hurrah,
what luck!"
That was before Ma went to work an' bought up all that truck.
She's bound she'll get her money's worth, an' we don't dare to squeal.
But we're always dosin', dosin', no matter how we feel.
She makes us sniff an' gargle, till our throats all noses sting.
An' en' she'll go an' spray 'em with an atomizer thing.
I don't know what this Flu is like,
they're all so scared about.
But I'm sure it can't be any worse 'n
This here Watchin' Out!

A BIT OF FUN.

Don't Like the Species.
Our soldiers at the front speak of shell fragments as "butterflies." They are very glad when such butterflies flutter by instead of landing.
In a Class by Himself.
Miss Passay—My fiance is so different from other men.
Miss Pert—Of course he is, since he proposed to you.
The Force of Habit.
Farmer Spinks—How are you gettin' on with your automobile, Sir?
Farmer Spuds—Well, I can't run the machine all right, but I ain't got over sayin' "Giddyup!" and "Whoa!" to it yet.
Might be too Much for Him.
Southern Parson (to convert)
Does yo' think yo' kin keep in de strait an' narrer path now, Sam?
Sam—I reckon I kin, pabson, ef dey ain't no watahmillin' patches erlong de road.
Appreciation.
Magistrate (about to commit robbery)
You certainly effected the robbery in a remarkably ingenious way; in fact, with quite exceptional cunning.
Prisoner—Now, yer honor, no flattery, please; no flattery, no flattery.—London Sketch.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON RELIGION.

By LEE PAPE.

Paris, Oct. 12.—"If someone should start a prayer meeting in a front-line trench during a bombardment you couldn't keep the men away," declared an American National Army officer, who at home is a Sunday school superintendent. We were at lunch and with us was a clergyman, editor of a religious weekly, who is here to "investigate" the effect of the war on the religious sensibilities of young soldiers. From the officer, who not only was interested in church work but had also commanded a company of drafted men in front-line sector during the previous three months, the editor got plenty of first-hand material.

"Do you conclude that it is fear which makes the men take refuge in supplication for divine aid?" asked the editor.
"No, shouldn't call it fear," answered the infantry officer. "But here we sit at a small table. Suppose a shell landed on top of us. I am killed outright and my friends here is being badly mutilated; that words cannot describe the details. Even supposing you escape unhurt wouldn't you be apt to take a more serious view of things, and think a little r'ber ahead than you ever did before?"
The clergyman and I shuddered at the thought of the horrors which were to befall us. "Not of my fellow officers," continued the speaker, "was one of the most profane men I ever knew. And by 'profanity' I don't mean the current use of swear words, which is common to the Army. I mean the man was profane in his mental makeup."

"I appreciate that swear words can be used with religious earnestness, but this man swore, but without reverence. Then one day we were crouching in a trench while being viciously shelled. A projection was held right in the trench where we huddled together. With my platoon I held one of the holes while my fellow officer held another. A shell landed right in the trench, about half way between us. By a miracle none of us were killed, but some were badly wounded. I helped get some of them bandaged and I didn't hear from the other officer. I concluded he had been badly hurt, or perhaps killed. So I leaped out into the trench and asked, 'Are you hurt?' No answer. 'Are you hurt?' I called again. No answer. Then I sent my runner to investigate. And on his hands and knees he crawled into the trench. In a few minutes he was back.

Found Him Praying.

"What did you find?" I asked.
"I found the officer praying, sir."
"What praying?"
"Yes, sir."
"What he exactly what you said and what he said to you?"
"Beg your pardon, sir," I said, "but the lieutenant wants to know if you are all right."
"Oh, yes, sir," I said, "out of her, he said, 'I'm trying to pray.'"
"But wasn't he speaking ironically?" I asked the lieutenant.
"No, sir, he was so upset and so overcome—a piece of shell had struck the root of a tree just above his head—that he was trying to find relief in prayer, but as he didn't know how to do it he was annoyed by my runner's interrupting him, and the sight of the man brought back at once his natural feelings of indignation. I understand perfectly how he felt. A heavy shell fire, with explosions all about you every few seconds, is so tremendous an experience that I do not think you go into the various prejudices through it can imagine what it is like."
"Is there any permanent effect?" queried the Bostonian.
"It varies. His warrent temperament. Some react only temporarily. When the shelling is over they forget the strain. The thoughts of others take a more serious turn, dominantly religious. I have seen men who will have any general effect in turning their minds towards religious things," asked the editor.
"That I can say," was the answer, "but I will say that the boys in the front lines are susceptible to religious influences and that they want to get along the little better. The clergyman in the Y. M. C. A. do not have the same standing, nor the same opportunity, as the chaplains. I see men have against the Y. M. C. A. workers. With a chaplain it is different. He goes wherever the regiment goes. He is always accessible, and he has military authority while at the same time the men feel perfectly safe to approach him confidentially with their troubles. I also believe that censoring the mail ought to be the privilege and the duty of the chaplains. This work gives one a better chance to know the men than anything else. It makes one a true confessor."

Religion in the Camp.

"In our company we never had any religious services as a company. Its Catholic members were always punctual in attending mass, either at services held by the regimental chaplain at the French village church. You will find few Catholics neglecting mass when under shell fire, or when about to go up into the line."
"From a military point of view, the Catholic chaplain works very well. At the hours of mass we always know where to find the majority of the boys, whether Catholics or not. (Those who are not Catholics go with the others, because they have nowhere else to go, and it is surprising how many, both officers and men, become converts to the Catholic faith.) On one occasion a very serious situation was met because the men could be reached quickly through the chaplain. He read the emergency order at mass, the men responded and the danger was averted."
"For the Protestant boys we never had an opportunity to hold a service," said an Episcopalian, and only once have I had a chance to take communion since coming to France, and that was because I happened to be in a British officer's trenches, when everybody attended the Sunday morning service, officers and men. The barracks couldn't hold all.

"When I returned to my company I suggested to the captain that as we had no Protestant chaplain, we, as officers, ought to hold services for our men, one officer reading the Scriptures, another leading in prayer, and a third preaching the sermon, etc. and I convinced him that it would be a good

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE.

We was eating supper last night, everybody only being supposed to have one lump of sugar on account of the war and everything, and I put a lump in my tea and stirred it up and tasted it, and it didn't taste as if there was hardly any in it, me thinking, G, that ain't any good. And I stirred it some more and tasted it again, and all I could taste was tea, and I said to ma, Ma, why is it some lumps of sugar is smaller than others?
That's too deep for me to answer, but the lump you took was absolutely the biggest in the bowl, because I saw you dig for it, sed ma.
No man, I didn't dig for it, it just happened to be near the bottom, I sed, and pop sed, Ah, that explains everything. And he kept on telling me about Bulgaria, and ma kept on looking as if she was dissing more than she was understanding, and I sed, Well, why is it some big lumps are packed so loose, ma?
Ma not saying anything, and I sed, You mite think they had a lot of sugar in them by looking at them, but there's so much space between the different grains they ain't got hardly any.
Which ma didn't say anything, and I sed, Why, is that, ma?
For goodness sakes, Benny, don't you hear your father telling me about Bulgaria? sed ma, and I sed, Yes man, but if you taste this tea you'll see what I mean.

I've bin seeing what you mean for the last five minutes, for mersey sakes take another lump and be done with it, sed ma.
Which I did, making the tea taste much better, only still another lump would'd of spoiled it.

thing for the morale and discipline of the men.

"I suppose we ought to pull off something like that," he said, but as we never went so far as to tell the men about our plan it was never realized. If they had heard it, we would have had to carry it through. I am sure the men would have been eager for it. But there was always something to do. All these remarks were absorbed with great interest by the Boston clergyman-editor and the readers of his paper may be sure at some time or other to see them enlarged upon. And after hearing them myself I was better able to understand and appreciate some of the intimate expressions of religious sentiment found in the recently published 'War Letters of Edmond Genet' (Scriveners)—letters written to his mother by a young American volunteer in the French Foreign Legion. I had also noticed that several other members of the Legion always liked to go to church when they came to Paris on leave, though in no sense did they make any display of their religious convictions.

The officer's observations about the influence of Catholic chaplains among the fighting men coincided perfectly with what I had previously heard from Protestant boys, who had learned to respect, admire, and love Catholic clergymen, working among the soldiers under fire. It is well known that several such chaplains have been decorated for bravery and heroic exploits. Such things appeal to the fighting men, but even those who have not been decorated have won, by self-sacrifice and devotion, everlasting distinction in the minds of the men in the trenches. I recently saw a soldier struck with some of the men from Rhode Island—Protestant boys, whose families had for generations been attendants at Protestant churches—and I was struck with their enthusiasm for the many qualities and the general good fellowship of the Catholic regimental chaplain. Those boys had never before been personally acquainted with a Catholic clergyman.

There are also Protestant ministers who are chaplains, and more are being appointed. I recently heard of a certain regiment, originally Catholic in majority, which has been so changed in its make-up by the influx of Catholics, mostly drafted men from other parts of the country, that a Protestant chaplain has had to be appointed. It should also be said that the Catholic chaplains worked so hard during the July fighting that he had to be sent to a hospital to recuperate. I recently had a talk with a clergyman, a Lutheran, who is pastor of a church in a university town in northern New York, where he went to have a rest, but never was so busy in his life. On the way over he was chosen to conduct the religious service on the boat. He did more. He also went below decks among the soldiers and refereed a boxing match. The news of this reached his brethren of the cloth in the first-class cabin, and some of them were horrified.

But though it helps a chaplain in getting introduced to be able to referee a boxing game, he does not necessarily have to be an athlete. What he has to have, however, is what the American doughboys would call "guts." I saw as the first American troops were to go into the line the first time. He was busier than any other officer, talking to the men privately. There was no outward display of emotion, a casual observer would have said that the men acted as though they were about to try another training stunt, but the chaplain knew better.

"The men are very quiet," he said. "They are under a great deal of

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TO ASK PRES. WILSON TO RECOGNIZE POLAND

Paderewski Reveals Hun Scheme of Rehabilitation by Exploiting Russia.

Germany's far-reaching after-the-war plans to monopolize the industry were presented in a speech at New York, Saturday, delivered by I. J. Paderewski. It is a speech given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski by the National Civic Federation for the purpose of discussing what America could do for the Polish cause. As a result of the meeting a committee was appointed to draft a petition to be presented to President Wilson asking for the recognition by the United States of the Polish nation and for the creation of this country of a Polish regiment to be sent to fight on the Eastern front.

Should Germany be allowed to rehabilitate herself and again prepare for future wars of aggression by controlling the vast riches and unlimited raw products of Russia, and by employing cheap Indian and Chinese coolies? Should other nations be allowed to compete, Germany, said Mr. Paderewski, could eliminate all other competitors in the world and paralyze the whole industry of the United States. To block Germany's carefully made plans and to secure the future peace of the world, it is essential, said Mr. Paderewski, that the Allies at the peace conference set up a free and independent Polish nation.

James M. Beck, who presided, said the interposition between Germany and Russia of the barrier of a strong nation of thirty-four million Poles, might mean more for the peace of the world than any other factor. Mr. Beck demanded that the League of Nations give to the Polish people, as represented by their informal National Council, the same recognition which has been given to the Czechoslovak people. Judge Charles Mayer advocated that the Allies support the organization of a great Polish army in Russia, where, according to Judge Mayer, there are already 400,000 unarmcd Poles who are ready to fight. Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, discussed the recent Polish convention in America and charged Prof. John Dewey and Dr. Irwin Edman, his associate at Columbia University, with misrepresenting the Polish movement and thereby abetting Germany's interests in trying to prevent the formation of a solid Polish political front.

Poland the Keystone of World Security
"Napoleon once said that he who holds Antwerp will be pointing a pistol at England's heart," said Mr. Paderewski. "That is true. However serious may be such a situation, the menace of Germany's holding of the entire Polish territory would be much more injurious to humanity, to the world at large, than her possession of Antwerp. "If you are going to allow any compromise to be made at the end of the war, if there is to be any peace which will not clear the situation, which will not establish freedom and justice in Europe, all your sacrifices in man-power will be in vain. You know perfectly well that Germany did not start this war for glory alone. For her this war is a war for raw materials. She is fighting for the markets of the entire world.

"Germany has no raw materials. Her natural resources are meagre, limited and yet she has been a great manufacturing and commercial country. Everything in the form of raw materials she drew from other countries, and chiefly from America—iron, copper, timber, cotton, oil, tin, zinc, tungsten and unlimited quantities of coal, but the ways to China and India, the largest human reservoirs, will be open to her, and within a few years if there is no inter-war, no inter-ference, no resistance on the eastern front, Germany will have millions and millions of Indian and Chinese coolies, happy to work for 30 cents a day. This enabling her to produce everything possible for the world's requirements. She will have a national industry of her own which will be able to compete on account of your wages, ten, 20, 30 times more than what she will pay to those Indian and Chinese coolies. You see what it will mean to your own country if Germany is allowed to retain what she already calls here. The reconstruction of that nation will mean the readjustment of the needed balance of power of Europe it may mean more for the peace of the world than any other factor. A reconstitution of the Jugo-Slav people will bar Prussia's advance to the East by way of the Mediterranean, and if we can also stop the insidious approach of Prussia to Russia, by interposing a powerful state like Poland, it will do much to solve the practical side of the peace problem. In the West the great democratic nations can always guard the land of the setting sun. It is the East and the Southeast that are of enormous importance—this bridge-way to India, the safeguarding of which the Jugo-Slav nation and Poland would go far to ensure.

Mr. Beck declared that every reason for the recognition by the American government of the Czechoslovak movement applies to the Poles. "Poland from the very beginning of this struggle aligned its people with the Allies. You have heard that in Poland thirty thousand young men were hanged for refusing to enlist with the Germans. Poland is now ready to put an army into the field. It is the least that our government can do, in my judgment, to give to the Polish people, as represented by their informal National Council, that same recognition that has already been given to the Czechoslovakians."

Judge Charles Mayer told of the struggles of the Poles to raise an effective national army in Russia and urged the financial and military support of the Allies to the organization of the Polish people, and fully aware

of the importance of holding Poland in order to carry out her plans to exploit Russia and the far east, Germany, from the time we entered the war, has sought to frustrate and undermine the movement for a free Poland," said Mr. Easley. "German agents pictured the Poles as anarchistic and unable to govern themselves. They began this misrepresentation of a noble people after the first partition of Poland, more than 140 years ago. The amazing thing is that in their recent efforts to chill American sympathy with the aspirations of the Poles, they have been abetted and aided by American educators.

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The epidemic of Spanish influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared, and in many places are already reported; Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "the influenza epidemic probably spread all over the country in six weeks."

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease. Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene." Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

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of a Polish army as necessary to the restoration of an eastern front. The movement toward the formation of a Polish army was started by the Polish 1917, the Hon. J. Edgar Mayer and despite the strongest opposition of German interests in Russia and the lack of support by the Kerensky government, the Poles succeeded in forming a corps of about 80,000 under the leadership of Gen. Dowbor Munsicki. Two other forces were formed, one in Poland under Gen. Michaelis and another in Bessarabia under Gen. Stankiewicz. Polish soldiers scattered in various regiments through European and Asiatic Russia, partially armed and unarmed, were prepared to join their national army at the first opportunity. At the end of 1917 the Polish Military organization outside Poland, Gen. Munsicki's force of over 200,000 soldiers, Gen. Munsicki's army was betrayed to the Germans by the Bolsheviks and was surrounded and forced to surrender and disarm. Part of the force under Gen. Michaelis and Gen. Stankiewicz retreated to the East where they are now fighting the Bolsheviks, side by side with the Czechoslovakians.

The Polish element in Russia is of the greatest importance to the Allies because of its numerical force and fighting spirit," declared Judge Mayer. "The organization of a Polish army in Russia is comparatively easy, and should not be neglected. The Poles are anti-German, and realize there can be no absolute Allied victory. From the Polish point of view, the organization of a Polish army in Russia is an absolute necessity, not only for the restoration of an eastern front, but for the purpose of saving the Polish masses now in Russia from starvation and demoralization.

The Poles once said dearly for the experiment of forming an army of the Allies. This support is essential to the cause, and I believe the Poles are certain of getting it. The last news from Harbin is best proof of it."

Judge Mayer said that in response to a cablegram sent about a month ago by Mr. Paderewski to the Poles in Siberia, urging them to begin preliminary activities, the Poles immediately began to organize an army and offered to cooperate with the Allies in operating the Siberian railway, which is of vital importance to the conduct of military operations. "The Poles form a big percentage of the railway employees in Siberia," concluded Judge Mayer, "and the presence of a Polish army will raise their spirit by giving them the certitude that they are working for and serving their motherland. The support of the Allies is merely a financial and military problem—that of giving the Poles the essential means of organizing and arming a Polish national army."

The recent Polish convention in Detroit, comprising about a thousand delegates from all the Polish centres in the United States, was declared by Mr. Easley to be a powerful stroke against the Tautonic propaganda. Mr. Easley characterized the misrepresentations of the Polish movement both in America and abroad, and the attacks made upon the Polish leaders here, as efforts helpful to the German cause. "Mindful of her precarious hold upon the Polish people, and fully aware

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Our Prices Are Right
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Fountain Syringes Nasal Syringes
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NEW ENGLISH CLOTHS Just Received Direct.

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

Engineers and Machinists
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.
To Mrs. R. D. BAMBURCK,
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.
Dear Mother:—
I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.
Have you any patriotic drug gists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.
Your affectionate son,
Ron.

Manufactured by the
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

HER LENGTHY LASHES.

To settle a bet between Tom Moore and Charles Gibson, her director, Madeline Normand submitted to a test at the Goldwyn Studios the other day. It involved her eyelashes. Abnormally long, they are the wonder of all who see them. But nobody knew their length. So the vivacious Normand opened wide her brown eyes while someone measured the lacy lashes. They were found to be just five-eighths of an inch long.

OYSTERS and CLAMS

ARE NOW IN SEASON.
Canada Food Board License No. 9-770.
SMITH'S FISH MARKET
25 Sydney Street. Phone N. 1704

Few Drops on a Corn or Callus

Instantly stops pain and they lift right off with fingers.

Thin tiny bottle holds the wonders of wondrous. It contains an almost magical drug called frezone. It is a compound made from ether.

Apply a few drops of this frezone upon a tender, aching corn or a hardened callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus shriveled and loose so that you just lift it off with the fingers. It doesn't hurt one particle.

You feel no pain or soreness when applying frezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin.

Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of frezone. This will cost but a few cents but will positively rid your suffering feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, or the tough calluses on bottom of feet.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle on the dresser and never let a corn acquire

JEWS WILL HAVE GOVT AFTER TWO THOUSAND YEARS

Almost Certain They Will Have Some Form of Administration in Palestine.

After 2,000 years of exile, it is now almost certain that a Jewish government will be established in Palestine. When Gen. Allenby, at the head of his victorious army, carried the Union Jack into the Holy City last December, a dream of twenty centuries became possible. On the hills of Zion a Jewish civilization, something of its old moral and intellectual vigor may once more come into being. The Jews have seized their opportunity, and already an administrative commission has been set up to restore the country to that race.

This administrative commission has a programme, its aim to bring back the life of the Jewish colonies in Palestine to their flourishing pre-war conditions. It intends to furnish the necessary educational, medical, and economic aid to all Jews who go back to the Holy Land. One of its most important projects is the immediate founding of a Jewish university. Along the lines of diplomacy, the commission proposes to create harmonious relationships with the Arab and Armenian states which are to be its neighbors. All over the world, the tribes of Israel have waited through the centuries for this promised day. Their poets have sung of it. The exiles have yearned for their native land. Great Britain's military operations of last winter have furnished an opening wedge for the realization of Zion's hopes. When Britain undertook the rescue of Palestine, in order to strike a staggering blow at the Turk, the eyes of Jews everywhere watched the progress of Gen. Allenby's army. They saw that little army foot by foot and mile by mile drive back the Turk and the Hun. Their joy grew as they beheld it move forward from Gaza to Bethlehem, from Bethlehem to Jerusalem, from Jerusalem to Jericho. When Jerusalem fell, the delight of the Jews was unbounded, for Britain had already gone on record, through the speech of Balfour, as favoring the establishment in Palestine of a national homeland for the Jews.

Jews Migrate Back to Palestine.

The story of the return to Palestine of the Jews during the last forty years is as amazing as that of our Pilgrim fathers and in many ways a remarkable parallel to it. This migration too was born of persecution. The first great series of massacres of Jews in Russia began in 1882. Scores of thousands of them fled to America. A few turned toward Palestine.

Every great movement of the Jewish tribes has had its prophets and leaders. The Moses of the modern Zionist movement was Theodor Herzl. Herzl dreamed of a national homeland for his race. His pamphlet, "Ein Judenstaat" ("A Jewish State"), was a call to the Jewish people to organize themselves on a national basis and create for themselves a home state. Herzl spoke of that home state in terms of "Over There." He knew little of the history of his people and he knew nothing of what was transpiring in Palestine. Still, so remarkable was the effect of his pamphlet that inside of a year the first Zionist Congress was held in Basel, Switzerland.

The Joshua of the Jews today is Dr. Chaim Weizman, president of the Administrative Commission. He is a chemist. He was born in Russia, but later became a British subject. Zealous in the cause of the Zionist movement, he nevertheless has a strong practical sense that appeals to the British. Early in the war, Great Britain lacked a certain combination of chemicals for making explosives. Weizman in his laboratory worked out that combination. He acquired a reputation and made influential friends. Balfour was one of them. Thus championed, the Jewish aspirations moved into the realm of practical politics.

Land Miraculously Developed

The prisoners in Palestine in 1878 found a land that was arid, barren, full of miasma, and surrounded by hostile tribes. These first immigrants were professional men. They knew nothing of agriculture, yet they reconquered the land for their race. The scientific achievements of the Jewish agriculturalists in Palestine have pointed the way for all regions in the world of similar soil and climate to increase their productivity. Palestine increased in prosperity. At Petach-Tikvah, the oldest of the colonies, founded on the banks of the River Arava, northeast of Jaffa, in 1878, and developed under unnumbered difficulties and acres of irrigable land was worth 3 pounds, 10 shillings in 1890. In 1914, it was worth 35 pounds. Again, between the years of 1904 and 1912, the annual volume of trade at the port of Jaffa rose from 750,000 pounds to 2,680,000 pounds.

Within a generation, this land of desolation was the home of 15,000 Jewish farmers organized in co-operative societies. Towns began to develop. The Jewish population in Jerusalem grew from a handful of 60,000. The little colonies were operated under managing boards which were elected annually by universal suffrage. Banks were established, trust companies financed, and schools built. Every village has its Hebrew school and Hebrew kindergarten. Hebrew was the chosen language of all the schools.

Germany Interferes.

But already the pan-Germans had turned their gaze to these struggling Jewish colonies. Here, they thought was a gateway to the Orient! Accordingly, they began laying their plans to get possession of it.

Among those who contributed toward the Jewish Institute of Technology at the foot of Mount Carmel were two Germans, James Simon and Dr. Paul Nathan. They became members of the governing board. When the board sought to pass a resolution in favor of Hebrew as the sole language of instruction in the school, the German members suddenly rose up and opposed it. They demanded that all scientific and technical subjects be taught in German. The controversy which ensued, first in English,

question was one of the first battles fought in the Great War. The Jews won their victory. When the Germans pushed through their plan in their jagged Prussian fashion, the friends of the Hebrew language resigned in a body. At Jaffa, at Jerusalem, and at Haifa, meetings of protest were held and resolutions were passed demanding a reconsideration. The students of the school protested, but their pro-German director ignored them. The teachers protested. Dr. Nathan overruled them. Thereupon, teachers and students resigned together, and went over to a new Hebrew school. The fight continued, with the result that six new institutes were opened by the Zionists at all of which Hebrew alone was taught. Thus the attempt to Prussianize Palestine had already been morally defeated before the war broke out.

Zionist Troops in the War.

But the language was merely a clash of cultures, a battle of principles fought to a finish without bloodshed. Since then, the devoted Zionists of Palestine have taken part in actual warfare. They are now fighting among the Entente troops for the cause of democracy as valiantly as any soldiers.

One organization of Jewish soldiers took part in the glorious and ill-fated Gallipoli campaign. This force, known as the Zion Mule Corps, was organized from among those Jews

who were compelled to flee from Palestine at the outbreak of the war because they refused to become Ottoman subjects. Untrained in the arts of war, yet eager to do their bit, they volunteered for the unmarial tasks that are a part of any military campaign.

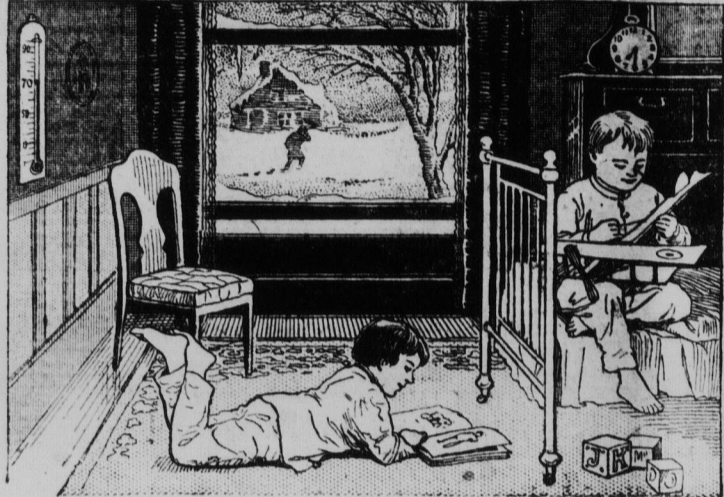
They were prepared to carry water and to lead the mules carrying ammunition to the first line trenches. They were placed under the command of Col. Patterson that brilliant Irishman who has since sung their fame in the notable book, entitled: "With the Zionists at Gallipoli," in which he tells how in the face of shot and shell, in the very thick of the fray, they went resolutely about their task. And he tells of that remarkable moment when the Royal Irish Rifles had gotten into a tight place. Those muleteers abandoned their appointed tasks, not to flee to a place of safety, but to jump into the trench, and taking rifles from dead soldiers' hands, fought as valiantly as "the ladies from hell" and won the day.

Out of this Zion Mule Corps has grown the Jewish Legion, organized in America, England, and Canada from among Jews who for one reason or another (except physical) are ineligible to the draft in the country of their residence. Fifteen hundred have already gone to Palestine from America, and they have joined at the front the Jewish regiment which was organized in London and which has

already received its baptism of fire somewhere north of Jaffa. Other contingents are preparing to go from America and still others from Canada. There is hard fighting ahead of Palestine, but these men are going prepared to make the supreme sacrifice because they know that in doing this, they are giving their utmost to speed the day when the blue and white flag of Zion, with the six-cornered star of David in the centre will float proudly among the flags of the free nations.

FRANCE FLASHES ANOTHER RING STAR.

Just as soon as the war is over France will present another candidate for world honors in boxing in the person of Eugene Criqui, bantam-weight. It will be remembered that Georges Carpentier started his ring career as a bantam, and Criqui's prowess already exceeds that of the famous French idol. Criqui has knocked out every boxer who has been sent against him in the international shows over there. Not so long ago the American contingent sent Eugene Clifford, a doughboy, against Criqui, and the Frenchman landed the haymaker in the second round. The next American entry was Jimmy O'Day, a good featherweight from Pittsburgh, who is in the field artillery. One round sufficed for the Smoky Kid and his seconds threw in the sponge. Criqui is said to have a wonderful left.



June Air in January

Most any furnace will produce a dry heat—the kind used to dry lumber in a kiln.

But that kind of heat will ruin the health of your family and destroy your furniture.

What month is the balmiest, healthiest, sweetest, most delightful of all the year? June, of course.

The Sunshine Furnace has been designed, developed and perfected to give to your home in January the same quality of air that you breathe out of doors in June.

The Sunshine Furnace by warming fresh

air and charging it with the necessary exact degree of moisture, not only warms but ventilates your home with pure, soft, healthful air every moment of the day.

Above the fuel door of the Sunshine Furnace is a water pan designed with scientific exactness to vaporize into the warm air the precise quantity of moisture necessary to the health and comfort of your family.

In the Sunshine heated home there are no dry, hacking throats, no burning or wrinkling skins, no dust or gas—only pure, humid, balmy, healthful warm air.

Engineering Service Free McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace, to give you free expert advice on your home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces, and it is sent free on request.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London St. John, N.B. Toronto Calgary Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver Saskatoon

Full information about the Sunshine Furnace will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest Branch office.

Appalling Conditions Among Belgian Children

Fate of Coming Generation Rests on Relief Work.

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

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

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

Unless the sick and starving children of Belgium are given a chance for life, Tuberculosis, Rickets and kindred ills will claim the next generation. That is Belgium's outlook.

And yet a few dollars will restore health and strength to one of these tiny sufferers. Will you open your purse and help? If fate had willed it that you should SEE these babies starving, you would share your all with them. Must you SEE, before you help?

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

to your Local Committee, or to

Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.



Before you sit down to another meal, think of the Belgian children too weak to stand in the soup-line, and give. Give generously.

If for the past four years you have enjoyed home comfort while others have been fighting on the battlefield, show now your keen appreciation by buying

VICTORY BONDS TO YOUR LIMIT

CANADA MUST HAVE MONEY TO WIN THE WAR

KING COLE TEA

"YOU'LL LIKE THE FLAVOR"

Snow-white Linen

Always the result of softening the water with

Snowflake Ammonia

Sold in 10c and 15c Packages at all Grocers

"Snowflake" loosens all dirt and grease. Makes the clothes cleaner, whiter, sweeter, and saves an endless amount of hard rubbing.

Lawson's Snowflake Ammonia
Saves 80% of Soap
For household use
Manufactured by
S.T. Lawson & Co.
London, Canada

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use until I am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 902 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

CANADA MUST HAVE MONEY TO WIN THE WAR

Duty and Necessity
Representative
Standing in
Be Intermed
Conflicting Al
When War E
preme Factor.

(Special Staff Correspondent)
Montreal, Can.

London, Oct. 13.—The duty and necessity of having a representative in the War Council, for Canada only be laid down, that certain conditions if these expectations were met, must come into effect. It is a policy for the next year, before Sir C. B. D. is left for home, but as our superiority of resources or as we find firmer. Then too, newly developed such as Vladivostok and Bakou. Peace terms were agreed upon before but new conditions frequent revision of statements believe will peace, and the rehabilitation of Europe. Canada in the making of peace conditions is no anomaly. The issues of national, and war not are to be solved. Then the Canadian War Council unique and very important will be arrier special units and it an intermediary between and the United States, ordinating the desires of Britain. As Canada is a neutral unit without a story of indemnity it is suppose that our representation have a deciding influence unanimity to the demands her dominions.

Be Decisive In

With her army's recognition Canadians occupy and civil life here with a fish renunciation of claims, Canadian representation of right calibre, can influence in Imperial with developed opinion of the relation Great Britain and the It is apparent that understands the situation does the British, and better than does the Y. dian association and the American in Europe more frank than the British and American of clash of interests and the United States representative could remove misunderstandings satisfactory accord. C. pleasing features of struggle for the peace. Canadians have a reputation the French unqualified. A proper C. sensitive on the Imperial all would not be handly. bonne entente between and French.

Canada's representation Council can play a part in the world's affairs if its vision, tact and C. vision must not be bored or Saskatchewan have to ask his Imperial if the Czechoslovak black, or if the Vosges mountains. He must that will make him an will bring harmony to conflict. Conditions of great power in his use this power for the Borden could not here for the remainder. He has the confidence a knowledge of conditions of each of the possibility of satisfying. He has been able to part without forgetting adian, or Canada's interest we not follow the British. They sent Lord Readington, although he was life. The emergency man and he was found ing. Have not a L. Canada's Have not a L. from political influences tact and courage who could not be on the ground. Could we not for once lo commons and give as a tive one who could grasp ity made for us by G. army and Canada's secret

Might Satisfy Foreman—that match work of a dozen men. Visitor—Gee, whiz! to have married it.

SANTAL MIDY

2 1/2

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Devere of

THE NEW PRINCE
THERAPIO THERAPIO
THERAPIO

For the treatment of
Skin Diseases, No. 3 for
Painful Menstruations, No. 4 for
The Eczema of the Face, No. 5 for
The Eczema of the Neck, No. 6 for
The Eczema of the Chest, No. 7 for

CANADA MUST SEND BIG MAN OVERSEAS FOR WAR COUNCIL

Duty and Necessity To Have Representative of Highest Standing in England—May Be Intermediary Between Conflicting Allied Interests When War Ends and Supreme Factor.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Montreal Gazette.)

London, Oct. 25.—To Canada it is a duty and necessity that we should have a representative on the Imperial War Council. Policy for the future can only be laid down in expectation that certain conditions will prevail but if these expectations are not realized there must come immediate and often abrupt changes. It was true that the policy for the next campaign was decided upon before Sir Robert Borden left for home, but subject to revision as our superiority over the Hun increases or as we find his resistance firm. Then too, new fields of activity develop, such as the Murman, Vladivostok and Baku expeditions. British peace terms were also discussed and agreed upon before Sir Robert left but new conditions must lead to frequent revision of what British statesmen believe will make for future peace, and the rehabilitation of devastated Europe. Canada's participation in the making of war policy and peace conditions is no sacrifice of autonomy. The issues are imperial not national, and war not peace problems are to be solved.

Then the Canadian representative of the War Council will occupy a unique and very important position. It will be an arbiter among the imperial units and if necessary an intermediary between Great Britain and the United States with a possibility of a powerful influence in coordinating the desires of France and Britain. As Canada is the only imperial unit without desire for territory or indemnity it is reasonable to suppose that our representatives will have a deciding influence in bringing unanimity to the demands of Britain and her dominions.

Be Decisive Influence.

With her army's record and the position Canadians occupy in political and civil life here with an unselfish renunciation of claims for sacrifices, Canadian representatives of right calibre can be the decisive influence in imperial policy. Then with due regard for the British opinion of the relationship between Great Britain and the United States, it is apparent that the Canadian understands the Yankee better than does the British, and the British better than does the Yankee. Canadian association and influence with the American in Europe is much more frank than obtains between the British and American. In even of clash of interests between Britain and the United States, Canada's representative could do much to remove misunderstandings and secure a satisfactory accord. One of the most pleasing features of the great struggle is the place Canadians have made for themselves in the hearts of the French people, both civil and military. The French now speak of our army as "Les Petits" and Canadians have a reputation among the French unequalled in the Allied Armies. A proper Canadian representative on the Imperial War Council would not be handicapped by this bonnie entente between Canadians and French.

Canada's representative on the War Council can play a great part in the world's affairs if he is a man of vision, tact and courage. His vision must not be bounded by Ontario or Saskatchewan nor must he have to ask his imperial colleagues if the Czechs-Slovaks are white or black, or if the Vogues are men or mountains. He must have the tact that will make him an arbiter and will bring harmony when interests conflict. Conditions have placed a great power in his hands but he uses this power for the world's welfare. It is unfortunate that Sir Robert Borden could not have remained here for the remainder of the year. He has the confidence of the Allies, a knowledge of conditions and the desires of each of the Allies and the possibility of satisfying these desires. He has been able to play a notable part without forgetting he is a Canadian, or Canada's interests. Could we not follow the British precedent? They sent Lord Reading to Washington, although he was Lord Chief Justice and disassociated from political life. The emergency demanded the man and he was found in Lord Reading. Have we not a Lord Reading in Canada? Have we not a man removed from political influences and of vision, tact and courage who could be requested for this important position? Could we not for once look outside the Commons and give as a representative one who could grasp the opportunity made for us by Canada's heroic army and Canada's sacrifice?

T. H. BLACKLOCK.

Might Satisfy Her.

Foreman—That machine can do the work of a dozen men.

Visitor—Gee, whiz! My wife ought to have married it.

Machine Guns Busy.

Four hours later, while Jereback's one gun held the enemy fire down to a minimum, McCullum and the remainder of the men with guns crawled up, finding Jereback still firing away with the prisoners under guard. All the machine guns were then placed in position, and between 11 a. m. and midnight the machine gun duel continued on the hillside to the extent of 30,000 rounds fired by McCullum's men, 7,000 of which were fired by Jereback's gun.

At midnight they placed the guns in better positions farther up. McCullum sent the following note down to the infantry: "We have just finished 30,000 rounds and we are sitting easy now and sure can give 'em hell in the morning, for we have got good positions." McCullum "gave 'em hell" in the morning and the infantry advanced over the hill, wiping up what enemy machine guns remained.

The battle of this hill was typical of the fighting in this sector and the enemy seems to have concentrated machine guns at his immediate commands to stay our advance. He is fighting, also, with the advantage of the strong natural positions which are falling one by one into our hands. The general of the division has issued the following order: "Get word to all the troops that can be reached of my hearty congratulations on their fine work. I consider it the best day's work of the division has done."

Strongholds Taken.

This day's work was when the division overcame one stronghold after another, breaking from two to three kilometers except where McCullum's streams had to pave the way. The advance was not swift but was sure, and saved hundreds of lives. To have taken the hill by direct infantry assault would have been merely a suicidal conquest. The hill has been called to the attention of General Pershing himself.

180,000 HUNS FAIL TO STOP YANK FIGHTERS

Teutons' Resistance Fiercer in Argonne Than Elsewhere Along Line—Greatest Obstacles Have Been Overcome.

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

With the American Army in the Field, Oct. 25.—While the Germans seem to be coding groundings elsewhere between Verdun and the Channel the constantly are intensifying the resistance to the Americans from the Argonne to the Meuse. There is positive proof today that during the last three weeks the Germans have used approximately 180,000 fighting men with enormous losses against America's First Army alone.

Despite this the First Army has forged steadily forward against a concentration of enemy machine guns such as seldom has been massed anywhere in this war. Of 500-odd prisoners taken by one American army corps in the recent fighting 90 per cent. were machine gunners.

The resistance centre of Thursday's fighting was found north of Grandpre and on the southern fringe of Bois des Loges. Our infantry infiltrated into this wood, which is the German's last stronghold south of Buzancy, silencing scores of machine guns last Thursday. Our observers spotted a concentration of enemy infantry slightly to the northeast of the village of Champignolle toward evening and notified the batteries in the rear of the situation.

Shellfire Works Havoc.

Heavy and accurate shellfire on the groups of Germans within a quarter of an hour literally slaughtered them and their counter attack, which apparently had been designed to dislodge us from the Bois des Loges, failed to materialize. Observers plainly saw the havoc that was wrought in the enemy ranks when the shells fell among them.

Everywhere on our front we are keeping a steady pressure on the enemy, whose constant employment of new tactics shows his desperation. The importance of the entire American operation thus far northwest of Verdun is measured not so much by the ground gained, which is entirely satisfactory in extent, as by the holding of large numbers of Germans from other sectors where they are badly needed; and this has contributed well to "strategic" retreats elsewhere on the long battle front.

In heavy mud which was ankle deep the doughboys Thursday used every tiny valley northeast of Grandpre, and even the wrinkles in the hillsides, to crawl steadily forward wherever they found the best protection against machine guns. They gained appreciable territory, and were holding fast every foot of it Thursday night.

Football Player Leads Men.

Not long before Rice Lake, Wisconsin, was smouldering in ruins from the forest fires in the Northwest, Rice Lake's fire chief, Machine Gun Captain McCullum, a well-known football player of the University of Wisconsin, was fighting another kind of fire on the formidable enemy stronghold here in France on a certain hill on the road between the towns in the Romagne area. This is one of the formidable natural fortresses which the American troops were forced to take before it was possible to widen the breach of the famous Krenshild line. Surrounded by heavy wire entanglements and studded with machine guns, the crest offered stern resistance.

McCullum's machine gunners reached the southern slope Monday morning unaided by the infantry, which was unable to advance because of the thick belts of wire and the heavy rain of machine gun bullets. At 7 o'clock Captain McCullum decided to feel out the situation, and with Corporal J. Jereback, another citizen of Rice Lake, seven men and one machine gun crawled through the wire and wormed his way up the hillside, a distance of 100 yards ahead of the infantry, placed the gun in position, and opened fire on the German machine gun nests. He and his men made things so hot that twenty-two Germans abandoned their guns and crawled over to Jereback's position, surrendering.

Machine Guns Busy.

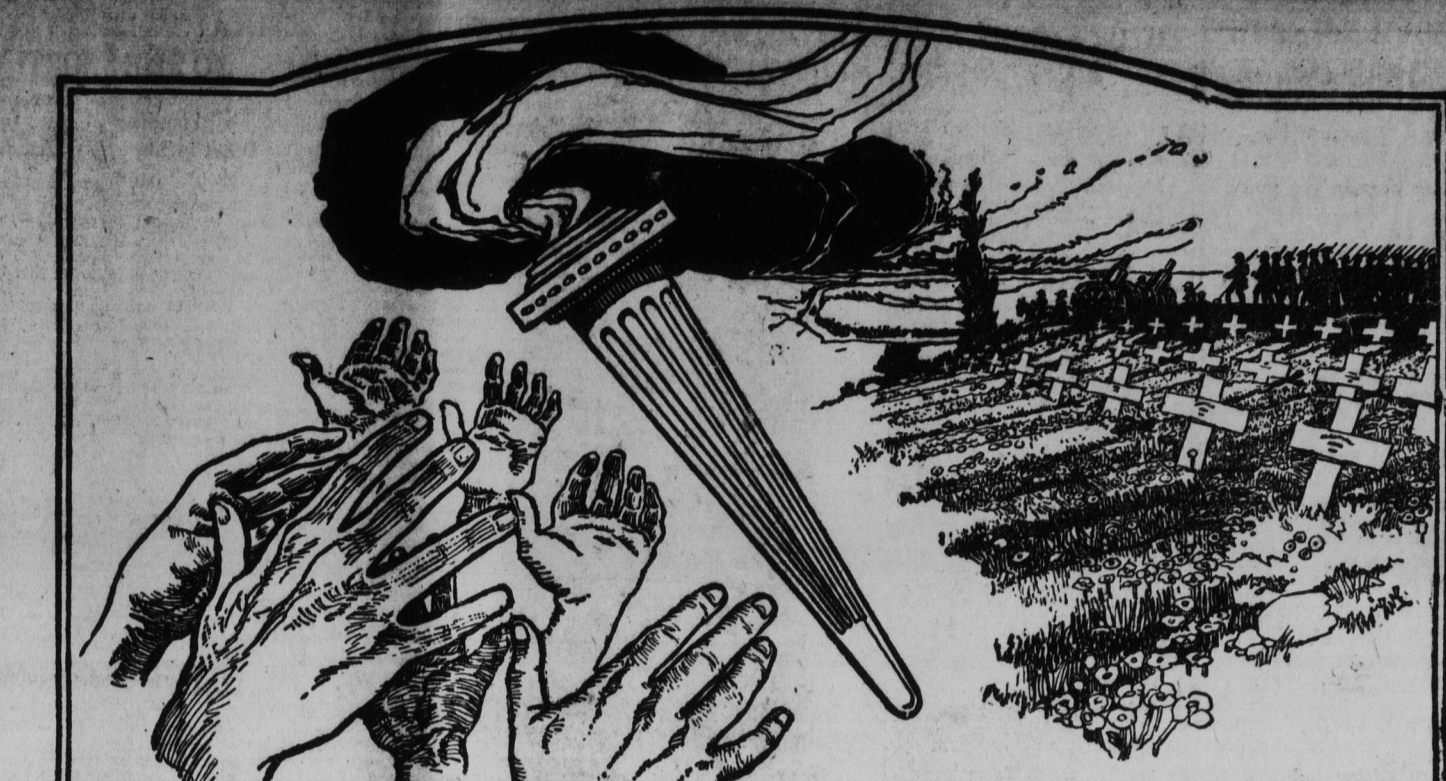
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To you from falling hands we throw
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep though poppies grow
In Flanders' fields.

Through all these dark, uncertain days, our soldiers have held aloft and brightly burning, the sacred torch of freedom.

On Monday, for a space, it passes to our hands. Does it pass to hands less eager—hands less worthy? The world shall know our answer!

On Monday we will be asked to buy Victory Bonds—the sinews of war. Our obligation is clear. Our duty is unmistakable. Victory Bonds are the weapons with which we at home can strike and strive for freedom.

This solemn thought shall possess us: Until the Victory Loan 1918 is assured our duty is not accomplished—our task is incomplete.

From every province, city and town; from every county, township and farm of our country will come forth a mighty flood of money. The word will ring around the world that Canada's gold, no less than Canada's soldiers, is Germany's uncompromising enemy.

The Victory Loan 1918 Opens Monday

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

Meantime McCullum, with his fellow Wisconsinite, know nothing of Rice Lake's destruction by fire.

Another evidence of the enemy's treachery was shown today in the small town of Chatel Chehery, just south of Grandpre, which was occupied by the Americans exactly a week ago. Six dugouts which had been left apparently intact blew up at intervals with forceful detonations from mines buried under the floors.

"77" COLD

Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" breaks up Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Tonsillitis and Grip. All English

RUSS GRAND DUKES ARE NOW IN EXILE

By Joseph Chaplain, United States Staff Correspondent. All the Romanoffs have been exiled from Petrograd and vicinity. Grand Dukes Paul Alexandrovitch, Nicolai Michailovitch, Serge Michailovitch, as well as the brother of the wife of Paul Alexandrovitch, Prince Paul Alexandrovitch Palet, on leaving Petrograd took with them only necessities and books. They took very little baggage with them, due to impossibility of transporting anything cumbersome in Russia. All articles of luxury, art, paintings, religious objects and precious stones belonging to the grand dukes were left in Petrograd.

The Grand Duke Nicolai Michailovitch, who is a noted writer and historian, in fact the only man of big talent produced by the Romanoff dynasty in recent years, left all his writings, memoirs and very rich historical library in the care of a certain prominent Russian writer and politician, who played a big part in the revolution and prominent member of the Russian Historical Society, which after the revolution, unanimously chose the Grand Duke Nicolai Michailovitch its president.

This grand duke is noted throughout Europe not only as an historian but as an antiquarian and collector. The palace of Nicolai Michailovitch is a wonderful museum of ancient history, the contents of which he collected from all parts of the world. The grand duke refused to go to Perm,

where he has many powerful friends, and preferred to go to Volodga because, he explained, there was a collection of ancient icons and an ancient church there.

The former grand dukes are greatly worried under their property. Particularly under the Bolshevik regime, many of the precious and rare paintings and things of art belonging to the grand dukes have been stolen and scattered throughout Europe. A horse-shoe, studded with diamonds, for example—the property of the Grand Duke Andrei Vladimirovitch—and valued at more than 3,000,000 roubles (about \$1,000,000) in normal times, was obtained by a speculator for 3,000 roubles and sold for 350,000 roubles. Fortunately, the horse-shoe was recovered through the grand Duke's own efforts. The pillow on which Alexander II. slept was sold on the Alexandrinski market for 15 roubles, afterwards resold for 50 roubles, and finally located at the home of a cab driver. The handkerchiefs of Catherine II. and the former Zarina were sold in the streets

of Petrograd at a rouble (13 cents) apiece. A peasant who obtained a handkerchief used by Catherine II. sold it to a member of the French Military Mission for 15,000 roubles. Valuable dogs belonging to the Czar were sold at from 10 to 15 roubles each. One dog named "Pili" which accompanied the Czar on all his trips and was the gift of the Kaiser, was sold for two roubles. The boots of Peter the Great were sold for 20 roubles.

The grand dukes have addressed a special plea to the Bolshevik Government for the security of their property.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Stearns*

Advertisement for King Coffee Tea, featuring a crown logo and the text "Like the Flavor".

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Santal Midy, a medicine for catarrh and gonorrhea, with a circular logo and detailed text.

Save and Prepare FOR CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN 1918 Eastern Securities Company, Ltd.

MONTREAL SALES. (McDougall and Cowans.) Montreal, Friday, Oct. 25—Morning.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS. (McDougall and Cowans.) Open, High, Low, Close.

MOTOR STOCKS ARE STRONGER. Studebaker Mysteriously Flighty and Leads List—Mexican Pete Increases Early Gains.

FIVE BOLSHEVIKI SENTENCED IN N. Y. Three Get Twenty Years in Penitentiary and Are Fined \$1,000 Each.

SON OF JAY GOULD SUES FOR DIVORCE. Frank J. Gould Institutes Proceedings in French Courts—Both Wives Named Kelley.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET. (McDougall and Cowans.) Close.

CHICAGO PRODUCE. (McDougall and Cowans.) Chicago, Oct. 25—Corn, No. 2 yellow nominal.

BANKERS' ACTION CURTAILS STOCK OPERATIONS. In Early Selling Many Weak Bull Accounts Were Uncovered, Leaving Market in Stronger Technical Position Than Before—Still Dull and Weak.

TO RESTRICT U. S. LUMBER OUTPUT. Washington War Board Will Regulate Industry Until Further Notice.

ATTORNEYS WORK TO FREE MINISTER. Two Are Visiting Birthplace of Rev. Henry H. Hall, Who is Charged With Murdering His Wife.

TORONTO PRODUCE. Montreal, Oct. 25—OATS, extra No. 1 feed.

CHICAGO PRODUCE. (Continued) Chicago, Oct. 25—Corn, No. 2 yellow nominal.

POTATOES LIKELY TO RISE SHORTLY. Maine Handlers Look for Boost in Market—Aroostook Quotations.

COTTON MARKET HIGHER AT FIRST. Feature of Trading Was Ginning Report Which Showed 6,790,003 Bales.

SAYS HALIFAX MAYOR USED BAD LANGUAGE. Chairman of Health Board Makes Report on Smallpox Hospital Row.

LLOYD URGES CAUTION. St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 25—Premier Lloyd, of Newfoundland, who arrived Wednesday from London.

TO SELL CONTRABAND. Halifax, Oct. 25—In the admiralty prize court yesterday in the matters of cargo, seized as contraband.

CORN MARKET LOWER AGAIN. Oats Stronger With November at 70 Cents—Sharp Advance in Provisions.

LUMBER CUT LESS. The lumber cut of the province will be seriously affected as one of the results of the influenza epidemic.

Wanamaker's Five Reasons. Mr. Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant in Philadelphia, says: "I have been asked so often about my own insurance that I am going to gratify a curiosity that some of you have expressed, perhaps, in regard to it."

McDOUGALL & COWANS. Member Montreal Stock Exchange. 58 Prince William Street, - St. John, N. B.

FIRE INSURANCE. INSURE WITH The British America Assurance Company.

STMR. CHAMPLAIN. On and after Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, Stmr. Champlain will leave St. John Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m.

GRAND MANAN S.S. CO. CHANGE OF TIME. Commencing October 1st and until further notice, steamer will sail as follows:

DOMINION COAL COMPANY. BEST QUALITY REASONABLE PRICE. Wholesale and Retail.

CASTINGS. We are in a favorable position for prompt deliveries on castings in IRON OR Semi-Steel Up to 30,000 lbs. in weight.

TRAVELLING? Passage Tickets By All Ocean Steamship Lines.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED. TIME TABLE. On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a.m.

GRAND MANAN S.S. CO. CHANGE OF TIME. Commencing October 1st and until further notice, steamer will sail as follows:

COAL. BEST QUALITY REASONABLE PRICE. Wholesale and Retail.

IRON OR Semi-Steel. Up to 30,000 lbs. in weight.

TRAVELLING? Passage Tickets By All Ocean Steamship Lines.

A RE... AUTOMOBILE. LBA - WILLARD. STORAGE BATTERY.

BARRISTER. MILES B. INGLE. Solicitor, Est. Money to Loan on Estate.

ISAAC MERCER. Carpenter and Joiner. 197 Carmarthen Street. Telephone, Main 17.

EDWARD BAILEY. Carpenter, Contractor, Appt. Special attention given to painting and repairs to houses.

ELEVATORS. We manufacture Electric Passenger, Hand Power, Dr. cr. etc.

Champlain

after Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, Champlain will leave St. John Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m. for Black's Harbor and inter-

Black's Harbor Monday, two high water, for St. Andrews, Lord's Cove, Richardson, Back Bay.

St. Andrews Monday evening morning, according to the St. George, Back Bay and Harbor.

Black's Harbor Wednesday for Dipper Harbor, calling Harbor.

Dipper Harbor for St. John Thursday.

Thorne Wharf and Ware, Ltd., Phone 2581, Manufacturers.

Company will not be responsible for contracts after this date written order from the captain of the steamer.

Grand Manan S.S. Co. CHANGE OF TIME. On October 1st and until notice, steamer will sail as follows:

Grand Manan Mondays, 7:30 St. John via Eastport, Campobello Beach.

Thorne Wharf and Ware, Ltd., Phone 2581, Manufacturers.

Grand Manan Thursdays at for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Cummings' Cove and Eastport.

Grand Manan Saturdays at for St. Andrews, via Campobello and Cummings' Cove, same day at 1:00 p. m. for man via same route.

SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

DOMINION STEAM CO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE.

W. F. STARR, LIMITED agents At St. John.

COAL QUALITY REASONABLE PRICE Wholesale and Retail.

W. F. STARR, LTD. 150 Union Street.

LANDING NEWEY SOFT COAL.

MES. S. MCGIVERN 5 MILL STREET.

CASTINGS in a favorable position for prompt deliveries on cast-

IRON OR Semi-Steel 30,000 lbs. in weight.

THOMSON & Co. Ltd. BOILERMAKERS Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

TRAVELLING? Large Tickets By All Steamship Lines.

THOMSON & CO LIMITED Bank Bldg., St. Jo.

Paul F. Blanchet Chartered Accountant TELEPHONE CONNECTION John and Rotheay

WE CAN SAVE

A RELIABLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

AUTOMOBILES

LBA - WILLARD - LBA STORAGE BATTERY

OTIE S. MCINTYRE 54 Sydney Street. Phone M. 2183-21

BINDERS AND PRINTERS Modern Artistic Work By Skilled Operators

THE McMILLAN PRESS 80 Prince Wm. St. Phone M. 3740

BARRISTERS

MILES B. INNES Solicitor, Etc. 90 Princess St., St. John, N. B. Money to Loan on Real Estate.

CONTRACTORS

KANE & RING General Contractors. 85-1-2 Prince William Street. Phone M. 2709-41.

W. H. ROWLEY

Carpenter and Builder. House Raising and Moving a Specialty. Jobbing promptly attended to.

ROBERT M. THORNE Carpenter and Builder Estimates cheerfully furnished.

ISAAC MERCER

Carpenter and Jobber 197 Carmarthen Street Telephone, Main 2991-31

Engineers & Contractors, Ltd. E. R. Redd, President. E. M. ARCHIBALD, Engineer.

W. A. MUNRO Carpenter-Contractor 134 Paradise Rd. Phone 2129

EDWARD BATES Carpenter, Contractor, Appraiser, Etc. Special attention given to alterations and repairs to houses and stores.

CANDY MANUFACTURER "G. B." CHOCOLATES

The Standard of Quality in Canada. Our Name a Guarantee of the Finest Materials.

GANONG BROS., St. Stephen, N. B. Food Board License No. 11364.

CUSTOM TAILORS A. E. TRAINER, Custom Tailor Successor to E. McFarland.

COAL AND WOOD COLWELL FUEL CO., LTD. Coal and Kindling UNION STREET, W. E. Phone W. 17.

H. A. DOHERTY Successor to F. C. MESSENGER COAL AND WOOD 375 Haymarket Square Phone 3030.

DENTISTS DR. H. P. TRAVERS, Dental Surgeon, 50 Waterloo Street. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

ELEVATORS We manufacture Electric Freight, Passenger, Hand Power, Dumb Waiters, etc.

E. S. THOMPSON & CO. 82, JOHN, N. B.

ENGRAVERS

F. C. WESLEY CO. ARTISTS ENGRAVERS

ELECTRICAL GOODS ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS Gas Supplies.

FARM MACHINERY OLIVER PLOWS

FORESTRY R. R. BRADLEY Consulting Forester to The New Brunswick Railway Co.

FIRE INSURANCE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. Incorporated 1851.

HUGH H. McLELLAN Fire Insurance. 47 Canterbury Street.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. (FIRE ONLY). Security Exceeds One Hundred Million Dollars.

AUTO INSURANCE Ask for Our New Policy FIRE, THEFT, TRANSIT, COLLISION

GROCERIES Green Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Potatoes, Squash, Pumpkin.

T. DONOVAN & SON Groceries and Meats 203 Queen Street, West End Phone West 286.

JOS. L. McKENNA Groceries and Provisions, 35 WATERLOO STREET Phone M. 1412

HORSES HORSES of all classes bought and sold. Also for hire by day or week.

HOTELS VICTORIA HOTEL Better now than ever. 87 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

HACK & LIVERY STABLE

WM. BRICKLEY Boarding and Livery Stable 74 1-2 Coburg Street Phone M. 1367.

FRANK DONNELLY Livery and Sales Stable and Auto Service 14 Coburg Street. Phone M. 2640

THOMAS A. SHORT TAXI CAB AND LIVERY STABLE Right Opposite Union Depot 10 Pond Street. Phone M. 2089

JOHN GLYNN 13 Dorchester St. M. 1364. Coaches in attendance at all boats and trains.

HARNESS We manufacture all styles Harness and Horse Goods at low prices.

H. HORTON & SON, L. 9 AND 11 MARKET SQUARE Phone Main 448

HARNESS Horse Collars and Blankets First class lot of Auto and Sleigh Robes. Repairing promptly done.

R. J. CURRIE 467 Main St. Phone M. 1146.

IRON AND METAL 100 Brass Pumps, suitable for plumb- ing; 3 Tons Rope Ends, suitable for binding springs; 1 Ton Rope, suitable for clothes lines, etc.

JOHN MCGOLDRICK 45 Smythe Street

JEWELERS POYAS & CO., King Square Full lines of Jewelry and Watches. Prompt repair work. Phone M. 2492-11

LADDERS EXTENSION LADDERS ALL SIZES

H. L. & J. T. McGowan, Ltd., 139 Princess Street, St. John.

MANILLA CORDAGE Galvanized and Black Steel Wire Rope, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Oils, Paints, Flags, Tackle Blocks, and Motor Boat Supplies.

GURNEY RANGES AND STOVES AND TINKWARE J. SPLANE & CO. 19 Water Street.

MACHINERY J. FRED WILLIAMSON MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work.

INDIAN TOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Phones: M. 239; Residence, M. 2388.

NERVOUS DISEASES Liquor habit cured in three to six days. Drug addiction in ten to thirty days.

OPTICIANS For reliable and professional service call at S. GOLDFEATHER 146 Mill Street Out of the high rent district. Phone M. 3604.

PATENTS FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. The old established firm. Patents everywhere.

PLUMBERS WM. E. EMERSON Plumber and General Hardware 81 UNION STREET WEST ST. JOHN. Phone W. 170

STOVES AND RANGES Little Money and Big Savings - One of my Rebuilt Remington Typewriters. A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 27 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

STOVES AND RANGES PHILIP GRANNAN PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING 638 MAIN STREET

Francis S. Walker

SANITARY & HEATING ENGINEER No. 14 Church Street

SPORTING GOODS Sporting Ammunition of the best quality - Shells, Cartridges, Powder, Cleaners, etc.

A. M. ROWAN 321 Main Street. Phone 358

SHOE REPAIRING JAMES L. WRIGHT Custom Boot and Shoe Repairing. 16 Winslow St., W. E. Phone W. 154-11.

FISH Half Bbl. No. 1 Pickled Herring. JAMES PATTERSON 19 and 20 South Wharf.

HOTELS CLIFTON HOUSE THE COMMERCIAL WAY HOME.

"THE PRINCE WILLIAM" A comfortable smoking hotel. Cosy lounge and smoking room.

ROYAL HOTEL King Street St. John's Leasing Hotel.

NOTICE TO DOUGLAS SPINNEY, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick.

MANILLA CORDAGE Galvanized and Black Steel Wire Rope, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Oils, Paints, Flags, Tackle Blocks, and Motor Boat Supplies.

NERVOUS DISEASES Liquor habit cured in three to six days. Drug addiction in ten to thirty days.

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HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro, Oct. 25 - Mrs. A. B. Lander is visiting at St. John.

Miss Alice Price has returned from a visit at Somerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin McAllister, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William McAllister, have returned to Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blake have received word that their son, Private George Blake of Dallas, Texas, has enlisted with the Canadian Engineering Corps and is in training at Toronto.

Pte. Albert Robertson of St. John, formerly of Hillsboro, spent last week at her home in Moncton.

Master John O'Hanley of Tyrone, is visiting his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus O'Hanley.

Mrs. John L. Peck has returned from Moncton.

Mr. Thomas Woodworth has returned from Chipman.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Duffy of Moncton, and Mr. W. Pattison of St. John were here attending the funeral of the late A. E. McLaughlin.

Miss Margaret Steeves has returned to Hillsboro.

Prof. Paul Duffy of Moncton, spent the week-end here.

Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin has returned from Ottawa.

Percy Tower of St. John and Arlington Tower of Moncton, were here attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Wellington Jones.

The funeral of the late Albert E. McLaughlin was held from his late residence on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Rev. H. W. Cann of the First Baptist Church, conducted the service at the home, "In the Garden," "When I Got Home" and "Jesus Lover of My Soul" were rendered.

Among the beautiful floral tributes was a wreath from Mrs. William McAllister, a wreath from the First Baptist Choir and a wreath from the Sunday School of that church.

The pallbearers were J. L. Peck, Franklin Steeves, Walter Slater, Charles S. Steeves, Kart Duffy and J. H. Berrie. Interment was made at Grey's Island Cemetery.

The death of Mrs. John Murray occurred at her home here on Thursday, following an illness of Spanish influenza. Deceased was 39 years of age and a daughter of Mr. Marven Godfrey of Edgett's Landing.

Her husband is survived by a husband and four small children, one sister, Mrs. Edward A. Steeves of Edgett's Landing, a stepmother and several half-sisters and brothers also living.

Nursing Sister Laura A. Dawson has returned home after having spent twenty months overseas, nine months of which she spent in active service in France.

Mrs. R. F. Steeves is at Albert this week.

The friends of Pte. Earl D. McPhee of Tyrone, P. E. I., regret to learn that he has been wounded.

Pte. McPhee went overseas in a company of Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Mr. Pearle Rae of Moncton, spent Sunday here.

TABUSINTAC Tabusintac, Oct. 24 - Pte. Eric L. Munroe returned home on Monday. He has been overseas, and is being warmly greeted.

Pte. Munroe enlisted with the 13th and has many interesting tales to tell of life in France, where he spent fourteen months, and then returned to England, suffering from the effects of gas and considered unfit for further military service.

Later on he recovered sufficiently to go to Scotland in a Forestry unit and while there again became a casualty.

He spent several months in a Red Cross Hospital in Edinburgh, and praises highly the extreme kindness of the Scotch people. He leaves shortly for Toronto to take a course in vocational training.

Mr. Joseph Edmunds of Gathorne also returned from overseas on Thursday, having nobly done his share in this great fight for democracy.

Pte. Edmunds received a bullet wound in the knee, which incapacitated him from further military service.

The home of Rev. W. B. Leard is quarantined, Mr. and Mrs. Leard having been ill with Spanish influenza.

Miss Helen G. Loggie who spent some time with friends in Moncton, returned home recently, and is also a victim of the prevailing epidemic, but is now on the road to recovery.

Roy Wishart and Andrew McLean, who are home from business colleges in Fredericton, are a pair of ill of grippe.

SURPRISE PURE SOAP APURE HARD The Highest Grade of Laundry Soap - Most Economical in every sense of the word

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

WANTED CARPENTERS AND LABORERS FOR WORK AT EXHIBITION GROUNDS. APPLY KANE & RING, 85-1-2 PRINCE WM. ST.

WANTED - Cook, St. John County Hospital, East St. John.

WANTED - At once, girl to do general housework for family of three. Apply to Mrs. R. T. Newbery, Box 104, Hamton, or Phone 27-23.

WANTED - Harness Makers, Campbell or Union machine or raters, and club 'ag makers. Apply Hugh Carson Company Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED - Young women, as pupils' Training School. Apply to superintendent. Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.

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

WANTED - Experienced sprinkler fitters. Apply F. St. Pierre, Sprinkler Fitters & Engineering Works, Amherst, N. S.

WANTED - Second Class Female Teacher for District No. 1. Apply stating salary to Beth Delong, Seely, Trustees, Upper Hibernia Queens County, N. B.

WANTED - Teacher for District No. 1. Apply stating salary to Beth Delong, Seely, Trustees, Upper Hibernia Queens County, N. B.

WANTED - Bright, active boys in every village and town in New Brunswick to earn pocket money by a pleasant occupation. If you are ambitious attend to Opportunity, Box 1109, St. John, asking for particulars.

NOTICE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the application made this day to the New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, by the New Brunswick Power Company, praying for leave to discontinue its service down Rodney Wharf, and to remove its tracks and trestle therefrom, will be heard on Wednesday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1918, at 10:30 of the clock in the forenoon, in the Government Rooms in the City of Saint John, when and where all parties interested may attend and be heard.

Dated this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1918. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD, FRED P. ROBINSON, Clerk.

NOTICE Tells How to Stop a Bad Cough Surprising results from this famous old home-made syrup. Easily prepared and costs little.

If you have a severe cough or chest cold accompanied by soreness, throat tickle, hoarseness, or difficult breathing, or if your child wakes up during the night with cough and you want quick relief, try this reliable old home-made cough remedy. Any druggist can supply you with 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth). Pour this into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. This makes 16 ounces of really remarkable cough remedy. It tastes good, and in spite of its low cost, it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens and raises the phlegm, stops throat tickle and soothes and breaks the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is probably the best known means of overcoming severe coughs, throat and chest colds.

There are many worthless imitations of this mixture. To avoid disappointments, ask for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Finex Co., Toronto, Ont.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, of the Moncton Road, died at Bedford, Indiana, on October 21, aged thirty-nine years. Besides his parents he leaves two brothers, George H. and Rowland Clark, of Moncton, and a sister, Mrs. Charles E. Wellings, of Shelburne, Cape.

Little Money and Big Service. One of my Rebuilt Remington Typewriters. A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 27 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE DEVELOPING when you order 1 dozen pictures from a 6 expo film. Prices 40c, 50c, 60c, per dozen. Send money with films to Wasson's, St. John, N. B.

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, and all string instruments and Bows repaired. SYDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

FOR SALE - A mare, six years old, harness, trotting sulky, carriage and sleigh. Apply to George Hutton, Fairville, N. B.

FOR SALE - 1 50 H. P. Kewan Tubular Boiler; 1 40 H. P. Vertical Engine; 1 18 foot Rotary with 48 inch inserted tooth saw; 1 Dunbar Shingle Machine; 1 Lath Machine; 1 Trimmer complete. With belts, pulleys, shafting, all in first class condition. Communicate with A. A. MacKinnon, Miscou Centre, Gloucester Co., N. B.

FOR SALE - 1 50 H. P. Kewan Tubular Boiler; 1 40 H. P. Vertical Engine; 1 18 foot Rotary with 48 inch inserted tooth saw; 1 Dunbar Shingle Machine; 1 Lath Machine; 1 Trimmer complete. With belts, pulleys, shafting, all in first class condition. Communicate with A. A. MacKinnon, Miscou Centre, Gloucester Co., N. B.

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

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

PATRIOTIC, STEADY, well paid employment at home, in war or peace times - knit socks for us on the fast, simple Auto Knitter. Particulars, today, 3c. stamp. Auto Knitter Company, Dept. C56, 607 College, Toronto, Ont.

We will pay you \$25 to distribute religious and patriotic literature in your own community. Experience not required. 90 day work. International Bible Press, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED - Agents \$5 a day selling mandets, which mend graniteware, hot water bags, rubber boots, reservoirs, boilers, metal tubs and tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten cents. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED - \$1,000. You can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman makes \$38.50 the first month. Another sells 20 in two hours. Others cleaning up \$10 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory goes fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., Foster, Que.

PERSONAL YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD - Send time, age, birthdate for truthful, reliable, convincing trial reading. Hazel House, P. O. Box 1408, Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE FURNITURE SALES AT RESIDENCE. We are now prepared to bill orders for sales at household furniture at residence. Our experience in handling furniture enables us to get the highest prices for goods of this kind and it is important that you bill your sales as soon as possible to secure good dates.

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, 90 Germain Street.

Notice to Mariners Notice is hereby given that, weather permitting, the "Laurier" Lightship will be removed from her station on Sunday, the twenty-seventh instant. It will return if possible on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth.

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

Around the City

FAIR AND COOL

IS GETTING BETTER. Apparently the passage traffic is now assuming its former proportions of pre-epidemic days.

HAD RADIATOR DAMAGED. Two automobiles collided at the corner of Charlotte and Union streets last evening and the radiator of one car was considerably damaged.

RENFORTH STORE ROBBED. A few nights ago a thief broke into the rear of the grocery store conducted by W. J. Holman at Renforth and stole about twelve dollars' worth of tobacco and other articles.

PROBATE COURT. H. O. Mulrenney, Judge of Probate, presiding. In the estate of Miss Annie Burpee, deceased, letters of administration were granted to Miss Jennie F. Burpee.

ANOTHER STORE ROBBED. The window of Simbadi and Ogden Smith, taxidermists and gunsmiths, 44 Germain street, was smashed open late on Thursday night.

HARVEST LEAVE EXTENDED. Mayor Hayes was advised yesterday that the harvest leave of the members of the Depot Battalion had been extended until November 15.

A BRAVE ACT. Reuben Carleton, employed with his father, a West End grocer, is being praised for a brave act when he jumped into the water near King street on Thursday and saved the four-year-old son of George Peterson from drowning.

LETTER OF THANKS. Mayor Hayes yesterday received from Col. Hirayama, chief of the Japanese Y.M.C.A. delegation to the Allies, a letter expressing the thanks of himself and party for the very warm reception extended to them while in St. John.

CASE OF LIQUOR SEIZED. Yesterday afternoon the sub-inspectors made a call on an express office and seized a case of liquor that was consigned to a local Chinese. The brand of liquor is termed by some as "red rum," while it is stated the Chinese call it wine.

LIGHTHOUSE COMPLETED. The Marine Department's department made a call on the modern concrete lighthouse at Cape Spencer, worth \$10,000, including apparatus. This lighthouse is equipped with gas and acetylene lights and will be a decided aid to navigation.

RETURNED MEN TO SPEAK. Open air addresses in support of the Victory Loan will be given this Saturday evening at eight o'clock in front of the Imperial Theatre by speakers under the direction of the War Lecture Bureau.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER DEAD. Harry W. Raynard died recently at Belleville, Ont., city hospital. He was a commercial traveller, well known to many Maritime Province merchants and other citizens.

PTE. WILLIAMS DEAD. Mrs. Pearl Williams, 21 Marsh street, has received word that her husband, Pte. N. Williams, had succumbed to wounds received in recent fighting.

THE COUNTRY MARKET. There is a fair supply of vegetables and meats at the country market this week. Prices are as follows: Potatoes, 50c a peck; carrots, 25c; squash, 15c; radishes, 10c; cabbages, 10c; cauliflower, 20c; apples, 40c to 50c; sirloin steak, 40c; round steak, 45c; pork, 35c to 40c; lamb chops, 35c and 40c; chicken, 50c and 60c; fowl, 40c and 45c.

THE POLICE COURT. In the Police Court yesterday the Bank of Montreal was fined \$20 for using sidewalk space contrary to the act. The space in question is under the sidewalk and is used for storing coal.

EQUALITY IN SACRIFICE. Thousands of splendid young Canadians have given up their lives in the present war. Thousands more have sacrificed eyes and limbs, to say nothing of promising careers.

GREAT WAR VETERANS. Under the government charter granted the Great War Veterans of Canada by the Dominion Parliament, the organization will be governed by the Dominion command, which will be supreme, and the province by the provincial command.

HOUSEKEEPERS. Have you taken your jar of jam, preserves or pickles to the Dufferin Hotel for the Military Hospital Committee appeal? Today will be your last opportunity.

ENQUIRY INTO DEATH OF GEORGE KIMBALL BEGUN

Dr. Abramson, Who Made Post Mortem, Ascribed Death to Heart Disease—Dr. Baxter Testified That Deceased Was Very Ill When Seen By Him on Thursday, October 17.

The inquiry into the death of Geo. Kimball was commenced in the Police Court rooms last night by Coroner F. L. Kenney. After the evidence of six witnesses had been taken there was an adjournment until next Friday evening.

The first witness called was Dr. H. L. Abramson, who made the post mortem examination, who testified that he found the heart of the deceased in a bad condition, there was a trace of vegetation on the valve, the left side was inflamed, the heart was flabby, the right side was dilated beyond its normal capacity and the artery showed evidence of disease.

Dr. T. E. Bishop, who attended to Kimball at the hospital during the latter part of his stay at that institution and was the man who discharged him, had forgotten the date of the discharge, but he was satisfied that Kimball was well enough to be sent home and come to the hospital each day to have the wound in the neck dressed, as the wound was healed nicely.

Magistrate Ritchie. The Magistrate did not remember Kimball coming before him and being remanded. He did remember having him brought before him and discharged. He said the procedure would be to bring a prisoner before him and he would either be remanded or tried, and he presumed the usual order was followed although he did not remember it.

LUMBER READY FOR OVERSEAS. Imperial Munitions Board Officials Says Millions of Feet Stored Here Awaiting Shipment.

J. S. Granger, of the Imperial Munitions Board, of Ottawa, arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Royal Hotel.

In speaking with The Standard last night, Mr. Granger stated that there were millions of feet of lumber stored in the city awaiting shipment overseas this winter. He added that the lumber going overseas from the Dominion was shipped as a part of the general cargo, as there were not enough ships to allow lumber to be sent separately.

Mr. Granger stated that there were large quantities of aeroplane lumber being sent overseas, there being seven million feet of this lumber shipped last month from Montreal. He stated that the season at Montreal would soon close, and then the lumber would be shipped through St. John and Halifax.

VERDICT FOR PETITIONER. In the case of Joseph Gallant against Charles and George Swanton, under the Workman's Compensation Act, His Honor Chief Justice McKeown delivered judgment yesterday in favor of the petitioner.

A FALSE ALARM. The firemen were given a call yesterday afternoon in answer to a false alarm rung in from Box 141. Evidently some jester wished to see the wheels go round.

BARGAINS IN WOMEN'S FOOT-WEAR. Waterbury & Rains are offering women's patent and dull bottom cloth top boots at \$3.85.

SERVICE BADGES FOR THE SOLDIERS

Opportunity for Men Who Have Served in Canadian Expeditionary Forces to Procure Duplicate Badges to Replace Those Lost.

Recent orders issued in military circles are to the effect that all soldiers who have served in the Canadian expeditionary forces overseas, and who were entitled to War Service Badges for such duty, are granted an opportunity of procuring badges to replace those which were lost through extraordinary circumstances, such as beyond the wearer's control as in cases of fire, theft or similar reasons.

Certain conditions are outlined and defined rather conclusively, which are: that the applicant for the new badge must make application through the medium of a statutory declaration to the effect that the badge applied for is to replace the badge lost through some occasion beyond the control of the loser.

The above only applies to those badges "A" and "C" awarded for services in France and Canada respectively. When applying for the replacement of a badge lost through the channels stated above, the application must be clearly set forth in a signed declaration, which will not, however, be heeded if there would appear any likelihood of the badge so requested coming into the possession of an unauthorized person.

Class B badge cannot under any circumstances be replaced. The above ruling is that authorized by late imperial authority and should be strictly adhered to, in any matter coming under the above regulation. Certificates for War Service Badges can be replaced without the necessary statutory declaration as required on application for any of the war badges, as mentioned above A, B and C.

REV. H. P. EVERETT DIED YESTERDAY. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Everett, Brussels Street, the Victim of Pneumonia—Arrived from the West Two Weeks Ago.

Reverend H. Percy Everett, M.A., B.Th., aged thirty years, died last evening about 7 o'clock at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Everett, 37 Brussels Street.

The reverend gentleman was a victim of pneumonia, which was contracted through the influenza epidemic. Nearly two weeks previous to his death, he came to the city from Dauphin, Manitoba, purposefully engaged in spiritual duties in the east, but at what locality was not decided.

He reached his home on October 14, enjoying his usual good health, and he came in contact with the grippe on the evening following his arrival home. The reverend gentleman was widely known throughout the Maritime Provinces, being a graduate of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S., in 1911, taking the degree of M.A. and B.Th. at his Alma Mater in the year 1912-13.

He remained at Springhill nearly two years, and accepted a call to Dauphin, Manitoba, remaining at that place for a period bordering on three years.

He was of a kind and pleasing disposition, and had the quality of endeavoring himself to all with whom he came in contact, and had from early years, since his graduation from the local high school, watched and discussed the national issues of the day, and was well versed on any questions relating to public, spiritual or temporal welfare. The deceased is survived by his loving wife and parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Everett, one brother, Arthur R., and a sister, Miss Edna T., of this city.

The public in general extend to the bereaved ones their sincerest sympathies.

Extraordinary Values in Men's Stylish Soft Shirts. Sizes 14 to 17. Price \$2.00. The kind that makes a direct appeal to the WELL DRESSED MAN, and enough better than the average value to command your immediate attention.

Do your share in conserving Coal and lay in a good supply of Blankets, Down Puffs and Comfortables against the predicted cold wave.

There will be no better time than JUST NOW to look after your Winter Bedding needs. We can supply you with Soft Shaker Blankets with Pink or Blue Borders, all sizes, at \$2.15, \$3.25 and \$4.50 per.

Velour Hats for Misses and Women For \$2.50. Only the few days more that they last these English and French Velour Hats will cost just half their original price.

Starrett's Machine Tools. Men who know good tools and with whom accuracy is a matter of pride as well as livelihood, will tell you that STARRETT'S Machine Tools represent the highest standards of Accuracy, Workmanship, Finish and Quality.

Charming Fall Hats. Appreciating the demand just now for Stylish Fall Hats of moderate cost we have decided to sell today a large assortment of Trimmed, Tailored and Ready-To-Trim Hats in all the fashionable materials at very special prices.

WEAREVER - Aluminum Kitchen Ware. Progressive housekeepers are studying as never before household economy, seeking to know what utensils are safe, and from which the most satisfactory service can be secured.

Mackinaw Coats. For Men and Boys. This style of Short Coat has gained a reputation for being an IDEAL SPORT COAT for both Men and Boys, its length allowing the proper freedom for easy action.

Manchester Robertson Allison Limited. Velour Hats for Misses and Women For \$2.50. Only the few days more that they last these English and French Velour Hats will cost just half their original price.

FEATURES

Home Reading
Comics — Sport

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

FEATURES

Society — Fiction
Children's Corner

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1918.

Now, All Together And Over The Top!

It will take the united effort of every man, woman and child in town to surpass the quota set for us in this Victory Loan 1918 drive.

But we'll do it!

We cannot afford to let any ward—any section—any individual institution lag behind.

The only way to do a thing is to do it.

When the men at the front get an order to take an enemy trench, they don't say "tomorrow will do." No! They respond to the call of duty promptly.

When we, at home, are given a definite objective to reach—as we are in this Victory Loan Campaign—we must lose no time in getting our individual subscriptions in.

If the Victory Loan workers fail to call on you promptly, look them up.

Plan to take all the Bonds you can possibly pay for. The payments are as follows:

10 per cent. on application.	20 per cent. December 6th, 1918.
20 per cent. January 6th, 1919.	20 per cent. February 6th, 1919.
31.16 per cent. March 6th, 1919.	

Or, you can arrange with your employer, or your Bank, to buy your Bonds, on other terms, extending the payments over a year.

See that your factory—your store—your place of business—earns the right to display the Honor Emblem, that signifies a duty well done.

TALK VICTORY BONDS TO YOUR FRIENDS. BUY VICTORY BONDS FOR YOURSELF.

GIVE VICTORY BONDS TO YOUR RELATIVES.

This Space Contributed to the Winning of the War by J. B. M. BAXTER.

Home Tools

Whom accuracy is a must—tell you that STAR—highest standards of Accuracy. Tool is carefully and thoroughly tested before leaving the factory.

Includes Gauges, Micro-Centre Punches, Hammer, etc.

WARE STORE - U.S.

CO., LTD.

Hats

English Fall
by a large
rim Hats

ES TODAY.

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n Ware

never before household
and from which the

ce Pans,
s, Fry Pans,
Spoons, etc.

ALE-PROOF AND ACID

her Std.

SATURDAY, 10 P.M.

Winter
Hosiery

men and Children

merette, in Black or cream

go Sizes, 60c pr.
Summer Hose in a variety
of styles, from 75c to \$1.50 pr.

N'S "LITTLE DAISY"
HOSE.

ream and Tan, from 50c
according to size.

DIES' GAITERS.

in shades of Grey, Brown
and 12 button lengths,
50c pr.

Hosiery Dept., Annex.

Shirts

\$2.00
TAN, and enough better

ply of

les

ter Bedding needs. We
offer sizes, at \$2.15, \$3.25 and

\$12.00 to \$27.00 each.
ES?

arded cotton and covered

on Limited

KEY SQUARE

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English
original

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D.



SHEDIAC

Shediac, N. B., Oct. 24.—Mr. W. A. ... of the down town pharmacy, is convalescing from his recent illness ...

very pleasing personality, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends. Besides her husband, George L. Holyoke, she leaves two sons: R. Ernest Holyoke and A. D. Holyoke. The remains were brought to Woodstock on Friday evening and the funeral service held from the residence of her son, A. D. Holyoke, Saturday afternoon.

SUSSEX

Sussex, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Kenneth Torrey and little daughter Helen, of Boston, Mass., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Torrey's aunt, Mrs. W. Guy Anderson.

There is a great deal of sickness in Sussex, at the present time, chiefly caused by influenza. While no cases of Spanish influenza have been reported to the Board of Health here, there is no doubt it is of the same type as that which is epidemic throughout the Maritime Provinces.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 25.—Col. J. R. Tompkins, Mrs. Tompkins will close their residence here the last of the month, and will leave for Orange City, Florida, to spend the winter.

Several Sussex boys' names appeared among the wounded in the casualty lists of this week. Gunner Frank Doherty, who went overseas in a Siege Battery, is reported wounded.

Economize! USE Old Dutch Cleanser

for cleaning and scouring—Tinware, Granite-ware, Woodwork, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Enamelled Sinks and Bath Tubs, Cutlery, Refrigerators, Better and cheaper than Soap.



he has been severely wounded. He was attached to the 21st Battalion and has been through some severe fighting.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Oct. 24.—Mrs. C. H. Paisley has returned from an extended visit with her son, H. F. S. Paisley, in Sydney, C. B., and her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Johnson in Berwick, N. S.

reference in Upper Canada, returned home this week. Mrs. Lindsay, who has been visiting in Fredericton also returned home this week.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly.

Save Sugar

Canada is receiving only just enough sugar for her actual needs! There is no surplus for wastage.

First, all waste of sugar must cease; second, wherever possible, Corn Syrup must be used as an alternative for sugar.

You will discover a real economy, and a delicious addition to your household supplies if you

Use Corn Syrup

Here are a few suggested ways to use CROWN BRAND or LILY WHITE Corn Syrup to give to dishes a finer flavour than sugar gives:

- Use CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup as a Sauce on Puddings. Use LILY WHITE instead of Sugar in Cakes. Use either brand in Coconut or other Puddings. Use LILY WHITE in making Marmalades, Jams and in all Stewed Fruits.

The Brand is Important!

Real Corn Syrup is GOOD—very good! If your experience tells you otherwise it is because you have not tasted the genuine, which is produced from the most nutritious part of the Corn by wholesome and scientific processes.



A great many recipes are improved by using half sugar and half Corn Syrup.

Buy a can of LILY WHITE or CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup today and become acquainted with their great possibilities.

Sold by grocers everywhere in 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins. CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



Uncle Dick's Weekly Chat

My Dear Kiddles— The other day I was glancing over...

Some of the boys and girls, and that was a recipe for home made candy. Don't just remember what the name of the candy was...

Can you imagine a more foolish recipe to give to the boys and girls, than to give them a recipe for home made candy...

Richard had had a perfectly horrid day. There had been one nice thing about it. From the very start it had been far from pleasant to say the least...

The morning after started with the teacher talking about another Victory Loan. Everyone should subscribe again...

General Allenby occupied Jerusalem. It is in southern Palestine, rather, little has been heard of it...

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

CONDUCTED BY UNCLE DICK.



Little Children of Mother Goose Village

Dog Bingo's Birthday. One day when Tommy Tucker went to the postoffice for the mail the postmaster looked through the little window and said: "Anybody up at your house named 'Tray' or 'Tray' Tucker?"

"How, wow—hurry, hurry, hurry," urged little Dog Tray and Tommy Tucker tore open the envelope and this is what he read: "I'm giving a birthday party next Saturday at two o'clock."

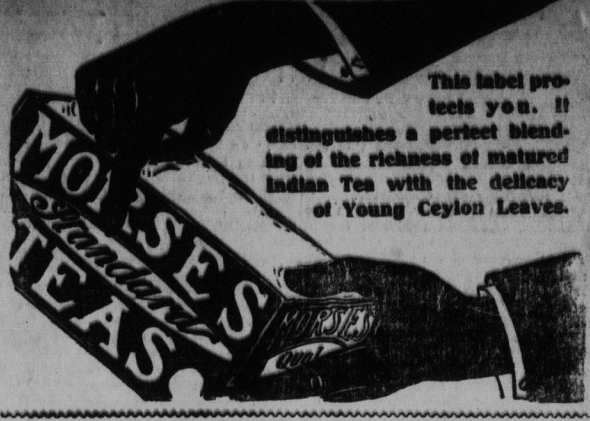
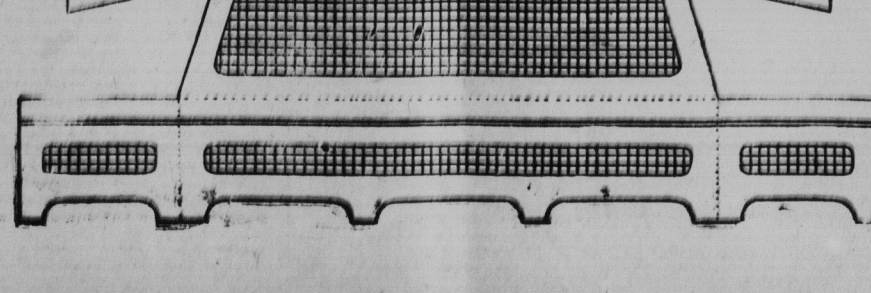
"Wow—wow—wow," said these victors and the little boys and girls whom they had brought with them laughed at the funny way their dogs behaved.

"Old Mother Hubbard is going to have a birthday party for Dog Bingo and Tray has an invitation," said Tommy Tucker.

"Wow—wow—wow!" exclaimed little Dog Tray, every bit as much excited as his master.

Every well-behaved dog in Mother Goose Village was invited. Besides little Dog Tray there were: "The little dog whose name was Buff who went to the shop for ham-porth of snuff."

When Mother Paper does her full house-cleaning, she will need some new furniture. Let us surprise her with a handsome new davenport and some pretty new chairs.



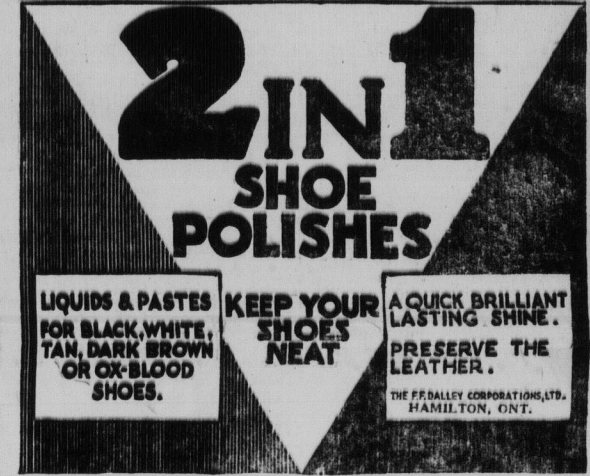
Fawcett

NEW CHAMPION RANGE A GREAT BAKER

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

Charles Fawcett Limited, Backville, N.B., Canada.

Makers of Highest Grade Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces. Ask your dealer for Fawcett goods or write direct.



ZINI SHOE POLISHES

Liquids & Pastes for Black, White, Tan, Dark Brown or Ox-Blood Shoes. A Quick Brilliant Lasting Shine. Preserve the Leather.

Maritime Dental Parlors. Enjoy life while it lasts. If you must wear a plate, do not be content with one that is a continual source of annoyance to you.

Marven's White Lily Biscuits ARE THE BEST. They are made of the best materials by expert workmen and baked by natural gas under ideal conditions.

Gravel Roofing. Also manufacturers of sheet metal work of every description. Copper and galvanized iron work for buildings a specialty.

J. E. Wilson, Ltd. Phone M. 356. 17-19 Sydney St.

Uncle Dick. One day, while crossing on the ferry-boat from Hibernia to Cortlandt...

RESULT OF DRAWING CONTEST. The result of the Rabbit Drawing Contest is as follows: Frank Christensen, 127 Broad street, St. John, N. B.

Marven's White Lily Biscuits. They are made of the best materials by expert workmen and baked by natural gas under ideal conditions.

Can Women Keep Secrets?

By EDWIN PUGH
(The well known British Novelist in The London Mail)

Since the beginning of the war women have proved pretty conclusively that there are comparatively few men's jobs that they cannot master.

On the land, on the railways, in the workshops, amid the vehicular traffic of the crowded streets, and in hundreds of new, unaccustomed occupations, alike exacting and dangerous, they are doing work now that only a little while ago seemed to require a man's strength, and skill and nerve.

But perhaps what most amazes business and professional men is that they should have "made good" as clerks.

It may be urged at first that there is nothing particularly difficult or arduous about a clerk's work—that it ought to be as easy to wield a pen as a needle, to manipulate a typewriter as a sewing machine, and that it is true enough, I dare say, only that it is not the point.

Before the war there was considerable opposition on the part of professional men against the idea of women acting as clerks.

Speaking at first hand, from my own eight years' experience of a solicitor's office, I can say without any patting that it was thought most of them would be sure to gossip about our clients' affairs.

For it is a mistake to suppose, when you have breathed your innermost soul into a solicitor's ear that what you have told him goes no further.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS

By Helen Rowland.
Aren't men wonderful?
And so ingenious, and naive—and all that!

For instance:
"He" and I were sitting in a restaurant.

And were just beginning to get chatty and comfortable.

And the dinner was delectable, and I had on my own self-satisfying hat, and everything was perfectly lovely.

When suddenly I saw him straighten up.

And that little light leapt into his eyes that every woman recognizes instantly.

And he stopped being "chatty"—and became very "starched."

And he began saying scintillating things and being awfully "clever."

And talking to me from a great distance.

As though I were an "audience" or a class in psychology, or a part of the furniture.

And naturally I looked around for the CAUSE—out of the tail of my eye.

And THERE she was! Sitting right behind me, and looking up at him.

With that rapt, "Oh—oh—oh—grand!" expression!

And I know just how he FELT—because I've found that when you're so "let him go right on pooling, and sparkling, and scintillating, and enjoying himself."

For a long, long time—until the Vampire Lady got up and went away.

carry on his business properly who tries to withhold his clients' secrets from the knowledge of his clerks, even if it was possible for him to do so.

And what is true of a solicitor's office, but also from intimate connections of the parties concerned the whole fabric of society would totter to its fall.

But when women are kissed—or see others kissing—they often do tell.

Would they be any more reticent about business affairs than they are about love affairs? It was generally assumed that they would not.

And so they were never permitted to enter the office of any business or professional man to whom the most intimate confidences were the mere commonplace of his everyday routine.

But now there are everywhere. There are very few offices—large or small, in which you will not find at least one woman clerk taking the place of a former man clerk.

They are the repositories of all kinds of confidential secrets just as their male predecessors were. They know just as much—and just as, as a rule, all there is to know—about what happens behind the scenes as I and my fellow clerks knew in the old days.

During this war there have been breaches of faith, breaches of confidence. There have been some ugly scandals and exposures.

But in none of these cases has the name of any woman clerk appeared. Instances of vanity among women clerks have been, and are still, as hard to seek as ever they were among men clerks.

Thus is explored the old sage gibe: "If you want to tell a secret, don't telephone or telegraph, tell a woman."

And if you COULD, it would be as cruel as taking the wag out of a dog's tail.

It would leave him so pathetic and limp and useless and discouraged.

And besides, Emerson says that the imagination should always be encouraged.

Or something like that! But, aren't men wonderful! And so ingenious!

Their minds are perfect. Thermos bottles—for keeping flattering impressions.

At the right temperature. What? Oh, YOU'VE noticed it, too?

WILLARD IS THANKED.
New York, Oct. 25.—In accepting the proffered services of Champion Jess Willard to help the war work campaign boxing division, the sports committee thanked him by telegraph today.

The Dunlop Rubber Co. President intimates Directors Decide to Subscribe for \$1,000,000 Worth of Bonds.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Mr. Warren Y. Soper, President of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, made an announcement today apropos of Victory Loan Subscriptions.

Many friends of Mrs. Percy Gibson, 49 Sydney Street, will be pleased to hear that she has returned home from the General Public Hospital, after spending three months there, recovering from an operation.

I know a woman's sufferings. What I have suffered is a far better guide than any MAN'S experience gathered around a head.

Read my FREE Offer. To Mothers of Daughters. I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectively cures the most distressing (chronic) irregularities, headaches and leucorrhoea.

Winsoer, Ontario.

THE TRACTOR and the CONTRACTOR



The tractor and the contractor is a happy combination that bids fair to increase the production of food crops in Canada.

The tractor typifies work at its maximum. The contractor, be he railway or other variety, exemplifies the man who does things.

The farming problem at heart is a labor problem. The contractor is a specialist in labor, any labor to get the job done on time, and at a profit.

More than that, the contractor makes use of the most reliable information relating to any job he takes on.

There he alien enemies sheltered 'neath our own roof-trees—Indolence and Apathy.

"Tell Me How To Be Beautiful"

Get Rid of All Pimples, Blackheads and Skin Eruptions. Purify the Blood with Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS

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FOR ST. JOHN NURSES RED CROSS SUPPLIES ARE BADLY NEEDED

Women of East Must Work Double Time as Western Knitters Are Fitting Out Siberian Expedition.

A fund which will interest St. John citizens has been started at the Red Cross Depot.

Those who are at the heads of the various Red Cross committees are expressing some uneasiness over the present situation.

The ban on the Red Cross meetings has naturally lessened the amount of money that can be raised.

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MRS. P. R. WARREN ON LECTURE TOUR

Well Known Patriotic Worker May Visit St. John Later—in U. S. in Y. W. C. A. Interests.

Mrs. Phillip R. Warren, of London, England, a former resident of St. John, and an active member of many of the patriotic societies, is at present in the United States talking of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in France and England.

It is hoped that before her return to her home in New York she will be able to come to St. John and if this is possible she will speak before a meeting of the Y. W. C. A.

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W. A. D. NEEDS MUCH LARGER QUARTERS

More Demands Upon the Diet Kitchen Necessitates Removal—Red Triangle Club Offered and Accepted.

A conference of the V.A.D. officers was held yesterday at which it was decided that the time had come when the Cooking Department must seek larger quarters.

It will be possible to use the rooms in a day or two, a large cooking range with all the accessories is badly needed for the preparation of the invalids' food.

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FOR HUSBANDS ONLY.

A showing of the Lois Webber Production "For Husbands Only," was given at the Canadian Universal Exchange recently.

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What to Solve

W. H.

HOW GREAT BARRIERS OF WARFARE

Told By Brigadier Frederick ("Fal") Lee, Thirty Years of British Aviation to the United States

Brigadier General erick Lee, chief of the Mission now in the United States, has written the following about everything about not one word about it already a familiar figure to American audiences.

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Is Your Blood Starving For Want of Iron?

Modern Methods of Cooking and Living Have Made an Alarming Increase in Iron Deficiency in Blood of American Men and Women

WHY NUXATED IRON SO QUICKLY BUILDS UP WEAK, NERVOUS, RUN-DOWN FOLKS — Over 3,000,000 People Annually Taking It In This Country Alone To Increase Their Strength, Power, Energy and Endurance.

Who Should Take Nuxated Iron.

THE ELDERLY INACTIVE MAN

THE TIRED NERVOUS HOUSE WIFE

THE RUN-DOWN BUSINESS WOMAN

THE EXHAUSTED BUSINESS MAN

THE TIRED NERVOUS HOUSE WIFE

THE EXHAUSTED BUSINESS MAN

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THE EXHAUSTED BUSINESS MAN

THE TIRED NERVOUS HOUSE WIFE

THE EXHAUSTED BUSINESS MAN

THE TIRED NERVOUS HOUSE WIFE

Watch the

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

Children They Sell

BE SANTA CLAUS TO A SOLDIER

AND THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS THAT CHRISTMAS GIVES YOU THE CHANCE

Here is a Page With Lists of the Many Things Our Boys at the Front Would Like For Christmas. If You Have a Friend Over There, Send Something, You'll Live to Be Glad If You Do. Don't Put It Off. Do It Now.



What to Send to Soldier Boys for Christmas

Christmas Boxes for Overseas must be prepared and shipped as early as possible, that the lads may be enjoying your gifts and other good things on the Festal Day.

AS GIFTS OF A USEFUL AND PRACTICAL NATURE, WE SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING FROM OUR COMPREHENSIVE DISPLAY:

- Money Belts, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pouches, Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Sanitary Sponges, Perfumes, Military Brushes, Portfolios, Fountain Pen Ink in Tablet Form to be dissolved in water, Safety Razors, Gillette and Autostrop.

Call and Inspect Them Any Time, at our King Street Store.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR THE "SOLDIER BOY"

Will Be Found in Plenty Among Our Ample Stock. Some of Which Include:

- A Wrist Watch
- Gold Signet Ring
- Cigarette Case
- Pocket Collapsing Cup
- Safety Razor
- Pocket Flask
- Fountain Pen
- Pocket Compass
- Match Box
- Silver or Gold Pencil Case

Also Many Other Appropriate Articles.

FERGUSON & PAGE 41 KING STREET

How To Send Them and What It Costs

It is absolutely necessary that all parcels should be very carefully and securely packed. The following forms are recommended by the post office department: (1) Strong double cardboard boxes, preferably those made of corrugated cardboard having lids which completely enclose the sides of the boxes. (2) Strong wooden or tin boxes. (3) Several folds of stout packing paper. Additional security may be had by the use of strong linen, calico, canvas or other textile securely sewn up. Address should be clearly written in ink on cover preferably in two places, also name and address of sender should be clearly written in ink on parcel. Parcels which do not comply with this condition will be refused—the contents of the parcel should be stated on the cover. Additional information could be secured from the post office.

The cost by parcel post is as follows:—For troops known to be in the United Kingdom, 12c. per pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight is 11 pounds. Parcels for troops in France or Flanders: Parcels weighing up to 3 pounds, 24c.; parcels weighing more than 3 pounds and not more than 7, 32c. Limit of weight is 7 pounds.

Parcels for the Mediterranean and Salonika Expeditionary Forces are subject to the following rates: 1 lb., 32c.; 2 lbs., 40c.; 3 lbs., 48c.; 4 lbs., 74c.; 5 lbs., 82c.; 6 lbs., 90c.; 7 lbs., 98c. The limit of weight in this case is 7 pounds.

tion. Runners may be killed, telephones may be put out of action, and the much-needed news does not get back. Infantry commanders may not know exactly where the Hun are, and Artillery commanders may not know exactly where to place the shells. In word, the true position can be told only from the air.

Let us take co-operation with Artillery. A machine equipped with wireless goes out with a pilot and observer. Before going up, these officers are aware of all known hostile batteries. They have a definite programme to carry out. They have shoots on definite targets of quite a different type from machines for other duties. It is neither so fast nor so handy as a fighter or a scout. Hence it has to be protected by scouts flying above.

Some Things Air Men Do.

May I give you an example of three shots undertaken by pilots and observers on the front?

A. "4 O.K.'s: two gun pits destroyed, in one of which a large explosion was caused." (No. 5 Squadron.)

B. "Flight lasting 4 3/4 hours; 388 6-in. Howitzer rounds fired in a short time, which was completely destroyed." (No. 2 Squadron.)

C. "Three rounds observed in 40 minutes and 31 others in 22 minutes. Fire for effect good. Three explosions in the target position, and a fire and explosion in a neighboring position."

These records, in a cold and unvarnished way, give the results of work with artillery. It does not, however, tell the vast amount of training which has to be communicated quickly if the service is efficient nor the evolution of wireless as used in an aeroplane.

Co-operation by the artillery and the aeroplanes in 1914 was not efficient. Wireless was considered a sort of black art in those days. It was not until 1916 that the matter was really developed and tried. Its strides became rapid. Machines and instruments were improved, and wireless co-operation was thoroughly organized. Wireless in such a science in itself that it is useless to go into its technical details. But today there are hundreds of machines equipped with wireless and co-operating daily with the artillery, infantry, and cavalry. Our work with infantry, cavalry and tanks is also of the greatest importance. A system of signals is devised as between the infantry and the aeroplanes, and the aeroplanes fly extremely low to get these messages, fly back and give the commander accurate information not only as to where the infantry is, but also as to what they may be in need of. Perhaps they may be short of ammunition or grenades. All this has to be communicated quickly if the material is to be brought forward in good time. For cavalry and tanks the aeroplane is both an eye and an ear.

Aeroplanes Save Life.

As I began by saying, flying is designed to save life. Take, for instance, a machine which flies at a height ranging between 50 and 400 feet and searches for information which is invaluable to the Commander of the sector to which an attack is going to take place. It is up to the pilot of an aeroplane to discover if the batteries are active or if they are only camouflage make-believe. If he can transmit the facts to the Artillery Commander, in the case he can have

Get Your Christmas Box Ready Now

For the Soldier Over There.

Here are a few suggestions in Furnishings.

- Khaki Wool Gloves 85c. to \$2.00
 - Khaki Sox 60c. to \$1.50
 - Khaki Mufflers in Silk and Wool \$1.00 to \$5.00
 - Khaki Handkerchiefs 15c. and up.
- Underwear, Sweaters, Braces, etc.

W. E. WARD - - - **Semi-Ready Store**
53 King Street

When Sending That Christmas Package

DO NOT FORGET TO INCLUDE:

- Note Paper
- Indelible Pencils
- Fountain Pens
- Eversharp Pencils
- Writing Pads
- Envelopes
- Canadian Pocket Diaries for 1919.

BARNES & CO., LTD., 84 Prince William St.

MULHOLLAND

Is to the front with suitable goods as gifts for the boys. Khaki Handkerchiefs, Khaki Wool Gloves, Khaki Mufflers, Standard Heavy Underwear, Khaki Heavy Socks, Engineer Buttons and Unbreakable Mirrors; and a whole Store Full of other goods acceptable for the Boy Under Fire.

LOOK FOR THE ELECTRIC SIGN.
MULHOLLAND'S, No. 7 Waterloo Street, Near Union Street
Take Advice and Call on This Firm.

Gifts for Soldiers

In making up your Christmas parcels do not fail to include from our stock: Pocket Novels, Playing Cards, Note Paper, Tablets, Envelopes, Pencils, Toilet Paper, Christmas Cards and Calendars. Fountain Pen with Ink Tablets.
E. G. NELSON & CO. - - - **56 King St.**

ly rifles opened fire and most unluckily the young English officer was severely wounded in both legs, almost at the first shot. The German force now advanced rapidly against the English, who were outnumbered by six to one. The situation was indeed serious for the latter, but the corporal was of stout stuff. He at once took command and the patrol dropped into some shell holes and kept up "rapid" fire at the advancing enemy—that rapid fire which has been the envy and despair of the Germans since 1914.

Several of the Germans dropped, but the remainder rushed on until they were within fifteen yards of the little English force, seizing the opportunity the corporal shouted to his men to hurl their bombs at the enemy and then to break off the fight at once. The bombs were hurled with deadly effect and the confusion thus caused the patrol managed to get safely back to our lines. Later in the day a patrol under a second lieutenant succeeded in bringing in the wounded officer. He was our only casualty while the Germans had suffered very severely. The work of the patrol was a typical example of the English non-commissioned officer's initiative and powers of leadership.

VIENNA SHORT OF FOOD.
Washington, Oct. 24.—A despatch from Holland today says Austrian newspapers declare it will be difficult to supply Vienna with food, now that later waves are streaming from Poland and are shut off on account of the Hungarian situation and the closing of the Bohemian and Moravian frontiers.

ITALIAN STATEMENT.
Rome, Oct. 24.—French forces to date penetrated enemy positions, taking more than seven hundred prisoners. The Italian official statement today says. The attack was made at Monte Sismon, on the Asiago plateau.

BOMB GERMAN CITIES.

London, Oct. 24.—The official statement dealing with the operations of the independent air forces says: "On Wednesday night we bombed rail

FREE CALENDAR, PENCIL CLIP, KEY RING, etc.

Shell holes are a feature of the war which cut both ways. When a patrol is advancing they afford very useful resting places where the situation may be discussed and a plan of action for the most critical part of the reconnaissance in hand may be made, or they may be used as a temporary refuge. That is, of course, when the shell hole is found to be empty. On the other hand the shell hole may prove to be a very wasp's nest of angry Hunas so the reconnoitering these extinct volcanoes has an excitement peculiarly its own.

It was on a mission of this kind that a second lieutenant, a corporal and five men of the Hampshire Regiment left the English lines at ten o'clock of a blazing August morning. After a long and careful staking out in which many shell holes and hedges were searched the result was a blank. The mission of the patrol had now really been accomplished but the feeling against returning empty handed was so strong with the Hampshire men that the temptation to explore a ruined house in the vicinity could not be resisted. Shaking out into extended order the patrol cautiously approached the building. But a machine gun and thir-

Beautiful your Complexion

—and rid the skin of unsightly blemishes, quicker and surer, by putting your blood, stomach and liver in good order, than in any other way. Clear complexion, bright eyes, rosy cheeks and red lips follow the use of Beecham's Pills. They eliminate poisonous matter from the system, purify the blood and tone the organs of digestion—USE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box

HOW GREAT BRITAIN CARRIES OUT ITS AIR WARFARE PROGRAM

Told By Brigadier General Frederick ("Falling Leaf") Lee, Thirty Year Old Chief of British Aviation Mission to the United States.

(Brigadier General Charles Frederick Lee, chief of the British aviation mission now in the United States, has written the following article. True to the tenets of the Royal Air Force, he says everything about the service but not one word about himself. He is already a familiar figure to many American audiences. He and his staff form part of the so-called "flying circus," which journeys through the air from city to city in America, and not only enthralls hundreds of thousands of spectators with its feats but makes an equally strong appeal to the public intelligence when the British general himself ascends the platform and tells his hearers in simple, soldierly speech, the secrets and achievements of the flying men. General Lee says that he likes flying better than writing or speech-making, but that he is an adept in all three can be testified to by a great many people in all parts of America. He is a young man to have attained such eminence in his profession, for he was born in Yorkshire on July 2nd, 1887. His career is exclusively that of the army. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, served in a famous old regiment, the 60th Rifles, passed the inevitable four years in India, and helped to strafe the Boche, in France in 1914 and 1915. He earned his army rank of brigadier on July 2nd, 1917. By reason of an extraordinary manoeuvre evolved in air fighting. Be it remembered that he has 20 German airplanes and the occupants to his credit, and many of the men he has sent crashing to earth must have been experienced pilots, so, in order to come unscathed through so many combats, he is evidently an airman of great daring and inexhaustible resource. One of his tricks was to fall like a

fluttering leaf, in a machine apparently out of control, but really tempting an opponent to close quarters and consequent undoing. He is immensely popular, not only with the general public, but with his brother officers, in both the British and American armies, and every word he has to say may be regarded as the outcome of a wide experience guided by proved theories.)

The Allies have been fighting the Hun for over four years, and the British empire has sustained 2,500,000 casualties, yet, contrary to general opinion, the greatest life-aver in the present war is the aeroplane. With out the aeroplane casualties increase by leaps and bounds. With the aeroplane and with supremacy in the air the casualties on our side of the line decrease and the morale increases, whereas the casualties on the Hun side of the line increase and the morale decrease with marked rapidity.

There is no doubt whatever that on the Western Front we have a definite, almost an overwhelming superiority in the air. It is this superiority in the air which enables us to bomb Germany and bring the war home to her, and makes it possible for an offensive to succeed. No offensive can hope for success without co-operation between all arms, and the most implicit trust in the aviation service by leaders and men alike.

Air Service is Specialized.

Machines have developed along definite lines for definite purposes. In the olden days any machine was used for any duty. In those days it was only necessary for a pilot to fly a machine and have an elementary knowledge of other matters. Nowadays anyone can be taught to fly—that is the easiest part of the training. The difficult part comes with specialization. A pilot has to be taught to fly and fight in small single-seater scouts, all arms, and to fly with highly specialized lines of the art of bombing, and, last, he has to be taught co-operation with other arms. This last duty is one of the most difficult to teach and perhaps the most important of all.

The commanders of the infantry and artillery, either in an attack or a retreat, are often unaware of the movements in their own command owing to the cutting of the telephone wires and the ever-changing situa-

Watch the Tongue of your Young! Your little Pets need Cascarets

Children think Cascarets just dandy, They are safe and mild cathartic candy. Sell for a dime—"work" every time.



MOTHERS! Clean the clogged-up places. Do away with the bile, our fermentations and constipation poison which is keeping your little one cross, feverish and sick. Children love Cascarets, because to them it is like eating candy. Cascarets act better than castor oil, calomel or pills on the tender stomach, liver and bowels. Cascarets never grip, never injure, and do not disappoint the worried mother. Give harmless Cascarets to children one year old and upwards. Each ten cent box contains full directions.

D. NEEDS MUCH LARGER QUARTERS

Demands Upon the Diet when Necessitates Re-arrange-Red Triangle Club secured and Accepted.

ference of the V.A.D. office held yesterday at which it was decided that the time had come when the present quarters must be abandoned. Deeply gratified by the V.A.D. is to Mrs. Girvan for her kitchen owing to the increased demand upon the V.A.D. room is necessary. The and nurses are finding the quarters from the Diet Kitchen value that they are calling frequently and the general citizens has enabled those to branch out so as to make more wide-spreading. Kuching with the officers of the V.A.D. called upon the officials of the Red Triangle who have most graciously placed the room at disposal of the V.A.D. A.O. as chairman of the Red Triangle, Mr. McLeod as secretary and Captain Stokes all agree to be glad to be allowed to use the room with all that was this excellent work. It is possible to use the rooms at the present rooms, at least all the accessories is had for the preparation of the food. Gifts of pots and pans were gratefully accepted. The matter of great practical work is proving so much and the V.A.D. will do every their power to assist all cases. It is not known whether or cases are still heard of money is not wanting, but can get no one to nurse them for them.

LAWSON BETTER.

Oct. 26.—The condition of W. Lawson, who was severely injured when his automobile caught fire in North-west, is improving. Mr. Lawson sustained the fracture of several painful bruises. He will

nt of Iron?

Increase in Iron Deficiency

Who Should Take Nuxated Iron.

THE ELDERLY INACTIVE MAN



THE RUN-DOWN BUSINESS WOMAN

ely passes through you without you food, find as a consequence become weak, pale and looking just like a plant trying in a soil deficient in iron. means anaemia. The skin of a pale woman is pale, the flesh the memory fails, and often some weak, nervous, irritable, and melancholy. Give Cascarets and you will find a completely different individual healthy and rosy-cheeked. I d Nuxated Iron widely in my practice in most severe, apprehensions with unfailing success have induced many other physicians to give it a trial, all of whom are the most surprising regard to its great power as a strength builder."

etters Note: Nuxated Iron used by Dr. Sullivan and other such surprising results, and prescribed also recommended physicians, is not a secret out one which is well known and available everywhere. Unlike the organic iron products, it is simulated, does not injure the system, does not upset the stomach, and is entirely safe to every purchaser or refund your money. It is in this city by Watson's and by all good drugstore

CHAMPS' DANGER IN SHORT BOUTS

Dempsy is the Latest to Discover the Peril of Limited Round Fights.

(By Jack Sheehan, the Veteran Referee.)

How the finish fighters of the present generation make the mistake of consenting to limited round contests has been proven over and over again...

A rising pugilist with a clean record of decisive victories commits a big "unlucky" I have always contended, in consenting to contest where he is without a clear road to go ahead and win.

This opinion was advanced by a veteran follower of the ring, and in support of his claim he offered to show by indisputable record that he was right.

Kilrain Made Mistake.

"Why," said the veteran, "Jack Kilrain, who was second only to the great John J. Sullivan, made that mistake away back in the early nineties when he was matched to box Jim Corbett...

John saw the error of the opening for a limited round fight, after the award was made against him, and sent the pugilistic stock of the California up with a bound.

Corbett, an almost unheard of boxer, became famous and was an overnight entry for the pugilistic supremacy of the world. The fight itself was by no means conclusive, but it was an eclipse of Kilrain and a jump to national fame for "Gentleman Jim".

Tip to that time Kilrain had put only a few successes to his account, with no set-backs.

There is another illustration that I want to name which appeared back 30 years ago in Brooklyn, and that was when Jack Dempsy, the famous "Nonpareil," permitted "old" Mike Donovan to match up with him while he was the world middleweight master and suffered in a like manner for the folly of poor matchmaking in a four-round encounter.

Nobody expects a bear to dance, and it is remarkable for an out "bear" as Donovan was at the time not only to dance but he danced rings around "Young Jack" much to the mortification of the "timbers," and to the corresponding chagrin of the champion and his adherents.

Poor Matchmaking.

Poor matchmaking has been the rock upon which many a championship has foundered, and nearly all our other champions—Billy Smith (Mysterious), George Dixon, Joe Walcott and of late, in particular, can Jack Dempsy the Second hold his head in his hands and yell, "Ouch!" "Why did I ever do it." All can look back with regret upon the

WRESTLER MULDOON A CAVALRY LEADER

William Muldoon, at the time the champion wrestler of the United States, was in Brooklyn the other day...

Always Hurts Champ.

British fights may, of course, be lost, and it is true that old champions lose to new champions. But the point to be borne in mind is that it is an upward hit every time for a new man or smaller man to contend with a champion and come away unscathed.

The Plimmer-Dixon contest was another four-round reef upon which the champion was pulled off the rocks with a badly battered hull. It was indeed a "Black Friday" for the little colored wonder when he was adjudged a loser over the four-round course with English Billy Plimmer, and it proved to be a disastrous slump as a drawing attraction for some time afterward.

The fundamental mischief in both the Smith and Dixon cases was in going into a ring at all under conditions that stopped a finish fighter from finishing.

Ryan and Plimmer gained their match point; Smith and Dixon lost theirs. Smith did not have a decision given against him as Dixon did, but while out of proper conditions, he put himself against a well trained and skillful antagonist, in a vexation at his own failure to do all that he wanted to do in the time allowed.

Smith was accused of questionable tactics, which did not serve to make him any new friends. All of which brings us down to the latest boxer who had been cutting a wide swath in the pugilistic world.

Dempsy Another.

The latest victim of the four-round folly is Jack Dempsy, who was looked upon as the heir apparent and legitimate successor to Willard, who foolishly engaged to give one William Meohan of the United States navy a boxing lesson in the city of San Francisco, and got the surprise of his life by having to strike his colors and lose a decision.

It was no matter of surprise to the old fellows of the ring, and the shock only comes to those worshipping idols, who are blinded by a great name. The masses of the sporting gentry of this country accepted the result of a limited round contest as meaning the same thing as a finish fight, and the impression that goes forth from it takes root and remains.

A success in a limited round contest with a champion always offers also to the man that scores it a much coveted pretext for not fighting the same man again. Dixon lost twice, but he is as a rule too well pleased that he has managed to swell his record as a champion's expense, and can be trusted to make public flourish of the fact and take no new or further chances.

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VICTORY LOAN

1918

Dunlop Rubber Company

Subscribes \$1,000,000

WE doubt if the Directors of this Company ever made a quicker decision than when they resolved, on behalf of the Company, to subscribe for One Million Dollars' worth of the forthcoming Victory Loan.

This decision, to us, seems to justify the conclusion that the security back of Canada's Victory Bonds is so good that it requires no discussion, and that the appeal to Canadians to buy Victory Bonds is so justifiable that it permits of no alternative.

Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Limited

WARREN Y. SOPER, President. E. B. RYCKMAN, K. C., Vice-President. Sec.-Treas. and General Manager.

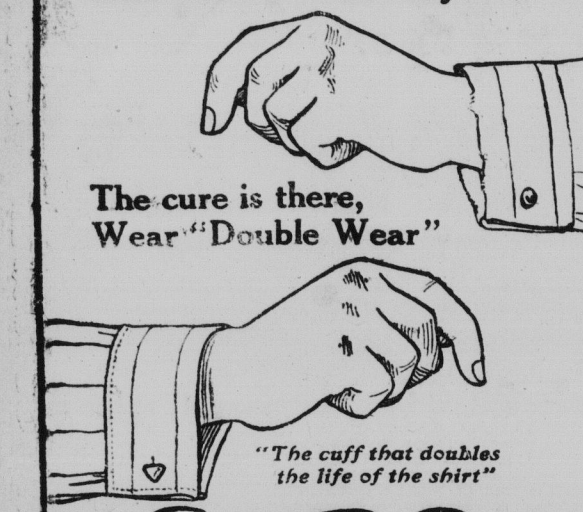
Head Office and Factories: TORONTO

BRANCHES:

VICTORIA VANCOUVER EDMONTON CALGARY SASKATOON REGINA WINNIPEG LONDON HAMILTON TORONTO OTTAWA MONTREAL ST. JOHN HALIFAX



Stop that Fray! But How You Say.



The cure is there, Wear "Double Wear" W.C. & R. DOUBLE WEAR CUFFS Patented 1918

ASK YOUR HABERDASHER

Best Sebastian Miller.

A notable triumph for Muldoon was his throwing of "Prof." Sebastian Miller, a strong man who toured the country for years, and whose son was tried in the outfield of the Brooklyn National League team several seasons ago.

Miller was a bull of Bashan for strength. Bending poker around his biceps and cracking cobble stones with his fist were merely setting up exercises for him.

Because of his extraordinary powers it was thought that he would be able to handle Muldoon, but the latter gave a perfect demonstration of the triumph of science over brute strength, albeit Muldoon was some husky on his own account.

Muldoon kept his reputation active, so to speak, by constantly touring with theatrical shows, meeting all comers, or by conducting shows of his own, composed of boxers and wrestlers, with which he went up and down the land.

He was always a masterful man and had in his younger days the same qualities of command and leadership which have given him a world-wide name as an iron-handed but eminently successful restorer of the nerves of tired business men.

BASEBALL VET KILLED IN FRANCE

Through the death of Captain Edward L. Grant on the field of honor in France, professional baseball is entitled to place on its register of immortals the name of the first prominent exponent of the national game to pay the great price.

Grant in his day as a big leaguer, held place as an adept in his profession, being best remembered for that part of his career when he guarded third base for the New York Giants.

Enlisted in the American forces shortly after the declaration of war against Germany, his abilities quickly carried him to a commission.

He was attached to the 30th Infantry and, while in action leading a unit to the aid of the famous "Lost Battalion," was killed by a shell. The battalion was surrounded for five days in the Argonne forest and Captain Grant met his end during one of the several attempts made to rescue it.

"Eddie" Grant was a Harvard man, first winning notice for his diamond prowess at Cambridge. After graduation he played with independent teams and later with the Jersey City club of the International league.

BOCHE GUNS CANNOT STOP ENGLISH RACING

In spite of the general unpleasantness of life at the front, there are occasional interludes when there is time for organized amusements, and of these one of the favorites is an afternoon's horse racing.

As a nation the British are devoted to horse racing, and an in-torrid horse show, with plenty of races, will draw every Briton who can possibly get to the ground, while Australians, Canadians and representatives of all the sporting overseas contingents appear as if by magic, according to a letter by Capt. H. B. C. Pollard of the British Army.

As can easily be understood, the racing side of the meeting is not over-serious. The horses are unknown to the bulk of the spectators, and unorthodox events, such as the mule races, attract just as much interest as the great race of the afternoon, when horses from rival yeomanry may still be found in the mounted units.

It is not easy to find a mile course of suitable ground, but once found the genius of the soldiery achieves a creditable race meeting, with grandstand, bookies, inclosures, reserved inclosures and even tea tents. The grandstand is the hardest thing to contrive but it has been found that certain of the British tanks are excellent for the purpose and a line of tanks surmounted by groups of officers makes an adequate if unconventional tribune.

The course itself is laid out with trench tracing tapes, borrowed from the engineers, and regimental invention runs riot in the task of camouflaging an ordinary transport wagon as a four-hand.

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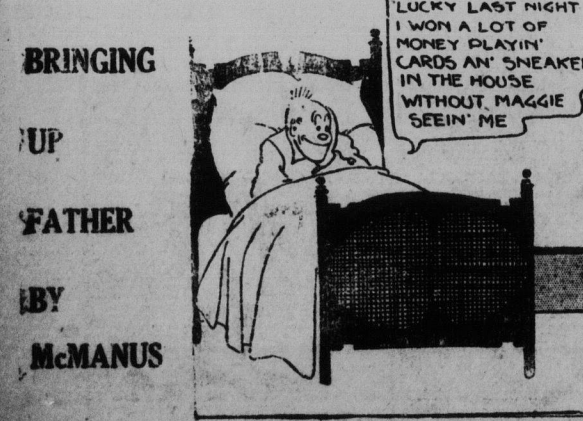
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BRINGING UP FATHER BY McMANUS



BY GOLLY, I WUZ LUCKY LAST NIGHT I WON A LOT OF MONEY PLAYIN' CARDS AN' SNEAKED IN THE HOUSE WITHOUT MAGGIE SEEMIN' ME



I MUST COUNT THE MONEY AN' SEE HOW MUCH I WON.



?



TWENTY-ONE, TWENTY-TWO, TWENTY-THREE.



CONSERVE YOUR HEALTH

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS will quickly relieve pain in the back, take away the burning in bladder, restore healthy action to the kidneys, and make a tired, worn-out, pain-plagued man feel as if he had been born anew.

"CAP" ST



RIPLLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON

JULY HEAT.

My fat old form is writhing in heat that does not cease, and I'm no longer blushing a rosy glow of joy and peace; I'm groaning smoking phrases the censor says are wrong; the day is hot as blazes, and seems a fortnight long.



THE LITTLE ARMY.

With drum and sword they march along, the soldiers brave of five and six, and down the street goes childhood's throng to capture every fort with sticks.

MENTAL CALENDAR

Why buy a calendar if one can carry the whole thing in one's head. There are several ways in which one can figure but the day of the week upon which any day of the month will fall, but the majority of them require an amount of mental arithmetic that is beyond the powers of the man in a hurry, or the woman arranging for a party.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE ETERNAL FEM.

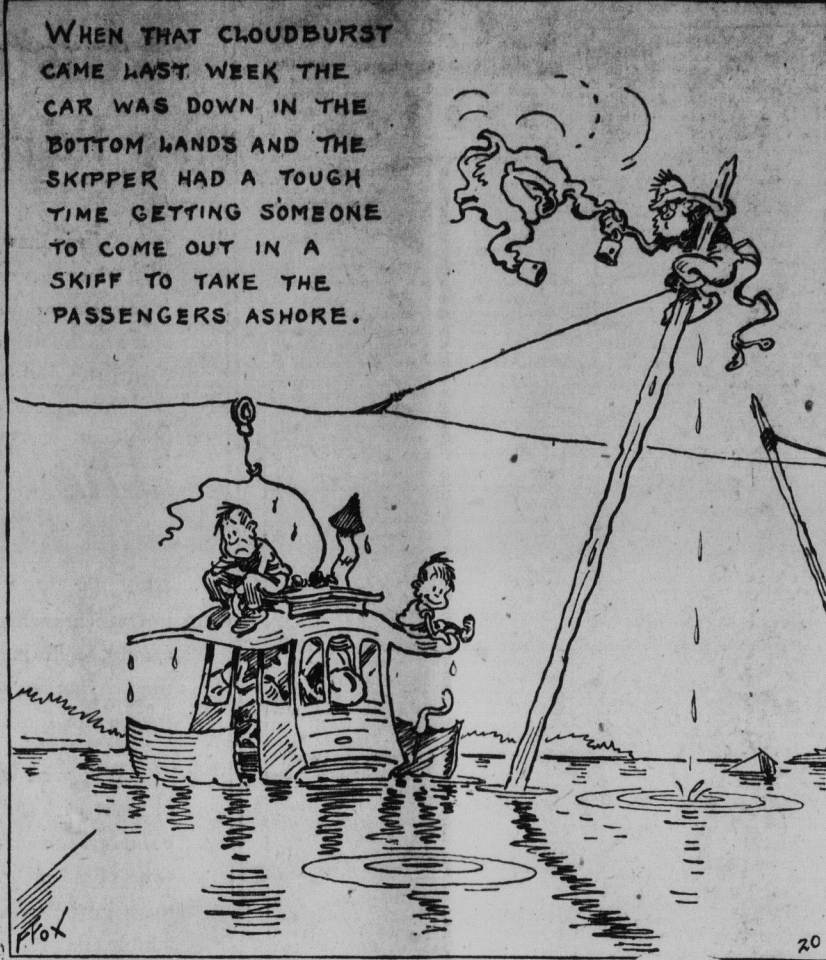
Arabella Benders stopped compassionately before the wrinkled old beggar woman.

Dog Hill Notes.

Dock Hooks, our tonorial artist, is keeping in practice by cutting weeds while business is dull.

The Toonerville Trolley That Meets All the Trains.

WHEN THAT CLOUDBURST CAME LAST WEEK THE CAR WAS DOWN IN THE BOTTOM LANDS AND THE SKIPPER HAD A TOUGH TIME GETTING SOMEONE TO COME OUT IN A SKIFF TO TAKE THE PASSENGERS ASHORE.



THE EVENING STORY

THE UNTAMED SPIRIT.

It was 4 o'clock of a Sunday afternoon and Rachel Shaw sat on the porch alone. The two facts were inseparable. Sunday afternoon meant Rachel alone on her porch.



No One Would Ride With Her.

YOUR HEALTH

By ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D.

CONSUMPTION CURES.

There are no proprietary nor any other kind of medicines which deserve the right to be called cures for consumption.

today I belong to myself, and I'm going to make the most of it.



When She Saw the Wreck She Turned Her Face.

derly. "I'm sorry for this," he said, shakily. "But that's saying nothing of what I feel. I'm stricken, Miss Shaw."

Rachel looked up into his face and her own quivered. "You—you must have been speeding, too," she said, faintly.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Nothing amuses a baby that doesn't annoy grown folks.

"CAP" STUBBS.



"HE AIN'T A BIT FRIENDLY."



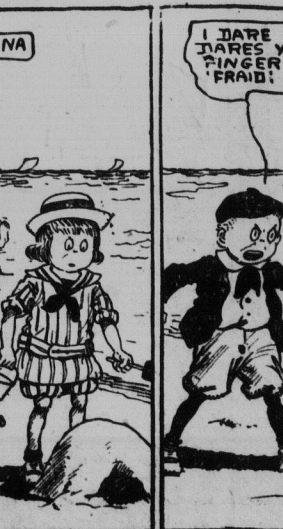
By EDWINA.



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Advertisement for Dr. Wilson's Kidney Bitters with an illustration of a man and a woman.

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Vernon McNutt Had Told the Woman in the Flat Above That Most of the Dust She Shook Out of Her Rugs Blew in His Window.



SIDE TALKS

By RUTH CAMERON

THE USED TO BE YOU.

Do you ever meet the used-to-be-you? If you say "no" to that question that proves something about you. You can't possibly be over thirty.

For I do not think there lives a person over thirty who does not now and then catch a glimpse of that alter ego, that other personality so strangely like and unlike his own, which I call the used-to-be-you.

He Lurks in the Old Album.

A favorite haunt of this alter ego is the old photograph album or, if your youth is of later vintage, the book of snap shots. You are turning over the pages at random when suddenly he looks out at you. Perhaps he is laughing with his companions over some rare jest—how many rare jests one finds every day at twenty! Perhaps he looks seriously out at you, with the pleasant melancholy of youth! Very likely the picture would be commonplace to others but not to you. Your eyes see behind it the youth who still by the vision splendid is on his way attended, and no matter how happy you may be today you are sure before you turn the page, to pay him and his vision the tribute of a sigh.

New Year's Eve a Fit Time for Such Reunions.

Charles Lamb was wont to meet his used-to-be-you on New Year's Eve and there is no tenderer passage in all his essays than that wherein he tells of the meeting. "If I know aught of myself, no one can have less re-

spect for his present identity than I have for the man Elia. But for the child Elia, that other me, there in the background, I must take leave to cherish the remembrance of that young master with as little reference, I protest, to this stupid changeling of five and forty as if it had been a child of some other house. I can cry over its patient snailpox at five and rougher medicaments. I know how it shrank from the least color of falsehood, God help thee, Elia, how art thou changed! I know how honest, how courageous, (for a weaking) it was—how religious, how imaginative, how hopeful. From what have I not fallen if the child I remember was indeed myself!

Could He Have Been Like That?

Perhaps you meet the used-to-be-you on a visit to the school or the town of your youth. As you watch the boys or girls of his age intensely preoccupied with their small concerns, you wonder at him. Could he ever have been like that? Could he ever have thought that a class office, the difference between an A or a B, the politics of his secret society, were matters of such vital import. And the you of today smiles at the used-to-be-you with the tolerant superiority of the older brother.

I wonder if someday on the other side of a barrier far higher than the passage of a few years, we shall look back on the used-to-be-you of this life and smile likewise.

ALLEGED HUMOR

"It says here that a wealthy western man has left \$100,000 to the woman who refused to marry him twenty years ago," said Mrs. Gabb as she looked up from the newspaper she was reading.

"That's what I call gratitude," commented Mr. Gabb.

"Fixing the Guilt." "I'm sorry to have to do this," said Johnny, as he spread the jam on the cat's face, "but I can't have suspicion pointing its finger at me."

"I'm going to drive into the city with you today, John," said Mrs. Maxwell. "I want to do a little shopping."

"I understand your strategic plans," answered her husband. "The drive is to be followed by a counter-attack."

The new girl in the counting room of a daily newspaper was from the country. An elderly gentleman walked up to her and said:

"I would like to get copies of your paper for a week back."

"She replied: 'Auntie has one, too; you had better try porous plaster. You can get them just across the street.'"

Modest Maid. The new housemaid was, in most respects, quite satisfactory, but the mistress had observed that Bridget, in her dusting operations, always appeared to miss a beautiful model of Venus.

"Bridget," cried the mistress of late, "why don't you dust this figure?" "See"—and she touched it with her fingers—"she is quite covered with dust."

"Bejabbers!" replied Bridget. "I hev been t'inking for a long time, mame, that she should be covered with something."

Human Skyscraper. A private in an Irish regiment and a life guardsman were boasting about the standard of height in their respective regiments.

"Why," said the life guardsman, "one of our fellows is so tall that he can hold his pipe at a lamp post."

"Be jabbers!" retorted Pat. "Flannan-

gan of Co O is so tall that the beggar has to get down on his knees when he wants to put his hands in his trousers pockets."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

"I didn't want the girl I loved to be influenced by a knowledge of my circumstances, so I took a sure way of testing her affection."

"What was that?"

"I wrote her an anonymous letter asking her to marry me."

"Now, Bertie, if you're very good I'll give you a penny."

"I'm afraid I can't afford to be good for less'n two cents, gran ma—not the way prices is today."

"What's your time?" asked the old farmer of the brick salesman.

"Twenty minutes after 5. What can I do for you?"

"I want them pants," said the old farmer, leading the way to the window and pointing to a ticket marked:

"Given away at 5.20."

Bachelor—Before the wedding you told me that married life would be one grand, sweet song.

Benedict (gloomily): Yes, and since then I've found it one grand, sweet refrain.

Bachelor—Refrain?

Benedict—Yes. My wife insists that I refrain from cards, refrain from smoking and refrain from the club.

Sure of a Welcome. Nodd—Are you sure your wife knows I'm going home to dinner with you? Todd—Knows! Well, rather! Why, my dear fellow, I argued with her about it this morning for nearly half an hour.

"Did you try the simple plan of counting sheep for your insomnia?"

"Yes, doctor, but I made a mess of it. I counted 10,000 sheep, put 'em on the cars and shipped 'em to market. And when I got through counting the wed for them, I present prices it was time to get up."

IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

It is not surprising that the hope said to have been expressed by some German prisoners that at the conclusion of the war they will be able to emigrate to the United States is given little encouragement by the press of that country. There has been no hint of a desire on the part of Germans to establish themselves after the war in any of the British Dominions and it may be assumed that they entertain no illusions respecting the attitude of the people of these countries towards any such movement. Why any of them should imagine that the United States would open its doors to them is not easy to understand. More than any other country within the Alliance the Republic has suffered from the treachery with which Germans and Austrians have requited the hospitality extended to them by other countries.

The census of American opinion is undoubtedly that expressed in Col. Roosevelt's vivid phrase when he said recently that the country has been too long "a polyglot boarding-house" used by people who maintain and serve an alien allegiance.

In view of the lessons enforced by this war it may be taken for granted that all countries in the new "world" no matter how urgent the need of population will scrutinize with a care never before exercised the motives and intentions of new settlers of alien origin. It is not likely that any of them will allow men to remain within their borders merely for the purpose of making money, while maintaining devotion to some other flag and rendering service to some other Government. The most likely course to be followed would seem to be one which will set a period to the entertainment of alien guests who do not show, by assumption, to imagine the conditions in which those who have seen service in the German or Austrian armies could expect to find, during the life of this generation, a welcome to the shores of this Continent.

WHY FRIDAY UNLUCKY

The belief, or superstition, if you please, of many persons that Friday is an unlucky day is said to have its origin in the fact that Christ was crucified on that day.

Many persons refuse to begin anything on Friday. Few plays are ever given their first production on that day.

IN BOMBING MACHINE

British Airforce Headquarters in France, Oct. 25.—The observer settled himself beside the pilot in the big bombing machine. On either side the engines roared. The signal was given, and the machine moved forward, turned into the wind, and rushed across the grass into the night.

It climbed swiftly in wide circles. Below could be seen the dim countryside where a few scattered lights twinkled. Far to the right lay a winding river, showing the course for the first stage of the 200-mile journey to the German town which formed the night's objective.

In front of the two airmen in the cockpit glowed the phosphorescent dials of the recording instruments. Soon they registered a sufficient height for the machine to turn toward the flashing river and down which great white star shells were rising, to hang suspended for a few moments before fading out into the darkness.

The wing lights were switched off, the lines were crossed and friendly territory was left behind. Far ahead the glare of many blast furnaces could be seen, and above them the long white fingers of German searchlights swept restlessly to and fro.

The machine flew on steadily, however, unscathed by the fierce barrage of shells which burst thickly far below it. Soon the first barrier of defense was passed, and for a long time the airmen flew over miles upon miles of enemy territory, over towns and sleeping fields and villages. They had been flying over German territory for more than two hours when they were ahead of them on the river the lights of another big city. This was their objective, and at once the machine swept round toward it.

The observer lying face down, opened the sliding door in the floor of the machine by the observer's directions so that it might follow the railway, and so find surely the great railway junction that was to be the target for his bombs. Two searchlights had now sprung up, and here and there in the sky burst a few random shells.

The big city twinkling with hundreds of carefully shaded lights lay spread now below the observer's peephole. The fore-and-aft bar of the bombight drew near the station, and touched it.

He climbed up beside the pilot, and told him to turn. The searchlights erratically swept to and fro, with every suggestion of panic fear or lack of skill. The airmen, sweeping round, started on the long homeward journey.

The observer was looking down intently to the black triangular mass of the railway junction, with its crowded sidings. A great spurt of red flame leaped up at its edge, as the first bomb exploded. Then another followed it, right in the junction. Then another, and yet another. The fifth caused a tremendous explosion followed by blinding white flames—acres of it. Clearly an ammunition train had been hit.

Then the others burst, one after another, leaving the railway junction shrouded in moonlit smoke through which the red light of a growing fire glared dully.

All evil accidents that take place on Friday are blamed on the character of the day. These notions prevail not only among the poor and ignorant, but among educated people.

In many places it is held to be unlucky to receive any news, whether good or bad, on a Friday, and according to a Shropshire saying, "If you hear anything new on a Friday it gives you another wrinkle on your face and adds another year to your age." Indeed, the expression, "Friday-faced," used to mean a sour countenance.

It was the ancient custom in England to appoint Friday as the day for the execution of criminals, and until recently the same was the case in America, but through the persistent efforts of the Thirteen Club of New York, whose object is the discouragement of superstitions, this practice has been partially discontinued.

In Sicily the owner of a newly-rented house will not hand over the keys to the tenant on Friday. In Palermo no thief dares to steal on Friday, for the popular belief is that all crimes committed on that day are speedily detected.

The people of Gascony are equally credulous. Any one who starts on a journey on horse-back on Friday, they say, runs a great risk of being thrown off and killed. It is a good day, however, for making vinegar, because our Lord, while on the cross, was given vinegar to drink.

In Alsace Friday is never chosen for a wedding day, as it is foremost of the witch days when evil spirits are abroad and exceedingly active.

On the other hand, in Hesse and other portions of Germany Friday is considered particularly lucky for marriages.

Music a Real Necessity in Time of War

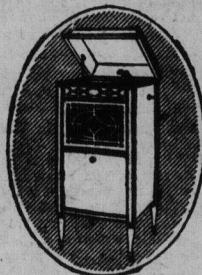
Music has justified itself as a factor of real service in this hour of trial. Not only to the man at the front, do there come times of loneliness and discouragement. Those who remain at home have their share of the world's burden. They need the inspiration, the encouragement, the soul-satisfying comfort of music in the home.

The NEW EDISON "The Phonograph with a Soul"

RE-CREATES the human voice and the music of human-played instruments with such fidelity that the actual voices and instruments cannot be distinguished from the New Edison's RE-CREATION of them. But you will never fully believe what any dealer tells you when they make conflicting statements.

The wise way to choose your phonograph is to let all claims pass in one ear and out the other, then have the several makes of phonographs and talking machines in which you are interested sent to your home on trial, where you may make direct comparisons among them in the quiet of your own home and decide which one you would like to keep—which one you think you would enjoy hearing just as much five years from now as you do to-day.

We will gladly send a New Edison to your home for purposes of comparison or to be heard alone, without the slightest obligation on your part.



W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.,

42 Prince William St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK

NOVA SCOTIA

A. E. Alexander & Son, Campbellton. Minto & McKay, Fredericton. W. R. Armstrong, Hillsboro. B. E. Smith, Moncton. A. E. Frenette, Bathurst. Geo. Saffren & Son, Sussex.

M. E. Rodd & Co., Amherst. Foster Bros., Antigonish. J. E. Stoddart, Berwick. Tupper & Chute, Bridgetown. H. T. Waine, Digby. Travis Bros., Sydney. N. H. Phinney & Co. Limited, Halifax. L. A. Hirtle, Lunenburg. Mason & McKay, New Glasgow. A. S. Mackintosh, Oxford. F. J. Tobin, Pictou. Crowe Bros., Truro. Yarmouth Cycle & Motor Co. Limited, Yarmouth.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

A. E. Toombs, Charlottetown. Brace, McKay & Co. Ltd., Summerside.



Penman's Underwear THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

The little, but all-important things that—after quality of material—count most with the well-dressed, are just the features that make Penman's Underwear the choice of all discriminating buyers.

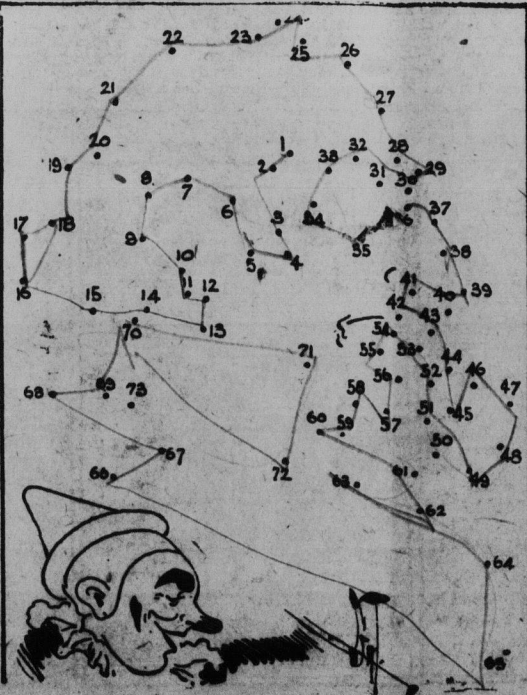
It retains its shape and satisfies to a nicety. An intimate acquaintance with Penman's is something no man should ignore.



Also makers of Sweater-coats and Hosiery

Penmans, Limited, Paris

THE DOT PUZZLE

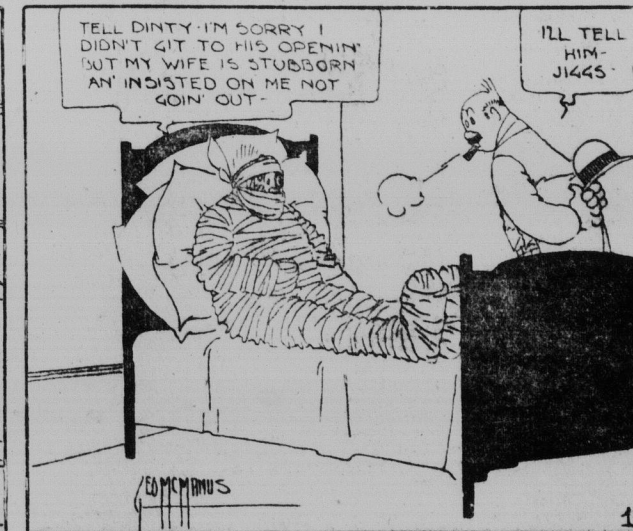
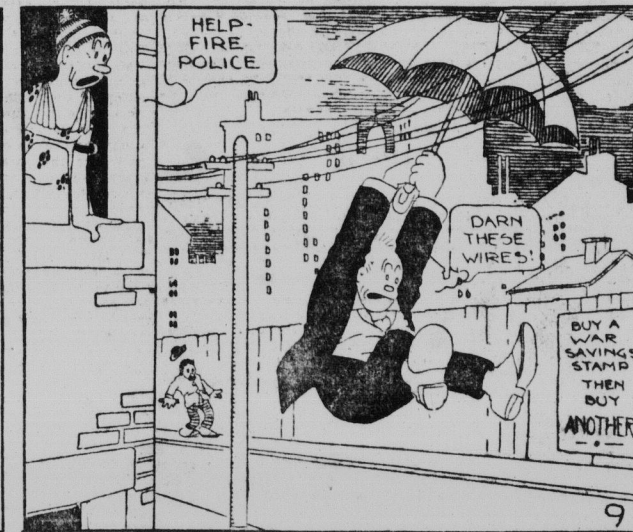
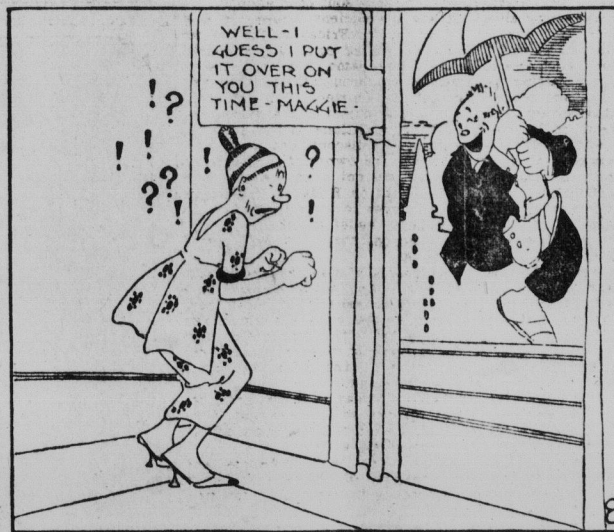
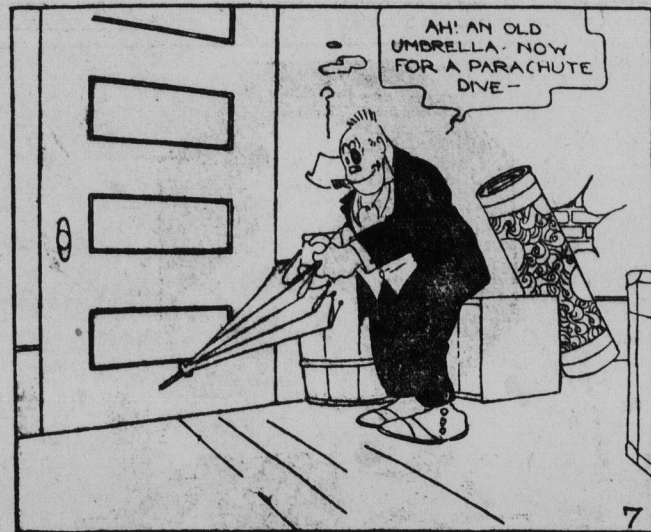
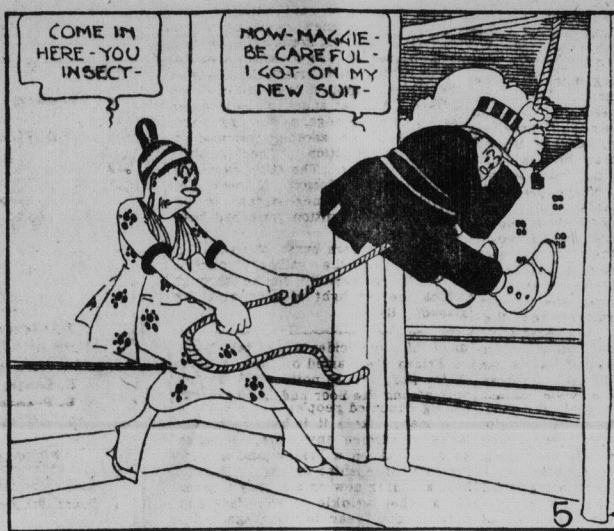
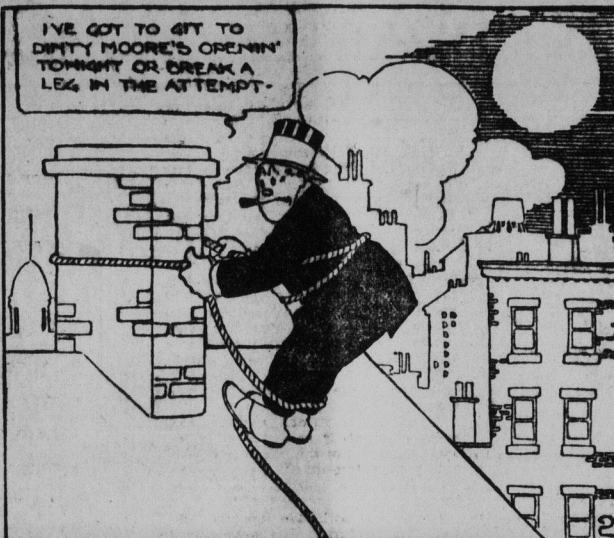




The St. John Standard

October 26, 1918

Bringing Up Father



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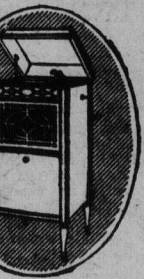
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o. Limited, Yarmouth.



Also makers,
Sweater-coats
and Hosiery



AND HER NAME WAS MAUD

