The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

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BRITONS HAVE REASON TO BE PROUD OF THE NAVY; NO OFFICIAL WORD OF GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY

Correspondents in East Continue to Send in Reports of Victory, but Russian Headquarters Still Conservative in News From Front — Australia Sending Second Contingent of 19,000 Men — Quiet in Western War Zone Continues—Roumania's Attitude in Present Crisis Likely to be Determined Today.

London, Nov. 27.—While Petrograd correspondents continue to declare that the Russians have won a great victory over the Germans in Poland, official confirmation of their statements is still lacking. Although the Russian headquarters say the advantage in the fighting still lies with their troops, Berlin, on the other hand, declares that no decisive battle has been fought. Some of the German newspapers claim success for their armies.

The silence of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief in the east, as to the progress of the battle in Poland, is causing some unfavorable comment in Russia. Advices received from Petrograd say there is a feeling there that perhaps the claims of the newspapers of a Russian success have been exaggerated.

In the western war zone, comparative quiet prevails. No reports of heavy fighting have been recorded here in several days, although there have been intermittent artillery duels, and various places small infantry encounters.

Snow has interfered with the fighting in Servia, where the Austrians are making a supreme effort to rid themselves of their difficulties.

The Roumanian parliament will meet tomorrow, and the future course of action of this kingdom probably will be decided. It is said that Roumania is prepared to cede to Bulgaria some of the territory which she secured after the second Balkan war at the expense of her neighbor. This may mean that Bulgaria is about to take her stand by the side of the Allies, and in return be permitted to straighten out her boundaries and take more of the country inhabited by their nations.

In addition to a contingent of 21,000 men, who are already in England, it is announced that Australia has raised a second contingent of 19,000 men.

Goeben Lost Eleven in Fight With Russian Fleet

Berlin, Nov. 27, via London (11.26 p.m.)—In her recent engagement with the Russian Black Sea fleet, the Turkish cruiser Goeben lost eleven men killed. It is said that only one shot, and that above the water line, struck the Goeben.

London, Nov. 27—The correspondent at The Hague of the Evening News transmits a rumor from well-informed sources that Emperor William, during the past week, paid a flying visit to Kiel, where he spent several days.

It is suggested at The Hague, the correspondent continues, that this visit foreshadows renewed activity on the part of the German fleet, which, as the Russian ports soon will be ice bound, will shortly be freed of the necessity of watching the Baltic.

Bordeaux, Nov. 27 via London (1.32 p.m.)—An official naval bulletin issued here this evening says:

"In the Mediterranean, French and English squadrons continue to blockade the Adriatic Sea and the Dardanelles, and to protect the coasts of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

"In the North Sea, British and French ships have made a reconnaissance of the German batteries established on the Belgian coast.

"The German cruisers in the Pacific do not seem to have left Chilean waters since the fight of November 1."

LANDING OF GERMANS IN CANADA NO VIOLATION OF MONROE DOCTRINE, IS OPINION OF EX-PRESIDENT TAFT

New York, Nov. 27.—The Monroe Doctrine was strongly endorsed, its relation to the present European war and its applicability to Canada discussed, and the declaration was made that interference by the United States in Mexico and Central American states have had nothing to do with the doctrine, by former President William Howard Taft, in an address at Montclair, N. J., tonight:

"The landing of troops in Canada by enemies of Great Britain would not constitute a violation of the doctrine, but an effort to establish a new form of government in case of victory would.

"With regard to the proposition of Great Britain's enemies landing troops in Canada, Mr. Taft cited the stand of Secretary Seward, taken when Spain declared war on Chile. He announced this country would not interfere as long as one country did not seek to inflict its government on the conquered people, nor compel a permanent transfer of their territory, nor resort to any othe unjustly oppressive measure.

"It seems to me clear," Mr. Taft Said, "from the history which I have given of the Monroe Doctrine, and from Secretary Seward's declaration in the case of the war between Chile and Spain, that a consistent pursuit of the policy would not require us to object to any warlike measures under the rules of lawful war which England's enemies might take against Canada.

"Canada is already furnishing substantial military aid to Great Britain and the allies. She has sent a body of 30,000 men, of well equipped soldiers, and is preparing more, and intending to send them. On what theory, therefore, can we justly object to Germany's taking counter-measures and carrying the war into a country which is waging war upon her? All that the Monroe Doctrine would consistently require of us would be to insist that when the war is over, if Germany were successful, she could not take over the territory of Canada, and overthrow her government, and establish her own there, or take oppressive measures which would have a similar effect. But we could not object to her exacting an indemnity if she were the victor."

Mr. Taft sees little danger of the policy drawing this country into trouble with a European nation soon, at least, one reason being that the present struggle abroad will leave them exhausted, and therefore, unlikely to begin new hostilities.

SAY BRITISH DREADNOUGHT AUDACIOUS HAS BEEN RAISED

New York, Nov. 27.—Passengers arriving here today on the steamship Lusitania from Liverpool say that the dreadnought Audacious, reported sunk off the Irish coast, has been raised, and is now in a Harland and Wolff drydock at Belfast, undergoing repairs. According to J. J. Spurgeon, one of the passengers, this report is generally current in Liverpool, and is accepted as true by those in the inside, although the same degree of secrecy is maintained as to salvage operations as was the case regarding the sinking of the battleship, and the attending rescue of her men by the steamship Olympic.

The report is that the Audacious did not sink in the spot where she was left by the Olympic, but that other vessels succeeded in drawing her into shallow water, where the hole in her bottom was patched sufficiently to permit her being towed to Belfast.

The passengers on board included Col. G. Patterson Murphy and Col. H. H. McLean, who were attached to the first expeditionary force of Canada They are returning home, but declined to discuss their mission, or the war.

The Lusitania brought 4,000 bags of mail matter, a considerable portion of which is for Canada.

GEN. HUGHES MISREPRESENTED IN REPORT OF SPEECH

Story that He Would Not Accept Kitchener's Advice in Matter of Transports For Canadian Troops Not True.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 27—The attention of the Minister of Militia was directed tonight to a report of his recent address before the Canadian Club of London, Ont., which stated that he would not accept Earl Kitchener's advice as to protection for the transports, and that the contingent owed its safety to his care. General Sam Hughes replied that the report completely misrepresented his language.

"There was no communication from me to Lord Kitchener on the subject," said the minister. "The escort for the convoy was arranged by the admiralty and consisted of a squadron of seven battleships and cruisers. The arrangements made by the admiralty were considered entirely adequate, and the result proved the correctness of this judgment. No question or controversy of any kind arose either with Lord Kitchener or the admiralty. Any report of my speech which gives a contrary impression is quite inaccurate."

NOT FOLLOWING OUT CONDITIONS REGARDING COPPER SHIPMENTS

Many Shipments Made "To Order" Instead of to Specific Consignee in Neutral Country,

Washington, Nov. 27.—Failure of American copper shippers to make clear the ultimate destination of shipments sent to neutral countries is impeding the restoration of that traffic, in the view of British officials here.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, discussed the subject with Counsellor Lansing, of the State Department, saying that a study of several ships' manifests disclosed that the condition laid down by Great Britain was not being followed generally, and that many shipments were being made "to order," instead of to a specific consignee in the neutral country.

The British agreement as to copper was that shipments to specific consignees in neutral countries would not be detained as contraband liable to re-exportation to Germany or Austria. Guarantees have been obtained from several neutral countries by Great Britain that copper received at their ports will be used for domestic consumption only, and it is insisted that the ultimate destination of shipments must be disclosed in manifests, to protect copper cargoes from seizure.

HON. MR. PARLEY WILL REMAIN IN LONDON UNTIL END OF WAR

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—It is definitely stated tonight that Hon. George H. Perley, the ministerial representative of the Canadian government in London, will remain there in that capacity until the end of the war.

This disposes of rumors which are constantly being given circulation that this or that prominent individual to be appointed High Commissioner in succession to the late Lord Strathcona some time ago. Hon. Robert Borden stated that the question of a successor to Lord Strathcona would not be considered until Mr. Perley's return, and the statement still holds good.

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED

House of Lords Re-Assembles Jan. 6, and Commons on February 2nd.

THE WAR LOAN WAS OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Cheering Report of England's Financial Condition Given by Chancellor Lloyd George

London, Nov. 27.—Both Houses of Parliament adjourned today until the new year. The House of Lords will re-assemble January 6, out the House of Commons will not be in session again until February 2.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, reviewed, respectively, the status of the country's finances and of the navy, to the members of the house.

Each presented a cheerful picture of the condition of the branches of government over which he presides. The Chancellor's statement on the subscription to the largest war loan ever floated, was eagerly awaited. He announced that the loan had been over-subscribed, but did not mention the amount. The Chancellor said there were nearly 100,000 applications for the bonds, a great number of them for small amounts and added that the small subscriber would be given preference in the allotment.

Mr. George estimated that £4,000,000,000, ($20,000,000,000) worth of good foreign securities were held in Great Britain at the beginning of the war while the assets of the country were estimated at another £13,000,000,000 ($65,000,000,000) and that the country's credit was nearly £18,000,000,000, ($90,000,000,000.)

Mr. Churchill's most persistent critic, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, wanted explanations of the recent naval engagement; but Mr. Churchill declined to give these, on the ground that the time would not be ripe until all the factors could be discussed.

It is a noteworthy fact that a great majority of the recent criticisms of the government have come from Liberal and Labor members of the House. The important Liberal newspapers have suggested that it would be for the country's interest for Parliament to remain in almost continuous session, so that the government could be called upon for frequent explanations as to the conduct of the war.

The decision to have the House of Lords re-convene earlier than the House of Commons, which is a very unusual action, was made at the request of Lord Curzon, who said that an adjournment until February was altogether too long. The Marquis of Crewe, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, replied that the proceedings of the Lords as to adjournment were not governed by the proceedings of the House of Commons, and that he was quite willing that the Lords meet earlier. Adjournment was therefore taken until January 6.

STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK FOR USE OF ARMY

Government Has Plan Under Consideration— Secure the Parts In States and Assemble Them in Canada Under Government Supervision.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Gen. Sam Hughes stated tonight that the government had under consideration the question of adopting a standard motor truck for transport and a decision will be arrived at in a few days.

It is impossible to get these in Canada and 150 are required for each army division. The proposal is to purchase the parts in the United States and assemble them in Canada under government supervision. The advantage of this is that the Canadian troops would then have a truck with all parts interchangeable and repairs could be easily effected. A three ton truck is suggested.

Experts have been employed by the government to look into the whole plan and they will report in a few days.

WORK OF NAVY SINCE WAR BEGAN SHOULD GIVE EVERY REASON FOR CONFIDENCE, CHURCHILL SAYS

First Lord of Admiralty Reviews Achievements of British Fleet and Shows that Nervousness Displayed in Some Quarters is Groundless — Even if England Were Single Handed No Reason to Despair — Advantages by No Means on Enemy's Side — German Shipping Practically Swept From the Sea, and Road Kept Open for Transport of Men and Supplies to Allies' Fighting Line —England Will Add 15 Capital Ships to Her Fleet Before End of 1915 for Every Three Germans Build.

London, Nov. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons this evening, before the adjournment of the lower house to February 2, told the country, that despite the loss of some of the older ships of the British navy, there was no cause for nervousness, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the Empire.

The First Lord told of the danger to British ships from mines and submarines, and the possibility of armored and fast enemy liners escaping to the high seas to prey on the allies' shipping, which he added, had been prevented thus far. He concluded his speech with the statement that there was another danger, "that of an oversea invasion—an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it.

Mr. Churchill said, that considering the work the navy had done in the protection of British commerce, the restrictions it had placed on the enemy's supplies and the convoying by it of great number of troops to and fro across the world, and with one's eyes fixed on the mischances that had occurred, and knowing all the circumstances, he was bound to say, "I think we have had a share of luck."

On the whole, the First Lord said he considered the navy had done well. It was, he declared, driving German commerce from the seas, and preventing enemies getting war material which they needed more and more as the war proceeded. Even if England were single-handed, there would be no reason to despair, but with the French in control in the Mediterraneon, and Japan in the Pacific, and the Russian navy developing, "we could go on indefinitely, receiving our supplies from wherever we need them, transporting our troops wherever they are required, and continue the process with our strength growing greater every month, until at the end of, perhaps, at not very distance date, we achieve the purpose for which we are fighting."

British submarines, Mr. Churchill said, could not score, as the German ships did not come out to fight, but he added that the British torpedo boat destroyers had proved their superiority in gun power, a fact that was unknown before the war.

Add Fifteen to British Fleet to Germany's Three

As for building, the First Lord said England would add fifteen capital ships to her fleet before the end of 1915 to Germany's three. In fact, he declares, England could lose one super-dreadnought monthly for a year and still maintain her superiority over Germany in these ships. Light cruisers, Mr. Churchill continued, were being rapidly added to the British fleet, and England had commissioned since the commencement of the war, more than Germany had destroyed or interned. This number, including the Breslau, he said, amount to six.

The loss of British merchant ships, the First Lord said, was a loss that had been anticipated by the Admiralty. Nevertheless England had been able, by virtue of its sea power, to draw from all over the world for the cause of the Allies everything that was needed, including an abundant supply of munitions, while deficiencies in these commodities were beginning clearly to show in the enemy's military organization.

Mr. Churchill emphasized that it was unwise to dwell upon particular incidents which were only a very small portion of what was going on in every part of the world. He therefore desired to speak upon the larger considerations of the naval situation. The navy at the outbreak of the war, he said, was confronted with four main perils.

In the first, there was the surprise before it was ready, and in war situations that was the greatest peril of all.

In the second place, there was the danger of escape to the high seas of commerce destroyers. The danger had hitherto been successfully surmounted. It was estimated before the war that Great Britain would lose in the first few months of hostilities, five per cent.. of her merchant marine; the actual percentage of loss was 1.9.

Then, in the third place, was the danger of mines. The enemy had adopted methods, he said, which before the war it was not thought would be practiced by any civilized power. He was glad to tell the House that although losses had been suffered, yet the danger of mines had its limitations and was still being further restricted and controlled.

Fourthly, there was the danger of submarines. These had been introduced under entirely novel conditions. In naval warfare of old the freedom of movement which formerly belonged to the stronger power was restricted in narrow waters by the development of submarines. It was necessary for the safety of Great Britain that the fleet should move with freedom and hardihood, but none could pretend that anxiety was not always present in the minds of those responsible.

It was satisfactory to reflect that Great Britain's power in submarines was much greater than that of the enemy.

German Commerce Practically Swept From Seas

"The only reason why we have not not attained results upon a large scale," he added, "is that we so seldom had a target."

Mr. Churchill was not inclined to emphasize the fifth danger, that of invasion, as it was an enterprise full of danger to those attempting it. The economic pressure on Germany, said the First Lord, amidst cheers, continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. German commerce had been practically swept from the seas, while Britain was applying special restrictions against certain vital commodities required for military purposes by Germany and Austria. (Cheers).

Germany's masses of guns and war material gave them an advantage at present, but gradually this advantage would change sides, principally in virtue of the sea power which Britain was insuring for the Allies.

"We of course must run risks," he added, our troops must be moved freely across the world, but we have had a very fair share of luck. As the German fleet did not attack us at the outbreak of the war, we must presume that they counted upon reducing the British fleet by process of attrition. We have been at war for four months, and I should like to consider how that process of attrition is working. Our destroyers have shown an enormous superiority in gun power, and we have lost none of them, while eight or ten of the enemy's have been destroyed. We have lost six of the older armored cruisers and Germany has lost two; but we have three or four times as many of these as the enemy has. Of the most important class of minor vessels, modern fast light cruisers, we have lost two out of thirty-six; Germany has lost six out of twenty-five."

Could Lose a Dreadnought a Month and Still Hold Superior Position.

The prospects for the future, continued Mr. Churchill, were even more satisfactory. In the next twelve months Great Britain would have doubled the number of the enemy's fast cruisers. He emphasized the excellent position of Great Britain in regard to Dreadroughts. Naturally, he could not announce the number added to the navy since the war, but he could say that the relative strength of the fleet was substantially greater. He showed that Germany at the end of 1915 could only add three dreadnoughts while Britain could add fifteen. It was no exaggeration to say that Britain could loss one super-dreadnought per month for a year, and yet be in a superior position to that in which she was on the declaration of war. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Churchill expressed the hope that these facts would comfort nervous people. He paid tribute to the patriotism of the workmen in the shipbuilding yards. He said that the health of the sailors was twice as good as in peace times, and their conduct exemplary. The navy was following the traditions of the historic struggles of the seas, while the soldiers in the field showed a zeal and enthusiasm which was inspiring their leaders with the utmost confidence.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON MONTENEGRINS UNSUCCESSFUL

Eight Battalions Attack Montenegrin Brigade on Drina River But Were Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

Paris, Nov. 27—The consul general of Montenegro today gave out the following communication, under date of Cettinje, November 25:

"Eight Austrian battalions yesterday attacked a Montenegrin brigade near Vishegrad, on the Drina river. They made every effort to drive the Montenegrins from their positions, but were unsuccessful.

"The Montenegrins repulsed them, inflicting great losses. They pursued the enemy, and took large quantities of war material, as well as many prisoners."

"The Russian commander is much embarrassed by the fact that the wireless apparatus and cannon and machine guns for repulsing atacks by the Russian aeroplanes have been mounted on the steeples of the old Catholic churches situated in the centre of Cracow, Galicia," says a semi-official statement issued tonight. The statement continues:

"To appropriate to such use historical monuments, which were not intended for any such purposes, denotes on the part of the German military authorities a desire to compel the Russians to bombard this Polish city, the fortifications of which form the last bulwarks of the Habsburgs."

NEW BRUNSWICK MAN GETS MEDAL FOR LIFE SAVING

F. J. Patterson Wins Canadian Royal Humane Society Medal for Rescuing Drowning Boy.

Montreal, Nov. 27.—The Canadian Royal Humane Society medal for life-saving was presented to Mr. F. J. Patterson, principal of the Delormier school of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. He saved a boy named Leslie Mills from drowning last fall.

Mr. Patterson is a native of New Brunswick, being a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and the Provincial Normal school at Fredericton. He has been principal of the school since the fall of 1913.

STORY OF RUSSIAN VICTORY IN POLAND ONE THAT WILL ASTONISH THE WORLD

Details When Available Will Tell Story of a Blow to Germany's Finest Troops Such as Has Not Been Known Since Napoleon's Time—First Account of Russian Baltic Fleets Success in Battle.

London, Nov. 28 (2.40 a.m.)—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says that when the full details of the Russian victory in Poland are available they will furnish a story that will astonish the world; a story telling of a blow to Germany's finest troops, such as has not been known since the days of Napoleon. The correspondent also makes an interesting disclosure concerning a success which he says was achieved by the Russian Baltic fleet, under comand of Admiral Von Essen, early in September. His despatch in substance is as follows:

"It appears that German warships had acquired the habit of cruising in the Baltic up to the limit which the Russian fleet had decided to hold. Having received certain information Admiral Von Essen painted several of his cruisers and destroyers with the German colors, and under cover of foggy weather contrived to join the German ships, the presence of the Russian warships not being suspected until it was too late.

"At a convenient moment, the Admiral opened fire, sinking one German cruiser and badly damaging another, while the Russian destroyers put in good work on the smaller German craft. Having delivered this blow, the Russian vessels sailed home, untouched.

"The Germans, naturally remained silent regarding this fight, and for various reasons the Russians also kept quiet, but a number of the coveted St. George's Crosses were distributed among these who were responsible for the success of this venture.

"In connection with the above story, it is interesting to note a brief statement, which was given out in London by the official News Bureau on September 4. This announcement was as follows:

"According to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal.

AUSTRIANS BEGIN RETREAT NEAR CRACOW

Petrograd, Nov. 27—The following statement has been received from the Russian commander-in-chief:

"On the Czenstochowa-Cracow front our successes are assuming a marked importance. Our troops on November 26 captured more than 4,000 prisoners. Our offensive was particularly fortunate on the lower Szreniawa river, where a whole battalion of the 31st Honved Regiment surrendered.

"Our troops also stormed a powerfully fortified Austrian position on the left bank of the Raba, where some of our attacking units forded the river during the breaking up of the ice, and attacked the enemy. The water was neck-deep in the river.

"The Austrians desperately defended Bochnia (thirty-five miles southeast of Cracow), which we stormed, capturing more than 2,000 prisoners, machine guns and ten field guns. On the left bank of the Vistula, the enemy in the region of Cracow is beginnin to retreat in disorder. Our troops are pursuing them energetically.

"According to the reports of the commanders of the armies the morale of our troops, who have been hardened by almost continuous fighting for forty-five days is very high.

"Trustworthy reports show that the Austrians have mounted in the steeple of the Cathedral in the centre of Cracow wireless apparatus and machine guns, for protection against attacking aeroplanes."

FINE MEETING AT NEWCASTLE

Col. Irving Has No Doubt Northumberland Will Have 100 Men in New Brunswick Regiment.

Special to The Standard.

Newcastle, Nov. 27.—A splendid recruiting meeting was held in the Opera House here tonight. William Parks presided, opened the meeting, and introduced the speakers while a mixed choir of fifty voices sang with splendid effect the choruses "Rule Britannia," "O Canada," "Tipperary," and the "Red, White and Blue." Mr. Jackson, of the wireless station, Newcastle, contributed a solo, and slides were shown of the first contingent at Camp Valcartier, followed by the splendid film story "The Making of a British Soldier."

The speakers of the evening were Rev. Mr. Richardson, who delivered a splendid address, outlining the causes leading to the war and the determination of every Britisher to bear a manful part therein. He called upon the young men of Northumberland County to rally to the Empire banner at this time of need.

Captain Ralph A. March, of the 8th Princess Louise Hussars, who assisted Lieutenant Lieutenant Col. Howard Irving, commanding officer of the 73rd Regiment, Chatham, and recruiting officer for Northumberland County, also spoke along the same lines.

At the close of the meeting between twenty and twenty-five men rushed to the stage and offered themselves for service. It was impossible to get all their names clearly but Col. Irving and the examining physician will hold a meeting at nine o'clock this morning to complete enrollment.

The following members of the 73rd regiment, now on duty at the wireless station here, volunteered for active service: Sergeant Rusk Wood of Richibucto; Sergeant J. B. Springer, Chatham; Privates Charles McGrath, Chatham; Joe S. Gallant, Rogersville; Arthur Arbeau, Upper Blackville; Debow Autour, Upper Nickawack; Thomas Bail, Newcastle and Walter Mullin of Strathavon. In addition to these Percy Ronan of Newcastle, Eugene Landry St. Margaret, and Harry Arsenault, of Lower Nickawack, have volunteered.

Lt. Col. Irving is well pleased with the response made by Northumberland County. Already 67 men have been sent forward and he has not the slightest doubt that Northumberland will be represented in the 26th New Brunswick Battalion by at least 100 members.

Y. M. C. A. Social.

The seniors of the Y.M.C.A. held an enjoyable fierside social last evening. Mr. Sheppard, the Y.M.C.A. military secretary, was present and told of work that was done at Valcartier and also the intentions of the association in regard to work to be carried on among the soldiers here. There were musical selections by Ronald Edwards, H. O. Bonk and Miss Leonard. Refreshments were served by the senior men and the Young Ladies' Aid. The gathering closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Killed in a Sawmill

A. W. Annand of Truro, was killed in his sawmill at Beaver Brook on Tuesday evening. His clothing became caught in the fly wheel, and he was whirled around and hurled against the roof of the building. His skull was crushed, and it is said that death was instantaneous. He was about forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and family.

TERRITORIAL AND COLONIAL TROOPS SENT TO FRONT

Havre, Nov. 13.3—During the last week colonial and territorial troops have been arriving from England by the thousands. A part of Kitchener's new army is expected soon, and the huts and floored tents now being erected in the outskirts of Havre are said to be for its reception.

The best trained Territorial troops which have been over here long enough to be somewhat acclimatized and broken into the ways of the country, are already being moved up toward the north, to take their places in the reserve. As soon as thought fit by the commanders, they will be moved into the first line of battle.

Tommy Atkins has nothing but praise for the French people. Some troops marched past the Market place in Havre the other day, according to an American there at the time, and the old fruit women held out their baskets for the soldiers to help themselves. This meant a great sacrifice to them, for their earnings are a matter of a few pennies, and they gave away their stock.

COL. WILLIAMS JOINS FRENCH'S STAFF AT FRONT

Camp Commandant of Canadian Contingent Leaves For Battleground.

London, Nov. 27—(Gazette cable)—Col. Victor Williams, camp commandant of the Canadian contingent, left to join Field Marshal Sir John French's staff at the front. Before leaving, he was dined by the headquarters staff. Lt. Col. E. B. Clegg, commanding the 57th Peterboro Rangers, has been appointed commandant.

The first divisional manoeuvres were carried through at Salisbury Plain today, under General Alderson, with General Pitcairn Campbell and his staff present. All the men and details took part and marched to Enford Downs, several miles distant, being out from nine a.m. to four p.m. and carrying rations and all equipment. The weather was favorable and the operations successful.

With a view to making the exercises more regular, all leave to the members of the contingent will be stopped after December 1.

The British medical journal in congratulating the war office on the relaxation of the height standard, points out that short men occupy less room in the transports, find cover more easily, offer smaller marks for bullets, and require shorter trenches.

TORONTO MEN GET COMMISSIONS WITH GORDON HIGHLANDERS

London, Nov. 27.—Manchester men wishing to enlist in the "Bantams" Regiment are murmuring because the same chest measurement is required as for taller men. Notwithstanding this 1,400 men with chest measurements of 34½ or better, but under 5 feet 3 inches in height, have been selected.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester, addressing the men at their swearing-in, suggested that if they objected to the appellation of "bantams," they might call themselves the "fighting cocks battalion."

Sidney P. Griffin and P. S. Eardley-Smith, both privates from Toronto, have received commissions in the British regiment, the Gordon Highlanders.

Two more deaths have been reported from the camp, one being that of Private Reeves, of the 17th Battalion, and the other of a soldier from Chilliwick, B. C., whose name is not given.

City Solicitor Peters of Prince Rupert, B. C., son of the late Prime Minister of Prince Edward Island, who travelled all the way from British Columbia at his own expense, after just missing the first contingent, has been accepted as member of the 7th Battalion. The circumstances were exceptional, otherwise he would not have been accepted, as the War Office regulations now forbid enlisting on this side, with the overseas contingents.

The huts constructed at Bulford Camp are now available for the Canadians.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA WILL TRY FOR WAR OFFICE ORDERS

Montreal, Nov. 27.—A co-operative association which will be known as the Canadian Shoe Manufacturers' Export Association was formed here today. The company which embraces all the leading shoe manufacturers in the city, will make a determined effort to procure a portion of the shoe orders now being placed by the Imperial government, and to this end will immediately send Mr. A. R. Angus, of the Ames Holden McCready Company, and Mr. Oscar Dufresne, of Dufresne and Locke, to interview the War Office in London.

Among the firms identified with the association are Messrs. Doust, Lalonde and Co.; J. T. Bell and Co., Ames Holden McCready Co., James Muir and Sons, Tetreau Shoe Co., Dufresne and Locke, all of Montreal, and the Hartt Shoe Company, of Fredericton, N. B., as well as the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, of Amherst, N. S.

This group of shoe dealers will submit a proposition to the Imperial government for the manufacture within two months of a million pairs of military boots.

HON. MR. PATTERSON'S ESTATE.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—The late Hon. William Patterson, ex-Minister of Customs, whose will was filed in the Surrogate Court today, left an estate valued at $134,250.

Grand Patriotic Rally!

Sunday Evening 8.30

THE MEN OF ST. JOHN FROM 18 to 45 YEARS OF AGE ARE INVITED

Imperial Theatre

Programme Will Consist of

THE MAKING OF A BRITISH SOLDIER
Lord Kitchener's Great Four-Reel Picture.

ADDRESES BY OFFICERS ATTACHED TO 26th BATTALION

PATRIOTIC SONGS BY
MESSRS. PIDGEON, McKEAN AND DUGUID

MUSIC BY 62nd BAND AND IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA

Picture and Addresses Start at 9 o'clock

AT THE Charlotte St. Theatres

UNIQUE

MON.— —TUE.
The Secret Cave. The Papers! The Countess unmasked! The Escape! Fight in the Water. A Dog to the Rescue. The Gang! The Battle Saved by a Dog.
THE UNDERGROUND RIVER
19th Edition of
The Million Dollar Mystery
3——OTHERS——3

WED.— —THUR.
OUR MUTUAL GIRL VISITS KEWPIE LAND.
Meets Rose O'Neil, Originator of the Kewpie Dolls. Then Visits Gloucester, Mass.
THE SHERIFF'S PRISONER.
Reliance Story of Heart Interest
COWBOYS — HORSES.

FRI.— —SAT.
The American Problem Play
Does It End Right
New and Different. See the Story and Answer the Question.

LYRIC

MON.— —TUE.— —WED.
The Duo that Cater to Tired People
LEWIS AND WARD
Brilliant Comedy Bubbles Introducing Specialties in
RUBE, IRISH AND NEGRO
Style of Dancing

THE LONG FEUD
Interesting Story of the West

Canadian Contingent Leave Quebec.
Special War News in
THE MUTUAL WEEKLY.

THUR.— —FRI.— —SAT.
Playful Antics that Result in Laughter.
McLAUGHLIN AND STEWART
Bright Snatches of Song and Story as Helpful Hints Happiness.

Keystone Komedians in
Late Success,
THE MISSING BRIDE

——COMING——
The Comedy Emerys.
THE COMEDY EMERYS.
THE MUSICAL BUSKIRKS.

"FIFTY MEN A DAY"

Wanted for "Our Regiment"

Money-Saving Fur Sale

PRICES ONLY 2-3 OF WHAT RETAILERS ASK

MINK MARMOT FURS.

Throws	$3.00, $3.50, $4.50, $5.00 to $8.00
Fancy Throws	$4.25, $6.00
Stoles	$4.00, $5.00, $6.00 to $8.00
Muffs	$3.50, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6 to $10
Other Neck Furs	$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 up

Magee Limited Wholesale 30 Charlotte St.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

Thompson Musical Comedy Co.

Presenting
"THE FOLLIES OF THE DAY."

ALL NEXT WEEK.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
"BREAKING INTO SOCIETY"
With Jack Westerman in the role of Abraham Levinsky
Popular Prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

Saturday Bargain Specials In Feminine Headwear At Marr's

Quills—Black and Colored—Extra Special Values ..... Only 10 Cents Each

Wide Black Silk Ribbon with wired edge, for Millinery purposes and hair ribbons, Today ..... 15 Cents per yard.

Fancy Feathers in an endless variety of styles and colorings. Small and Large White and Black Wings. Today ..... Only 25 Cents Each

Best Quality White Felt Hats worth $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00 each, for 50 cents each. Now is the time to buy them.

Black Silk Velvet Hats, worth up to $5.00 each, Today ..... 98 cents each.

Trimmed Hats—Wonderful Bargain at $1.50 each. Five hundred to select from.

AN EXTRA BIG FEATURE.

Three most popular models, in higher grade materials, have been selected and Reduced to One Third Their Regular Prices.

Illustrations, descriptions and prices on page 11 of today's Telegraph, or see them at our store.

MARR'S The House Famed for Millinery. 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte St.

Moving Picture World

MORE MUSIC AND COMEDY

A bright new Bill for the Opera House Next Week

That the Thompson Musical Comedy Company now playing at the Opera House is becoming popular with the theatre-goers of St. John is shown by the large audiences that greet them at every performance. This week the company presented "The Follies of the Day" to capacity houses while the production for next week bids fair to beat all records. "Breaking Into Society" is the play selected for next week's production.

The story of the play concerns Abraham Levinsky and Patrick O'Brien, who, while crossing in the steerage make a compact that should they marry and become prosperous they would help each other out and it was agreed that should one have a son and the other a daughter, they should marry. It so happened that O'Brien was blessed with a son and Levinsky adopts a daughter, Annie Moore, so according to the agreement they are engaged to marry, but the young people have ideas of their own regarding marriage and upset their parents' well laid plans by marrying their own choice. Many funny situations are developed throughout the action of the play.

The return of the real father of Annie Moore gives an excellent opportunity for real dramatic work. In the end everything works out happily and the fathers give their consent to the marriage.

Fourteen big musical numbers are on the program for next week and the production promises to be the best yet attempted by this clever company.

CLEVER COLLIE IN FILM STORY

Million Dollar Mystery contains many more thrills—At the Unique.

Undoubtedly the most sensational innovation presented by the producers of the "Million Dollar Mystery" to date is the clever performance of a trained collie who is successful in turning the tables against the conspirators and enabling the heroine to escape with the papers, the Stanley Hargreaves mysterious box contains, in the nineteenth chapter of the serial to be shown at the Unique Theatre next Monday and Tuesday The situation that leads to the startling performance rendered by the canine is that in which Flo LaBadie, after overcoming many obstacles finally succeeds in getting some important papers which evidently relieves her father from persecution by the conspirators. She swims away with them, from the underground meeting place of the Four Hundred via a river. Braine persues her in a motor boat, and when put in the open bay, overtakes and attacks her. Jim (Jas. Cruze) who was strolling along the bank with his dog swims to her rescue. He pulls Braine out of the boat and engages in a battle royal in the water, when a number of toughs who have been waiting for a signal from Braine drop anchor and come to his aid. The dog, seeing his master getting the worst of the argument plunges into the rescue and with remarkable intelligence keeps the conspirators at bay while Jim and Flo man the power boat and escape. This performance of the four-footed actor will undoubtedly call for much comment, and aside from this fact some important events transpire, such as the securing of the mysterious papers and the unmasking of the Countess Olga before Florence Hargreaves. Other features on the programme represent an excellent outlay of subjects.

UNIQUE AND LYRIC BREEZY NOTES

Keeney and Mack closed a most successful engagement at the Lyric Theatre Wednesday evening. The offering of this clever team proved justly popular. They open Monday at Berlin, N. H.

A big beautiful collie dog will play the part of the hero in "The Underground River," the nineteenth episode of the "Million Dollar Mystery" at the Unique Monday and Tuesday. The manner in which the clever canine attacks his master's enemies and his successful efforts in holding them at bay is expected to prove the most unique innovation yet offered in the series. Other features of more than ordinary interest are included in next week's chapter. "The Broken Barrier," an American drama of love and the stock market, with the Keystone farce, "His New Profession," will be presented in the same program.

Till's Marionettes now playing the Lyric will give a special matinee performance this afternoon for the special benefit of the kiddies.

A visit to Gloucester, Mass., famous for its fishing, will be one of the features in chapter thirty-five of "Our Mutual Girl" series at the Unique next Wed. and Thur. Rose O'Neil, the originator of the Keupie dolls will also be introduced. The Reliance Western drama, "The Sheriff's Prisoner," with a sparkling comedy are to be included in the mid-week bill.

Lewis and Ward who have a standing reputation in the amusement world as jokesmiths of merit will hold sway at the Lyric the first half of next week. The presenting of different styles of dancing should appeal to St. John audiences as it is some time since a dancing act has been seen here.

"Does It End Right?" is the rather perplexing title of a problem play produced by the American Co. to be presented at the Unique Theatre next Friday and Saturday. There are numerous ways the story could end and whether the scenario writer's idea of the finale is the best is a matter one can decide for themselves.

A bright line of comedy and song will be exploited by McLaughlin and Starrart at the Lyric the last three days of next week. Both artists are said to be exceptionally clever and a good laugh at least can be guaranteed.

CHURCH NOTICE

Trinity Church, Sunday, November 29, first Sunday in Advent:

The Corporation of Trinity Church on behalf of the pew holders have placed the entire central portion of the church unreservedly at the disposal of the officers of the overseas battalion for tomorrow morning's service. The pews in the north and south aisles will be reserved for pew holders till eleven o'clock.

Services for the day are as follows: Eight a.m., Holy Communion; 11.05 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion; three p.m., children's service; seven p.m., evensong and sermon. Concluding day of the mission; missioner, Very Rev. Dean Lloyd of Halifax.

We Have Waited

for the "nip" and "tang" of winter to get in the air. Now that it's here, we are ready—as we've never been before—too wash your woolen. We can please any man or woman, no matter how good or fine they may be. We positively guarantee not to shrink them or make them harsh. Give us a trial. 'Phone 58.

Ungar's Laundry
Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works, LTD

GERMAN ATTACKS IN WEST HAVE LOST VIGOR; QUIET DAY, REPORT FROM PARIS WAR OFFICE SAYS

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY FIRE HAS GREATLY SLACKENED

Paris Reports From the Front Deny Rumors of Germans Attacking in Force Between Soissons and Rheims.

Paris, Nov. 27—Reports received here today directly from the front are to the effect that the Germans are not making an attack in force between Soissons and Rheims, as had been rumored circumstantially in Paris. Soissons is still being bombarded intermittently by heavy German guns of long range, but the inhabitants continue there usual occupations.

The French war office gave out the following announcement this morning:

"The slackening of the artillery fire of the enemy was noted all along the line, during November 26. Two infantry attacks directed against the heads of bridges, which we had thrown down on the right bank of the Yser, to the south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed.

"There was no other engagement on the rest of the front in Belgium and as far as the Oise, nor was there any action on the Aisne or in Champagne. Nevertheless Rheims was rather violently bombarded during the time that several newspaper men from neutral countries were making a visit to the city.

"In the Argonne some infantry attacks resulted in the loss and then the recapture of some trenches. The men engaged in this fighting never exceeding a battalion. The ground lost and retaken, was never more than twenty-five yards.

"Along the heights of the Meuse, and in the Vosges, there is nothing to report."

ALLIES' AVIATORS DID NOT PURPOSELY VIOLATE NEUTRALITY

Swiss Ministers at London and Bordeaux told to inquire into alleged violation.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 27.—The Swiss ministers at Bordeaux and London, according to report published here, have been told by the Swiss government to request an explanation of the alleged violation of Swiss neutrality by English and French aviators, who are said to have flown over Swiss territory in proceeding to the attack of the Zeppelin airship sheds at Friedrichshafen.

The Journal De Geneve says the French have scrupulously avoided everything resembling violation of the nuetrality of Switzerland and expresses the belief that if French aviators flew over Swiss territory it was an error, and that friendly explanations will clear the matter up.

Farm Settlement Board.

A meeting of the Farm Settlement Board was held here yesterday to deal with some routine business. A. W. Hay of Woodstock and Mr. Butler of Charlotte County attended the meeting.

What Does Your Mirror Say to You

If Your Face is Not Fair You Are Not Fair to Your Face. Use Stuart's Calcium Wafers and Banish Pimples, etc.

Before beauty can ever be realized it must have a complexion that adds to its lustre, that makes a magnificent face contour radiate an artistic color. The charm of all beauty rests chiefly in the clear skin, the pure red blood, the soft creamlike complexion.

"It is an Exquisite Joy to Look in My Mirror Now—Stuart's Calcium Wafers Gave Me Back My Clear Complexion."

Stuart's Calcium Wafers act directly upon the sweat glands of the skin, since their mission is to stimulate the excretory ducts. They do not create perspiration, but cause the skin to breathe out vigorously, thus transforming perspiration into a gaseous vapor. The calcium sulphide of which these wafers are composed consumes the germ poisons in the sweat glands and pores, hence the blood makes a new, smooth skin a surprisingly short time.

You will never be ashamed to look at yourself in a mirror, once you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Nor will your friends give you that hinting look as much as to say—for goodness sake, get rid of those pimples.

There is no longer any excuse for anyone to have a face disfigured with skin eruptions, when it is so easy to get rid of them. Simply get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store and take them according to directions. After a few days you will hardly recognize yourself in the mirror. The change will delight you immensely. All blemishes will disappear.

All druggists sell Stuart's Calcium Wafers at 50 cents a box. A small sample package mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

SEVEN WEEKS IN WAR ZONE

Lowell, Nov. 27—Wm. A. Mitchell, agent of the Massachusetts cotton mills of this city, has just returned from a trip of over seven weeks in Europe in which time he travelled through England, Holland, Belgium and Germany. The Lowell Currier Citizen points the following about it, and much more:

The trip was of a business nature, but, in spite of that, he was able to keep in constant touch with matters pertaining to the European war, saw some of its effects on both sides of the conflict and comes home inspired with the firm belief that if the United States remains neutral a tide of commercial prosperity such as this country never experienced before, is sure to prevail in the United States as a direct result of the war.

Agent Mitchell pierced his way into Germany for the purpose of negotiating for dyestuffs for American textile mills. In company with M. R. Poucher, vice president of the Badische Company of New York, he visited German cities where dyestuffs are made and arranged for a cargo of that very necessary product to be sent to Rotterdam, where it was loaded on a specially chartered ship flying the American flag and under United States registry.

That ship was the Matanzas, the old Spanish "Guido," captured in the Spanish-American war. There never was a moment when the ownership of that vessel was questioned, because its history was known. The Matanzas is now at New York, having recently reached port with her cargo.

Agent Mitchell and Mr. Poucher reached New York on the White Star Liner Baltic on Friday evening. After a flying visit to his home here in Lowell Mr. Mitchell has again returned to New York to attend to the details of the unloading of the Matanzas. He relates an interesting story of his trip, although he declines to discuss its business aspect in detail.

Armed with passports, with documents from the Department of State and with the effects of advanced correspondence with the European interests, these two American men made their way through the frontiers of the Nations at war and back again without mishap, transacted business, took time to see the sights in the path of the German Army in Belgium and sailed across the mine-infested seas off the British Isles. They saw much.

"I suppose, from first to last, I saw a million soldiers on the move," said Agent Mitchell. "That a war was in progress was unmistakable especially in the cities along the Rhine because of the presence of troop trains, the sight of thousands of wounded—there were 50,000 wounded Germans in Frankfort on Oct. 12—and more especially in Belgium, where ruined villages and damaged cities were to be seen.

"I saw what we estimated to be at least 300,000 destitute Belgian refugees along the roads in Holland, and one of my first inquiries when we reached New York was as to the extent and effectiveness of the various relief funds for these people. They need help."

German Sea Commerce Destroyed.

Discussing the chief impressions made upon him, Mr. Mitchell says that first and foremost he now realizes the complete destruction of the German external trade and sea commerce. All its ships are tied up. Its navy is close at home and when he asked a British Naval officer if there was a chance that the German fleet would come out and fight, the answer was, "I hope so, sir."

There was no thought of bragging on the part of the Britisher. Simply the one laconic remark. The other impressions of importance was that the British Empire is entirely united and that Germany did not count on that being the actual case.

Improving Harbor Channel

Hon. J. D. Hazen has written the Board of Trade stating that the matter of removing certain boulders left in the harbor channel has engaged the attention of the engineers of the Public Works Department and that it is the intention to remove the boulders as soon as possible.

CHEF OF GREAT HOTEL COOKS IN ORCHARD AS CANNON ROAR NEARBY

By William G. Shepard
(United Press Correspondent)

On the Battlefield of Soissons, Oct. 1—Having accidentally stumbled on to the front, and being held here, it would be possible for me to write reams about shooting and killing if the officers would let me. I am not permitted to leave the town, or even to mention its name in anything I write, because I cannot prove that what information I have will not get to the Germans.

But I can write about Jule's cooking. It would do the Germans good to know about it, and besides, any man who says cooking and eating are not as important in warfare as shooting and killing doesn't know what warfare is.

You step from a country road through a wicket gate, which opens on a pear orchard, and you're in Jules' kitchen. The kitchen he presides over in Paris is sacred ground and you could not enter it for love, nor even for a lot of money, for Jules is chef of one of the greatest and finest restaurants in the world. The mobilization call in France pulled him down from his high pedestral and brought him to this pear orchard to cook for forty-five officers.

Jules wears his uniform, a blue coat and red trousers, but he doesn't wear the soldiers' cap. Who ever heard of a man cooking in anything but a chef's hat? I don't believe the entire French war department could get Jules to try such an unheard of thing.

The pear trees about his fireplace are very old and very small and they have been trained by generations of nurserymen to grow in grotesque patterns, like vines, on queerly shaped frames. Each pear is covered with a paper bag which was tied over the bud by the old gardner, in the French fashion.

"Ah, for such fruit as that in Paris," said Jules, as I stood by his big copper kettles one afternoon. "Not a bit of dust, not even a raindrop has ever touched the skins of those pears. Only the sunshine has penetrated the white little paper home."

He shugged his shoulders with pleasure at the thought. The orchard looks queer enough with the twisted trees growing paper sacks of fruit. The Germans lived in this orchard for 11 days. They may have sacked Louvain, but the splendor of this orchard seems to have overwhelmed them. Now Jules and his French soldier-friends are showing how well they can let dollar-a-piece pears alone. Maybe the fruit will find its way, after all, to the swell restaurants of Paris, London and Berlin.

Jules's pets are under a grape orchard. Huge clusters of malagas hang down over him as he works and the steam from his morning coffee settles on them in thick moisture, which, for some odd season, seems to make the coffee all the more wonderful. James H. Hare, the veteran war photographer, who stumbled on to the front with me and had his camera and films taken from him, was discovered the other day standing at the wicket gate almost sobbing because he could not get a photograph of Jules in his grape arbor-pear orchard kitchen. Jules's kitchen is good to see, but it is better to smell. Today he and three soldiers spent the forenoon in working away with knives at a bushel of ugly, dirty little potatoes which had been dug from a garden near by. About 5 this evening I walked over to where Jules was toiling with a ladle at two huge copper pots. In one pot was a quantity of sizzling-hot lard; floating therein were slices of potatoes that swelled, under my sight, into puffy, round crisp balls. In the other pot was at least a bushel of these same potato bits, crisp and hot, which Jules was ladling from the grease. From time to time he put raw potatoes into his cooking pot.

"Potatoes saute?" I asked him.

"So you call them in English. In Paris we say pomme fruit. This is the best way to cook potatoes."

He tore a leaf from the roof of the kitchen, put a handful of the potatoes on it and gave me the lot.

"Could I do any better than that in Paris" he asked me. I started to say "No," but he gave himself the same answer before I did. By dinner time Jules had cooked enough steak—I don't know how, only it was very good—in the same grease in which the potatoes had been fried, and by the time we got through with the potatoes and the steak Jules brought out a gigantic salad of fresh lettuce, with the vinegar and salad touched up, in a daring and artistic fashion, with a bit of garlic. When that was done his soldier waiters served cheese. And then came coffee, which had sent its steam up to the cold, fresh grapes. Most of the time Jules, in his blue coat, his red trousers, his soldier shoes and his chef's cap, stood looking on as if daring even the highest officer there—who happened to be part general—to say that something was the matter with the meal. In truth, the only thing the matter with it was that we all ate too much. I made this complaint to Jules and he said:

"It is music to my ears, the wail of a man with an overfull stomach." All this time, remember, the cannon were booming and not far away men were killing and dying.

"Have any of your men been killed?" I asked Jules.

"Fifteen out of forty-five," he said, "but I know they all fought well because they ate well."

AN EASY WAY TO STOP HEAD NOISES

Good Advice For Those Who Fear Deafness.

Men and women who are growing hard of hearing and who experience a stuffy feeling of pressure against their ear drums, accompanied by buzzing, rumbling sounds in their head like water falling or steam escaping should take prompt and effective measures to stop this trouble. Headnoises are almost invariably the forerunner of complete or partial deafness and most deaf people suffer from them constantly. Sometimes these head noises become so distracting and nerve racking, with their never ceasing "hum" they drive the sufferer almost frantic and complete nervous breakdown and even violent insanity have been known to result.

Thanks to a remarkable scientific discovery made recently in England it is now possible to almost instantly lessen the severity of these headnoses and in a very short time to completely and permanently overcome them. With the disappearing of the head noises, the hearing also greatly improves and very frequently can be restored to normal. This English treatment is known as Parmint and can be easily and safely self administered at home. Leading druggists in St. John and vicinity now have it in stock. Get from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength) and mix it at home with 1-4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar. Stir until dissolved and then take one tablespoonful four times a day until the noises disappear and hearing improves. Parmint is used double strength in this way not only to reduce, by tonic action, the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian tube and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear and the results it gives are both remarkably quick and effective.

"IMPORTANT—In ordering Parmint always specify that you want double strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P. Q., who make a specialty of it."

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND HAVE SMALL CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT

London, Nov. 27.—Chandeler P. Anderson, a special representative of the U. S. State Department, who has inspected the German detention camp at the Newbury Race Track, concerning which many complaints have been printed in the German newspapers is preparing his report for presentation to the German authorities. Mr. Anderson says the only criticism he found of the present conditions was based on the lack of heat. The prisoners now are living in tents, but shortly will move into huts and stables, where the conditions will be almost identical with those at the race tracks in Germany. The commandant and the prisoners at Newbury Camp are on good terms, Mr. Anderson says, and the food is adequate.

THINKS MINISTERS WHO ARE PENSIONED SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO REJOIN

Berlin, Nov. 27—The Evangelical clergymen of Berlin and its suburbs have signed a declaration protesting against the military decree which says that student clergymen, clergymen ordained or clergymen who have been pensioned, may not be called to arms.

In the protest the clergymen declare this decree cannot be justified and is an insult to them. All other classes and professions have the honor of being able to fight for their country with arms, and they would do likewise. They are going to petition the Reichstag to abolish this decree.

GEN. HUGHES CONFIRMS OFFER OF AUTO MACHINE GUN BATTERIES

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Major General Hughes confirms the offers of automobile machine gun batteries from C. B. Gordon and other Montreal capitalists and by Mr. J. C. Eaton of Toronto. They will be similar to the Sifton battery. Captain Eddie Holland, V.C., who was with "Gat" Howard in South Africa, will command the Gordon battery.

Economy in Baking

In these times of great advance in prices of many foods it is important to Housekeepers to know that the old reliable Royal Baking Powder, made from pure cream of tartar and soda, is sold at the old prices.

Fifty Men a Day

Must answer the call of Our King to complete New Brunswick's Regiment within the required time.

This Province must do its share in the defence of the Empire.

Who Will Offer Now?

The 26th New Brunswick Regiment of Infantry will be under command of Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity, and will be a unit in the Second Canadian Expeditionary Contingent for Overseas Service.

PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS

THE PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT is for the duration of the war and for six months after its termination, if required.

THE RATE OF PAY is $1.10 per day, which for seven days a week, means $33.00 per month, and found.

IF DISABLED, soldiers will receive pensions at such rates as may be fixed by the government.

IF WOUNDED OR ILL, soldiers will be well cared for and sent back to their homes as soon as convenient.

SOLDIERS MAY ASSIGN THEIR PAY or any portion of it, to their wives or other dependents, and such sums will be paid regularly to the persons so named.

SHOULD ANY SOLDIERS BE KILLED, their wives and children will become wards of the Canadian Government, and generous provision will be made for them.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE, Twenty Dollars per Month, in addition to the soldier's pay, will be paid to the wives of married volunteers, the widowed mothers of men going to the front, or other relatives who depend for their sole support upon the incomes of the men offering for service.

EVERY REASONABLE PROVISION is thus made for dependent relatives of volunteers and men contemplating offering for active service need have no anxiety regarding the welfare of those whom they may leave behind.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

THIS FUND has been created for the purpose of maintaining in reasonable comfort the wives, children or other dependent relatives of men who volunteer for service.

EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE will be dealt with on its merits, the facts being secured by local committies who shall consider all sources of income of relatives left behind.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE will, if any such aid is required, receive thirty dollars per month, of which twenty dollars will be from the government and ten dollars from the Patriotic Fund.

PROVISION FOR CHILDREN is made according to a sliding scale. For instance, a wife with three children of the ages of three, seven and twelve, will be entitled to an income of forty-five dollars per month in addition to the soldier's pay.

THE SON OF A WIDOW, who is his mother's principal support, may assign his pay to her, and may on making the proper representations, have the twenty dollars separation allowance and amounts from the Patriotic Fund also made payable to his mother.

OTHER DEPENDENT RELATIVES.—It is the intention of the Government and the Patriotic Fund to provide that those dependent upon the earnings of any volunteer shall not suffer through the loss of his income.

We Must Have Fifty Men Every Day—Volunteer Now

Recruits Will Be Received By the Following Officers:—

MADAWASKA, VICTORIA, CARLETON—MAJ. A. A. H. MARGISON, 67th Regiment, Woodstock.
SUNBURY, YORK, CHARLOTTE—MAJ. W. H. GRAY, 71st Regiment, Fredericton.
QUEENS, KINGS, ST. JOHN—LT. COL. WETMORE, 74th Regiment, Sussex.
WESTMORLAND, ALBERT —CAPT. F. R. SUMNER, Moncton.
GLOUCESTER, RESTIGOUCHE—LT. COL. MALTBY, CAPT. A. E.G. McKENZIE, 73rd Regiment, Campbellton.
ST. JOHN CITY—LT. COL. ARMSTRONG, LT. COL. McAVITY, LIEUT. CROCKETT.
NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT—LT. COL. IRVING, 71st Regiment, Newcastle.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

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

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

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Apparently the Telegraph is learning that it has no adequate defence for the disloyal actions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, having failed to take any effective steps in the direction of Canadian aid to the Empire navy called upon his partizan majority in the Canadian Senate to kill the proposal of Mr. Borden, which, if adopted, would have given to that navy the assistance asked for, when it would have been of most value. The Telegraph, fearing itself to discuss naval matters, has fallen back upon the expedient of republishing the opinions of the Toronto Globe and, in yesterday morning's issue, treats its readers to a lengthy extract from the Globe entitled, "The Liberal Naval Policy."

The article, which is a remarkable production, quotes Sir Wilfrid Laurier to this effect: "Our policy," said Sir Wilfrid, speaking of the attitude of himself and his supporters during the long session, "was that we should have two fleet units—one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific—to take the places of the British squadrons which had been removed from these waters!"

This purports to be a proposal advocated by Sir Wilfrid, and is so presented by the Toronto Globe, and republished by the Telegraph for the express purpose of causing the people of Canada to believe that the Liberal leader entertained definite high and patriotic ideas on the subject. But it is not a true presentation of the case, and can be proven false by the Toronto Globe itself, and by reference to Hansard.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rejected the idea of a Pacific fleet unit when he was in power. The proposal of the British Admiralty in 1909 suggested "that all parties unite in establishing an Imperial Pacific fleet; that Canada and Australia should each contribute a fleet unit, and that New Zealand and the Mother Country should co-operate in providing two additional units."

It felt that the Pacific was the important point for Canada to guard, as the British fleet could look after the Atlantic. But, at the Imperial Conference, Canada, led by Sir Wilfrid, resisted so strenuously that the plan fell through. That portion of the official report of the Conference of the year 1909, the year to which the Globe refers, says in reference to the attitude of the Canadian representatives:

"While on naval strategical considerations it was thought that a Fleet Unit on the Pacific as outlined by the Admiralty might in the future form an aceptable system of naval defence, it was recognized that Canada's double sea-board rendered the provision of such a fleet unsuitable for the present." This is found in the report of The Defence Conference 1909, British Blue-book, page 23.

The Admiralty had assured the conference that Great Britain could look after the Atlantic waters, but that it would be advisable for Canada and Australia each to furnish a fleet unit for the Pacific. Apparently the Admiralty spoke from knowledge and based its assurance on its ability to fulfill its promises. But Laurier, with his superior intellect, set his judgment up against the British Admiralty and refused the Pacific unit. This refusal he emphasized in the report he delivered to his supporters in the House of Commons when introducing the Naval Service Bill in 1910. He is quoted in Hansard 1909-1910, page 1736, as follows: "The representatives of the Canadian Government at the Conference took the ground that it would not be advisable for Canada to have all her fleet on the Pacific Ocean." Yet a Pacific fleet was the only fleet the Admiralty asked for at the time.

From Sir Wilfrid's own words it can be seen that he refused the Admiralty proposal in 1909 and emphasized his refusal in 1910. Eventually, he decided upon a plan under which two light cruisers would be built and placed in Pacific waters (not what the Admiralty asked for, or wanted, but a cheap scheme of his own), and for two light cruisers and six destroyers in the Atlantic (where the Admiralty told him there was no need for them).

His idea was not to work in accord with the British naval authorities but to evolve a scheme of his own, a separate navy which, in time, would lead to the independence of Canada. This view was expressed by Dr. G. A. Turcotte, Liberal member for Nicolet, and Sir Wilfrid's close friend and confidante. Dr. Turcotte is quoted by Hansard on page 4624, 4625 and 4628 of the reports of 1909 and 10 as saying, "I intend supporting the present policy of the government because the more, in my humble opinion, we assert our national existence the more we approach the state of national perfection and the closer we get to the status of independence. The establishment of a war navy will, in my humble opinion, be the last step towards independence." And the following year in Hansard of 1910-11, on page 500, we find Dr. Turcotte quoted as follows: "I take back nothing that I have said. I stand firm in the position I took, that sooner or later, independence or annexation will be the destiny of this country."

This is not the personal opinion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but it is the opinion of his close friend and confidante, and is entitled to consideration, for it is not on record that Sir Wilfrid ever rebuked Dr. Turcotte for his sentiments.

Again, on November 2nd, 1910, the Montreal Witness, a newspaper whose veracity few will question, published in a report of a meeting held in Victoriaville, Quebec, the opinion of Dr. Henri Beland, whom the Times last evening referred to as a former member of the Laurier Cabinet. Dr. Beland, on that occasion was quoted as declaring that the Laurier Navy Bill was "the most glorious measure ever passed by the Canadian Parliament, a step toward the independence of Canada, for only a nation could have a navy."

In the face of statements such as these and additional evidence which is to be gathered in abundance by any person who takes the trouble to read the pages of Hansard, it is useless for the Toronto Globe, the St. John Telegraph or any other newspaper to tell the people that the naval policy of Laurier and the Liberals was the policy desired by the British Government or the policy calculated to bring Canada closer to the Motherland. On the contrary, it was designed in the fond hope that it would lead to "Canadian independence" and the Liberals of today cannot deny it.

THAT POLITICAL TRUCE.

Faced by the plain facts regarding Laurier's dismal failure to do anything worth while in the way of assisting in the solution of the problem of imperial defence, and his bitterly disloyal action in engineering, through his Senate partisans, the defeat of Mr. Borden's plan, which, if adopted, would have effectively aided the Empire, Liberal papers and Liberal champions are indulging in the feeble protest that to discuss political matters now is to violate the "truce" supposed to have been entered into at the beginning of the Empire war.

Webster defines a truce as "a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose." In a time of truce each party is supposed to refrain from hostile or overt acts, toward the other. It does not mean that a state of guerilla warfare can be maintained, or that those seeking the protection of the white flag can indulge in "sniping shots" at the enemy. Yet this appears to be the Grit definition of the term.

Proof of this contention is afforded by the Telegraph which made vigorous protest when the possibility of a Dominion election was mentioned, on the ground that it would interfere with business and bring about a distraction of the public mind from matters of greater importance. A few days later when the Telegraph thought it would be advisable to have a provincial election it was equally loud in its clamor that the Government of New Brunswick should go at once to the polls. Faced with evidence of its inconsistency the Telegraph attempted to claim that its objection to an election applied only to a general election where the attention of the whole country would be distracted.

Of course it did not matter that the attention of New Brunswick would be distracted as much by a provincial as by a general election, or that business would be as seriously interrupted. It did not occur to the Telegraph that its solicitude should be first applied to the province in which it circulates and does business; that it should be as loath to see New Brunswick distracted by a provincial election as the Dominion generally by a federal contest. It was merely working the "political truce" for partisan ends.

So it is with the discussion of political questions. The Telegraph can see no harm in stirring up feelings of strife among New Brunswickers over provincial affairs but the minute those same New Brunswickers are asked to devote attention to Laurier's failure to do anything effective for the Empire's defence, a much more vital and compelling question than the collection of a local campaign fund, the Telegraph shouts "truce" and all the Grit champions in the country inveigh against the introduction of political questions at this time. It is another case of a "political truce" for partisan ends.

The Standard was prepared to observe an alleged undertaking by which political questions should be permitted to remain in abeyance until the affairs of Empire weal are settled. But since it pleased the Grit press to abuse the flag of truce, and indulge in guerilla warfare, that press is subject only to the treatment accorded to any other abuser of a similar agreement. And in actual warfare a shot fired under a flag of truce is usually a signal for the withdrawal of the flag and the speedy resumption of hostilities. The same ruling applies to political discussion in the St. John newspapers. So far as The Standard is concerned the "truce" was terminated the minute the Telegraph commenced to "snipe."

Is it possible the Times contemplates another flop? Last evening the front page of that journal contained in large type spread over three columns the words "Former Member of Laurier Cabinet Severely Wounded" and under the greater part of this statement the surprising announcement that "Even Better News May Come Out of Poland."

Shoulder to Shoulder.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

As far as possible the fighting capacity of the country should be trained upon the enemy, and upon the enemy alone. Ther should be no making of any kind of war upon anybody else. Political parties cannot now be locked in a struggle with each other. They must be loyal comrades in the fight against Germany.

It will not be denied that the Minister of Militia is doing his part to put all Canada's force into a blow at Germany. At such a time he should not have to stand a peppering fire from any Canadian quarter. His face is to the enemy, and his back ought not to be a target for sharpshooting critics at home. If he has sometimes been injudicious in speech and inconsiderate in manner, it is to be regretted, but in a war in which blood is flowing like water, in which soldiers are suffering the severest hardships, in which hundreds of thousands of innocent non-combatants are on the verge of starvation, the punctilious are not the principal thing. It is not a time to be thin-skinned. A single emphatic protest may be seasonable, but there should be nothing like a campaign of nagging. If by word or manner the Minister did put himself in the wrong, the fault can be remembered against him and the complaint can be made when there are less serious things to be attended to than those now engaging his attention. The business of the moment is to drill men for service at the front, not to form the public into a court-martial to try the Minister for alleged breaches of etiquette.

If it is the wrong time to make an issue of asperities of manner on the part of the Minister, so it may be too soon to praise his work as it deserves. When men's minds are less overwhelmed by thoughts of the frightful warfare now in progress they will be able to contemplate the full magnitude of our Government's performances in this connection. Surely no one will withhold from Hon. Sam Hughes the credit that is due him for his part in making Canada a strong auxiliary of the Mother Country in this war. From the first he was in exact agreement with Sir Robert Borden as to the gravity of the European situation, and as to the need of making timely and adequate defensive arrangemnts. We are sure that not a few of their political opponents now wish they had seen eye to eye with Sir Robert Borden and Major-General Hughes two years ago. The present task of the Militia Department would have been greatly lightened and Canada would have been able to render assistance more promptly. The zeal and energy of the Minister of Militia have been backed by the great driving force of the Prime Minister, and wonders have been done. In an astonishingly short time an expeditionary force of 33,000 men was brought together from all parts of the country, organized, equipped and trained to an advanced state of preparedness for the field. It is now on Salisbury Plains ready for the call that may come at any hour to embark for the battlefields of the Continent. It will not be long before the Canadian force for war service abroad amounts to 100,000 men.

Instead of picking a quarrel with General Hughes, and pin-pricking him at a time when he is in the greatest strain of service to the Empire in the most critical moment of its history, his fault-finders ought to be mindful of what he has done and is doing, and ought to turn in to help along his work. He is doing what he can to make Canada's strength effective against the enemy. It is the enemy alone we should all be attacking. We believe that the men least ruffled by Major-General Hughes' Y. M. C. A. speech are the officers whose action he animadverted upon. Those capable and patriotic soldiers will go on doing their duty, and will, we trust, not be called upon to grin and bear any further comment of that character.

Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

I rote about the kuntry today, beeing this:

THE KUNTRY.

The cheef differents between the city and the kutnry is that city peepil think it must be grate to live in the kuntry and kuntry peepil think it must be grate to live in the city. Both the city and the kuntry are exciteing places to visit, depending awn weathir you live in the city or the kuntry.

If it wasent for the kuntry thare woodent be eny farmirs, and if it wasent for the farmirs thare woodent be eny farms, and if it wasent for the farms thare woodent be eny puttaytiz, tummaytiz, cows, eggs, asparagrass, chickens, or uthir vegetabils, and wat wood we do then? This proves that the kuntry is wun of the most nesessery things thare is.

If you ask most peepil if they wood like to live in the kuntry, they say, Its awl rite in summir. I asked pop wy we dont live in the city in the wintir and the kuntry in the summir, and he sed, For the saim reezin we dont maintain a shooting box in Skotland, spend Krissmus in Paris, take in the London opera seezin, and see Ameika ferst.

The kuntry is the best plase to swim, bekause you dont haff to ware eny cloze. Even if thare was a plase to swim in the middel of the city like thare is in the middel of the kuntry, the kids coodent go in like they go in the kuntry, bekause it wood look fearse.

Su mthings they have in the kuntry wich we dont have in the city are pumps, bare feet, hoam made bred, meddows and horses without waggins.

I wrote a pome about the kuntry, beeing this

The kuntry is a luvly plase
Awl filled with berds and cows
And gentilman hens called roostirs
And lady pigs called sows.

OBITUARY.

Captain Michael Tucker

Peter Campbell has received word of the death at Bristol, England, of Captain Michael Tucker, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Captain Tucker passed away on November 13th. Deceased was an Englishman, and for many years he sailed out of St. John as mate and master and made his home at St. John. His wife was a Miss Coxeter of this city. On the decline of the sailing vessels he made his home in Bristol.

Mrs. Mary Graham

The death of Mrs. Mary Graham took place yesterday morning at the residence of her son, Mr. Enoch W. Graham, 51 Metcalf street, after a brief illness. She was in the seventieth year of her age and the news of her death will be received with regret. She is survived by one son, Mr. Enoch W. Graham.

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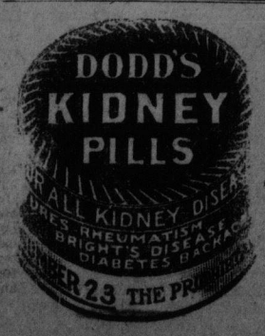

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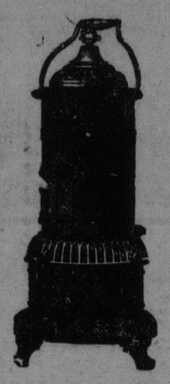

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DISINTEGRATION OF DUAL MONARCHY?

(Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.)

Verona, November 3.—Events in the near East are proceeding apace, and although but little ordinary news comes out from Germany and Austria, there are channels by which information is leaking out, and most of this news is substantial and reliable. It is usually brought by the seamen that go from port to port and is soon known by the seafaring population. It then reaches shipping agents and traders near the harbor, and is carefully weighed by people whose interests are affected, very nearly, by the march of events.

All the news that comes from Austria, excepting official telegrams, either comes over Trieste, for boats between Trieste and Venice are sailing twice a week, or over the frontier town. Some news also goes to Montenegrin or Albanian ports and comes to Brindisi by boat. The Vienna newspaper reach Italy one day after publication. They contain no real news, as a rule, as they are carefully censored, the leading organs, such as the Zeit, that specializes in military news, often appearing with two columns of blank space, where the censor has cut away the text at an hour too late to reset the paper. The Trieste Picolo, one of the best newspapers in Austria, that was formerly a thick, substantial journal with many pages of advertisements, has shrunk to a single sheet, there are numerous blank spaces, showing that the censor has been more than busy with the sheet that prints news unfavorable to the Government, and that is looked upon with great disfavor, as it appears in Italian and appeals to the Irredentist in Istria.

In spite of the careful censorship and the dread felt in Vienna newspaper offices of incuring the penalties inflicted on all who spread news that the Government does not like, however, some facts do get through, and occasionally the most careful paper prints some well-hidden truth. One leading paper recently gave the number of cases of cholera, daily, at the Galician front as 500, instead of 5, which was the number dictated by the authorities. These lapses are, however, not of frequent occurrence, and news must be gleaned from passengers going from Budapest to Rome, from Galicia to London.

How Some Got Through

Strange to say, there are still English people in both Austria and Hungary. Women come through every day, four or five in a party, travelling over Italy to England, and explain that although they had been able to stay in the families of Austrians or Hungarians, who were on their country estates, until now, they had been forced to leave the place when their employers returned to the cities. It is clear that on an immense estate, where the ladies of the household never leave the grounds, or park surrounding the house, it was a matter of no difficulty to retain the services of an English teacher, but that on returning to the city the police would ask questions and the matter would become more complicated.

These travellers, when asked how they were treated on the journey, tell very varied storis. It may be broadly stated that women who had lived in Austria or in Hungary for years, who wore Austrian clothes, and had the eappearance of the people of the country, were unmolested. Many of them speak German so perfectly as to pass as Germans, and it is very probable that no one on the train suspected their nationality. Women who were distinctively English in appearance tell another story. They were abused by soldiers, searched at frontiers, and shamefully treated in many ways.

Some men also have contrived to prolong their stay in Austrian until today. These are only rare cases, as all British French, or Russian subjects, between eighteen and forty-four have been detained in fortresses, as they would be able to serve in the army in their own country and thus only a few of the British population in Austria and in Hungary at the outbreak of war had any choice in the matter. They had either to fly and get over the frontier, at the earliest opportunity, or to take their chance of being imprisoned until the end of the war. Many got way, still more are imprisoned at the present moment. Most of the elderly men who remained in Austria or in Hungary managed to obtain the good-will of the police by means of bribes, and thus were able to settle important business matters.

Streets Were Unsafe

Such travellers who have left without permission are rare, but there information is vastly more valuable than that of women who have led a very retired life and have practically not left the house since the outbreak of war, as their employers did not consider that the streets were safe. If anyone raised the cry of English, they might have paid for their temerity with their lives.

Process of Disintegration

English people all agree on one subject: Austria is proceeding, and at rapid pace, towards distintegration. Rebellion is rife everywhere. Hungary, to begin with, never approved of the military expenditure that Austria undertook to please Germany. She now strongly disapproves of the war, into which she has been dragged solely to please Germany. She is watching events and is quite prepared to break loose from Austria should opportunity offer. She has already refused to share her provisions with Austia, saying her wants first must be fully supplied, and that she will then supply Austria. Her peasants will not give up their corn for the troops. They are hiding it carefully in the hope of obtaining high prices for it, and have been promising it to Germany, if she will give better prices than Austria. This want of loyalty is particularly humiliating for the Austrians, who have been forced to forbid the export of foodstuffs to Germany and thus produce a strain between Austria and its powerful ally that will not be easy to forget, as Germany feels her weaker partner owes her very existence to her powerful neighbor and should not grudge her provisions, with anything else that she may need, even at the expense of her own people. Hungarian statesmen further complain that the Government of the Dual Monarchy, having its seat in Vienna, that deals with the foreign policy and national defence, while controlling the common dinances of the two countries, has vilely abused the trust confided in it. It has embarked on a ruinous war, without the Parliaments being summoned. The Constitution is entirely suspended, and the Emperor or his Ministers reign supreme, without feeling any responsibility towards the people. The central Government has organized a system of finance that has gone still further to complicate issues, in that the annual budgets invariably showed heavy balances on the cridit side, while the state was actually tottering on the verge of bankruptcy. Money voted for schools was used for the purchase of new cannon, and Galicia today shows 75 per cent. of illiterates as a result of this misappropriation of moneys voted for education. In Bukowina, in Translyvania, and in the country parts of southern Hungary conditions are not much better in this respect, and the thinking man naturally feels that the country might have done better for itself without the protecting hand of Austria.

Cattle Trucks for Troops

The Slavs throughout Austria and Hungary are most discontented. At every point they hindered the mobilization. In Bohemia hundreds of men were shot for refusing to respond to the call to arms, regiments were forced to climb into the cattle trucks provided for their conveyance to the front at the point of the sword, ten, twelve in a single regiment being shot for not showing sufficient alacrity in leaving their homes to fight for a country that never has been theirs and for a people that has systematically oppressed them. The Slavs in Bosnia assisted the enemy at every point, and the Austrian troops, instead of trying to conciliate the inhabitants, took fearful vengeance upon them. Loyal or disloyal, they burned their cottages, if they even suspected them of trafficking with the enemy. The peasants, in revenge, arranged a set of signals that enabled the Serbs to see from a distance what was happening behind the Austrian front. The Bosnians burned wood to give a thick white smoke when there were Austrians near by, contriving to give the smoke from their cottages a bluish tinge when the territory was free from the foe, and thus in a thousand ways showed their friendliness to the Serbs and their hatred of Austrian and Hungary. It will only be by means of the most absolute compulsion that Austria can hold the Bosnians or the Croats. The Poles in Galicia also have shown themselves most unloyal. A great number have fled from their homes to take refuge in Budapest and Vienna; they feared the oncoming Russians, and, loyal to Austria, made a rush for the centre. From the narratives of eye-witnesses, however, it is clear that the majority of the fugitives are Jews, who fear the Russians, many of them having fled from persecution. The Rumanians in Bukowina, the little Russians in northern Hungary, and the Ruthenians have all risen as one man and welcomed the invader. Every Russian reverse or temporary defeat was mourned by the inhabitants of northern Hungary, and no doubt was left in the minds of the conquerors that they were more than welcome among a people that has been oppressed, and taxed for generations and that has received nothing in exchange for the money that has been wrung out by the most stringent means.

Using Italian Regiments

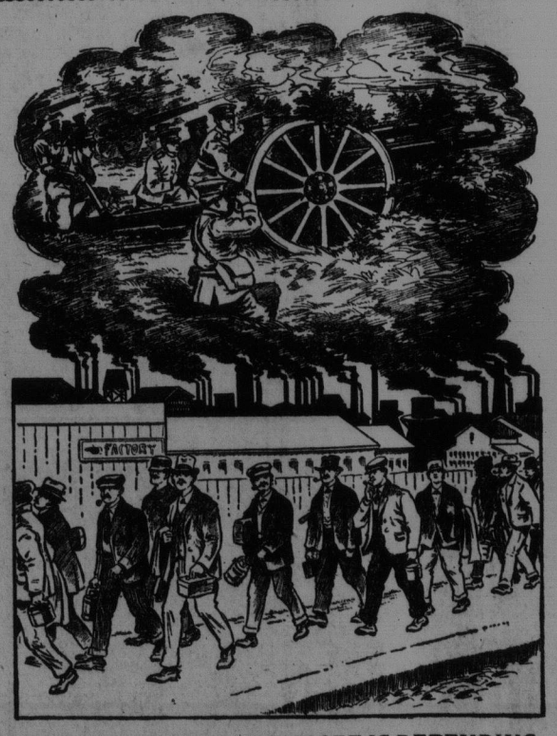
The Italians in Trentino, in Istria, and in Dalmatia have always dreamed of a time when they would be reunited to Italy. They speak Italian and steadily refuse to learn German, and although they were superficially contented and showed no indications of serious unrest in the past, they are now redhot with indignation. The Italian troops were taken from their own country and transported to Galicia, to a climate that is severe even for those accustomed to it from childhood. Headquarters considered that the troops of German nationality, known to be true, should be reained for the defence of the country, and "foreigners," as Italians and Serbs are considered, sacrificed to the exigencies of the moment.

News from the Galician front, from the Carpathians, and from Servia only recounts Austrian repulses. Big or little there are nothing but defeats, the enemy coming father and farther into the country and pushing the defenders back, step by step. This defeat can only be explained by the disloyalty of the troops and of the population.

Amid this admixture of disloyal subject races and incapable leaders, Austria can only expect defeat, and there is no doubt that even the stiffening given by the German officers, who have taken charge at the both fronts, will not prevent the last end. Austria-Hungary is going towards disintegration, and that at no slow pace.

Germany, with all her very ostentations loyalty to her ally, sees the mistakes and failures all the more clearly that she is prejudiced in favor of Austria, and is totally free from any inclination to hasty judgment. There is very little doubt that the Germans have already envisaged the possibility of the total defeat of Austria and the consequent separation of Austria from Hungary. The disintegration would not stop there. Italy would take Trentino, Istria, and perhaps part of Dalmatia. Hungary would naturally get Fiume, as her inlet to the sea, while Servia and Montenegro, united as one kingdom, would get Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the coast line as far as Ragusa. This would leave only Upper and Lower Austria, Karnten, Styria, Tyrol, and the German parts of Bohemia and Moravia as a central whole of German-speaking nations to form a state that might be come part of the German Empire, retaining a soverign and a court of its own, like Bavaria, Vienna becoming a second Munich, a great art centre, the country being administered from Berlin, or may be from a more southerly capital; or on the other hand the Emperor of Austria might continue to reign, the countries being very nearly bound by agreement, one foreign policy being pursued by both, and perhaps there being a common army and navy.

There is no doubt that the possibility of the disintegration of Austria and the separation from Hungary, with the formation of a great South Slav kingdom in the south, whether as part of Servia or as an independent land, has occurred to Kaiser Wilhelm, and that this anticipation has incorporated itself in the present policy, which has taken the extraordinary character of the Protestantizing of the provinces that might be one day annexed to Germany. All kinds of means have been taken to discredit Roman Catholicism in these provinces; the priests have been persecuted; even high church dignitaries have been arrested on the charge of treason, and everything done to take away their authority.



THE FIRING LINE IN EUROPE IS DEPENDING ON THE WORK LINE IN CANADA.

"SANTA CLAUS SHIP" LEAVING FOR FRANCE

London, Nov. 27—There was a large gathering at the American Club today at a luncheon given in honor of the arrival at Davenport this week of the ship Jason, bringing Christmas presents from the children of America to the young folk of the warring countries of Europe.

John Callen O'Laughlin, representing the newspapers in the United States, who aided in collecting the presents, was the guest of honor. The Jason is preparing to leave Devonport tomorrow for France, and consequently her officers could not be present.

Among those present were Lord Northcliffe and Sir George Riddell. Sir George expressed the appreciation of Great Britain.

Mr. Page explained that the British government had taken charge of the amounts and they would be distributed through the British and Belgian relief committees.

Montreal, Nov. 27—The steamer Glendene, which went aground yesterday at Cap De La Magdalene, three miles below Three Rivers, was refloated this morning and proceeded on her way to Montreal, apparently uninjured.

MR. RUSSELL WRITES OF RECENT LAWSUIT

St. John, N. B., Nov. 27, 1914.

To the Editor of The Standard.

Sir,—With reference to the judgment recently delivered against me in favor of E. R. Carrington, manager of the Thiel Detective Agency, Montreal, I beg to inform that gentleman that he can look to Mr. E. M. McDonlad, M.P., of Poctou, N. S., for payment.

Early in September of 1910 I was daily being shadowed by detectives. Mr. McDonald told me that Carrington had told him that he was acting for J. N. Greenshields, K.C., of Montreal, against whom I was bringing suit for damages in connection with the unauthorized transfer of 156,000 acres of land situated north of "Regina."

On May 27th, 1911, I wrote Mr. McDonald to let me have the date on which Carington gave him the name of his client. Mr. McDonald replied as follows, under date of June 28th, 1911: "My recollection is that the date referred to would be between the 12th and 14th of September, 1910, I recall him stating that he was acting for Greenshields."

(Sgnd.) E. M. McDONALD.

When my suits against the Pinkertons were in court Mr. McDonald promised to take the stand against Carrington, but he suddenly took sick and claimed he was unable to leave home for Montreal. When Carrington's suit against me was in court, I supeoned Mr. McDonald at Ottawa. He refused to obey the court's order and being an M.P. I could not compel him to answer while the House was in session. Politicians who have not the courage of their convictions should not be sent to parliament to represent the people. While I have not been able to win my law suits in the Montreal courts, I have been able to convince the clear thinking public of Canada that I have been persecuted by two detective agencies who were employed to destroy my business and reputation.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID RUSSELL.

MANURE—Farmers wanted to remove manure from remount depot. No charge made.

MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE IN CANADA

Have Written Letters About "Fruit-a-tives" and Have Allowed These Letters To Be Published In Their Home Newspapers.

TO HELP OTHERS TO GET WELL

Those Foremost in The Religious, Social and Political Life of The Dominion Have Permitted their Photos to Appear, Together with Testimonials Telling How They Have Been Cured by "Fruit-a-tives".

One of the most remarkable feat ures of the magnificent success of "Fruit-a-tives," has been the caliber of the men and women who have written to Fruit-a-tives Limited and sent their photos, with permission to publish these in the newspapers. These include a Former Member of the Cabinet, a Senator, a Country Treasurer, two Soldiers, two Justices of the Peace, a High Constable, seven Merchants, one Postmaster, two Superintendents of Sunday School and one Schol Commissioner. These letters were signed by the writers and may be seen at the comanpy's offices in Ottawa.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" of Stomach Trouble, Indigestion or Dyspepsia—Kidney or Bladder Disease, constant Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—chronic Headaches or Neuralgia—Biliousness, Constipation or Liver Complaint, are glad to let the whole world know of the remedy that cured them. They feel that they are only doing their duty to write and tell about "Fruit-a-tives" and to urge their sick friends and neighbors to try these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

These letters, telling how sick, suffering people have cured themselves in their own homes, have been powerful factors in inducing many others to try "Fruit-a-tives," you realize, this, for if some relative or close friend has tried something and is satisfied with it, you are apt to try it too. The fact that "Fruit-a-tives" has cured thousands of people, all over Canada, is an excellent reason why you should try these wonderful tablets made of fruit juices. If you are suffering with any of the complaints mentioned above, get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" today.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

THE LATE ABRAHAM COLPITTS.

The funeral of the late Abraham Colpitts, at Bloomfield, on Monday afternoon last, was largely attended. There was a short service at the family residence after which the cortege proceeded to the United Baptist church at Midland. Rev. C. W. Walden, assisted by Rev. Mr. Creed, conducted a very impressive service. Interment was in the family lot nearby.

Abraham Colpitts was one of the best known farmers in Kings County. He was born ninety-two years ago at what is now called Penobsquis. When eight years old his parents brought him to Norton Parish and the family settled near Bloomfield. There Mr. Colpitts resided continuously throughout his long life. His father, Rev. Robert Colpitts, was one of the founders of the Free Christian Baptist denomination, and his grandfather Robert Colpitts, Sr., was the founder of the Colpitts family, which has now spread over the province. Robert Colpitts with his family came to this province in 1783 and settled in that part of Westmoriland County which is now called Albert County.

The deceased Abraham Colpitts was the last of his generation. He was a good man and will be kindly remembered by numerous relatives and friends.

FOR THE RED CROSS.

The lodges of the Sons of England in the city have united for the purpose of giving a sacred concert on the evening of December 6. The band of the Sons of England will be present. The proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross work. The programme includes the following:

The National Anthem. 1.—Marche Romaine, (Gounod); 2—Solo, Land of Hope and Glory, (Elgar), Dr. Percival Bonnell; 3—Solo, Blest King of Love, (E. Lamount Galbraith), Mrs. Geo. K. Bell; 4—Duet, Crucifix, (J. Faure), Mrs. L. Murray Curren, Miss Blenda Thompson; 5—Selection—Songs of Sunday, (H. Round); 6—Solo—Soft Southern Breeze, (Barnaby), C. A. Munro; 7—Quartette, The Lord is My Shepherd, (Schubert), Miss Louise Knight, Mrs. A. E. Loggie, Mrs. L. V. Lingley, Miss Jessie Knight; 8—Euph Solo, Oh, for the Wings of a Dove (Mendelssohn), Soloist, Sydney E. Thorne; 9—Solo, The City of Light, (Stephen Adams), Forbes Law Duguid; 10—Violin duet: (A) Romanze, (Henry Henkel), (B), Ich Grusse Dich, (Gue Matthey), Mrs. T. J. Gunn, Mrs. H. H. MacMichael; 11—Solo, Ave Maria, (Gounod), Miss Arline Lloyd, (With violin obligato); 12—Religious Fantasia, (Rollinson); 13—Solo, Consider and Hear Me, (Wooler), Mrs. L. Murray Curren; 14—Solo, selected, Alphonso C. Smith; 15—Hymn, Abide with Me, (D. Monk); Eventide, God Save the King.

ALMOST LYNCHED

It happened to a local druggist that sold a cheap acid corn salve instead of the reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Substitutes burn the flesh—Putnam's cures the corn. Use only the best—"Putnam's" 25c. at all dealers.

IN THE COURTS

The civil case of James McKay vs. John H. Crandall et al was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon before Chief Justice Landry and the following jury: Wm. L. Walsh Isaac Webber, James A. Mrown, Frank C. Spittal, Thos. O'Brien, Victor A. Scott and Chas. Nevins.

This is an action brought to recover $6,475, the alleged to be the value of lumber cut on lands claimed by the plaintiff durinf the winter of 1913. The defendants deny the plaintiff's title to the lands which are near St. Martins and claim themselves to be entitled. Mrs. Jane McKay, Wm. Hopey, Mr. Justice McKeown and Geo. McKay gave evidence yesterday afternoon. The case will be resumed this morning at ten o'clock. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C. and Francis Kerr appear for the plaintiff and M. G. Teed, K. C. and A. A. Allen for the defendants.

TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY.

DIED.

COCHRANE—In this city, on 26th inst., Terrance Joseph Cochrane, in the 69th year of his age, leaving his wife and one daughter to mourn. Funeral from his late residence, 19 Richmond street, Saturday morning at 8.45 to the Cathedral for high mass in requiem at 9 o'clock.

THE MARITIME COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of this association will be held at the Board of Trade rooms, Halifax, N. S., December 11th, at 8 p. m., to receive the report of the board of management for the year, and the report of the result of the ballot for officers and directors for 1915, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

G. E. FAULKNER.
Halifax, N. S., Secretary.
November 25, 1914.

Buried Yesterday

From her late residence, 15 Simonds street, the funeral of Mrs. Catherine King took place at 8.45 o'clock yesterday morning to St. Peter's church where requiem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Sinon Grogan, C. SS. R. Relatives acted as pallbearers and the funeral was very largely attended. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of James Deering took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, St. James street. A delegation from the Shiplaborers' Union attended the funeral. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. R. S. Crisp; interment in Fernhill.

WHITE AS A GHOST

Pale or Sallow Cheeks One of the First Signs of Anaemia.

Pale and sallow cheeks, with blanched lips and gums, and dark circles under the eyes, are the first signs that anaemia has begun its deadly progress. This first warning is followed by great weariness and breathlessness after any exertion. You grow melancholy, have frequent headaches, awake in the morning feeling tired. You become morbid and nervous, starting at the slightest noise, and your heart palpitates violently even on going up-stairs. Most girls from fourteen to twenty suffer from anaemia. Neglect to supply new blood to the languishing, bloodless body, means a life of misery—indeed it is an open invitation to that most hopeless of all diseases, consumption.

The new, rich blood that cures anaemia and gives new health and strength is readily created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. That is why these pills have cured more cases of bloodlessness and blood disorders than any other medicine. They have made thousands of girls and woemn strong, well and rosy, with bright eyes and new energy, just because they nourish the body with the new, rich, red blood of health. Here is a typical instance. Miss Laura Dempsey, Auburn, N. Y., says: "For several months I was in a very bad state of health, with many of the symptoms that accompany anaemia. I was pale and bloodless, had terrible headaches, would be breathless at the least exertion. Having tried a number of medicines without relief I naturally became discouraged and began to fear that I was doomed to continued illness. At this stage a friend who had herself been benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I did so and thanks to the pills I am now enjoying the best of health, and feel that I cannot recommend this splendid medicine too highly."

Other weak and ailing girls can also obtain new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVE NEWS OF SPORTING WORLD

WHAT BIG LEAGUE LEADERS SAY

By John K. Tener,

National League President.

The Federal league has tried unsuccessfully to disrupt and disorganize our league, and cannot be trusted. It is like one of those stage melodramas where the villian tries to throw the girl under the subway train in the first act, off the bridge in the second act and off an ocean liner in the third. After he fails in his attempt to get the girl out of the way, he says to her in the final act, "Can't you trust me?"

By Ban Johnson.

American League President.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—The American league will have absolutely nothing to do with the Federal league, the so-called war or plans of peace, and will never take back under any conditions any players who have jumped from any of its clubs. We have nothing to do with the so-called war or plans for peace. We don't consider the Federal league in a position to do anybody any harm, and therefore do not intend to meet any of them to talk over a settlement.

By James A. Gilmore.

Federal League President.

Kansas City, Nov. 27.—A number of reports have been sent out of Chicago, Pittsburg and Cleveland to the effect that Kansas City would lose its franchise, but I don't believe there will be a change made in our organization. Cleveland is especially eager to get a Federal league franchise. My visit here has convinced me that a large number of local business men are willing to support the club here and bring major league stars to Kansas City. We're in the fight to stick and don't want peace now.

JIM M'ALEER'S RECORD SHOWS THERE'S A FORTUNE IN BASEBALL

James R. McAleer of Youngstown, O., had $200,000 invested in the Boston club. Of this, $130,000 represented his savings. The remaining $70,000 was borrowed — without interest — from Charles Comiskey of Chicago, one of the wealthiest men in the American League.

McAleer tells close friends that for the past eight years his income as manager and scout has been $20,000 a season. He saved his money and when opportunity presented itself he purchased the Boston club.

With $130,000 in the bank, it was easy to secure the $70,000 balance from Comiskey, whose players have made him rich and who always regarded Jim as the game's greatest outfielder.

McAleer tells, with no small show of emotion, how he has kept out of the game a season.

One day, he says, Yerkes was going bad—very bad. He had been off his stride for two weeks.

"Better lay him off, hadn't you, Jake?" I said to Stahl.

"'Guess you'd better leave this to me,' was Stahl's reply. 'I'm not entirely bereft of ideas.'

"And that was the end of it. Stahl was running the club and Stahl was responsible for the position in which we finish," says McAleer.

McAleer was the greatest center fielder that ever lived. He was born at Youngstown June 10, 1864, and began his professional career with the Charleston club, Southern League, in 1886. He went to Memphis, then to Milwaukee, and in 1889 signed with Cleveland, where he became the fielding wonder of the age.

Prior to McAleer's advent, "Jimmy" Fogerty of the Phillies was the game's greatest. McAleer was never a great hitter, but his marvelous instinctive fielding was the delight of the fans and his fleetness of foot made him dangerous on the bases.

M'ALEER'S MAKING A BUNCH O F MONEY OUT OF THE RED SOX.

McAleer, after a year's absence from the game, when the Cleveland team moved to St. Louis, joined the American League in 1900. While not rewarded with wonderful success as a manager, he has always been considered a capable and by some a great one. It was McAleer who saw in Jake Stahl the ideal man to round out the Boston infield and lead the red-hosed crew to a flag, and he was the one man who could induce Stahl to return to the game, which he had deserted for the banking business.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT THE BIG LEAGUERS

By announcing the signing of Robert Marshall, a catcher who was bought from the Denver club, of the Western league, John McGraw made it plain that the rebuilding of the Giants will begin behind the bat. Marshall is the sixth backstop under contract and the third youngster added since the decline of "Chief" Meyers was noted in the dreary days of the last pennant race.

"Larry" McLean, who is preparing to enter vaudeville with "Rube" Marquard, will be in the veteran corps at Marlin, with Meyers. Marshall was with the Davenport pennant winning team in the "Three Eye" last season before being acquired by Denver. Marshall hit at better than a .400 gait. John B. Adams, erstwhile New Orleans catcher, who once had a trial with the Naps; Harry Smith, who showed brilliantly in the closing weeks of the big league race as a recruit, and Elmer Johnson will be the other "rookie" backstops. After one full season in Giant livery Johnson still belongs to this classification because on the few occasions he appeared in action, "Hickory" failed to display much polish as a receiver.

"Christy" Mathewson opened his mail in the offices of the Giants, and in addition to moving picture plots, manuscript and social invitations, "Matty" read letters urging him to send an old glove to an admiring youth who wants inspiration for diamond deeds, to serve as one of the judges at a barn dance, to address a boys' club in New Jersey, where "Matty" recently appeared as a political speaker, and send his autograph to four promoters of fairs. None of the perfumed notes which proved such a nuisance to "Tilly" Shafer and hastened that temperamental athlete's retirement were seen in "Matty's" mail.

Frank Bancroft, manager of the All-Nationals, wants "Matty" to reconsider and join the tourists for the games in the Hawaiian Islands. "Bill" James, the Braves' big heavy, does not want to take the ocean voyage, and "Matty" is sought to round out the Nationals' staff, but "Big Six" is eager for a winter away from baseball. A letter from "Ty" Cobb urging "Matty" to join the Georgian on a hunting trip was given serious consideration, as "Matty" has in mind, besides golf, quail hunting as a late autumn diversion. Cobb in a day of sport recently got two wild turkeys and a deer.

Presented With Wrist Watch

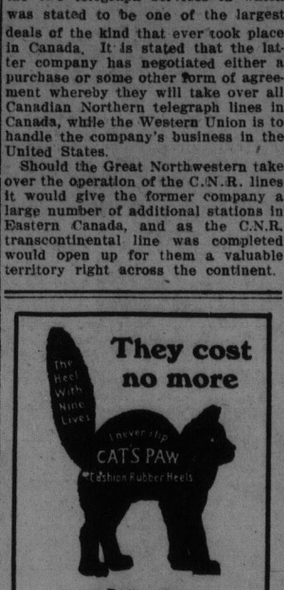
About thirty of the employes of O. H. Warwick Co. Ltd., gathered at the home of Harry Warwick, Princess street, on Thursday evening, in honor of Roy A. Virtue, one of the travellers, who has enlisted with the foreign service contingent of the artillery, and leaves for Halifax in a few days. A pleasant evening was passed with songs and recitations, and Mr. Virtue was presented with a wrist watch engraved with his name and address by the firm and a smoking set by the employes. Mr. Virtue has two brothers who hae resided in Bermuda, who are also going to the front.

DEAL BETWEEN BIG TELEGRAPH COMPANIES REPORTED

Rumored Great Northwestern will take over lines of Canadian Northern in Dominion.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Rumor which neither Canadian Northern nor Great Northwestern would deny connects the two telegraph services in which was stated to be one of the largest deals of the kind that ever took place in Canada. It is stated that the latter company has negotiated either a purchase or some other form of agreement whereby they will take over all Canadian Northern telegraph lines in Canada, while the Western Union is to handle the company's business in the United States.

Should the Great Northwestern take over the operation of the C.N.R. lines it would give the former company a large number of additional stations in Eastern Canada, and as the C.N.R. transcontinental line was completed would open up for them a valuable territory right across the continent.



CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

are 50c. a pair—everywhere—put on

You get "Cat's Paw" quality—"Cat's Paw" safety—"Cat's Paw" ease and service—and pay nothing extra for it.

The price is the same for all rubber heels—Insist on "Cat's Paw"—the kind that won't slip.

MAIL THIS COUPON

WALPOLE RUBBER CO. Limited MONTREAL

I enclose 15c. for which kindly send me a "Cat's Paw" Self-closing Tobacco Pouch made from Para Rubber. 161

Name _____

Address _____

MEN!

Nowhere in town can you get such values in

Over-coats —AND— Suits

as you can at

WILCOX'S Clearing Sale

Men's Heavy Curl Cloth Overcoats, worth $22, for -- -- -- -- $16

Men's Curl Cloth Overcoats, worth $16, for -- -- -- -- -- $11.98

Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats, worth $15, for -- -- -- -- -- $9.98

Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats, worth $12, for -- -- -- -- -- $7.98

Men's English Melton Raw-Edge Overcoats, worth $23, for-- -- $18

Men's Balmaccan Overcoats from $13 to $18

Men's Suits, all the latest styles, at prices from $7.50 to $24, less 25 per cent. during sale.

Men's Heavy All-Wool Underwear, worth $1.25 for -- -- -- -- -- 69c

Penman's All-Wool Men's ndrewear, worth $1.25 for -- -- -- -- -- 90c

Charlotte St. Wilcox Corner Union

OLYMPIC MEET IN 1916 UNLIKELY

New York, Nov. 27.—Conscription for war service has practically depleted the ranks of athletes in Austria and Germany, acording to Al Copland, former trainor of the Princeton track team, who went to Vienna in April as the Austrian Olympic coach and returned yesterday on the Holland America liner Rotterdam.

"Even these Austrian athletes who have not been drawn into the army have insisted upon going to the front," he said. "I have not heard of any of them being killed or injured, but if they escape injury the drain on their vitality from the hardships of the war campaign will be such that they will not be able to compete in sports for a year after they are discharged.

"Personally I do not think the Olympic games scheduled to be held in Berlin in 1916 will take place even if the war does not last longer than this winter. Other nations as well as Austria and Germany have suffered from the loss of their best men in track and field work.

No Berlin Interest.

"There is not much interest in the games in Berlin. The great stadium has been closed since the declaration of war. The grounds and grand stand of the understanding race track are being used as a hospital for convalescent soldiers.

"Before the war started, development of the Austrian athletes had progressed splendidly. All told there were 100 men who figured as handicap men. One I consider the greatest broad jumper in the world. He did seven metres eighteen centimetres, or approximately twenty-three feet nine inches, which is the best jump anywhere this year. He is O. Eggar, eighteen years old. His father is a man in waiting upon Emperor Francis Joseph. He also can do six feet in the running high jump, but he has no style.

CHARLIE MITCHELL, ONCE A SCRAPPER, NOW AUTHOR

This is the fifty-third birthday of Charles Watson Mitchell, the well-known author. What is he doing on the sporting page? Well, this Charles Watson Mitchell we all are a-speaking of is no other than Charley Mitchell, the greatest heavyweight England has turned out in the last thirty years—perhaps the best fighting man who learned his trade in England since the days of Jem Mace. It is true that Ruby Robert was of English birth, but he debutted into the ring in New Zealand, and he has always been considered a pugilistic product of the antipodes.

Mitchell was an Englishman only by birth, for his father and mother were Irish. And he wasn't really a heavyweight, for at his fighting best he tipped the beam at only a few pounds over the middleweight limit. If he had had a little more meat on his bones he would certainly have been a world-beater, for he had everything else a star ring man needs—courage, skill, generalship, lightning speed, durability, intelligence and cleverness. Despite his lack of beef he was just good enough to fight John L. Sullivan to a draw—the only man who ever did that in a long battle until Jawn tackled Corbett.

A year or so ago Mitchell followed the example of that doughty Dane, Oscar Matthew Battling Nelson, and branched out into authorship. Taking his pen in hand, he wrote the true story of his life, and it made mighty interesting reading. Charley certainly lived some in the first forty annums of his existence. It was living too rapidly, and wetting his whistle with too much of the hard stuff, that made him such an easy victim for Jim Corbett in the last battle of Mitchell's ring career, twenty years ago. The Jacksonville scrap was a case of good, fast, clever, well trained big man against a good, clever, fast little man weakened by dissipation. Charley was lucky to last three rounds before Corbett landed the sporific punch.

Charley was one of the very few men who were not afraid of John L. Sullivan. The bellowing giant was usually able to turn the blood of his opponents to water just by glaring them out of countenance, but when he first faced the agile Britisher in Madison Square garden in 1883 he soon discovered that Mitchell wasn't "skeered." In the second round Charley brought down the house by flooring Sully. That rookus lasted only three rounds, and John got the decision, and Mitchell believed that he had the Bostonian's number, and challenged him to a finish fight. They met at Chantilly, in France in 1888, and battled thirty-nine rounds to a draw.

Mitchell first got into the limelight back in 1881, when he fought Caryadoff, a Belgian giant who called himself the champion of the continent of Europe, at Antwerp. Charley was then little more than a lightweight, and the Belgian weighed nearly 250 pounds, but Mitchell gave him a sound whipping in sixteen minutes.

CORRY LAW AGAIN

Champion Corry Law has again scored success in the dog world. Following his successes in New York in the spring, he has carried off winners in the Boston show. The entry was 835 besides competing against setters from the Hismore Kennels he won over Champion Muskerry Jenn. This adds five points to his championship, making fourteen out of the fifteen required.

Won First Prize

Tim Breen's white bull terrier which made such a good showing in the recent dog show, was successful in winning first prize in the show held recently in New Glasgow.

"Dat's a purty loud suit yet got on, Weary."

"Yes; it belonged ter a man dat was deef."

LOCAL BOWLING YESTERDAY

The Ramblers in the City league fixture last night rolled a grand total of 1460, which stands as a city record. Emery with his 125 won the daily high score prize.

The details of the match were as follows:

Ramblers.

Emery	125	105	88—318
Jordan	94	94	83—271
Beatteay	98	87	75—260
Covey	91	94	115—300
Wilson	111	90	110—311
	519	470	471 1460

Giants.

Cleary	85	89	83—257
Coughlan	108	83	87—278
Morgan	82	78	97—257
Simpson	80	83	74—237
White	87	89	83—259
	442	422	424 1288

QUIET YESTERDAY AT VERA CRUZ

Washington, Nov. 27—The situation at one p.m. yesterday in Vera Cruz was described thus:

"Houses were opened for business. The sale of liquor was permitted except to drunkards. All kinds of paper and Mexican money, including a small proportion of American currency was being freely circulated.

General Candido Aguilar, the Carranza commander, had called at the American consulate and through Consul Canada had extended congratulations to this government upon the orderly manner upon which the evacuation was made and the clean condition in which he found the city. First Chief Carranza and Generals Obregon and Alvardo were expected to enter the town at four o'clock. Automobiles and cars carrying aeroplanes and several train loads of other property had just arrived from Mexico City.

The Mexican gunboat Zaragosa was in the harbor. While there was a strict censorship, Consul Canada was assured that all of the cables had been sent.

From Mexico City came a report that the property of an American dairyman named Hill, on a ranch near the city, had been looted by soldiers. The State Department immediately cabled Mr. Silliman to request the proper authorities to arrest and punish the guilty parties and demand the return of the property.

SPANIARDS KILLED IN MEXICO CITY BY ZAPATA SOLDIERS

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Spanish Ambassador, Mr. Riano, received official despatches from Madrid today saying several Spaniards had been killed and their homes had been pillaged when the Zapata forces entered Mexico City. Mr. Riano had no original advices on the subject from Mexico City, and Secretary Bryan, upon whom he called for information had none. It was assumed that the Spanish minister in Mexico reported to the Madrid foreign office.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Royal.

Lieut.-Gov Wood, Sackville; W Thompson, London; M E Maloney, Quebec; G S Lovell, Boston; T Hartwick, Toronto; Col Humphrey, Halifax; G J Clarke, St Stephen; G W Jeffreys and wife, Nashville; H A Murphy, New York; Mrs W J Codle, Watertown, Mass; H F McLean, Montreal; J A Morrison and wife, Fredericton; S E Adams, Ottawa; G J Robb, Miss M Robb, Moncton; J Parkinson, Ottawa; E S Carter, Rothesay; C M Armstrong, New York City; T Tresumco, Toronto; J M Johnson, Boston; J R Marlow, Toronto; A Wainwright, Montreal.

ONTARIO REFORM ASS'N ELECT OFFICERS

Toronto, Nov. 27.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Reform Association in the Temple building this morning was well attended by representative men from all over the province.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. presidents, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and N. W. Rowell; president, A. J. Young, North Bay; vice-presidents, F. F. Pardee, M. P., Sarnia; C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., Southampton; Edward Broulax, M. P., L'Orignal; A. C. Hardy, Brockville.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

CATARRH and DISCHARGES Relieved in 24 Hours

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of counterfeits

"FIFTY MEN A DAY"

Wanted for "Our Regiment"

FOUR CROWN SCOTCH

Perfected by long years of experience—its true Scotch flavor, exquisite bouquet, unmistakable mellowness and uniform reliability still leaves it—midst numberless competitions—PRE-EMINENT.

That's just why you will order FOUR CROWN instead of saying: "Scotch" hereafter.

FOSTER & CO., St. John,
Agents for New Brunswick

NO WONDER MEN DO THIS

When passing a good beverage parlor they step in and ask for a personal introduction to

WHYTE & MACKAY'S SPECIAL SELECTED SCOTCH WHISKY

They always find it the same superior refreshment and you will agree that it is the best that ever passed your lips.

Sold by all dealers in this city. Qts., Flasks, Half-bottles.

Royal Arms Scotch

Your Guide to Real Scotch

Get that name in your mind—memorize it—say it every time you buy whisky and you will always get the best.

Wherever good whisky is sold you will find "ROYAL ARMS."

JOHN J. BRADLEY, ST. JOHN,
Sole Agent for Canada and Newfoundland.

LATE NEWS IN WORLD OF FINANCE

MAKING SHARPNEL SHELLS IN CANADA

British War Office is spending 2 1-2 Millions in different parts of Dominion.

The British War Office, through the Department of Militia at Ottawa, is spending $2,500,000 throughout Canada in the manufacturing of shrapnel shells alone, the work going on at seventeen different points. When the work was begun shortly after the outbreak of the war nearly all the material entering into the manufacture had to be secured in England and the United States, but Col. Bertram of John Bertram & Sons, Ltd., who are doing the work, stated yesterday at the Windsor that practically all of the material is now obtained in the Dominion. The lead is being furnished by the Trail Smelter in British Columbia, while the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Co. supply the steel, and material for the other parts are found in Canada. The work is now going on at Montreal, Sherbrooke, New Glasgow, Amherst, St. John, Kingston, Toronto, Welland, St. Catherines, Hamilton, Dundas, Galt, Ingersoll, London, Lindsay, and Smith's Falls the capacity being 100,000 shells per month, although they are not working at full capacity. The present contract calls for 200,000 shells and it is expected that others will be made in Canada. They are now being made at the rate of 30,000 a month. These shells weigh eighteen pounds and are thrown from fifteen and eighteen pounders.

COTTON QUOTATIONS

Jan.	7.55	7.52	7.52
March	7.69	7.60	7.63
May	7.80	7.70	7.75
July	793	7.87	7.90
Oct.	8.18	8.11	8.12
Dec.	7.43	7.30	7.37

Spot unchanged 7.75

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN MARKETS

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

	High	Low	Close
Wheat.			
May	119 3-4	117 3-4	117 3-4
Dec.	114 3-4	112	112
Corn.			
May	68 1-8	68 1-2	68 1-2
Dec.	63 5-8	62 3-4	63 1-4
Oats.			
May	52 5-8	51 3-4	51 7-8
Dec.	48 7-8	48	48 1-8
Pork.			
Jan.	18.62	18.47	18.52
May	18.97	18.85	18.87
Lard.			
Jan.	9.95	9.92	9.87

WINNIPEG PRICES.

	Close
Wheat.	
May	119
Dec.	114
Nov.	115
Oats	
Nov.	52 3-8

PRODUCE PRICES ON MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, Nov. 27.—**OATS**—Canadian Western No. 3, 58; extra No. 1 feed 57 1-4; No. 2 local white, 54; No. 3 local white, 53; No. 4 local white, 52;

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.70; seconds, $6.20; strong bakers, $6.00; winter patents, choice, $6.00; straight rollers, $5.50 @ $5.60; straight rollers, bags, $2.65 @ $2.75.

ROLLED OATS—Barrels, $6.55; bags, 90 lbs. $3.15.

MILLFEED.—Bran, $25; shorts, $27 middlings, $30; mouille, $32 @ $36.

HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19 @ $20.

POTATOES, per bag, car lots, 65.

Gazetted Lieut.-Colonel

St. John will be glad to learn of the promotion of Major F. E. L. Barker of the Artillery, (son of Sir F. E. Barker), who has been in the fighting line in France for some time. London papers this month announce he has been gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

BRITISH TREASURY'S RELIEF SCHEME

Committee appointed to authorize advances in cases which have been approved, advance not to exceed 50 per cent. of outstandings.

The following are the particulars given in this week's report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, with reference to the British Treasury's scheme for the relief of traders having debts outstanding abroad.

It is announced that a committee consisting of representatives of the Treasury, the Bank of England, the joint stock banks, and the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has been formed, to whom is delegated the authorization of advances in approved cases to British traders carrying on an export business in respect of debts outstanding in foreign countries and the Colonies, including unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances, which cannot be collected for the time being.

The object in view is to assist traders by removing obstacles to the steady flow of business which have arisen through the temporary interruption of the ordinary channels of collection. The assistance to be given is intended to provide solvent traders with funds to continue their business and to pay their commercial debts to other traders or manufacturers. The banks have agreed that no part of the advances under this scheme shall be applied to paying off or reducing loans or bank overdrafts or meeting unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances held by the trader's own bankers.

The committee will have absolute discretion to decide whether an advance is to be made in any particular case and, if they decide to make an advance, as to the amount, such advance will not exceed 50 per cent. of the outstandings. Full particulars must be scheduled and lodged with the committee, supported by a statutory declaration of the trader and supplemented by a report from the manager of the bank with whom the trader keeps an account or through whom the advance is to be obtained; and such other information as he deems desirable. The necessary forms will be issued by the banks, through whom all applications for advances should be made.

The committee will be prepared at an early date to consider applications and will authorize the bankers of the trader to provide facilities which will take the form of a six months' bill drawn by the trader, accepted by the bank, and certified by the committee as "guaranteed under the scheme for the relief to British traders, of November 3, 1914." The bill will be domiciled for payment at the accepting bank or its London agents, and may be taken up at maturity by the drawer. It will be renewable in whole or in part for a like period from time to time until twelve months have elapsed after the close of the war or until the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914," whichever shall happen first. Immediate recourse against a trader will arise if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy (or a corresponding order in Scotland) is made against him.

The trader may discount the bill either with the accepting bank or in the market. The trader must pay in advance to the bank an accepting fee on each bill of 5s. per cent. The trader must further pay a commission at the rate of one per cent. on the amount of each bill when originally drawn or renewed to meet expenses and provide an insurance fund.

Every trader so assisted shall be under obligation to collect the scheduled debts as soon as possible and to hand over the proceeds as and when received to the bank, together with any further sums which the trader may elect to pay, which will be applied in reduction of the advance.

The Government will ask Parliament to provide that the ultimate loss, if any, shall be borne to the extent of seventy-five per cent. by the Exchequer and to the extent of twenty-five per cent. by the accepting bank, and to make the charge upon the outstanding debts valid and effective as against all persons without registration or other formal notification.

INDIA'S JUTE CROP FOR THIS YEAR

American interests seem apprehensive of competition by India's jute crop with cotton. The Indian jute crop was gathered this year from an area of 3,358,700 acres, compared with 2,019,000 acres the previous year. This remarkable growth in area was exceeded only once before, when the crop was 9,817,000 bales of jute, whereas the current year's yield is 10,531,000 bales, or 1,500,000 in excess of the 1913 output. The normal consumption of the world is approximately 10,000,000 bales, of which Austrian and German consumption take 1,000,000 bales. It is estimated that the world's requirements will fall short of the supply by about 2,000,000 bales.—London Financier.

PARIS BOURSE TO REOPEN ON DEC. 7

Paris, Nov. 27.—The Minister of Finance and a syndicate of French brokers have agreed upon Dec. 7 as the date for the re-opening of the French Stock Exchange for cash transactions.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.12½ to $1.14; No. 2 hard, $1.12¾ to $1.14¼.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69 to 70; new 63¾ to 64½; No. 3 yellow, 68½ to 69; new, 61¾ to 62¾.

Oats—No. 3 white, 47½ to 48¾; standard, 48¾ to 49¼.

Rye—No. 2, $1.07½.

Barley—60 to 78.

Timothy—$3.75 to $5.25.

Clover—$10 to $14.

Pork—$17.50.

Lard—$10.12.

Ribs—$9.62 to $10.50.

World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

November Phases of the Moon.

Full moon, 2nd .. 7h. 49m. p.m.
Last quarter, 10th 7h. 37m. p.m.
New moon, 17th .. 12h. 2m. a.m.
First quarter, 24th 9h. 38m. a.m.

Date.	D. of W.	Sun Rises.	Sun sets.	H. Water a. m	H. Water p. m	L. Water a. m	L. Water p. m
28	Sat	7.44	4.37	8.28	20.54	2.20	14.58
29	Sun	7.46	4.36	9.15	21.39	3.17	15.45
30	Mon	7.48	4.35	9.58	22.20	4.00	16.27

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

The Portland Argus says that owing to heavy receipts of grain Wednesday over the Grand Trunk the men employed at the No. 1 elevator were kept busy all night and will lose their holiday Thursday, as over 400 cars, containing nearly 500,000 bushels of grain were on track in the yards or in close proximity, and a quick discharge of the cars is desired by the railroad people. It is expected that the bins at the No. 1 elevator will be about filled by the last of the week, and orders were received from Montreal Wednesday to get the No. 2 elevator in readiness for the immediate reception of grain, and operations will commence there on Saturday.

STEAMSHIP NOTES.

Royal Mail Packet Line S. S. Chaleur is in the dry dock at Halifax for overhauling.

The Allan Liner Steamship Pretorian, Montreal for Glasgow, leaving today, will be the last Allan steamer from the St. Lawrence this season.

S. S. Mongolian is due at Halifax today from Liverpool via St. John's, Nfld.

The Cunard liner Franconia, 18,150 tons gross, leaves New York 10 a. m. Saturday, for Liverpool, via Halifax.

The following steamers are to be employed for the coming winter in the Cape Breton coal trade: Wagama, 8,000 tons dead weight capacity; Sygna, 7,500; Hochelaga, 7,500; Lingan, 7,500; Kendal Castle, 7,000; Cape Breton, 2,500; Louisburg, 2,500; Heathcote, 4,000; Easington, 3,000; Coban, 1,200, and Cabot, 500 tons.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sailed Friday, Nov. 27, 1914.

Stmr Manchester Mariner, Cabot, Philadelphia.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Moncton, Nov. 26.—Ard schr Hardwick, Trahan, Boston, fertilizer.

BRITISH PORTS.

Alexandria, Nov. 22.—Ard stmr Brindilla, Pettersen, New York via Halifax.

Belfast, Nov. 24.—Ard stmr Inishowen Head, Pickford, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Vineyard Haven, Nov. 25.—Sld schs Annie B. Mitchell, Boston; Henry H. Chamberlain, Eastport; Abbie Bowker, Kennebunkport; Archie Crowell, Bangor; Jennie A. Stubbs, St. John; Jesse Hart 2d, Calais; C. B. Clark, East Boothbay.

Boston, Nov. 25.—Ard schr Genevieve, Windsor.

The Royal Trust Co.
OF MONTREAL.
Capital Fully Paid, $1,000,000 | Reserve Fund, $1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
H. V. Meredith, — President.
Sir William C. Van Horne, K. C. M. G., Vice-President.
Sir. H. Montagu Allan, R. B. Angus, A. Baumgarten, A. D. Braithwaite, H. R. Drummond, C. B. Gordon
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin K. C. M. G., E. B. Greenshields, C. R. Hosmer, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Hon. R. Mackay
David Morrice, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy K. C. V. O., Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
A. E. Holt, Manager.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Authorized to Act as
Executor and Trustee under Wills. Administrator of Estates. Guardian of Estates of Minors. Trustee for Bond Issues. Committee of Estates of Lunatics. Trustee under Trust Deeds. Receiver, Assignee, Liquidator for the benefit of Creditors.
Agent or Attorney for: The Transaction of Business. The Management of Estates. The Investment and Collection of Moneys, Rents, Interest, Dividends, Mortgages, Bonds and other Securities. To give any Bond required in any Judicial Proceedings.
Solicitors may be retained in any business they bring to the Company.
W. J. AMBROSE, Manager, Office in Bank of Montreal.
F. R. ADBINSON, Acting Secretary for New Brunswick.
BRANCHES:—Calgary, Edmonton, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, St. John, N. B., St. John's, Nfld. Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO.,
ACCIDENT and SICKNESS, NEWEST FORMS.
GUARANTEE BONDS. RATES MODERATE.
CHAS. A. MACDONALD,
Solicitor, - - - - - 49 Canterbury St., 'Phone Main 1536

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B.
PUGSLEY BUILDING, 49 PRINCESS STREET
Lumber and General Brokers
SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS, SPRUCE PILING and CREOSOTED PILING.

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

Paul F. Blanchet
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
54 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET
Telephone Connection St. John and Rothesay

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

Western Assurance Co.
INCORPORATED 1851
Assets, $3,213,438.28
R. W. W. FRINK - Branch Manager
ST. JOHN N. B.

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

The Canada Life way

The Canada Life limited-premium policy, after all its premiums have been paid, continues to receive substantial dividends.

This may mean hundreds of dollars

to the estate of the assured, in dividends earned by the policy after all premium payments on it have ceased.

Herbert C. Cox,
President and General Manager.

N.B.—Under many Canada Life paid-up policies, dividends have actually increased since premiums ceased. Examples will gladly be sent on request.

J. M. Queen, Manager for New Brunswick, St. John

STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE
XMAS SAILINGS
PORTLAND-HALIFAX-LIVERPOOL

Twin-Screw	From Portland	From Halifax
S.S. Arabic, 15,800 tons	Dec. 1	Dec. 3
S.S. Zeeland, 12,018 tons	" 5	" 6
S.S. Vaderland, 12,018 tons	" 12	" 13

Apply local agents for full particulars, or Company's Office, 118 Notre Dame W., Montreal

MAJESTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(FOR BELLEISLE)
On and after Tuesday, October 20 steamer Champlain will leave St. John on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock for Hatfield's Point and intermediate landings, returning will leave Hatfield's Point on alternate days, due in St. John at 1 p. m.
R. S. ORCHARD, Mgr.

COAL AND WOOD.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY Limited
"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL" BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

PEA COAL
A Cheap Fuel For Kitchen Use
OLD MINES SYDNEY
SPRINGHILL,
RESERVE,
SCOTCH AND AMERICAN
ANTHRACITE
at Lowest Rates.
R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd
49 Smythe Street. 226 Union Street

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

COAL and WOOD
American Hard
Scotch Soft
All sizes best quality.
GEO. DICK, - - 48 Brittain St.,
Tel. M. 1116 Foot of Germain St.

COAL
We are landing fresh mined MINUDIE SOFT COAL and will start to deliver in about a week. Get your order in now.
LOGAN & SNODGRASS
90-98 City Road
Tel. M 2175-41; M 952-41.

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

STEAM BOILERS
We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:—
One "Inclined" Type ..... 50 H. P.
One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P.
One Locomotive Type ..... 20 H. P.
Two Vertical Type ..... 20 H. P.
Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request
I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.
BOILER MAKERS

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
DIRECT ROUTE
MARITIME PROVINCES
TO MONTREAL
'THE CANADIAN'
Montreal to Chicago.
THE
"Imperial Limited"
Famous Transcontinental Express.
Unexcelled Dining Car Service.
W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
INTERCOLONIAL
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RY
THROUGH SERVICE TO
QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
OCEAN LIMITED DAILY.
Connection via No. 2 Express leaving St. John 7.10 a.m.
MARITIME EXPRESS
(Daily except Sunday) Connection via No. 13 Express leaving St. John 6.35 p.m.
GEO. CARVILL,
City Ticket Agent, 3 King street.

STEAMSHIPS.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
INTERNATIONAL LINE
REDUCED FARES.
Schedule in Effect November 26.
St. John to Boston $5.00
St. John to Portland 4.50
Leaves St. John Thursdays at nine a. m., for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.
Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, nine a. m. Mondays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

Maine Steamship Line
$3.00 Reduced Fare to New York OCTOBER 1st. TO APRIL 30th
Passenger Steamship, North Land leaves Portland for New York at 6.00 P. M. November 24 and 28, December 3, 8, 12, 17, 22, 26 and 31. Freight service three times a week.
City Ticket Office, 4 7King Street
L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. and P. A.
A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.
C. B. KINGSTON, Com. Agt., Eastport, Me.

CRYSTAL STREAM S. S. CO.
(LTD.)
ST. JOHN-FREDERICTON ROUTE.
STMR. D. J. PURDY will sail from North End for Fredericton and intermediate points every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 a. m., returning alternate days, leaving Fredericton at 7.30 a. m. The D. J. Purdy or Majestic can be chartered at any time for excursions or picnics.
ST. JOHN-WASHADEMOAK ROUTE.
STMR. MAJESTIC will sail from North End from Cole's Island and intermediate points every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., returning alternate days, leaving Cole's Island at 6 a. m. On and after November 3rd steamer Majestic will leave at 9 a. m.
D. J. PURDY. Manager.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED.)
Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:—
Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.
AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., St. John, N. B.
'Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.
This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

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

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

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester.			From St. John.
Nov. 14	Man.	Citizen	Dec. 11
Nov. 21	Man.	Miller*	Dec. 7
Nov. 28	Man.	Corporation	Dec. 25
Dec. 5	Man.	Merchant*	Dec. 21
Dec, 12	Man.	Spinner	Jan. 8
Dec. 19	Man.	Exchange*	Jan. 4
Dec. 26	Man.	Shipper	Jan. 22

*Steamers return to Manchester via Philadelphia.
WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.,
Agents, St. John, N. B.

FURNESS LINE

From London		From St. John
Nov. 22	North Point	
	Sagamore	Dec. 8
Dec. 10	Graciana	
Dec. 15	Start Point	

WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.,
Agents, St. John, N. B.

THE WEATHER

Maritime—Moderate to fresh westerly to northerly winds during the day, fair and cold.

Toronto, Nov. 27—An area of high pressure covers the Great Lakes, while fairly important disturbances are centered over Newfoundland, British Columbia and the Gulf of Mexico. The weather has turned colder today from Ontario eastward, and milder in the western provinces.

Washington, Nov. 27—Forecast: Northern New England Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	50
Vancouver	42	52
Kamloops	36	44
Calgary	24	46
Battleford	14	30
Medicine Hat	30	52
Moose Jaw	17	55
Winnipeg	6	28
Parry Sound	26	30
London	37	53
Toronto	28	41
Kingston	40	44
Ottawa	32	52
Montreal	40	43
Quebec	36	38
St. John	40	50
Halifax	30	54

Around the City

Settlement Board.

A meeting of the Farm Settlement Board was held here yesterday at which a number of routine matters were dealt with.

Will Retain Standing.

All members of Pioneer Lodge No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who enlist for overseas service will be kept in good standing in the order until they return. This action was decided on at a recent meeting of the lodge.

For a Commission.

Dawes Gilmour, who for some time was a resident of Fredericton and whose wife is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Edwards, here, is now at Toronto, where he is taking a course to qualify for a commission in the Duke of York's Canadian Hussars. Mr. Gilmour is a son of Senator Gilmour and expects to go to the front with the third Canadian contingent.—Fredericton Gleaner.

Delegates Return.

Mayor Mitchell, Ald. W. J. Osborne and Ald. Joseph Walker, who were representatives of the City Council, Coun. Harry Smith and Secretary Treasurer F. St. J. Bliss, representatives of the York Municipal Council at the ninth annual convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, returned from St. John this morning. They report the convention as being very successful. The next annual convention will be held in Fredericton.—Fredericton Gleaner.

Big Game Plentiful.

A. E. O'Leary, chief game warden of the province, was in the city yesterday. Mr. O'Leary stated that moose and deer were very plentiful in the hunting districts this season. Owing to dull times in the States there have not been nearly as many parties of Americans hunting in New Brunswick this season as usual, but the number of local hunters was not much smaller than in previous years. Some violations of the game laws have been dealt with, and the offenders punished.

Successful Bridge and Dance.

The rooms of the Knights of Columbus were the scene of a pleasant gathering last night, when the St. Vincent's Alumnae held a bridge and dance. The event proved an enjoyable one and over three hundred attended. The chaperones were Mrs. James McMurray, Mrs. Leonard Conlon, Mrs. E. Sterling, Mrs. E. O'Toole and Mrs. H. McGrattan. The prize winners at bridge were: Ladies' (1st) Miss E. McCarthy; (2nd) Miss Alice Dever; gentlemen: (1st) W. J. Mahoney. A dainty luncheon was served during the evening and the whole affair was an unqualified success.

Champion Corry Law in Boston

A catalogue of the Boston Dog Show received here yesterday shows that Champion Corry Law won first limit, first open, first winners and several specials. Some names of noted American champions noticed in the catalogue, which, if present, were defeated by the St. John dog, are: Champion Cona Law, Champion Muskerry Fen, Champion Muskerry King, Champion Shands, Champion King Philip, etc. This win gives him five more points toward American champion, making fourteen of the required fifteen. He will be shown again in Albany next week.

M'MILLAN'S HIGH CLASS CHRISTMAS DISPLAY

When a Standard representative strolled through Messrs. J. & A. McMillan's fine retail store the other day he was agreeably surprised at the bewildering array of dainty cards, booklets, patriotic remembrances, etc., which they have just placed on view. The big store looks very attractive and customers have the benefit of the McMillan way of displaying their goods. Everything on the first floor and this means a great deal to most people. Messrs. McMillan instead of curtailing their purchases this year have probably a larger and more varied stock than last season, having confidence in the future and knowing the class of goods they carry will appeal more forcibly to the buying public than ever before. Some attractive and original novelties makes a visit to their store doubly attractive.

1,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR OVERSEAS BATTALION

Another Boom in Recruiting — 880 men at Armory, and 120 others have volunteered — Recruits streaming in from outside centres—Join at once or lose your chance.

With sufficient men volunteering to bring the strength of the 26th Overseas Battalion up to one thousand, New Brunswick is now assured of being represented at the front by a battalion peculiarly its own. Officers of the battalion announced last evening that young men wishing to have the honor of belonging to the battalion should volunteer without delay, as with the steady increase in the number of recruits coming in the ranks will soon be filled up. In fact it is expected that after tonight volunteers will have to take a big chance on being enlisted.

Up to ten o'clock last night 880 men had passed the testing officers, had been enrolled at the armory. In addition to this it was reported that recruiting officers through out the province were sending in about 100 men, most of whom had passed a medical examination, and were considered as good as enlisted. Then at the meeting in the Opera House last evening twenty men volunteered for service, and it is expected they will bring in a lot of their friends today.

Yesterday was the busiest day for the recruiting officers since enlistment started. Up to ten o'clock 91 men had been enlisted, and the recruiting officers were still at work. A large number of men taken on yesterday came from the city, but bands of men are beginning to stream in from other parts of the province. Sixteen men came in from Minto and vicinity where Lieut. J. E. March and an automobile party have been conducting a recruiting campaign. A smaller party came in from Sussex.

Capt. Elliott sent in word that he expected to send in between 40 and 50 men from St. Stephen and St. Andrews, and a considerable party is expected from Fredericton, including a quota of men from the U. N. B.

In addition to the work of the official recruiting officers appointed by the military authorities of the division, officers of the battalion are working in all sections of the province, and the recruiting campaign will be continued. Tonight meetings will be held at Rothesay and Westfield.

On Sunday evening a meeting will be held in the Imperial Theatre beginning at 8.30, at which there will be speeches and a programme of patriotic pictures.

Col. Humphrey Pleased.

Col. W. M. Humphrey, officer commanding the 6th Militia Division, was in the city yesterday and inspected the arrangements for mustering the overseas battalion here, and the equipment and facilities of the Army Service Corps. He also reviewed the battalion on parade. He expressed himself well pleased with the arrangements, and also with the appearance of the men.

Capt. W. A. Harrison has been appointed adjutant to the Divisional Ammunition Column.

Among the young business men of the city whom it is understood will receive appointments are T. E. Ryder of Canadian Fairbanks, Wm. Vassie and Alex. McMillan.

Good progress is being made in the matter of organizing a company of "business pals."

Recruiting officers are indebted to Jack Russell of the Canadian Drug Company for a large quantity of cigars to be presented to volunteers.

The Honor List.

Those who enlisted up to 6 o'clock yesterday were:

St. John—Chas. Thompson, Walter U. Glass, Richard Moore, Wm. G. Frost, E. J. McCarthy, James Bickestaffe, Thos. Logan, Wm. H. Jones, Malcolm McDonald, G. E. Pinney, W. J. Richardson, Thos. Banks, R. F. Peacock, Abram Paul, K. S. Robertson, Geo. E. Beckinham, Woodford Jones, Thos. Meehan, E. O. Chapman, John R. Cuming, Fred Connell, A. R. M. Lee, Albert Breen, Alfred Holburn, Delmar Smith, Geo. Martin, L. G. Seeley, Wm. T. Hnderson, Jas. J. Dillon, C. Garnett, John W. Harris, W. Nelson, Wm. Hennessy, George South, Robt. Rolston, Leo Rush, Jas. Shaw, C. A. Chuttick.

Hampton—R. W. U. Barnes.

Upham Heights—Alfred Cutler.

St. Stephen—Harry McCasline and James Wright.

Fredericton—Geo. Roxborough.

McAdam—Thos. Butler Miller and Alfred Miller.

WILL IMPROVE HARBOR LIGHT

Hon. Mr. Hazen sends notification to this effect to local Board of Trade.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has written to the St. John Board of Trade, stating that the Dominion Lighthouse Board had approved the suggestions that the fixed white light on the "bell" buoy in the harbor be changed to an occulting white light, and that the fixed red light on the Foul Ground be changed to an occulting red light. The changes will be made as soon as possible.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Meeting held yesternay in new quarters — Goods roady for the front.

A meeting of the executive of the Red Cross Society was held yesterday afternoon in the new quarters of the society, the old building of the Bank of British North America on Chipman Hill. The following ladies were present: Mrs. J. A. McAvity, president of the society, Mrs. J. H. Frink, Mrs. G. F. Smith, Mrs. D. McLellan, Mrs. Murray McLaren, Mrs. H. Lawrence, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, Mrs. Dearden, Mrs. George Carvill, Miss L. Hazen, Mrs. C. F. Sanford, Mrs. E. H. Robinson and Mrs. F. S. White as members of the executive with Mrs. J. P. Barnes and Mrs. J. R. Campbell as representatives of committees.

Miss Alice Walker reported that a table had been provided by F. S. White and chairs and a table by Mrs. J. F. Robertson for use in the new quarters; that coal for the use of the society has been generously provided by R. P. and W. F. Starr Ltd., Gibbon & Co. Ltd., the City Fuel Company, the Consumers' Coal Company and George Dick, all of these firms having willingly and without charge provided the means of warmth for the cold time. Committees were appointed to act temporarily in view of the removal of the chief centre of work from the schoolroom of St. John's (Stone) church. There are many packages in the schoolroom, duly marked for the front via the Red Cross Society at Halifax which will go forward at the earliest possible moment. It is requested that all those ladies who have work outstanding will bring it to the new quarters, Chipman Hill, on Thursday next.

Votes of thanks were passed for the gifts of coal and for the kindness of the authorities of the Bank of British North America for the use of the bank building.

Mrs. Warren Ogilvie and daughter of Truro, are visiting Mrs. Ogilvie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Scott, Douglas avenue

BIG FORTUNE FOR I.C.R. MAN

L. R. Ross said to be chief beneficiary under will of late Col. Tucker.

That L. R. Ross, terminal agent for the Intercolonial Railway here, had been named as the chief beneficiary under the will of the late Colonel J. J. Tucker, was the statement made about the streets last night. The estate was said to be valued at something over a half million dollars, the papers in connection with the will being filed yesterday. F. R. Taylor, who is solicitor for the estate, would neither confirm nor deny the rumor last night.

MEATS AND POULTRY PLENTY IN MARKET

Large supply in both lines yesterday — Chickens much cheaper than last week's figures.

There was a plentiful supply of provisions in the local market yesterday. Meats and poultry were in abundance. A large supply of chickens was in the market at unusually low prices, 75c. to $1.25 a pair being the prices asked. Ducks averaged $1.50 a pair. Beef, sirloins, could be had at from 24 to 28c. a pound. Lamb was obtainable at from 16 to 22c. a pound. Fresh eggs are dearer, 45c. a dozen being asked for; case eggs 35c. Butter, prints, is 34c.; tub, 32. There was a fair supply of vegetables, the prices of which remain practically unchanged from last week.

There is now a good supply of fresh fish. Large mackerel are 35c. each; cod and haddock are 5c. a pound; halibut 15c. Lobsters are now coming in freely, 25c. to 50s. being the figures. Clams are 20c. a quart; oysters, 75c. to $1 a quart

Navigation Has Closed

The actual closing of navigation on the St. John River took place Friday, when the steamer Oconee went to Wickham for her last trip of the season. The closing this year is a little earlier than last, but later than previous seasons. Several of the steamers have paid well this year, chiefly owing to the few accidents and breakdowns, and also to the fact that freights were heavy towards the end of the season. A few steamers, however, have not been so fortunate, and, it is said, have to face deficits. A company is being formed to place a large steamer on the Grand Lake route next season—presumably the Victoria—and it is stated about the shipping districts that the Elaine and May Queen will be seen on different routes. Should the said company fail to secure the Victoria, it is stated, they will purchase a large up-to-date steamer in the United States and have it brought on here before the ice runs out of the river.

GOING AFTER GERMAN TRADE IN ARGENTINA

Canadian Trade Commissioner has advice for Board of Trade on subject.

The Board of Trade has received a letter from H. R. Pousette, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Argentina, pointing out the possibilities of Canadian manufacturers capturing the trade with Argentina formerly supplied by Gemany. Mr. Pousette suggests that Canadian manufactures and Boards of Trade should get together and send out men to represent a variety of lines.

The letter gives some directions as to how Canadian manufacturers and exporters should act in seeking markets in Latin America. For instance, he says quotations should be C. I. F. at port of entry. Brusque letters should be avoided. Such types of communications are greatly disliked by Latin America business men. Too much care cannot be given to the packing of goods.

HON. MR. HAZEN AIDS ST. JOHN

Through efforts of Minister of Marine St. John workmen are kept busy.

As a result of the interest taken in St. John and her advancement by Hon J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, many of the industries here have been going full blast, in spite of the business depression on account of the war. In several instances factories have been compelled to put on night shifts on account of the contracts received from the Federal government. When it was learned that contracts were to be let Hon. Mr. Hazen imediately advanced the claims of St. John manufacturers and dealers with the result that several large orders were given local people.

One instance in particular was that of H. Horton & Son, who received a large order for leather equipment such as saddles, straps, bandoliers, etc. An extra shift had to be employed and the wheels kept turning night and day in order to complete the order by December 31. Other factories that have benefitted are those of the Wilson Box Co., Ltd., T. S. Simms Co., Ltd., and Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd..

A. R. C. Clarke & Son have also been kept busy with contracts in connection with the steamers that carry the horses away from this port. This concern alone has kept 600 men going continuously in two shifts since the steamers started coming here. The shipping of the horses alone has been a big factor in keeping St. John workmen busy in a season that promised to be slow.

In connection with the shipment of horses A. R. C. Clarke & Son have made a record for this port that will stand against the best in Canada. In the loading of the steamer Anglo-California nine hundred and seventeen horses were put aboard in three hours and thirty-eight minutes actual working time

Through the efforts of Hon. Mr. Hazen the port of St. John has been given an oportunity of showing the Empire what it can do in the way of handling shipments of horses and other goods.

The selection of St. John as a shipping point for remounts has been of great benefit to the city. Many men have been kept in employment and as a result something in the vicinity of $100,000 has been left in the city.

The shipment of horses will be continued during the winter and St. John generally should receive great benefits through this trade.

Hiraiwa Circle of Centenary church will hold a fancy sale in the Dufferin Hotel sample rooms today at one o'clock.

At The R. K. Y. C.

In the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club rooms last evening a spoon bridge tournament was run when Allan Rankine won the spoon with a total of 874 Roy Crawford was second with 864. There will be another entertainment on next Friday evening.

Who Found a Purse?

If the lady who picked up a purse in the Imperial Theatre last night will kindly return the same to The Standard office no questions will be asked and the owner will confer a favor.

A False Alarm.

About 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was sent in from box 54 on the corner of Waterloo and Golding street. When the fire department arrived on the scene they could find no fire.

Waist Specials.

F. A. Dykeman & Co. are known as the waist store of St. John. They perhaps sell more waists than any other store in the city. There is a reason. At the present time they are showing a lot of very handsome mercerised poplin waists for winter wear at $1.19 each; they were made to retail at $2.00. They also have a line of very handsome sheer material waists in voiles and organdy that they are selling at $1.00 and $1.25 each. They are selling a special paillette silk waist with the high neck and long sleeves marked $3.39 that was made to be retailed at $4.50; they come in all colors.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

Headquarters for TOYS

We have a specially good line of DOLLS this season. Everything from the tiniest baby doll to the full grown elegantly dressed young lady.

Undressed Character Dolls at 50c., 75c., $1, $1.25, $2, $3.50, $5.

Dressed Character Dolls at 25c., 60c., $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $3.25 each.

Dressed Bisque Dolls with sleeping eyes at 30c., 50c., 60c., $1, $1.25, $2.00, $3.25, $5.

Undressed Jointed Dolls—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.

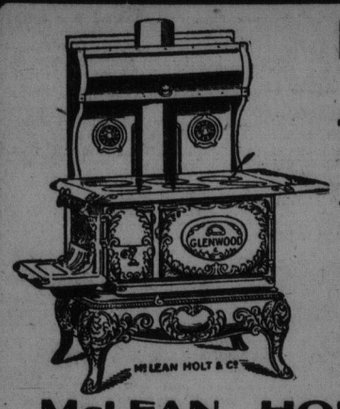
Unbreakable All Wood Dolls, Undressed —$2.50, $3.25, $3.75, $4.25.

Dolls with Unbreakable Heads—25c., 50c., $1.00, $3.50.

A full line of TOYS that please the Kiddies. See our window display.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.

MARKET SQUARE AND KING STREET



Before You Purchase a New Range

SEE

The GLENWOOD

The range that "makes cooking easy," it's sheer extravagance to be without one.

GLENWOOD means Economy, durability and satisfaction in a range. Over three thousand GLENWOOD Ranges in use in St. John and every user a GLENWOOD Booster.

GLENWOOD Ranges are Made in St. John and are fully guaranteed to give Perfect satisfaction or your money refunded.

Write or call for our circular on GLENWOOD Ranges.

McLEAN, HOLT & CO., LIMITED

Lt.-Col. J. L. McAvity, President and Managing Director.

155 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For sale by T. and A. Leger, Moncton; Howard Rogers, Fredericton, N. B.

Just Like Play

The WASHING MACHINE does away with the old wash day troubles, and saves both your health and strength. It is not necessary to send your clothes to a laundry, or have a woman do your wash.

With an up-to-date WASHING MACHINE the week's wash may be done in a few minutes and done well.

Prices $4.35 to $14.75

WRINGERS (all sizes) ..... $3.00 to $10.00

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Great Sale of Winter Millinery Continued This Morning

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats 25c., 50c., $1.00

Trimmed, Tailored and Dress Hats $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00

Feathers, Wings and Quills at ..... 10c., 25c. and 50c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR.

Folding Card Tables

We offer these tables in both round and square designs, with green felt top. The frames are in light oak, mahogany finish and solid mahogany, early English and fumed finish. All fold compactly and are priced at

Each $2.15, $2.50, $2.85, $3.15, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 (as illustrated) and up to $12.00.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—MARKET SQUARE.

Ladies' Knitted Motor Scarfs and Mufflers

At 75c. each—In reseda, champagne, black, sky, navy, cardinal, grey, brown.

At $1.00 each—In black, green, pongee, grey, tan, champagne, sky, saxe, navy.

At $1.10 each—In sky, white, grey, champagne.

At $1.35 each—In grey and cream.

At $1.40 each—In purple and black, blue and black, red and green.

At $1.50 each—In grey, champagne, reseda, cardinal, tan.

At $1.75 each—In white and silver.

At $2.00 each—In cerise, black, white, grey, purple, pongee, reseda, etc.

At $2.15 each—In white, royal, tan, navy, gold, saxe, black.

At $2.25 each—Grey, tan, white, navy, gold, saxe, black.

At $2.50 each—In blue and black, tan and black, white, pongee.

At $3.15 each—In cerise and black.

At $3.25 each—In blue and black, tan and white, purple and black, grey and black, grey and white.

At $3.50 each—Stoles in white, cerise, white and grey, blue and black, black and red.

NECKWEAR DEPARTMENT—ANNEX.

Winter Suits for Men

A wonderfully large and interesting exhibit of the season's choicest models, including the celebrated "Society" Brand. Cleverly designed garments, well fitting and expertly tailored, and a showing every man should see before making a suit purchase.

Prices from ..... $15.00 to $27.00

COME TODAY AND LOOK THEM OVER

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

TOYS
OLLS this sea-
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75c., $1, $1.25,
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Limited

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 212 SECOND SECTION PAGES 9 To 16 PRICE TWO CENTS

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

TWENTY VOLUNTEERS FOR FRONT AT BIG MEETING IN OPERA HOUSE

Soldiers Sing Songs and Make Speeches, Arousing Great Enthusiasm — Call for Volunteers Meets Good Response, Though no Special Effort was Made to Drum up Recruits at Meeting—N. B. Will Send Finest Battalion from Canada, say Officers.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm, with soldiers in uniform lustily cheering the new volunteers to their ranks, twenty men stepped upon the stage of the Opera House at the great recruiting meeting last evening, answering the call to arms in defence of the Empire.

The first meeting of its kind ever held in St. John, it brought a new spirit into the campaign to raise recruits in this city, and indicated what might be accomplished if a persistent and organized effort was made to utilize the power of the contagion of enthusiasm to bring home to young men the duty of fighting for their flag.

No special effort was made to drum up recruits at the meeting, and it is believed that the results of the meeting will be more apparent today.

The speeches of the soldiers going to the front telling in plain, blunt language why they were going to fight made a more powerful appeal to the audience than eloquent addresses on the causes of the war and the villany of the Kaiser.

When a call was made for volunteers and the first man stepped upon the platform and Col. Armstrong gave up his chair to him, the cheers from the soldiers and citizens fairly shook the rafters.

The Honor Roll.

The following are the names of the men who volunteered:

Wellington Alexander Damery, William Damery, Fred Clarke, Alfred Horsnell, James Leah, Joseph E. Albert, Geo. Roy North, Percy Northrup, Geo. Corbett, Stanley Hartin, Cecil Hartin, Byron Brown, Frank Beyea, Lewis Treiner, Wm. McHugh, F. Proctor, Chas. O'Rourke, W. J. Hawkins, Geo. J. Rolston, John Thompson.

Prior to the meeting several companies of the battalion paraded at the armory and headed by the 62nd band marched through the city streets to the Opera House, drawing an immense crowd after them, a crowd so great that Union street was blocked for a time, and many unable to secure admission

At eight o'clock the Opera House was crowded with soldiers and citizens. On the platform besides the officers booked to speak there were twenty-five men from the battalion and twenty-five from the Artillery. While waiting for the meeting to be called to order, the soldiers ranged in companies about the building sang repeatedly "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and "We'll Hang the Old Kaiser on a Sour Apple Tree," varying the performance by calling for cheers for their captains and giving them a with-a-will and a tiger.

When Lieut.-Col. Massie, the chairman, acompanied by Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, Capt. Brown the adjutant, and other officers of the 26th Battalion and the Artillery marched on to the platform they were given an ovation.

In opening the meeting Col. Massie said it was unnecessary to speak of its purpose. The call to arms had been heralded throughout the Empire. Something had to be done for the Mother country, and if serious attention was given to what was to be said during the evening a larger number of men might come into the ranks. So far the number of recruits enlisted was 945; the number enlisted for the day up to six o'clock was 66, and volunteers were streaming in from outside. Those who wanted the honor of belonging to the battalion should not delay hunting up a recruiting officer.

The Adjutant's Tribute.

Capt. W. R. Brown, the first speaker, said that as regards the raising of the 26th Battalion, it was all over but the shouting. If anyone wanted to belong to the finest body of men ever got together they should join at once.

The other day he met a young man who said he would like to join, but his mother wouldn't let him. He said to this young man: "Whose mother's son do you expect to do your work?"

Continuing Capt. Brown said this war should be a married man's war. If the millionth to one chance happened it would be the wives and children who would suffer. Married men should not hold back and let boys with all their lives before them do their work. If men of 40 and 45 wanted to join the best body of men got together in Canada they should enlist within 24 hours or they would lose their chance.

Major Harrison.

Major W. H. Harrison of the artillery, said he could only make one amendment to the remarks of the adjutant. When he said the 26th Battalion was the finest, he should include the men of the 3rd Regiment of Artillery.

We should remember that we were living in great days, added Mr. Harrison. Canada must take her part in this great struggle, so that her name should shine in history. Were the men of the west to be left to represent Canada, or was New Brunswick to play her part? We should be unworthy of our loyalist ancestors if we we did rally to the defence of the British Empire.

"I'm asked why I volunteered. Simply because I could not stay at home. In after years when you take your children on your knees and talk of this great war, I hope you will all be able to say, I did my duty.

Couldn't Resist Call.

The chairman then said that in such trying times they needed spiritual comforters and he was proud to say New Brunswick was sending three spiritual comforters to the front.

Rev. G. A. Kuhring, who was then introduced, said a clear call had come to him to offer his services and that he could not refuse the call. He was going out as a representative of Christ, to stand by the men in their moments of elation and success, or of danger and suffering.

Young men in Canada had not been brought up to kill; they would sooner bind up the wounds of the afflicted; but they should realize a time had come which demanded stern measures. They should remember this war had been forced upon the Empire by the envy and jealousy of the enemy; that we did not seek this war, but nok we were in it we must see it to a finish. They should also remember that the more men who came forward the sooner the war would be finished, and the smaller the sacrifice of life would be.

In conclusion Mr. Kuhring said the greater the sacrifice volunteers had to make the more powerful should be the appeal of the call to arms. A man could only gain honor by responding to the call to duty.

Major Fred McKean then sang the Veteran's Song, the gathering joining in the chorus. As an encore he sang Dave Waterbury's Patriotic Song "Canadians All."

Women Will Be Proud of You

Col. B. R. Armstrong who was introduced as a veteran of the South African war said:

"Mr. Chairman and recruits of the morrow, for I believe after this meeting you will all want to be recruits, I want to apologize for being on this platform, because every other man here is going to the front. I am not going to the front, but I assure you it is not my fault. (Hear, hear).

Continuing, Col. Armstrong said men who went to the front at the call of duty made lasting and valuable friendships. A man who went in the 26th Battalion—and a St. John man could not go with a better battalion—would make friendships with men all over New Brunswick which would be of lasting benefit. Some men said they could not enlist because their wives would not let them, but if they volunteered without consulting their wives they would find that their women would approve. When they went away their womenfolk could be holding up their heads and boasting they had menfolk at the front, as the women of England were doing. If you want to make yourselves solid with your womenfolk go to the front.

Why Our Fathers Fought

Lieut. Carter said the question was whether New Brunswick would realize its responsibility and form a battalion of its sons. Some of us did not realize the privilege of forming a part of the British Empire which had extended to us civil and religious liberties. Our forefathers had fought to win these liberties. it was our sacred duty to hand down these liberties to our descendents and to fight for them if necessary as was the case today.

In conclusion he spoke of St. John's reputation as a loyalist city and appealed to the sons of Loyalists to come forward and enlist.

The Pen and the Sword

Chaplain Rev. H. McDonald who has a son at the front was the next speaker and was given an ovation. He said his son had written asking whether it would be right to call the Kaiser a Pots-dam scoundrel, and he thought it was right. He had laid down the editorial pen to become the companion and friend of the knights of the sword. There was an old saying that the pen was mightier than the sword. He felt this was so. There was only one nation which did not recognize a treaty to which it had set its pen.

Continuing he said he felt proud of New Brunswick and the way the young men had rallied in the last few days to the call. Tomorrow grey haired men of seventy-five would be going down to the armory saying they were twenty-five.

He would not say every man should go to the front—they wanted good citizens at home. But every man physically fit should consider whether it was not up to him to enlist; in a few days many would be regretting that they had not taken the chance to enlist while it was open. As for himself he would sooner face German bullets and Austrian shells than the stings and arrows of an outraged conscience.

Lieut. D. B. Pidgeon then sang a French port on the English Channel, Tipperary, the audience joining in the chorus with tremendous enthusiasm.

Private W. Hawkins sang "You'll see the end of the world if you come with us," an original song composed for the men of the 26th Battalion.

Capt. Walter A. Harrison, the next speaker, said he could not make an address, because he felt flustered having just received notice that he had been appointed adjutant to the provisional ammunition column. He endorsed the sentiments expressed by previous speakers, and said he hoped employers would make it easy for their men to enlist.

The Wife Said Go.

Sergt. Cosman, of the Artillery, said: "I could talk to you better if you were all in uniform. I did my duty in South Africa, and I hope to do it again. I am a married man and I did not ask my wife's permission until after I enlisted; then she said, go. I know the wives of the men who go to the front will be well looked after.

Capt. Brown, the adjutant of the battalion told a story of a Colonel in England who when the war broke out in South Africa, being uncertain whether his men would volunteer for the front marched his regiment up against a high stone wall, and ordered:

"All those who do not want to volunteer for South Africa take two steps forward." As the men were unable to march through the stone wall, the colonel was able to report "that his battalion had volunteered to a man, sir."

Enlist Before Noon.

Capt. Keefe said they had the best battalion in the Dominion, and those who wished to have the honor of belonging to it would have to enlist before noon on Saturday.

Capt. D. D. McArthur said if there was a spirit in the Empire he admired was the spirit of the militant women of Great Britain, who declared that if the enemy shot down all the men they would still have to fight 2,000,000 women.

"The question was raised whether New Brunswick would send a battalion. We will send 5 battalions if necessary." (Applause.)

It is not only a duty; it's a glorious privilege to fight for the Empire.

Major W. H. Harrison moved a vote of thanks to the Woods Thompson Company and the directors of the Opera House for the use of the building for the evening. This was seconded by Chaplain Kuhring and carried with cheers.

After a few remarks by the chairman, in which he expressed the hope the meeting would result in more volunteers offering in the morning, God Save the King was sung, and the gathering broke up.

Outside the officers and men of the companies in attendance at the meeting formed up, and with the battalion bugiers at their head marched to the armory, while the artillery detachment proceeded to Partridge Island.

CARVELL FORCES NEED RECRUITS

Attempt te drum up attendance for next week's banquet not a pronounced success as yet.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Nov. 27.—Seventy-five volunteers from throughout New Brunswick have enlisted for the banquet which Frank B. Carvell, M.P., is going to give himself here next Thursday night. These seventy-five have sent their names to E. S. Carter, who is recruiting sergeant for Mr. Carvell, the general manager of the show. The Carvell-Carter brand of good government does not seem to be making a hit.

The response to the urgent request for volunteers, which has been published daily in Mr. Carvell's newspaper organs, has been very disappointing and the postponing of the banquet has actually been under consideration. It had been expected that the banquet would be held at the Queen Hotel, but it has since been thought advisable in view of the small number of volunteers, to go to less elaborate quarters and last evening the caterer had carpenters and decorators at the hall in the Y.M.C.A. building on York street which was the scene of the famous Liberal bear garden conventions of a few years ago, when stuffed ballot boxes and speeches by E. H. Allen were the most exciting features.

Two British Steamers Sunk by German Mines

London, Nov. 27—It was reported by Lloyds today that two British steamers were sunk off Havre yesterday by German submarines.

The steamers were the Malachite and the Primo.

The crews of both vessels were rescued. The men from the Malachite were landed at Southampton, and those from the Primo at Fecamp,

AUSTRIAN AND SERB ARMIES IN HEAVY FIGHTING

Encounters in Northwestern Servia described as particularly desperate — Outcome still in doubt.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Heavy fighting in northwestern Servia continues, says a despatch to the Havas Agency from Nish.

Encounters on the front extending from Lazarevatz to Mionitza on November 24 are described as particularly desperate, especially on the Servian left wing. The outcome of this battle is still undecided.

On the same day there occurred near Rogatchitza an engagement with a column of Austrian infantry which is said to have resulted advantageously for the Servians.

Fighting on a smaller scale is in progress on the east bank of the Drina river, to the west of Mokragora. Elsewhere there have been no important engagements of late.

SUPPER AND CONCERT AT AROOSTOOK JCT. IN AID OF THE BELGIANS

Aroostook Junction, N. B., Nov. 25.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25th, Aroostook Junction made a splendid response to the appeal for aid on behalf of the distressed Belgium inhabitants.

A splendid supper was provided at the C. P. Hotel, at 4.30 p. m. Over 200 people sat down to the table, visitors in vehicles of every kind driving up from Perth Junction, Andover, Four Falls, and other places. The repast was thoroughly enjoyable, the catering being in the hands of Mr. R. Kelly, ably assisted by Messrs. H. Sloat, H. H. Hopkins, L. Rivers, J. Folster, Woodford Giberson, Neil Turner, Ray Grant, Chas. and Aubrey Gains and J. Lemieux, the arrangements being excellent, and well carried out.

After the supper, an entertainment was given in the hall, which was very prettily decorated with flags, rifles, etc., and an imitation camp fire on the platform was very effective. This work was carried out by Mr. A. E. Palmer, Frank Seeley and Woodford Giberson, the military equipment being supplied by Captain H. H. Hopkins.

The entertainment was opened with a military bugle call, followed by the English, French and Russian National Anthems, rendered on the organ by Mr. J. C. Langley. The programme was follows:

Recitation, (Humorous)—F. W. McNally.

Song, The Admiral's Broom—J. C. Langley.

Recitation, Gunga Din, (Kipling)—A. E. Palmer.

Encore, Dickens in Camp—(Bret Harte.)

Song, Sympathy—S. Winchester.

Chorus, O Canada—Entertainment Committee.

Recitation, Bald Headed Jenkins, (R. Service)—W. J. Pickerell.

Encore, Cremation of Sam McGee (R. Service.)

Song, Veteran's Song—A. E. Palmer.

Reading, Hats off to the King—J. C. Langley.

Encore, Dialect Sketch, humorous, Balaklava Charge.

Song and chorus, Its a Long Way to Tipperary—Committee.

God Save the King.

Entertainment Committee: Mr. Demmings, W. J. Pickrell, A. E. Palmer, F. W. McNally, K. B. Hawkins, N. Turner, S. Winchester.

Mr. J. C. Langley presided at the organ, kindly assisted by Mrs. W. E. Spike, and Mrs. Guy Porter of Andover.

The thanks of the committee are due to the ladies of Aroostook, who gave kind and valuable assistance with donations of eatables and large supplies of candy.

Proceeds amounted to $82.30 (Eighty-two dollars, thirty cents.)

WESTFIELD BEACH

Westfield Beach, Nov. 26—Rev. C. W. Nicholls is in St. John this week attending the Anglican mission in session there.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peer and children were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Machum.

Members of the Chancel Guild met at St. James' church on Tuesday afternoon and started the work of "greening" the church for the Christmas season.

The Women's Auxiliary were guests this afternoon of Mrs. Carter, Public Landing.

Mrs. Nase, Miss Nase and Mrs. Woodman expect to close their home at Woodman's Point on Monday and return to St. John for the winter.

Mr. Bennie Smith was, for a few days last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Machum.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Presbyterian church, also the new residences of Mr. George W. Crawford and Mr. Isaac Parker.

Mrs. W. Roy MacKenzie of Nerepis and Miss Vivian Fowler of Hampton were guests of Mrs. R. A. Finley a few days last week.

HOW "ASSOCIATED PRESS" CAPTURED A NEWS THIEF

Prepared "Fake" Bulletin Which Resulted in Trapping Operator in New York Globe Office—Pleaded Guilty After Arrest.

New York, Nov. 27.—H. L. Linder, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company, and attached to the office of the New York Globe, was arrested here today, charged with violating section 552 of the Penal law, in that he revealed the contents of a telegraphic message sent out by the Associated Press.

For a long time it has been evident that the despatches of the Associated Press were being systematically stolen, and were redistributed by a number of smaller agencies to their clients. A careful watch was set upon the business, and suspicion pointed to certain men employed in the office of the Globe, a New York evening paper, as the guilty persons. The case was considered by the eecxutive committee of the A. P., directors at a recent meeting, and a plan to detect the culprits and bring them to justice adopted.

For the purpose of transmitting the more important news in bulletins wires connect the central office of the organization at 51 Chambers street with the editorial rooms of the various members in New York. In the office of the Globe these bulletins were copied surreptiously by H. L. Linder, a telegraph operator employed by the Postal Telegraph Company, and repeated to the New York News Bureau, a Wall Street concern. Frequently within two or three minutes after their receipt in the office of the Globe, they appeared on the News Bureau's ticker, and in the reports of the International News Service, the Central News of America and other minor organizations.

For the purpose of trapping the wire-tappers, the following despatch was preared:

"Bulletin

"Petrograd, Nov. 27—The Russian dreadnought Flibau, formerly the Ismail, striking a mine in the Gulf of Finland, is a comlete loss with 450 lives.

"Add Petrograd, under dash—Loss of Flibau—The Ismail was one of the four Baltic dreadnoughts laid down at the Kronstadt yards in 1912. She had a displacement of 28,000 tons and carried nine 14-inch guns and twenty five-inch."

The short bulletin wire was arranged, so that the message should go to the Globe alone. As anticipated, the despatch instantly appeared upon the ticker, and not long after was printed in the papers served by other news agencies in different parts of the country. As soon as this was done and before it appeared in any issue of the Globe, a notice to "kill" was sent out, and the telegram therefore at no time reached the public as from the Associated Press.

Linder was arrested and made a full confession. He was arraigned this afternoon before Magistrate F. B. House, and held in $5,000 bail for a hearing on December 1st.

U.N.B. ATHLETES VOLUNTEER FOR ACTIVE SERVICE AT FRONT

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Nov. 27.—The "Coeds" of the University of New Brunswick are to entertain the students who have enlisted for foreign service at a farewell tea at the University tomorrow afternoon. The U.N.B. students will not go to St. John, where the 26th Battalion is being mobilized, until next Tuesday.

The members of the senior forestry class at U.N.B. had their photographs taken this afternoon for the ecoenia picture. All four members of the class, E. J. McGibbon, E. Vavasour of this city, H. L. Holman and J. B. Hipwell, of St. John, have enlisted with the 26th battalion. This afternoon Messrs. Vavasour and McGibbon were advised that they would probably get places with the bicycle platoon being mobilized at Halifax. Chauncey D. Orchard of U.N.B., will also probably join that branch of the service.

At the university this morning Audrey P. Murphy of St. John was elected president of the athletic association succeeding Frank J. McGibbon, who resigned to enlist with the 26th Battalion. E. McL. Balkam was elected to succeed Mr. McGibbon as a member of the financial committee. The student body also elected Reginald Jaigo captain of the basketball team, and W. J. Eddington manager.

This morning two U.N.B. students were among those enlisting, bringing the total number of recruits from this institution to 16. They were Frank McGibbon, son of C.P.R. Conductor McGibbon of this city, and Kenneth Vavasour, the only son of E. W. Vavasour of the post office staff in this city. The third volnteer this morning was Richard Lacy, a C.P.R. fireman, bringing Fredericton's total list up to 59 for the 26th Regiment.

Frank McGibbon is one of U. N. B's most noted athletes, having played on the football team for years and having been captain of the basketball team one year. He also played goal on the hockey team during 1912-13. He has also been president of the U. N. B. Athletic Association, and was one of the most popular men in college.

Kenneth Vavasour also was a member of the senior class. He has been prominent in athletics, having played on the football team for two years and class basketball teams for the past two years. Both Vavasour and McGibbon have been engaged in forestry work for the C. P. R. and Federal government in the Canadian West during the vacation season.

Richard Lacey has been in Fredericton for some time, engaged at the C. P. R. round house, previous to which he was employed as a fireman on the Bay Shore to McAdam Junction run on the C. P. R. He has one brother in the marine service in England. He is a native of Birmingham, England.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Nov. 26.—On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week, from four to six o'clock, Mrs. Lloyd M. Vanwart received for the first time since her marriage at her pretty home on Saunders street. Yellow chrysanthemums were prettily arranged in the drawing room where Mrs. Vanwart received, wearing her wedding gown of ivory charmeuse with rosepoint bodice. Mrs. James F. McMurray who received with her daughter, was gowned becomingly in purple charmense with gold trimmings On Wednesday afternoon the tea table, attractively decorated with beautiful red geraniums, was presided over by Mrs. W. H. Vanwart and Mrs. B. C. Foster, while assisting were Miss Nell McKay, Miss Mildred Sewell, Miss Coratie Waycott, Miss Bertha Harvey and Miss Dorothy Greene. Mrs. A. T. McMurray ushered the guests to the tea room. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Vanwart and Mrs. John T. Jennings poured tea and coffee; Mrs. Harold McMurray ushered and the assistants were Miss Helen Morrison, Miss May Kilburn, Miss Helen Vanwart and the Misses Waycott.

Mrs. O. S. Crocket entertained a number of ladies at a delightful sewing party on Wednesday evening. During the evening Mrs. A. P. Crockett, of St. John sang very pleasingly.

Mrs. A. P. Crocket is the guest of Mrs. Arthur M Gibson for a few days.

The Ladies' Club met with Mrs. T. G. Loggie on Wednesday evening.

This week the Monday club was entertained by Mrs. Deedes at Mrs. H. G. Chestnut's residence. Mrs. Chestnut was the prize winner.

Mrs. W. K. C. Parlee and little son, and Miss Bessie Babbitt were passengers to Moncton on Saturday last.

Mrs. H. V. B. Bridges is entertaining at an informal party this evening for the pleasure of her sister, Miss Edith Gregory, who is leaving shortly to spend the winter with her brother Judge F. B. Gregory, at Victoria, B.C.

Miss Mary Murray, of St. John, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. B. Hatheway at Springhill, is now spending a few days in town with her aunt, Mrs. Thos. H. Cotter.

A most unique and delightful tea was that given this afternoon by Mrs. Arthur R. Slipp at her residence, Church street, in aid of the Red Cross work. In the entrance hall Master Donald Slipp, quite the small soldier, received the contributions in a Red Cross box, while the little Misses Hawkins and Osborne directed the guests to the drawing room, where Mrs. Slipp received. Beautiful pink and white chrysanthemums decorated the drawing room and also the polished table in the dining room, where tea was served from four to five o'clock. Mrs. Barry and Mrs. A. W. Edgecombe presided over the tea cups, while Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Loggie performed the same pleasant duty from five to six. Mrs. W. S. Thomas served the ices, and also assisting were Mrs. Kenneth Chestnut, Mrs. Osborne and Miss Bessie Babbitt. The young ladies serving were gowned alike in white with white caps showing the Red Cross and a Red Cross band on the left arm, and included Misses Thompson, Helen Bliss, Valine Steeves, Lucile Hawkins, Zillah Edgecombe, Louise Sterling, Frances Hawthorne, Rita and Mollie Barry, Kathleen Taylor and Miss Slipp, of Woodstock. During the afternoon some good music added to the pleasure of the guests. Mrs. Carter, Mrs. A. P. Crocket, St. John; and Mrs W. A. McLellan and Miss Mary Gibson, being the singers As the result of Mrs. Slipp's efforts in aid of the Red Cross work, a goodly sum was realized, which will be much appreciated by the society.

The Misses Dora and Agnes Hubbard, of Burton, N. B., who have been visiting with their brother, Mr. W. W. Hubbard, at the Experimental Farm, are now in town for a few days, the guests of Mrs. Roderick T. Mack.

Mrs. John Robinson is entertaining informally at bridge this evening in honor of the Misses Hubbard.

Mrs. J. C. Allen will entertain at a bridge party on Friday evening.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week, "H. M. S. Pinafore" will be presented at the Opera House, the proceeds to go towards the Patriotic Fund.

On Thursday afternoon next Miss Schleyer will give a "subscription tea" under the patronage of the Countess of Ashburnham, at her green houses on Charlotte street, when the proceeds will go toward the Red Cross Fund.

CARLETON CO. CONVENTION

Conservatives will meet on Thursdayto complete organization and nominate Federal candidate.

Special to The Standard

Woodstock, Nov. 27—Notices have been posted in Woodstock and throughout Carleton and Victoria counties for a convention of the Conservative party of the united counties to convene on Thursday, December 3rd at 2.30 in the afternoon.

The convention is called for the purpose of affecting party organization and to nominate a candidate to contest the seat at the next federal elections. Excursion trains will run from Grand Falls, Plaster Rock and Centreville returning after the convention.

CANON POLLARD DIES AT OTTAWA

Was born in England and ordained in Fredericton in 1859.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Rev. Canon Pollard, rector of St. James' Anglican church, died here today. He was born at Exter, Eng., in 1830 and coming to Canada was ordained in Fredericton in 1858.

He was transferred to Ottawa in 1869 as curate of Christ Church Cathedral, and in 1897 became canon. In 1859 Rev. Canon Pollard married Miss Annie Porter, daughter of the late William Porter, M.P.P., for St. Stephen, N. B.

REASON FOR ENGLAND'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Stockholm, Nov. 13 (Correspondence)—The Svenska Dagbladet publishes a report by Professor Gustav Cassel, a national authority on "financing the war." He says, in part:

"Those countries which are big creditors of the neutrals have naturally a special strength in war time, in that maturing liabilities are readily taken up. This is most distinctly seen in the case of England, which under normal circumstances invests between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000 per month abroad ,this being the normal form for the application of the surplus of England's balance against foreign countries. Should England now, as might be the case, cease to make the investments, the corresponding amount would stand at her monthly disposal.

"This explains the excellent financial strength of England just now. England is the capitalist, par-excellence, who can live on the returns of her capital, and who, thanks to her resources, can force the whole world to contribute towards her war expenditure."

SAFE CONDUCT OUT OF TURKEY FOR CANADIAN MISSIONARIES

Washington, Nov. 27—Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, cabled the State Department today that the Turkish minister of the interior had given orders to permit the departure from Turkey of several Canadian missionaries, for whom safe conduct had been asked by the British ambassador.

Happenings of the Week

This week a few social entertainments have been indulged in by our society ladies although informal were most enjoyable. Luncheons, dinners and sewing parties being in evidence. The good work still goes on in our different societies. The Red Cross have been given the use of the old Bank of British North America offices in Chipman Hill and will take possession of their new headquarters next week. Through the generosity of the Canadian Club of $20.00 Mrs. George K. McLeod and Mrs. T. H. Estabrooks have had twelve regulations kits made and fitted up and sent Lady Tilley to be forwarded to London for Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild. These kits contain pyjamas, socks, bed socks, 2 towels, a brush and comb, nail brush, tooth brush, tooth paste, cake of coap, wash cloth, paper and envelopes and a pencil which will no doubt gladden many.

The wonderful collection of tobacco sent to our soldiers was past all expectations and much credit is due Miss Travers and Miss Frances Travers, Mrs. James Frink, Mrs. G. F. Smith and Mrs. Lawrence who were untiring in their efforts to make this venture a success. Everywhere one goes one sees old and young knitting and sewing for our brave soldiers across the seas and for the 26th battalion so soon to go.

Rev. G. A. Kuhring, rector of St. John's (Stone) Church; Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D. D., and Rev. George Wood, Chatham, have been selected by the military authorities at Ottawa to accompany the New Brunswick battalion to the front, and are much gratified that they have been chosen. They will be greatly missed.

* * *

Mrs. T. William Barnes, Hampton, entertained Mrs. Mersereau at an informal luncheon at the Sign O' the Lantern on Thursday. Mrs. Mersereau and children will leave next month for Salisbury Plains where her husband is an officer with the 1st contingent.

* * *

A cable received this week by Mr. Justice Grimmer from his son, Mr. Don Grimmer, who went with the first contingent to Salisbury Plains that he had met with a painful accident, having broken his ankle. Mr. Grimmer has many friends in St. John who will regret to hear of his accident.

* * *

Mrs. George Donald of Minnesota arrived in the city on Tuesday and will spend the winter with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Thomson.

* * *

Mrs. Ronald McAvity and little daughter expect to sail from New York on December 8th for Salisbury Plains to spend Christmas with her husband, Lieutenant McAvity.

* * *

Miss Jessie Likely left last week for New York to spend the winter months with her brother, Dr. Likely.

* * *

A very enjoyable as well as instructive evening was given by the Eclectic Club at the residence of Mrs. John McMillan, Germain street, on Thursday evening.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. Golding entertained at a delightful thimble party on Friday of last week in honor of two brides, Mrs. Donnally and Mrs. Ernest Fleming. Amongst the guests were Mrs. H. Fielding Rankine, Mrs. Frank Peters, Mrs. R. P. Cowan, Mrs. A. E. Jonbien, Mrs. George Ewing, Mrs. F. S. Spencer, Mrs. Clarence Steeves, Mrs. Kimball Scammell, Mrs. Frank Magee, Mrs. Robert Magee, Jr., Mrs. F. J. Likely, Mrs. Gordon Likely, Mrs. Otty Branscombe, Mrs. Shirley Peters, Miss Eunice Macaulay, Miss Allingham, Miss Kathleen Magee, Miss Marion Macaulay, Miss Hutchison and Miss Pauline Beard.

* * *

Mrs. F. B. Edgecombe and Miss Kate Black (Fredericton), who were guests for a few days at the Dufferin last week, returned to the capital on Monday. Miss Fredericka Edgecombe, who is a pupil at Netherwood, spent the week-end with her mother.

* * *

Miss Edith Miller, Douglas Avenue, left on Tuesday night for Boston where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. James Miller.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mullin are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a little stranger at their home, 221 Germain street, on November 26th—a daughter.

* * *

Mrs. Edward W. Reid, Granville Ferry, (N. S.), is visiting Mrs. Allan Rankine, King Street East.

* * *

Miss Edith Gregory, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Gregory, left for her home, Fredericton, on Monday and on Monday next will leave for Victoria, (B. C.), to spend the winter with her brother, Judge F. B. Gregory. Mrs. E. F. Winslow will also leave on the 30th for her home in Victoria.

* * *

Mrs. Vassie entertained at a delightful dinner on Tuesday evening at her residence, Mecklenburg street, in honor of Mrs. E. R. Burpee, (Bangor.) Covers were laid for six. The guests were Mrs. Burpee, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. George F. Smith, Mrs. Leigh Harrison and Miss Helen Sidney-Smith.

* * *

Mrs. Holden's many friends in this city were glad to have her with them if only on a short visit. Mrs. Holden was the guest of Mrs. George Wetmore and left this week for Port Elgin where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Phillip Robinson.

* * *

Mrs. George K. McLeod entertained at her residence, Burpee Avenue, on Thursday afternoon at a very enjoyable bridge in honor of her aunt, Mrs. E. R. Burpee, of Bangor. The drawing room was very tastefully decorated with choice flowers and palms for the occasion and at the tea hour delicious refreshments were served. The guests were Mrs. Vassie, Mrs. William Hazen, Mrs. Lucien Allison, Miss Kaye, Mrs. Robert Cruikshank, Mrs. A. C. Skelton, Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, Mrs. Stewart Skinner, Mrs. Richard Hooper, Mrs. Andrew Jack, Mrs. James Jack and Miss Helen Sidney-Smith.

* * *

At a very enjoyable tea given at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Mackay on Saturday last the engagement of her sister Miss Frances E. Hazen, daughter of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Mrs. J. Douglas Hazen, to Mr. Malcolm McAvity, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McAvity, was announced. Miss Hazen and Mr. McAvity are two of St. John's most popular society young people, and hosts of friends will join in extending their congratulations and best wishes.

Presiding at the daintily appointed tea table was Mrs. Heber Vroom, assisted by Miss Edith Schofield, Miss Catherine McAvity and Miss Portia MacKenzie. Among the guests were Miss Nettie Bridges, Miss Edith Hegan Miss Gladys Hegan, Miss Mary MacLaren, Mrs. MacKeigan, Mrs. J. Roy Campbell, Miss Ethel Sidney-Smith, Miss Winifred Barker, Miss Frances Stetson, Miss Bessie Foster, Miss Vera McLaughlan, Miss Rosamond McAvity, Miss Isobel Jack, Miss Dorothy Black, Mrs. H. C. Schofield, Mrs. Roy Skinner, Mrs. J. L. McAvity, Miss Laura Hazen, Miss Daphne Crosby, Miss Mignon Kerr, Miss Frances Kerr, Miss Lois Grimmer, Miss Whitaker, Mrs W. H. Harrison, Mrs. William Vassie, Mrs .E. E. Church and others.

* * *

Mrs E. Atherton Smith delivered her interesting lecture "Across Canada," at Leinster street Baptist church on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the senior boys' class of the Sunday school. Both the ability of the speaker as well as the interest of the subject attracted a very large audience. Mrs. Smith's discourse was interspersed with a number of patriotic songs rendered in a charming manner by Miss Blenda Thompson. Rev. Wellington Camp occupied the chair. On behalf of the class Master Laird Wanamaker presented the lecturer with a handsome bouquet of roses and carnations.

* * *

It is reported that our three nurses, Miss Domville, Miss Hare, and Dr. Margaret Parks had been sent from London to France.

* * *

A very interesting event took place at the Golf Club on Thursday afternoon when a number of ladies and gentlemen met and presented Mr. Rickwood, the Golf Instructor, who has enlisted with the 26th Battalion, with a very handsome wrist watch and helmet. Mr. Rickwood, who was completely taken by surprise, thanked the ladies and gentlemen in a very appropriate little speech for their thoughtful gift.

* * *

Miss Laura Hazen entertained on Saturday evening at her residence at a sewing party, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests, amongst whom were Mrs. Hugh Mackey, Mrs. Maurice F. White, Miss Edith Hegan, Miss Bertie Hegan, Miss Clara Schofield, Mrs. Ward Hazen, Mrs. J. L. McAvity and Mrs. Heber Vroom.

* * *

Mrs David P. Chisholm entertained the Saturday Bridge Club last week at 23 Wellington Row, where a delightful evening was spent. The club meets this evening at Miss Furlong's.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Tennant was the young hostess on Saturday night last at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tennant, Orange street.

* * *

A cable was received this week by Mr. W. H. Barfnaby from his son Mr. Hazen Barnaby, from Salisbury Plains saying he was well and happy.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoi Willis' many friends in this city will be interested in reading that they were the recipients of two handsome easy chairs from the staff of the Sydney Hotel on the eve of their departure for Newcastle, where Mr. Willis will continue in the hotel business.

* * *

Mr. Justice W. C. H. Grimmer and Mrs. Grimmer were receiving congratulations on Thursday on the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding day.

* * *

The R. K. Y. C. are making great preparations for their ladies' and gentlemen's bridge to be held at their club rooms on Friday, December 4th. They expect to have about thirty tables and the funds are to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund to be used for the navy.

* * *

Mrs. Ernest Fleming (nee Armstrong) was at home for the first time since her marriage at 12 Wellington Row, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Mrs. Fleming received her many visitors in a very handsome gown of white satin and silk poplin, with shadow lace, with a large corsage bouquet of violets. Mrs. Frank Likely and Miss Bessie Johnston received both days with Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. Likely wore a very becoming dress of pale maize charemeuse with overdress of sequin with broad black velvet girdle. Miss Johnston was gowned in a lovely pale pink charmeuse with overdress of pink crêpe de chene with ermine trimmings. Presiding at the well appointed tea table which had for its centre a large vase of yellow chrysanthemums, on Wednesday, was Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, who wore a most becoming gown of Copenhagen blue with black sequin hat, and Mrs. W. E. Golding gowned in a very smart gown of nile green charmeuse with overdress of black shadow lace, black hat trimmed with feathers. Mrs. A. E. Joubien in green silk poplin, coatee effect of tan velvet, with black hat replenished. Mrs. J. Gordon Likely who wore a very handsome gown of white duchess satin with white hat ushered the guests to the dining room. Assisting with the dainty refreshments were Mrs. Donnally, Miss Maud Golding, Miss Eleanor Shaw, Miss Eunice Macaulay, Miss Maizie Fleming, and Miss Gertrude Philps. On Thursday Mrs. Walter M. Fleming, in a lovely gown of pale blue silk with overdress of baby Irish, with trimmings of black fox fur, and hat of black velvet, and Mrs. Alexander P. Patterson, who wore a very smart gown of pale pink charmeuse with overdress of shadow lace and pearl trimmings, with black velvet hat, presided at the tea table, assisted by Miss Isabel Shaw, Mrs. Kenneth Bonnell, Miss Edith Fales, Miss Grace Fleming, Miss Leora Harrison and Mrs. Percy Rising.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Robertson, of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Corbett, Elliot Row.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Ambrose is visiting her mother in New York before coming to St. John. Mr. Ambrose has arrived in the city and has taken up his duties as manager of the Bank of Montreal.

* * *

A cablegram from the Secretary of the War Office, London, sent to Professor R. Carr-Harris, at Kingston, Ontario, and dated November 19, announces that his son Capt. E. D. Carr-Harris, was killed in action in East Africa. He was killed when with the British forces in an engagement with the German-Turkish army at the Turkish forts on the Straits of Aden. The cablagram is as follows:

"Deeply regret to inform you that general commanding force, East Africa, reports Capt. Carr-Harris, Royal Engineers, previously reported missing, is killed. Lord Kitchener expresses his sympathy."

Another cablegram sent to Professor Harris at Bathurst, N. B., was subsequently received from the private secretary of the King. It is as follows:

"Buckingham Palace, London,
"November 20.

"The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the army have sustained by the death of your son in the service of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathize with you in your sorrow."

Captain Carr-Harris has a number of friends in St. John who will hear of his death with regret. Much sympathy is extended the bereaved ones.

* * *

Mrs. Nickerson, who was the guest of Mrs. W. C. H. Grimmer, left for her home St. Stephen, on Monday.

* * *

His Lordship Bishop Richardson is the guest of Mr. Justice Grimmer and Mrs. Grimmer during the Mission held this week in our city. On Thursday His Lordship spent the day at St. Stephen.

* * *

Mr. J. Fraser Gregory left this week on a business trip to Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Bostwick entertained on Thursday afternoon at a most enjoyable sewing party in honor of Mrs. Gillis Keator of Halifax. Amongst the guests were Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, Miss Warner, the Misses Sidney-Smith, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Mrs. George Lockhart, Mrs. John Belyear, Mrs. Pauline Winslow, Mrs. J. D. Seely, Mrs. Simeon Jones and Mrs. Heber Vroom.

* * *

The Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A., B.D., rector of St. Martin's church, Montreal, who is conducting the mission at Stone church, is the guest of Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Kuhring. At the conclusion of the mission Mr. Craig will spend a few days with his sister, Mrs. Ernest Scott Peacock, of West St. John.

FUNERALS.

Frank Jardine.

Newcastle, Nov. 27.—The funeral of the late Frank Jardine of Quarryville, who died on Tuesday, aged 78, was held yesterday afternoon, Rev. L. Beaton officiating, and interment in the Presbyterian cemetery, Blackville. Deceased was a native of Quarryville. He leaves ten children—Everett, Benj. H., John E., Frank D., George and Matthew of Quarryville; Stephen Y., Blackville; Mrs. J. M. Brown and Mrs. Herbert Holt, Quarryville! and Mrs. David A. Manderville, Bryenton. Two sisters also survive, Mrs. Sarah Gerrish, Quarryville, and Mrs. Alex. Jardine, of Renous.

CRYING CHILDREN

When baby cries it is because he is unwell—not because he is bad-natured as so many imagine. Crying is the way the litle one has of telling of his pains and the wise mother can instantly tell what ails her little one simply by his cry. When baby cries a great deal give him Baby's Own Tablets and he will soon be happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Jas. Gaudreau, Notre Dame des Bois, Que., says: "My baby cried day and night and I was greatly discouraged. I began giving him the Tablets and he was soon happy, healthy and fat." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE

CHRISTMAS REMEMBRANCES

McMILLAN'S

and the McMILLAN WAY of showing their goods will simplify the art of Xmas giving and make shopping a pleasure.

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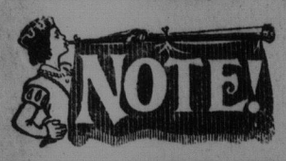

OUR XMAS CARDS, CALENDARS AND PATRIOTIC SOUVENIRS will be in demand this year as never before. There is a sense of satisfaction in selecting a gift in our establishment in no way affected by its cost. You have one of the largest stocks in Canada to choose from. New, bright and attractive, and the advantage of a number of exclusive designs.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BOOKLETS

Our manufacturers seem to have an inexhaustible supply of new designs—sentiments that are unique and original and colourings that are wonderful in their beauty. THE MOST STRIKINGLY ORIGINAL IDEA in Xmas cards is the POT-POURRI series—the effect is exquisitely charming and is quite the daintiest and prettiest idea that has been placed before the public in many years. TO BE HAD ONLY AT OUR STORE.

ART CALENDARS in infinite variety—gifts that are welcome and useful every day in the year—and the cost is very small compared to their practical value.
LATEST BOOK CALENDARS, really artistic, interesting and useful.
TAGS, SEALS, COIN HOLDERS, &c of the better kind.

PATRIOTIC REMEMBRANCES

Distinctive novelties beautifully die-stamped in colours—Army and Navy in action. Appropriate sentiments.

FOUNTAIN PENS

For that particular friend of yours. Nothing more useful or appropriate. With gold and silver mountings. ALL PRICES.

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In handsome gift boxes. We have the best, including Cranes', the finest productions of the paper makers art. Our die-stamping department is at your service if you require something distinctive.

LEATHER GOODS

LATEST NOVELTIES. Genuine Morocco, seal, walrus, etc. Embassy cases, Portfolios, etc. Goods purchased at our store LETTERED FREE.

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Artistic backs, perfect slip, latest designs. Dainty score cards, etc. ALL PRICES.

DOLLS, TOYS, PICTURE BOOKS, GAMES, ETC.

A number of odd lines from our wholesale.

Attractive prices on these while they last.

MUSIC FOR THE HOME CIRCLE

Nothing more delightful in the home than good music. THE VICTROLA, a perfect musical instrument, will bring to your fireside the best music of all the world. A Victrola should be in your home this Xmas. ALL PRICES.

MAIL ORDERS HAVE OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION

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LARGEST RETAIL STATIONERY STORE IN EASTERN CANADA.

Happenings of the Week

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Nov. 27—Miss Florence Snell of Alma who has been visiting friends here several months returned home Wednesday.

The Bachelor Girls of Newcastle, Miss Gladys Foley, secretary, chaperoned by Mesdames R. H. Armstrong, J. D. Buckley, F. J. Desmond and W. J. Jardine gave an at home in the Town Hall last night in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. Dancing was the chief feature of the evening's entertainment.

Hon. Samuel Adams and Mrs. Flanagan of New York spent Friday with their sisters, Mrs. J. D. Creaghan of Newcastle and Mrs. L. Doyle of Douglastown, returning from the funeral of their brother, T. D. Adams of Bathurst.

Miss Nan Creaghan has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. K. Hazen of St. John.

Mrs. Osborne Nicholson and Miss Louise Harley and Miss Parker visited Mrs. L. J. Tweed, Chatham last week.

HAMPTON

Hampton, Nov. 26.—Miss Rachael Walker of "Netherwood," Rothesay, was a week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. A. H. Crowfoot.

Miss Vivian Fowler is spending a few weeks with friends at Nerepis.

Mrs. J. W. Smith and Miss Margaret Smith returned last week from a few months visit in Boston.

Mrs. Arthur Thompson and son are spending the week in St. John.

Mr. H. H. Scovil left on Sunday for Cape Breton.

Mrs. Stevens of Amherst, who has been the guest of Mrs. F. M. Humphrey, returned home last week.

Miss Pauline Williamson of Nauwigewauk, spent Monday and Tuesday here, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Archibald Brittain.

Miss Jean Schofield, a student at Netherwood, Rothesay, was a week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Schofield.

SHEDIAC

Shediac, Nov. 27.—The Ladies' Aid, of the Methodist Church, intend holding a five o'clock tea, sale of fancy-work etc., in the vestry of their church, on Tuesday, December 2nd.

A large and enthusiastic gathering was present the grand patriotic meeting held in the Assembly Hall, of St. Joseph's Home, on Wednesday evening. The Assumption Band was in attendance and rendered patriotic selections during the evening. Senator Poirier read a note from Hon. Justice Landry, of Dorchester, regretting he could not be present as one of the speakers on this occasion. Regrets at not being present, were also read from Judge Russell, Mayor Legere, as chairman called upon Rev. Father LeBlanc and Messrs. Melanson, and McDonald, to address the audience. In brief and earnest remarks, these gentlemen spoke of the great conflict, the dangers which threatened our Empire, and our duty as citizens to avert the gigantic struggle. Rev. Father Bellevau, was then called upon, and in an eloquent appeal to all present, urged upon his hearers the great necessity of our young men enlisting to fight with the Allies for freedom and justice, our country and our home. Rev. Dr. Campbell, guest of honor, was greeted with warm applause, when he arose to address the assemblage. Dr. Campbell delivered an inspiring address. At the close of Dr. Campbell's remarks, the Mayor in a few words, spoke of successful work done in Shediac, and vicinity in regard to recruiting within the past few adys. He then called upon those present to nominate a permanent committe to aid and further the cause of recruiting, and to help and advise where matters patriotic were concerned. The following committee was formed: Mayor Legere, Judge Russell, Hon. Senator Poirier and Messrs. Geo. T. White and E. R. McDonald. The meeting was brought to a close by the band playing "God Save The King."

Shediac friends of Mr. Percy Thompson, who met with a shocking accident at Point du Chene, on Thursday last, are glad to know that his injuries are not as serious as at first anticipated.

Mrs. O. M. Melanson was in Memramcook, on Wednesday.

Mr. David Schurman, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, was among strangers this week in town.

Mrs. Chas. Harper spent Sunday in Moncton.

Mr. Leon Melanson has been on a trip to the United States.

Judge and Mrs. Russell are home from a trip to Newcastle, and Richibucto.

The Ladies' Aid, of the Methodist Church, held their circle this week at the home of Mrs. Amaasa Weldon, Water Street.

Mrs. J. D. Weldon has been the guest of friends in St. John.

The Red Cross Society, held a business meeting at St Joseph's Home, on Friday evening. Finished work was handed in, as were also articles made by other ladies in town, and vicinity not in connection, with the society. Letterys were read by the Sec. Miss Jardine, from Lady Tilley, Pres., of the New Brunswick Branch, with reference to fees of charter, and associate.

Shediac friends extend their sympathy to the relatives of the late Mr. R. A. Irving, whose death took place last week at the Moncton hospital. A number of our citizens went to Buctouche, Sunday to attend the funeral.

Miss Beatrice Harper spent the past week in Moncton.

Mrs. J. W. Black, has returned to Sackville from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chaters, Point du Chene.

Mr. Colin Blair arrived home from New Glasgow, N. S., on Tuesday, Mr. Blair has enlisted with the second contingent, and is one of a number of our boys to offer service to the Empire.

SUSSEX

Sussex, Nov. 27.—Miss Grover Keith, Bangor, Maine, is the guest of Mrs. S. Keith, Church Avenue.

Miss Bessie A. R. Parker was called to her home in Millerton, N. B., this week, on account of the death of her grandmother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Prescott entertained the Bridge Club on Friday evening last. The club meets this week with Mr. and Mrs. James Lamb, Paradise Row.

Miss Mamie Mailey was the guest of Moncton friends this week.

Mrs. Percy Gunn is visiting friends in St. John.

Mrs. H. E. Gould is visiting friends in Sackville.

Mrs. George A. Dobson, left Thursday for Sackville to visit Mrs. W. Fawcett.

Mrs. T. C. Brown has returned from a month's visit in Boston and Providence, R. I.

Mrs. J. J. Daly, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. D. Hanson, Fredericton, returned this week.

W. A. Spear, wife and two children, St. John, are the guests of Mr. Spear's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spear.

Miss Annie McGivern, St. John, was the guests of her sister, Mrs. J. D. McKenna, a few days this week.

Miss Ella Lockhart, who has been in Calgary for the past year is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. W. Lutz.

Miss Frances Willis, left Sunday for Amherst, where she will be the guest of her sister.

Miss Gladys Bustin, St. John, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. N. Hutchinson.

Mrs. McDonald and child who have been visiting Mrs. McDonald's mother, Mrs. Myers, returned to her home in Sydney, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hay and son, Dave, have returned from a three week's visit to relatives in Amherst and Truro.

Mrs. McQuade who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Campbell, returned to her home in St. John, on aSturday.

Mrs. Frank Alward, Calgary, is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. T. H. Brown.

Mr. George W. Fowler, M. P., has very kindly offered to defray the cost of bills incurred by the Red Cross Society, for fuel and light.

Mr. Frank Hoar, Montreal, was in town this week.

The Girls' Guild of Trinity Church was entertained at the home of Mrs. Harry Lisson, on Thursday evening.

Miss Julia Quirk is visiting in Truro, N. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield White and children, were in St. John Saturday.

THE PRACTICAL GIFT MOVEMENT

There is a movement all over this continent among the large stores to make this a "practical" Christmas, carrying out the idea of giving only useful and practical gifts, or in other words, Santa Claus is to appear this year in the role of a "practical" St. Nicholas. We are heartily in accord with this movement, and we believe the majority of the people of St. John will agree with this idea.

We have made great preparations to have a splendid display of all sorts of interesting and practical dry goods. There will be hundreds, we might say thousands, of dainty and useful things to choose from, and even now our store has taken on a Christmas air.

Remember that practical gifts take more thought and consideration than the ordinary Christmas remembrance, so that it is none too early to begin your buying. Christmas is only a month away, and a month ahead is not too long for the average person to work out his or her problem of "practical" giving, so begin now.

Yours truly, *F. W. DANIEL & CO., LTD.*

"London House," Head of King Street

ROTHESAY

Rothesay, Nov. 26—Attendance at the meetings of the "Red Cross" Society, continues good, and everybody is doing work at home beside. Mrs. John H. Thomson the president, and Miss Muriel Robertson secretary-treasurer, are splendid leaders, and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. D. A. Pugsley, Miss Gilbert and Miss Domville, who cut and prepare the work, are always busy and seen to never weary in this well doing. On Tuesday afternoon, there were present: Mrs. Thomson, Miss Muriel Robertson, Miss Pitcher, Miss Gilbert, Miss Mabel Gilbert, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. D. A. Pugsley, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. J. H. Henderson, Miss L. Thomson, Mrs. Hibbard, Miss Mary Robertson, Miss Sophie Robertson, Miss Madge Robertson, Miss Domville, Mrs. Daniel Mrs. Percy Fairweather, Mrs. Harry Frink, Mrs. Andrew Blair, Mrs. Foss, Mrs. H. T. Puddington, Miss Julia Peters, Miss L. Currie, Mrs. McMackin, Miss Purdy, Miss Allison and others. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the "Girls' Branch W. A. for their donation of $140 toward the funds of the Society, being proceeds of their "Patriotic Tea" given last week.

Mrs. Hugh MacKay, of St. John, was guest of Miss Purdy, on Tuesday.

At Montreal, on October 31st, the marriage of Miss Hazel V. Edgell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Edgell, to Mr. Edward Domville, youngest son of Senator and Mrs. Domville, Rothesay, took place. The bride and groom are expected to visit here at Christmas time. Best wishes are extended.

Mrs. William J. Davidson is spending this week in the city, guests of Mrs. John Gillis, Union tSreet.

Misses Mary and Kate Coffey, and Mr. W. H. Coffey, left on Tuesday to spend the winter in New York.

On Monday, Mrs. James W. Barnes, of St. John West, spent the day at "Lincluden" with the Misses Thomson.

A very pleasant little afternoon tea, was given on Monday at the home of Miss Puddington, whose guests were Miss Alice Davidson, Miss MacGregor, Miss Palmer, Miss Anna MacKeen, Miss Purdy, Miss Daniel and Miss Lillie West. "Red Cross" sewing and knitting were done.

A recruiting meeting has been arranged for Rothesay on Saturday evening. Bishop Richardson is to be one of the speakers, and the Presbyterian hall the place of the gathering, 8 o'clock is the hour.

Miss Muriel Gillis, of St. John, is here this week, visiting Mrs. John W. Davidson.

Miss Mazie Domville, who is in Europe, on the battlefield, has written home that she is busy and well. Miss Domville, and everybody here is wishing her well and a safe return home.

Guest of the Misses Fairweather, "Fir Shade," this week, is Miss Constiance Carman, of Moncton.

The many friends of Miss Hooper are glad to know she is now convalescent after a recent illness. Her niece, Miss Dorothy Hooper, of Kingston, Ont., is with her.

Mrs. James F. Robertson, was a visitor from St. John, at the end of the week.

Many Rothesay friends will be glad to hear Mrs. George Donald, sister of Mrs. A. W. Daniel, is to spend the winter with Mrs. Robert Thomson, at St. John. Mrs. Donald has come from Minnesota, U.S.A.

Those attending the Shakespeare Club meeting at Miss Gilbert's home, on Monday evening, were: Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Mrs. C. O. Foss, Misses Robertson, Miss Domville, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. J. H. Thomson, Miss Puddington, Misses Gilbert, Miss Ganong, Miss Pitcher, Miss MacGregor, Miss Palmer, Miss Margaret Fairweather, and Miss Eleanor Robinson.

The return from Savannah, of Miss Emma Christie, is welcome news for many friends. Miss Christie is at present guest of her niece, Mrs. Fred Foster.

Regret at the departure this week of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Story, is widely felt. They are leaving on Saturday for Montreal.

Lieutenant Knight was week-end visitor at the home here of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Knight. He has successfully passed his examination at Halifax, and going to the front with the 2nd Contingent.

Miss Jean Peacock, of Sussex, is at "College Hill," visiting Miss Pauline Beard.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Nov. 26—Mrs. Alfred H. Presscott received for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons of this week. The drawing room, dining room and hall were decorated with ferns and pink chrysanthemums. Mrs. Presscott looked lovely in her wedding dress of ivory satin, made with long tunic, trimmed with accordian pleated chiffon, the bodice having for trimming some real old lace and pearl trimming and wearing a crimson rose at her belt. Mrs. Presscott was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John McElwaine of Caribou, Me., who wore a gown of lavendar crepe de chine trimmed with shadow lace, the bodice having touches of pink embroidered chiffon. Mrs. J. Arthur F. Garden who also assisted in receiving was gowned in black silk with jet overdress with corsage bouquet of small yellow roses. In the dining room the prettily appointed tea table centred with a handsome lace centre, bearing a tall cut glass vase of pink chrysanthemums was presided over by Mrs. George Mitchell in pale blue satin with touches of lace with black hat with white ostrich trimming and mount, and Miss Annie Hazen in black and white silk trimmed with white lace and black hat. The young ladies assisting were Miss Elizabeth Ketchum in pale blue silk with pink girdle and black velvet hat with pink ostrich feathers, Miss Gladys Smith in pink taffeta silk with trimming of white swansdown and black hat, and Miss Madeline Smith in pale green satin with cream lace tunic and Dresden girdle and cerise velvet hat. On Thursday Mrs.. Presscot was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George Mitchell who wore blue velvet trimmed with gold embroidery and fur, and Miss Annie Hazen in black velvet with touches of white lace. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. J. A. F. Garden in yellow satin with white lace coat and black hat, and Mrs. John McElwaine in lavendar crepe de chine and black hat. The same young ladies assisted at on the previous day.

Mrs. Arthur G. Bailey gave a large drawing room tea this week in honor of her guest, Miss Alta Adams of Fredericton. The decorations were red carnations, ferns and smilax. Mrs. Bailey wore a handsome gown of black silk with gold brocade trimming and Miss Adams wore kings blue satin with touches of white. Those assisting the hostess were Mrs. F. B. Carvell, Mrs. I. B. Merriman, Mrs. Charles Comben, Mrs. James A. Gibson, Misses Grace Jones, Mabel Lister, Gertrude Henderson, Alice and Mary Sprague and Miss Marguerite Merriman. Solos were nicely rendered by Misses Caroline Munro, Lottie Denning and Alice Nell and a duet by the Misses Alice and Mary Sprague, adding very much to the enjoyment of those present.

Mrs. John McElwaine of Caribou, Me., is the guest of Dr. A. H.. Presscott and Mrs. Presscott.

Miss Jessie I. Belyea, trained nurse, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Belyea for a month, left on Tuesday for St. John to sail on Saturday for England where she will work for the Red Cross Society in England.

Mrs. C. G. McLaughlin and son Ronald who have been visiting Capt. McLaughlin in Halifax have returned home.

MONCTON

Moncton, Nov. 23.—Mrs. M. F. Keith and Miss Blanche Keith have spent the past week the guests of friends in Montreal.

Mrs. J. A. Marven and little son, Murray, have returned from St. John, where they have been spending the past two weeks. They were accompanied by Mrs. Marven's sister, Miss Lena Murray, of Montreal.

Mrs. T. P. Drumm left this week for Campbellton, where she will spend a few days with friends.

Miss McKenna has returned from Montreal, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Sutherland.

Mrs. J. W. Y. Smith and Miss Smith have returned from New York and Boston, where they have spent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Morton, of Nainaino, B. C., have been spending the past week in Moncton, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morton, Brydges street.

Connie Carmen, Alma street, spent the week-end with friends in St. John.

A committee of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild has been formed with Mrs. J. W. Young Smith as convenor. The Queen Mary tea room will be opened to the public on December 1st.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, was in Moncton on Wednesday of this week, and left on Thursday for points east accompanied by Mr. F. P. Gutelius, general manager, and General Superintendent Brady, and other officials.

Mrs. V. A. Dunlap has returned to her home after spending the past month in Boston and New York.

Mrs. J. W. Humphrey and son, Lloyd have returned from visiting friends in Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. W. Steven have returned to the city from their wedding trip to Montreal and Ottawa.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Nov. 26.—Miss Nora Gaynor, who has been spending a month at her home in St. Andrews, left on Thursday for Montreal, where she was the guest of Mrs. John Miller, before going to Walkerville, Ont., to spend the winter.

Rev. W. H. Tedford gave a very interesting lecture on Indian, in the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, to a large and appreciative audience.

Miss Elizabeth Dunlop arrived from Michigan, to spend the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bortle, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schenhaff.

Mrs. Marie Burton left on Thursday for St. Stephen, where she will spend the winter months the gust of Mrs. A. Laflin.

At a meeting of the Women Workers of All Saints Church, held at the "Anchorage," on Wednesday last. Mrs. G. Herbert Lamb, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

Mr. John Peacock returned on Saturday from a pleasant visit to Houlton, Maine.

Mrs. John Loughran and Miss Loughran, have returned to Watertown, Mass., after a delightful visit at Kennedy's Hotel.

Mr. Albert Lambe, of Bangor, Me., is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwill Douglas. Mr. Lambe, who is possessor of a finely trained musical voice, favored the congregation of Greenock Church by rendering solos at the morning and evening service, on Sunday last.

Mr. Edward Snow is spending a few months at Kennedy Hotel.

The Womens' Canadian Club held their first meeting on Tuesday evening in Paul Hall. Rev. E. B. Wyllie, of St. Stephen delivered a most brilliant address, on Patriotism, selecting as his subject, "Kaiser William." Mr. Aibert Lambe, of Bangor sang a solo in a most delightful manner, and patriotic selections were rendered with spirit by the Chorus Club. Afterward a social hour was enjoyed while delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. E. A. Cockburn and Mrs. George Smith.

Mrs. M. N. Cockburn and daughter, Miss Kathleen are spending the week-end at McAdam. Miss Cockburn will give one of her splendid readings at a Patroitic Concert to be held at McAdam, on Friday evening.

Miss Louise Hooper, who has been spending everal months with her aunt, Miss Ottie Smith, was a passenger by Tuesday evening's train for her home in Boston.

T. A. Hartt, M.P., is spending a few days in St. John.

A stirring meeting was held on Wednesday evening in Andraeleo Hall, for the purpose of securing recruits. Capt. F. H. Elliott, of St. John; Rev. W. S. Tedford, Rev. G. H. Elliott, Rev. William Fraser, Rev. R. W. Weddall and Judon Cockburn, made strong appeals to the young men and every true Canadian as to their duty in England's hour of need.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Nov. 27.—Mrs. R. G. Girvan and children returned home Saturday from Moncton and Harcourt where they had been visiting friends

John and George Robertson of Bathurst were visiting friends here this week, returning home from Buctouche where they had been attending the funeral of their cousin R. A. Irving.

A special train went from Richibucto and here Sunday morning to connect with a special leaving Moncton, for Buctouche conveying people to attend Mr. Irving's funeral. A large number of people also drove from here to Buctouche for the same purpose.

Miss Ruth Gifford, who was operated upon in the Moncton hospital for appendicitis last week is improving and is expected home within a few days. Miss Sadie Dickinson is staying with Miss Gifford.

Mrs. Edward Hannay returned home Wednesday from a visit to Moncton.

Miss Nellie McInerney, who has been spending a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McInerney, has returned to Boston to practice nursing. Her sister, Miss Bessie, returned with her and will spend some time in the States.

Jack Ferguson, of Sussex, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ferguson.

Some of the ladies of the town are preparing the humorous play entitled "The Old Maid's Convention" to be presented in the Public Hall early in December. Proceeds will be devoted to Red Cross work.

The Kent county Teachers' Institute will take place December 11 and 12. It will meet in the Richibucto Grammar school.

Miss Gertrude Price, of Salisbury, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Howard Parkhill.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Nov. 25.—Miss Wilbur, Miss Tait and Mrs. J. C. Bairinot spent Monday in Amherst.

Mrs. M. B. Palmer was hostess at a small 5 o'clock tea on Monday afternoon. Those present were: Mrs. R. A. Robinson, Mrs. W. H. Chapman, Mrs. George Ryan, Mrs. Charles Hickman, Mrs. John Hickman, Mrs. Angus, (Winnipeg), Mrs. A. Victor Smith, Mrs. James Friel.

Mrs. W. D. Wilbur enjoyably entertained a few friends at bridge on Wednesday evening last. Those were Mrs. M. B. Palmer, Miss Ada Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Arnold, Captain and Mrs. L. H. Lockhart, Mr. Hiram Palmer.

Mrs. W. D. Douglas and Mrs. Yeomans of Amherst, were the guests of Mrs. J. H. Hickman for a few days last week. Mrs. Hickman entertained at bridge in their honor on Thursday afternoon. Those present were: Mrs. G. B. Ryan, Mrs. A. S. Hickman, Mrs. James Friel, Mrs. C. L. Hanington, Miss Dorothy Williams, (Moncton), Miss Ada Palmer, Mrs. A. D. Richard, Miss Vail, Mrs. Hazen Chapman.

Misses Bernice Kay and Beryl Jones spent the week-end in Moncton, the guests of Mrs. W. R. Kay.

Mrs. J. J. Kane has returned from Sussex, where she spent a few days the guest of her mother, Mrs. Howard.

The Misses Mahoney, who have been the guests of Miss Nora Holland, have returned to their home in Melrose.

Miss Lillian Sprague, of Sackville, spent last Friday in town with friends.

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FURS AND FURS ONLY

Have you seen our great values?

Do you know why our business is up to last year's — notwithstanding present conditions.

The public today know values and know that we have them. Will you let us show you what we are offering.

H. Mont. Jones

St. John's Only Exclusive Furrier

54 King Street

COATS	STOLES	MUFFS
Hudson Seal, from . . . . . $100 to $200	Black Fox, $ 35 to $ 55	Black Fox, $35 to $ 55
Persian Lamb, from . . . . . $125 to $375	Black Lynx, 25 to 70	Black Lynx, 35 to 75
Muskrat, from $55 to $165	Black Wolf, 12 to 45	Black Wolf, 16 to 45
Marmot, Poney and Raccoon	Mink, . 23 to 165	Mink, . 40 to 100
	Raccoon, . 10 to 45	Raccoon, . 16 to 45
	Hudson Seal, 12 to 35	Hudson Seal, 20 to 30

And various other Furs at equally low prices

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THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

News Of The Churches

PRESBYTERIAN

At a meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association last week, it was arranged that the Presbyterian congregations of the city unite in public worship on the morning of Christmas Day. The service will be held in St. Andrew's Church, to be conducted by the pastor, Dr. J. H. MacVicar. Dr. J A Morison was appointed preacher for the day.

Rev. J. James McCackill, of St. Matthew's Church, St. John, was booked for appointment as one of the speakers at a public meeting in Moncton last evening, held in the interests of recruiting for the 26th Infantry Battalion of the second overseas contingent.

At the thank-offering service held in St. Stephen's Church, St. John, on Monday evening of this week under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Auxiliary of the congregation, Dr. J. R. MacVicar delivered an interesting lecture entitled "Smooth and Stormy Experiences in China." The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

To the Front as Chaplain

Rev. George Wood, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Chatham, N. B., has been appointed by the military authorities of Ottawa, as one of the chaplains of the second overseas contingent from Canada. It is generally felt that the authorities have made an admirable choice in this appointment, and that Mr. Wood is in every way well qualified to discharge the duties which the office will lay upon him. He ranks well among the younger Presbyterian ministers of the Maritime Provinces. He is a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., in the class of '98, and of the Presbyterian College in 1901. For several years settled in Amherst, N. S., he was inducted to the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, in 1907. In his college days he proved himself a good student, taking a keen interest not only in the work of the classroom, but also in the social and athletic activities of the student body, helping to score a success for his college, both in entertainment hall, and on the football campus. As pastor and preacher during his ministry he has proved himself worthy of the promise of his student days. Of ragged physique, easy in his approach to men, possessed of the spirit of adventure and of a deep interest in men's highest welfare, Mr. Wood will, without doubt, prove himself in every way worthy of the appointment.

Miramichi Presbytery

At the special meeting of the Miramichi Presbytery, on Monday, November 23, in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, representatives from the Loggieville spoke so earnestly and persuasively in their plea that their pastor should remain with them, that both Rev. K. R. Mowat and the Presbytery were convinced that the call from Chipman in the presbytery of St. John, should not be accepted, and Mr. Mowatt decided to decline the same. Among other matters dealt with by the presbytery were the acceptance of the resignation of Rev. William McLeod, of New Carlisle, P. Q., and the admission of Rev. R. A. Macdonald, of Calais, Me., to membership in the presbytery This last was the result of the reconsideration of the action of presbytery at a previous meeting, the actual relationship of Mr. Macdonald to the Presbyterian church in Canada having been more clearly defined.

Home Mission Board

Revs. James Ross, Gordon Dickie, F. Baird, W. M. Matthews, ministers, and S. R. Jack, elder, were the representatives of the New Brunswick Presbyteries present at the semi-annual meeting of the Assembly's Board of Home Missions, E. D., which was held in Halifax on Tuesday, Nov. 24. Reports of the mission fields of the synod were before the meeting, and general satisfaction was expressed at the work done by the several students during the summer months. Some twenty five or more of these reports were from mission fields within the bounds of the New Brunswick presbyteries. Arrangements were made for giving more information to the students concerning the work of the mission fields before they are sent out as catechists. This will be done by a series of special addresses to the students during the college term. A committee was appointed to make plans for the preparation of a series of lantern slides which would be of value in the development of home mission work. A generous grant was voted towards the erection of the new church in course of construction in the Belgian colony in Scottstown, near New Waterford, Cape Breton. Rev. M. C. A. Kinsale, missionary among the foreign population of Sydney, placed his resignation in the hands of the Board, but it was not accepted, and Mr. Kinsale was persuaded to continue in his work. Considerable discussion was held upon the question of the amalgamation of the Home Mission Boards, east and west, resulting in a resolution disapproving of amalgamation under present conditions. The committee, however, were not unanimous in their finding on this matter. The contributions of the churches in the synod to Home Missions for the past year amounted to about $25,000, of which $5,000 was for Home Mission work in Western Canada.

Two More to Ontario

Rev. F. H. McIntosh, of Falmouth Street Church, Sydney, N. S., has accepted the call to St. Andrew's Church, Lindsay, Ont., and will shortly leave to take up his work in his new charge. Rev. John MacIntosh, of St. James Church, Whitney Pier, was appointed interim moderator of the session of the vacant congregation.

Rev. W. M. Grant has been called to Knox Church, Perth, Ont., in the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew. Mr. Grant is a Nova Scotian, whose ministry of some nine years has been spent in Ontario. Upon the amalgamation of Stanley Street Church, Ayr, Ont., with Knox Church in the same town, earlier in the year, Mr. Grant who was then minister of the latter congregation resigned his charge to make union more easily possible. For a few weeks past he has been visiting in his home province.

Committee on Church Union

The Joint Committe on Church Union, composed of the committees appointed by the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, is called to meet in Toronto, Dec. 16 and 17. Consideration will be given to such matters as the proposed changes in the Basis of Union suggested by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and any other changes to be suggested by the other denominational committees, the lagal aspects of the whole question of Church Union, and any other matters colling for consideration before further presentation to the courts of the negotiating churches.

METHODIST

Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy

The following annual report is made by Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy:

3. This institution, still in a flourishing condition, was founded in 1843, and was the gift to the Methodist church of Charles F. Allison, Esq., who also contributed to the founding and maintenance of the University and Ladies' College by generous gifts and devises. The semi-centennial or jubilee of the institution was celebrated with much enthusiasm in January 1893. The Academy embraces besides the ordinary outfit of such a school, a vigorous Commercial Department or College. The Academy Residence has been extensively renovated and made still more homelike and accommodating for use of students.

The number of students in attendance in the respective branches of the institution last session was as follows:

Arts and Engineering	246
Theology	38
Ladies' College	428
Academy	187
Total	899

Wesley Memorial, Moncton

Wesley Memorial church recently celebrated its 23rd anniversary with very successful services.

The Transcript says: "Thanks to the energetic pastors who have had charge of the church, Wesley Memorial is among the foremost in the conference in financial standing and in the vigor and effectiveness of all branches of its work. The new pastor is also a live wire, and it is confidently predicted that the church will continue to make substantial progress during his period as administrator.

Wesley Memorial church was organized in 1891. At that time there was only Central Methodist church to meet the needs of the Methodists of Moncton, Sunny Brae and Lewisville, and a committee consisting of Messrs. William Robinson, J. M. Wallace and George R. Sangster was appointed to take the matter in hand. This they did and finally decided upon the present site as the most suitable location. The land was purchased for $800 and Mr. Sangster announced that he would supply the funds to build the church and also to install a pipe organ."

The pastors in succession have been Revs. T. J. Deinstadt, John Read, R. S. Crisp, W. Penna (now an attendant in his retirement from circuit work), H. E. Thomas, J. J. Pinkerton, W. G. Lane and the present incumbent.

All these men of varied talents have rendered excellent service to the church and community.

"The church has a steadily increasing membership and all departments are flourishing. It is expected that under Mr. Fitzpatrick's efficient leadership, new successes will be achieved as the years roll on."

Mr. George R. Sangster, the founder of the church, now eighty years of age, and who still takes a keen interest in the church was present at the anniversary. He has also just celebrated his golden jubilee as a Free Mason having been connected with that body for fifty years.

A Prominent Layman

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle makes appreciative mention of the recent death of Daniel P. Whitney of that city. He was in his ninety-sixth year when he passed on, dying in sleep. So greatly beloved was he that we quote some sentences from the Eagle's tribute:

"His one term as mayor followed the two terms of Seth Low in the same office ..... All his life here Mr. Whitney was a member of the Sands street Methodist Episcopal church, a consistent, modest and well regarded Methodist. The Eagle could make remarks about other 'Democratic Methodists who were mayors,' such as Samuel S. Powell, who for eight years in time, separated terms, held the office; or James Howell, who likewise held it for two terms. Every one liked Mr. Whitney. Some loved him. Among them was the late Ex-Judge Reynolds, also a Methodist and politically an Independent. At the funeral of Judge Reynolds, great bishops and pastors of Methodism affectionately referred to Mr. Whitney, who was a pallbearer, as a pillar of his denomination, greatly to the comfort of him and of his friends."

$10,000,000 Fund

In 1912 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church decided that $5,000,000 should be raised during the quadrennium as an endowment fund for its Conference calimants, that is to say, its superannuated veterans and their widows. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Hingeley has the official direction of the movement, and on Oct. 27th, 28th and 29th he called a meeting at Washington to consider the matter. This meeting represented thirty Conferences, covering every state in the Episcopal areas east of Chicago. This gathering will be followed shortly by one to be held in Chicago. The meeting at Washington was not only representative, but enthusiastic. In following up the resolution of General Conference the scheme was laid before many of the Annual Conferences, and in endorsing the plan these Conferences agreed to raise certain specific amounts. The movement has taken such hold of the church that Dr. Hingeley was able to report that the prospect is not that $5,000,000 will be raised, but $10,000,000. But even this latter amount will be none too much to provide adequately for the church's disabled veterans, whose very meagre support has hitherto been a grave reflection upon the church. The mode of raising the fund is for each Conference to undertake the raising of a special sum varying from $50,000 to $500,000, according to the size and strength of the Conference.

BAPTIST

Rev. H. Y. Corey and Mrs. Corey are looking forward to returning to their work in India this week. Mr. Corey has disseminated much valuable missionary information among the churches which he has visited during his furlough and has left a sweet savor wherever he has gone. The good wishes and prayers of those whom he represents will follow him and other outgoing missionaries and will await the news of their safe arrival with interest.

(Word is just to hand that Mr. and Mrs. Corey, accompanied by their little daughter will sail from San Francisco on the "China" for Hong Kong, December 5th.)

The editor of the Canadian Baptist says:—There is a theme that we should like to mention without discussing it at length. There is in Canada, as we know, a strong movement for church union, and this was advanced a stage at the recent General Conference of the Methodists at Ottawa.

Our Baptist people must take a stand on this question, and it is time that we all should give more earnest thought to it than ever, so as to discover what is the mind of our Master for us in this very important matter.

Rev. Perry J. Stackhouse came to the Tabernacle church in September from Amherst, Nova Scotia, where he was pastor of the largest Baptist church of the Maritime Provinces. Already he proves the truth of the reports that had preceded his coming—a preacher whose sermons attract the people by their worth, and a wise and tactful leader. The whole city believes this great church has chosen well in selecting a successor to the strong men who for many years led them to great achievement.

Rev. A. J. Prosser, of Kamloops, B. C., preached in the Digby, N. S., church last Sunday Since leaving St. John Mr. Prosser has had most successful pastorates at Lethbridge, North Vancouver and Kamloops. He came east last week on a sad mission, accompanying the remains of his late father-in-law to his former home in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Prosser will receive a hearty welcome from his eastern friends.

Dr. Cecil C. Jones, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, was among the number of outside visitors whose presence brightened the office of the Maritime Baptist last week. Rev. A. F. Newcomb, pastor of the Brunswick street church, the Chancellor reports, is making satisfactory progress. The church is fortunate in being able to secure the services of Rev. D. W. Roberts, who is making his home in Fredericton. He is a man of fine culture and spirit and his ministrations are much appreciated.

TWO WOMEN TESTIFY

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Their Health—Their own Statements Follow.

Haliburton, P.E.I.:—"I had a doctor examine me and he said I had falling of the womb, so I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. All the bearing-down pains have vanished. I have gained ten pounds in weight, the discharge is all gone, and I feel better than I have for a long time. I think any woman is foolish to suffer as I did for the sake of a few dollars.

"You can use my letter as a testimonial. It may encourage other poor women who suffer as I did to use your Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. Geo. Collicutt, Haliburton, Lot 7, P.E.I.

Read What This Woman Says:

New Moorefield, Ohio.—"I take great pleasure in thanking you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had bearing down pains, was dizzy and weak, had pains in lower back and could not be upon my feet long enough to get a meal. As long as I laid on my back I would feel better, but when I would get up those bearing down pains would come back, and the doctor said I had female trouble. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was the only medicine that helped me and I have been growing stronger ever since I commenced to take it. I hope it will help other suffering women as it has me. You can use this letter."—Mrs. Cassie Lloyd, New Moorefield, Clark Co., Ohio.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops drops, pings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

To Ward Off Winter Complexion Ills

To keep the face smooth, white and beautiful all winter, there's nothing quite so good as ordinary mercolized wax. Rough, chapped or discolored skin, inevitable in this weather, is gently absorbed by the wax and replaced by the newer, fresher skin beneath. The face exhibits no trace of the wax, the latter being applied at bedtime and washed off mornings. Creams, powders and rouges, on the other hand, are apt to appear conspicuous at this season, because of alternating expansion and contraction of the skin, due to changing temperatures. I advise you to try this simple treatment. Get an ounce of mercolized wax at any drug store and use like cold cream. This will help any skin at once, and in a week or so the complexion will look remarkably youthful and healthy.

Winds and flying dust often cause squinting and other contortions which make wrinkles. You can quickly get rid of every wrinkle, however produced, by using a harmless face bath made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt witch hazel.

PIMPLES APPEARED ON HIS FACE AND HANDS.

The primary cause of pimples arises from the blood not being in a good condition. When the blood becomes impure you will find that pimples will break out all over the body, but more particularly on the forehead, nose and chin, and although they are not a dangerous trouble, they make you appear unsightly both to your friends and yourself. What you need, when these pimples break out, is to get a real good blood purifying medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters. One that will build up the system by cleansing the blood of all the impurities and poisons which cause the skin to break out in these eruptions.

Mr. F. A. McKenzie, Portage La Prairie, Man., writes: "Last summer I was all run down and unfit for work of any kind. All kinds of food seemed distasteful to me. Pimples appeared on my face and hands, and I seemed to grow worse every day. One day a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. Half-heartedly I did so, and the results obtained were marvellous. I regained my health, I took on flesh, and in a short time the pimples and skin eruptions disappeared entirely; thanks to the healing powers of B.B.B. I freely recommend it to all sufferers."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Beware of Imitations

Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

Time spent using **Calvert's Tooth Powder** *is time spent well!*

— and none know it better than the people who have used this dentifrice for years and years, and are therefore in a position to judge the value of its services — the cleansing action and antiseptic properties — which mean so much to the welfare of the teeth.

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder always has been made in England by British labour, and so have the boxes in which it is packed.

YOUR DRUGGIST SELLS IT.

15c., 30c. & 45c. a box.

For a Trial Sample send 2c. stamp to F. C. CALVERT & CO., 355 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL

EVERY WOMAN is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Whirling Spray Douche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

WATCH REPAIRERS.

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

JEWELERY

Suitable for Wedding Gifts. Railroad Watches. All grades at Reasonable Prices.

ERNEST LAW, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

PATENTS.

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

CODFISH.

Dry Codfish and Pollock.

JAMES PATTERSON, 19 and 20 South Market Wharf St. John, N. B.

CALL MONEY POOL UNNECESSARY.

New York, Nov. 25.—The plan for organizing a call money pool to facilitate operations at the opening of the Stock Exchange has been abandoned as entirely unnecessary. With surplus reserves of approximately $170,000,000 in the Clearing House banks, it was considered that there was no chance whatsoever of any dearth of call money with transactions on minimum prices.

D. D. D. Prescription

—For 15 years—

The Standard Skin Remedy

Ask

E. Clinton Brown, St. John, N. B.

No increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients price remains the same.

LISTERINE

Use it every day

As soon as you brush your teeth rinse your mouth with Listerine. It not only purifies, but imparts a refreshing sense of cleanliness. Listerine is a *safe* and agreeable antiseptic that has held the confidence of physicians and dentists for over 30 years.

All Druggists Sell Listerine

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY Toronto, Ont.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years, renewable at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres can be leased to one applicant. Royalty, five cents per ton. In unsurveyed territory the tract must be staked out by the applicant in person, and personal application to the Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, must in all cases be made, and the rental for the first year must be paid to the agent within thirty days after filing application.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over, having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500. Fee $5. At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the Mining Recorder. When $500.00 has been expended or paid and other requirements complied with, the claim may be purchased at $1 an acre.

PLACING MINING CLAIMS are 500 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide. Entry fee, $5. Not less than $100 must be expended in development work each year.

DREDGING.—Two leases of five miles each of a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, $10 a mile per annum. Royalty, 2 1-2 per cent. after the output exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 8th January, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week each way between Minto and Scotch Town from the pleasure of Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post offices of Minto and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

A. R. COLTER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's office, St. John, N. B., Nov. 20th, 1914.
52 A.—5M.-25-7-13.

Gandy & Allison

Builders' Supplies and Specialties.

North - Wharf.

RUBBER CLOTHING

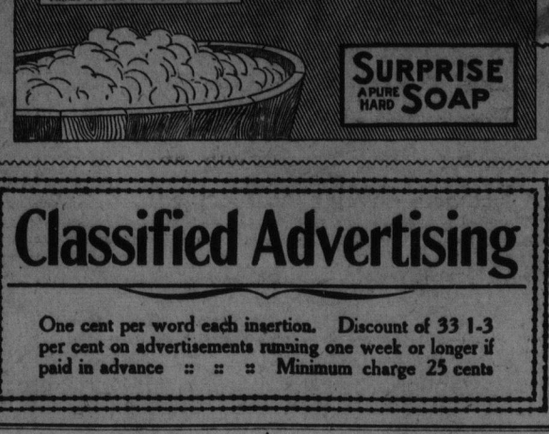
Men's Coats, with and without Capes; Ladies' Cloaks, Boys,' Misses' and Child's Clothing. Rubber Boots; Knee Rugs; Horse Covers; Camp Blankets; Rubber Gloves and Mittens. "Everything in Rubber."

ESTEY & CO., Dock street.

GRAPES. GRAPES.

LANDING — 1,000 kegs Malaga Grapes.

A. L. GOODWIN.



Classified Advertising

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

WANTED.

WANTED—Carpenters wanted. Apply S. A. Williams, contractor, 109 Prince William street.

WANTED—Junior office hand. Must write legibly and figure correctly. Box 431, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—A First Class Female Teacher for School District No. 7, Loch Lomond. Apply to Fred B. Waters, R. F. D. No. 4, St. John county

MALE HELP WANTED.

Large Mail Order House wants men everywhere willing to work a few hours for $20 weekly, contract given, position permanent. Experience unnecessary; samples free. The Co-Operative Union, Windsor, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents $8 a day selling Mendets, which mends Graniteware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten cents. Collette M'f'g Company, Collingwood, Ontario.

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

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grown only by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD ON FARM IN SMALL TOWN OR SUBURBS where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp; burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. Mantle Lamp Co., 759 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.

Mince meat, sausages, hams, bacon, bologna, etc. Buyers of pork, eggs, poultry—John Hopkins, St. John.

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

TO LET.

OFFICE TO RENT—Completely furnished front room, ground floor, on Prince William street, near Post Office; large window. Light, heat and telephone free. Rent moderate. Apply P. O. Box 184.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

HOTELS.

PRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL.

Overlooking the harbor, opposite Boston ad Digby boats. Furnished in fine taste; excellent table; American plan.

ROYAL HOTEL

King Street, St. John's Leading Hotel.

RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.
T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

HOTEL DUFFERIN

ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOSTER, GATES & CO.
F. C. GATES.....Manager.

CLIFTON HOUSE

H. E. GREEN, Proprietor.

Corner Germain and Princess Streets, ST. JOHN, N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL

Better Now Than Ever.

87 King Street, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD. Proprietors.

A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO.

Established 1878.

Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents for

MACKIES' WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKEY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKEY,

SIMPSON'S HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKEY

KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH WHISKEY.

AUK'S HEAD BASS ALE.

PABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER,

GEO. SAYER COGNAC BRANDIES.

Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street, Phone 839.

M. & T. McGUIRE.

Direct importers and dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Ryes, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars.

11 and 15 Water Street. Telephone 579.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

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

THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LTD.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

Iron and Brass Castings.

WEST ST. JOHN. Phone West 15

ENGINEERING

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

E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
Nelson street. St. John, N. B.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON

MACHINISTS AND ENGINEER.

Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work.

INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B.
'Phones, M-229; residence M-1724-11

MANILA ROPE

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

J. SPLANE & CO.
19 Water Street.

NERVES, ETC. ETC.

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

Musical Instruments Repaired

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS and all stringed instruments and Bows repaired.

SYDNEY GIBBS,
81 Sydney Street.

LAST APPEAL OF LATE LORD ROBERTS TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

How Great Britain Should Bear the Burden of the Present Crisis — Fighting with Clean Hands for a Just Cause with an Empire in the Balance—What the People Owe to the State and How to Pay the Debt—A Great Man's Prophecy Fulfilled.

There is but one duty for the British citizen at the present time—men and women, young and old, rich and poor all alike must place everything at the service of the State. Nothing must be kept back—time, energy, money, talents, even life itself, must be freely offered in this supreme crisis

While many will admit this proposition without reserve, there may be others who will ask, "Could not this war have been avoided? Was it really necessary for seven European nations, Christian communities, and most of them highly developed, to embark on such a tremendous conflict? Who is really responsible for this stupendous crime against humanity, civilization and progress?"

These question demand an answer, and it is presumably because I said to my countrymen, "Arm and prepare to quit yourselves like men, for the time of your ordeal is at hand," that I am given this opportunity of explaining in the pages of the Hibbert Journal the causes of the war and the duty of the British citizen in the present crisis.

I maintain unreservedly that the conflict has been forced upon us by the action of the Pan-German advisers of the German emperor. The whole resources of the German nation, naval, military, financial, political, journalistic and educational, have been prepared with Teutonic thoroughness for this struggle.

Why England Armed

The German navy, which scarcely existed in 1900, has been increased with feverish haste, and at times with borrowed money, until it has become so formidable in the North Sea that we have been compelled to concentrate practically all our battleships in home waters, and to entrust our naval interests in the Mediterranean almost entirely to the care of the French navy.

The German army was increased in 1912, and again in 1913, to such an extent that the peace strength expanded from 650,000 in 1911 to 822,000 in 1913; and it is a fact worthy of note that this addition of 170,000 men to the numbers with with the colors—an addition just euaql to our expeditionary force—was made almost imediately after the Morocco crisis of 1911, when the British Government had shown its determination to stand by the side of France against any attempt of German agression.

Financial preparations included such steps as the increase of the money in the war-chest at Spandau from six to eighteen million pounds sterling, for the immediate expenses of mobilization, and the raising of over fifty million pounds by a special levy on the purses of the well-to-do in 1913. The latter sum was demanded as the initial expenditure required for the increase of the peace strength under the law of 1913, but the whole transaction looked much more like a levy for funds needed for a war in immediate prospect that the ordinary provision by a peaceably inclined nation against a war that might be forced upon it at some future date. At any rate, the fact remains that this sum of fifty millions, though ready for collection, was not actually gathered in by the tax-collectors at the moment when the present war commenced, and was therefore immediately available for war purposes.

But while it is easy to trace the steps taken by the aggressive leaders of Germany to prepare for this war and to force it on at the first favorable opportunity, it is important to remember that war itself is regarded by German leaders of thought from a viewpoint absolutely different from that held by British and American people generally. In the United States, as in the United Kingdom, war is looked upon as a last resort, to be used only when every other means of settling a dispute has failed. But the Germans have been taught otherwise. They have been led to look upon peace itself as merely a pause in the life of a nation, a pause which should be applied mainly to preparation for the next war. The clearest exponent of this point of view is General von Bernhardi, whose book, translated into English and published three years ago, is only now being generally read by the English people. No less than one-third of his book, "Germany at the Next War," is devoted to the philosophy and ethics of war. It is written in a moderate and temperate style; its tone is judicial; it is marked by evident candour and sincerity. But the burden of it is a praise of war; war, not as an accident, but as a law of nature; not as a necessary evil but as the source of all moral good.

Bernhardi maintains that Germany has an imperative need of new markets for her industry and of new territory for her rapidly-expanding population. Germany, again, is put forward as the apostle of universal culture, as the champion of civilization. He realizes that the assertion of her claims involves the establishment of German supremacy, and naturally such supremacy cannot be attained so long as the balance of power in Europe remains undisturbed.

Why Britain Stands in the Battle Line

As to our own reasons for going to war, they were given offilcally by the Foreign Office in the following terms:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by his majesty's Government for assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. . . his majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 p.m. on August 4."

The Prime Minister on August 6 explained in the clearest terms our reasons for going to war. "If I am asked," he said, "what we are fighting for, I can reply in two sentences. In the first place, to fulfil an honorable obligation. . . . . Secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and over-mastering Power." No nation which has been constrained to draw the sword could wish for a better cause, than is her set down. How proud a thing it is for a nation to stand up as defender of its own faith and as a champion of the oppressed, especially when there is the clearest proof that those responsible for its foreign policy made every conceivable effort to secure a peaceful solution of the difficulties which had arisen.

These, then are the spiritual ideas which underlie this terrible conflict, and they should lead every British citizen to devote all his means, energy, and even life itself, to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

These aspects of the war, strong in themselves, are re-enforced by material considerations. The struggle, commenced in support of high ideals of honorable obligations, of a noble resolve to succor and protect a brave but feeble State, has resolved itself into a struggle for self-preservation. For, let there be no mistake on this head, if Germany wins in this war, it means the downfall of the British empire.

We pleaded in vain, and the war has come upon us, and with it the call for a million more soldiers. This, therefore, is no time for urging the need of universal training; what we have now to do is to respond to Lord Kitchener's appeals for men to be trained now. The brave and generous hearts of our young men, who now see the danger which I failed to make them understand, have responded nobly; half a million men have come forward in a few weeks; it is now the supreme duty of every citizen to see that the second half million of men is furnished with equal promptitude.

There may be some faint hearts which sink when they contemplate the enormous task which we Britons have undertaken in assuming control of one-fifth of the earth's surface and the care of one in five of all the inhabitants of the world. The Germans, indeed, have made it one of their grounds of their attack on us that we have failed to make the right use of our power. "You are," they say, "like Atlas grown weary of his load. We will snatch the trident from Britannia's grasp and show you how a young and virile nation can rule the waves and the best portions of the habitable globe." The accusation that we Britons are not fitted to continue our Imperial work is absolutely without foundation. Nowhere in the world are there more pushing, more thriving, more virile communities than the self-governing Dominions of Overseas Britain; nowhere in the world is there greater freedom of speech and thought more democratic government, greater religious toleration, than in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Wherever Britons overseas have been given a free hand and power to rule themselves, the best traditions of good Government have been, and are being upheld.

Nor is there any sign that British administrators are tiring of their task or likely to fail in bearing "the white man's burden." In each new dependency which comes under our care, young men, fresh from the public schools of Britain, come eagerly forward to carry on the high traditions of Imperial Britain. We have only to look at the work done recently in Nigeria, in the Sudan, in Rhodesia, and in British East Africa, to see that as a race the British are, if anything, more capable than ever of carrying on the work of Empire.

How to Bear War's Burdens

In this great struggle, therefore, we are fighting as men detrmined to uphold the obligations of honor, as stout champions of small nationalities, and as a people resolved to carry on a great task committed to us by Providence. If all these considerations fail to reach the conscience and the mind of any Briton, I have yet one more plea to urge, viz., that in this great conflict democracy is on its trial. This is a war between the ideals of political progress and those of reaction. If any man doubt this, let him study the Prussian-electoral system, under which it is possible for two brothers in one electoral division in Berlin to elect twice the number of representatives chosen by the 571 electors of the third class.

But not only is this a fight between the systems of rule of the people by the people and rule of the masses by a higher caste; it is also the first opportunity given to the British democracy of showing that it possesses the resolution, the will-power, to fight that to win a great struggle for its existence. The working classes of the United Kingdom have only recently gained their power; the great question at this crisis is: How will they use it In the titanic struggle against Napoleon our soldiers fought under the cold shade of the aristocracy, and, though great mistakes were made, yet through the whole of that long-drawn-out struggle the will to conquer never failed. I appeal, therefore, to the working men of this country to show themselves worthy of the power which they hold; and I, who have so often had the privilege of addressing mass meetings of the working classes in our great centres of popuation, make this appeal with every confidence in the result.

But while I reiterate my appeal for the supreme self-sacrifice required of men who will go and face the foe in the stricken field, I would ask also my fellow-countrymen to accept certain warnings as to what they should not do at this crisis.

I would ask them not to be led away by those who say that the end of this great struggle is to be the end of war, and that it is bound to lead to great reduction of armaments. There is nothing in the history of the world to justify any such conclusion. Nor is it consonant with ordinary common sense. For who would recommend the breaking up of a fire brigade which had justified its eixstence by the prompt extinction of a dangerous fire? Who would plead for the disbandment of a police force which had just shown its efficiency by capturing and bringing to justice a dangerous gang of burglars? When our navy and our army have helped to extinguish the flames of a war set alight by the evil advisers of the German Emperor, when they have brought to justice the German forces which have been used for a burglarious attack on Belgium and France, surely it would be folly seriously to reduce their strength simply because they have nobly fulfilled their dangerous tasks.

Do not let us pay any attention to the foolish prattle of those who talk of this war as the "doom of conscription." If the system of universal service has placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the Kaiser and his advisers, and they have made a bad use of it, we must also remember that a similar system has enabled republican France to speak with her enemies in the gate, and the Czar of Russia to summon his hosts even from the borders of Mongolia. It is true that the German "nation in arms," founded for the noble purpose of freeing Prussia from the yoke of Napoleon, has been grossly misused. But the remedy for that is not so much the destruction of a just and honorable instiution as the reform of the political system of Prussia and the transference of more power to the Prussian people.

Let us not understimate the power of the great nation of sixty-six million German people who have entered upon this war in the firm belief that they are bound to win. I cannot help thinking that the great task of subduing that nation will begin when we, with our French, Russian and Belgian Allies, have driven the German armies into the heart of their own territory.

The Spirit of Fair Play

The German recruiting statistics for 1912 show that after taking 300,000 men for the army and navy, the Germans had nearly a million men between ages of twenty and twenty-two who were left untouched and remained in reserve. It has, indeed, been stated that since the war began over a million fresh men have been enrolled for military service in Germany. May I give a word of caution to my countrymen against the unsportsmanlike practice of abusing one's enemies? Let us avoid what Mr. Kipling, during the Boer War, described as "killing Kruger with your mouth." Let us rather devote all our energies to defeating our foemen by the superior fighting of adequate numbers of British soldiers in the open field. With regard to "adequate numbers," I would urge all Britons to read General Sir John French's report of the terrible fighting in the days of August 23 to 26 last. It is a plain, unvanished tale of days of hard fighting, when disaster was only staved off by splendid exertions of disciplined valor. Early in that despatch is a sentence beginning with the words: "In the absence of my Third Army Corps, I decired to keep the Cavalry Division as much as possible as a reserve to act on my outer flank or move in support of any threatened part of the line." Every Briton should ask himself why, at a most critical moment, the commander of the British forces in the field had only two army corps at his disposal instead of the three corps which make up our full expenditionary force?

When we read charges against the German troops, let us remember that gross changes, absolutely untrue, were brought against our own brave soldiers fighting in South Africa. But whether the charges are true or not, let us keep our own hands clean, and let us fight against the Germans in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect.

I will conclude with an appeal that we should go on with this struggle as we have begun it. Let us put aside all else—our party feelings, our private quarrels—and unite under the leadership of our Govenment. That Government has brought cridit to the name of Briton throughout the world because it rejected with scorn the base proposals made that it should adjure its plighted word and stand idly by while its friends were beaten and robbed.

The just indignation displayed by the British Government in reply to these "infamous proposals" has been echoed by Britons throughout the world. The knowledge that we have gone into this war with clean hands, without any idea of enriching ourselves, without any motive but that of standing by our bond, and of defending the right of the weak to exist, has stirred chords of deep feeling throughout the country. The enrolment of nearly half a million men for active service in the space of a few weeks is conclusive evidence that the men of Great Britain are ready at need to help their king and country. This war may yet prove a blessing rather than a curse if through it our people learn that the State is not something from which we are all to get as much as we can grab by the unscrupulous use of our votes, but represents rather ideals for which we are ready, if need be, to sacrifice our very lives.

But the appeal has again gone forth for men—more men. Another half-million soldiers are yet needed before we can hope, even at a late hour, to place in the field forces at all corresponding to the resources of the empire.

Two years ago, at a crowded meeting in Manchester, I said to my fellow-countrymen: "Arm and prepare to quit yourselves like men, for the time of your ordeal is at hand." I claim a hearing, therefore, when I say today: "Arm and prepare to quit yourselves like men, for the time of your ordeal has come."

Roberts, F.-M.

RECOMMEND 7 P. C. DIVIDEND.

London, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the directors of the London and River Plate Bank today, it was resolved to recommend, out of the available balance for the year ended September 30 a dividend of 7 per cent., making a total of 15 per cent. for the year and carrying forward £275,158.

Killed in South Africa Fighting.

London, Nov. 24.—Hugh C. Spencer, 49 Edward street, this city, received word today that his brother, Corp. Walter J. Spencer, of the Imperial Light Horse was killed in South Africa, in a battle with the rebel Col. Maritz, on October 18. Corp. Spencer was the only Britisher killed in the engagement.

Aunt—You've counted up to eight nicely, dear. But don't you know what comes after eight?

Elsie—Bedtime.

"I hate to see two girls kiss each other."

"Envy, eh?"

"Not at all—pity."

Suffered Intense Pain in Her Back.

Could Hardly Do Her Housework.

If a pain attacks you in the back "stop and think" what it is and what causes it.

If the kidneys are at fault—and in a large majority of cases of pain in the back they are—doctor them at once, and doctor them persistently, as it is impossible to have a well strong back unless the kidneys perform their functions properly.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all forms of kidney trouble, and cure them to stay cured.

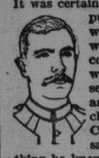
Mrs. H. F. Jacob, Lavant Station, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in telling you how much good your medicine has done me. I had suffered from intense pains in my back, and was so bad I could hardly do my housework. My kidneys were also bothering me a great deal. I tried several kinds of patent medicines, and was almost discouraged, and was looking for some other kind of medicine to try when I noticed your advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, and I thought it could not hurt to try them. I noticed a great difference when I had used one box, and to my great relief when I had used three boxes I was entirely cured, and I have not been bothered since. I will not hesitate to recommend them to all I know."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

ECZEMA ON ARMS ITCHED AND BURNED

Unsightly. Could Not Put Hand in Hot Water. Very Painful. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Completely Healed.



Imperial, Sask.—"My eczema appeared as a rash and itched and burned very badly. It was certainly unsightly and I could not put my hand in hot water or work at all when it was at the worst. Both my arms were covered with the eczema and it was very painful. I tried several things, but none did any good until one day the chemist advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, saying it was by far the best thing he knew of. I immediately used it, washing my arms and hands with the Cuticura Soap and then applying the Cuticura Ointment. The first dressing relieved the irritation and in a month all signs of that awful disease had gone. I was completely cured." (Signed) Edward Lawrence, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet and a skin soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap, combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists everywhere, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

"What we have we'll hold
What we haven't we'll make"
(Our New Slogan for Canada)

We have just made the New Gillette BULLDOG Safety Razor—

THE stocky "Bulldog" handle gives a good, firm grip that most men like. Its extra weight seems to "carry through" the keen-edged blade in a stroke that's particularly smooth and easy.

With its natty case of gray antique leather the Gillette "Bulldog" would look well among your toilet fittings, or make a handsome, practical Christmas gift to your friend.

Watch the boards for the "Bulldog" Poster (like this illustration, colored) and the store windows for the Gillette "Bulldog" itself.

"Bulldog" Set, in Silver Plate, $5.00—In Gold Plate, $6.00.

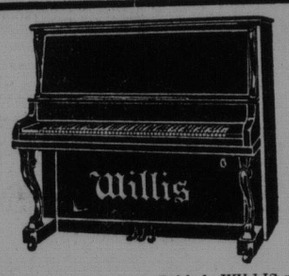
Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

47

Still $5. Per Set

Made in Canada

Canada's Best



Quality and Durability

"The Willis"

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

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FOR TIP'TOP HIGHBALLS

"To the King's taste"

D. O. ROBLIN
TORONTO
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GOOD DEALERS

The World of Women

The Apple as An Article of Food.

The following recipes have been taken from a publication edited by Miss L. Gertrude MacKay, called "The Book of Apple Delights," and now available for everybody in Canada without charge. This booklet will be sent to any address on application to The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no charge for the booklet, and persons desiring copies need not even stamp the letters containing their applications. A post card is just as good as a letter and will be given prompt attention. At the present time there may be a few days delay in issuing these on account of the enormous number of applications which are being received by the Department, but all requests will be met in regular order, and it is believed that the book will be very generally appreciated.

Evaporated Apple Jelly

Boil evaporated apples until soft, strain juice through a jelly bag, add one-half cup of sugar to each cup of juice and boil until it will jelly on a cold plate. A rose geranium or lemon verbena leaf adds flavor to the jelly.

Apple and Mountain Ash Jelly

Take equal parts of quartered apples and the berries of the mountain ash. Boil until soft. Drain and add one pound of sugar to each pint of juice, boil until it jellies, turn into tumblers and cover with paraffin.

Apple and Rhubarb Jelly

Cut apples into quarters. To every pound of apple add one cup of rhubarb juice. Let simmer until apples are soft. Strain through a jelly bag without pressure. To each pint of juice add one pound of sugar. Boil briskly, stirring well and removing all scum until of the desired consistency. Pour into tumblers and cover with paraffin. The addition of the thin outer rind of the lemon is considered an improvement to apple jelly.

Spiced Apple Jelly

Wash and quarter apples. Cover with three quarts of cold water and one quart of vinegar. Boil until soft. Drain through a colander. Strain juice through a pelly bag. Take equal measures of sugar and juice. two dozen whole cloves and some thick cinnamon. Boil until it jells; strain out the spices.

Apple Preserves, I

Use three-uqarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of apples. Good flavored apples that are not easily broken should be used. Make a rich syrup of sugar and water and add a little ginger root tied in a bag; add a little lemon juice and boil a few apples at a time until transparent. Place in jars or glasses; boil the syrup until very thick and pour over the apples. Chabapples make delicious preserves; core without parting until clear in a rich syrup, drain and place in jars; fill with the syrup boiled down.

Apple Preserves, II

Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and to half a pint of water add the thin outer rind and the juice of one lemon; let boil briskly for five minutes. Drop quarters of apples into the syrup and cook gently until clear; stand aside to cool. When cold transfer carefully to jars and boil the syrup down. Pour over the apples and seal.

Apples Preserves, III.

Drop pared and quartered apples into clear lime water to prevent discoloration. When enough are ready for use rinse in clear, cold water and pack in their own weight of sugar. Let stand twenty-four hours; drain syrup off and boil. For each cup of syrup add one tablespoonful of ginger tea. Add apples and cook until clear, skim out, lay on a platter, cover with glass and set for six hours in the sunshine. Return to syrup and cook for two minutes, skim out and pack in jars. Add more sugar and cook the syrup until as thick as honey; pour over the fruit; add two whole cloves and a bit of candied lemon peel to each jar and cover with paraffine.

Apple and Quince Preserves

Pare, core and quarter Baldwin apples; add a third as many quinces that have been pared, cored and cut into small pieces and boiled until tender. Make a syrup of the water in which the quinces were boiled and as much sugar as there are apples and quinces. Let boil, skim and drop the quinces and apples in, and let boil for fifteen minutes; dip out carefully and put into jelly glasses; boil the syrup until it will jelly and pour over the fruit.

Apple Chips

Cut eight pounds of sweet apples into small pieces. Don't pare. Add four pounds of sugar and one-fourth of a pound of Canton ginger. Add the sugar and ginger to the apples and let stand for twenty-four hours; add four lemons cut into small pieces, rejecting seeds. Cook slowly for three hours. Put into glasses or stone jars and cover with paraffine.

Preserved Hyslop Crabapples

Cut out the blossom, but leave on the stem. Cover the bottom of an earthenware crock with water; put in a layer of apples. Cover with thick layer of sugar. Add a layer of crabapples and continue in this manner until the crock is full. Cover and bake for eight or ten hours in a very slow oven. Cover, and when cool place in a dark, cool place. The result is a delicious, translucent apple in a red jelly.

Preserved Apples Whole

Pare and core large, firm apples. Boil the parings in water for fifteen minutes, allowing a pint to each pound of parings. Strain and add three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pint of water, as measured at first; add the grated rind of one-fourth lemon to each pint of syrup and return to the kettle and let boil for five minutes, skim and pour over the cold raw apples. Let stand until cold, then cover and cook slowly until transparent. If directions are carefully followed the apples will remain unbroken.

Preserved Apples

Quarter and core apples; fill an earthen crock two-thirds full, cover and bake slowly for several hours. Seal in air-tight jars. When ready to use stand the jar in a kettle of water and heat. They taste like freshly-baked apples when served with cream and sugar.

Apple Pudding, I

Sift together one and one-half cups of flour, two teasppoonfuls of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking owder. Work into the dry ingredients three tablespoonfuls of butter and add one-half cup of milk. Butter a quart pudding dish and fill two-thirds full of apples cut in quarters, sprinkle with sugar and add two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg or cinnamon. Cover and bake until soft Roll the dough mixture out lightly, place over the apples and bake for twenty minutes and serve with hard sauce

Apple Pudding, II

One cup of flour, one-half cup of milk, one-half cup of sugar, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well and pour over apples that have been sliced and placed in a well-buttered pudding dish Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are soft; test with a toothpick Serve hot with cream or hard sauce.

Apple Pudding, III

Pare and slice two quarts of tart apples; add one cup of water and cook slowly until soft Rub through a sieve. Sweeten to taste, and when cool add one tablesponful of lemon juice and the yolks of four well-beaten eggs. Turn into a buttered dish and bake for one-half hour in a hot oven. Let cool for a few minutes and cover with a meringue made of the whites of four eggs and four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon juice Dust with sugar and brown. Serve either hot or cold.

Sliced Apples Baked In Cream

Pare, core and slice several apples, put into a baking dish and cover with cream. Bake for ten minutes. Another good breakfast dish is made by covering the apples with well cooked oatmeal and baking for twenty minutes. Serve with cream.

Baked Apples with Oatmeal

Core apples; fill the space from which the core was taken with cold cooked oatmeal. Stand the apples in a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar and add one-half cup of water. Bake in a moderate oven until soft. Serve with cream, using a little more oatmeal for garnish.

Panned Baked Apples

Core and cut apples into eighths. Put a layer in a baking dish, sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, add another layer, of apples and continue until the dish is full. Add to each quart of apples a half pint of water, cover the dish and bake in a quick oven until soft. The skin, which is left on, gives a fine flavor. Serve hot in the dish in which they were baked. This is very nice when served with the meat course at dinner.

Baked Sweet Apples

Wipe and core eight sweet apples, put in baking dish and fill cavities with sugar, allowing one-third of a cup. Add two-thirds of a cup of boiling water and cover; bake for three hours in a slow oven, adding more water if necessary.

Apple Sauce Cake, I

Cream half a cup of butter and beat in one cup of sugar; add a cup of raisins, chopped and dredged with flour, one saltspoonful of salt, one and one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Mix these ingredients. Dissolve one teaspoonful of baking soda in a little warm water and stir into a cupful of unsweetened apples; let it foam over into the other ingredients and beat thoroughly; add two cups of flour and bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

Apple Sauce Cake, II

One cup of sweetened apple sauce, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of shortening, yolk of one egg, one level teaspoonful of cinnamon, one half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one level teaspoon ful of baking powder and two cups of flour. Strain apple sauce, add soda, melted shortening and flour sifted with baking powder and spices. Beat all thoroughly and bake in two layers and put together with frosting.

Danish Apple Cake

Stew two pounds of good cooking apples, using as little water as possible; add cinnamon and sugar to taste. Toss one-fourth of a pound of bread crumbs in melted butter, let them brown lightly. Line the bottom of a well-greased cake tin with a thick layer of crumbs, then a layer of apple sauce, repeating until the pan is full. Bake in a quick oven for one-half hour, and when cold turn from the pan. Serve with whipped cream.

Dutch Apple Cake

Mix one cup of scalded milk, one-third of a cup of butter, one-third of a cup of sugar and one-half a teaspoonful of salt. When luke warm add one yeast cake, broken into small pieces, two unbeaten eggs and flour to make a soft dough. Beat thoroughly, cover and let rise until the mixture has doubled its bulk. Beat thoroughly and again let rise. Spread as thinly as possible in a well-buttered dripping pan, brush over with melted butter. Press sliced apples into the dough in even rows. Sprinkle with one-fourth cup of sugar mixed with one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, then with two tablespoonfuls of well-washed currants. Cover and let rise; bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes. Cut in squares and serve plain or with whipped cream.

Dried Apple Fruit Cake

Boil two cups of dried apples in two cups of molasses. Cream one cup of butter with two cups of brown sugar, add four beaten eggs and two cups of sour milk; sift together five cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-half teaspponful of cloves. Stir into the dry ingredients; add two pounds of raisins and one pound of currants, well floured, and two pounds of English walnut meats broken into small pieces. Bake for three hours in a moderate oven.

Dried Apple Cake, I

Soak two cups of dried apples over night, drain and chop fine; add one cup of molasses and let simmer for three hours; let cool. Cream one cup of butter and one and one-half cups of brown sugar; add one-half cup of sour milk, three-beaten eggs and the apple mixture. Add three and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful each of soda, cloves, allspice and cinnamon sifted together. Bake in one loaf for two hours in a moderate oven.

Dried Apple Cake, II

Chop fine three cups of dried apples which have been well soaked. Add three cups of sugar, one cup of raisins and one cup of currants; cook in very little water until the apples are soft. When cold add three well-beaten eggs, one-half cup butter, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, and three cups of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of soda. Stir well and bake in one loaf. Bake for one hour in a moderate oven.

German Apple Cake

Sift together two cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and three and one half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Work into the dry ingredients one-fourth of a cup of butter. Beat one egg, add three-fourths of a cup of milk and stir into the first mixture. Spread in a well-buttered shallow pan. Have pared and cored four or five apples, press down into the dough; sprinkle the apple with well-washed dried currants and the edge of the dough thickly with powdered sugar. Bake until the apples are tender and serve with cream and sugar or hard sauce.

To Dry Apples

Select sound fruit that has matured. Pare, core and quarter and slice length wise. String and dry near the fire, or spread on frames covered with muslin or netting, and let dry in the sun. If the winter apples are not keeping well it is a good plan to dry them to prevent waste. Although some have a prejudice against dried apples, they can be made very palatable with a little care.

Dried Apple Roly-Poly

Sift a pint of flour ,two tablespoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt, rub in one tablespoonful of shortening. Add two-thirds cup of water, knead quickly and roll out into a very thin sheet. Brush with melted butter. Chop dried apples fine; the apples should be soaked over night; sprinkle over the dough the apples and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Roll up and place in a moderately hot oven three-quarters of an hour. After the roll has been baking for half an hour baste with a tablespoonful of sugar dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of water; return to the oven to glaze. Serve hot with cream and sugar.

Apple Dumplings

Take large baker's buns, slice off the outer crust and cut out so as to make a cup; brush over with melted butter and place in the oven to dry and brown. Bake medium-sized apples, from which the cores have been removed and the center filled with butter and sugar. Place the apple in the cup and serve with whipped cream.

Baked Apple Dumplings

Cut rich pie crust into six-inch squares. In the center of each place a small apple, pared and cored. Fill the apples with sugar, cinnamon and a whole clove. Wet the edges of the pastry with white of egg, fold it over the apple, pinch and flute to look well; bake about forty minutes; toward the last brush the top with white of egg and sprinkle with sugar. Serve with hard sauce.

Individual Apple Dumplings

Butter six muffin rings and set them on a shallow agate pan which has been well buttered. Fill the rings with sliced apples. Make a dough of one and one-half cups of pastry flour sifted several times with one-half teaspoonful of salt and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Chop into the dry ingredients one-fourth of a cup of shortening, gradually add three-fourths of a cup of milk or water. Drop the dough on the apples on the rings. Let bake about twenty minutes. With a spatula remove each dumpling from the ring, place on a dish with the crust side down. Serve with cream and sugar, hard sauce or with a fruit sauce.

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1st Prize, $50.00 in Cash. | 3rd Prize, $35.00 in Cash.
2nd Prize, $40.00 in Cash. | 4th Prize, $25.00 in Cash.
5th to 9th Prizes, each $10.00 in Cash.

Above will be found the picture of a modern gun of the kind that is being used in the present war. At a glance the gun and some old trees appear to be all there is in the picture, but by careful scrutiny some soldiers' faces will be found. There are 19 of them in all. Can you find them? It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance can be accomplished.

You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this as will be shown by the names and addresses published below. If you find the faces mark each one you find with an X cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these nine words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness will be considered factors in this contest.

This may take up a little of your time, but as there are TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and One Hundred premiums given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember, all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them."

We do not ask You to Spend One Cent of Your Money in order to enter this Contest.

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have recently received over Two Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)

Winners of cash prizes in our late competitions will not be allowed to enter this Contest.

This competition will be judged by two well known business men of undoubted integrity, who have no connection with this company, whose decisions must be accepted as final.

Below will be found a partial list of the names and addresses of a few persons who have won some of our larger prizes in recent contests. Although these persons are entirely unknown to us, they are our references. An enquiry from any one of them will bring the information that our contests are carried out with the utmost fairness and integrity. Your opportunity to win a good round sum is equally as good as that of any-one else, as all previous winners of cash prizes are debarred from entering this contest.

Names and Addresses of a few Prize-Winners in recent Contests.

Mrs. W. A. C. Orr, 208 Gannell St., Winnipeg ... $50.00
Miss E. Brodeur, 6 Gillespie St., Sherbrooke ... 50.00
Mr. Louis Quintal, Charlemagne, Que ... 50.00
Mr. Alphouse Drouin, Dept. of Sec. of State, Ottawa ... 50.00
Mr. J. A. St. Pierre, Arthabaska, Que ... 50.00
Mrs. E. McMillan, 335 Medland St., West Toronto ... 50.00
Mr. H. Lloyd, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Ont ... 50.00
Mr. Joe. F. Champagne, 252 Bolton, Ottawa, Ont ... 50.00
Miss Daisy Rabey, 182 University Ave., Toronto ... 40.00
Mr. Jno W. London, 486 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man ... 40.00
Miss I. B. Benjamin, 125 Hughson St., Hamilton ... 40.00
Miss H. C. Powell, P.O. Dept, Ottawa, Ont ... 40.00
Mrs. Andrew Johnson Box 103, Roblin, Man ... 40.00
Mr. Norman Robinson, Milford Haven, Ont ... 40.00
Mr. Thos. Humphries c/o Ayers & Sons, St. John's ... 40.00
Mr. P. A. Ferguson, 223 James Ave., Winnipeg ... 40.00
Mrs. Quinnie R. Stark, 3 St. Mary's Place, Winnipeg, Man. 35.00
Mr. K. A. Rodger, 4 Manhattan Apts., Church St. Toronto $35.00
Mrs. J. B. Girouard, 656 Maisonneuve St., Montreal ... 35.00
Mrs A. Ferguson, 39 Stobart Block, Winnipeg ... 35.00
Mr. R. E. Strange, 300 Rockland Rd., St. John, N.B. ... 35.00
Miss Mary Cochrane, 114 Preston St., Ottawa ... 35.00
Mrs. G. H. Benson, 33 Hargrave St., Winnipeg ... 35.00
Mrs. W. D. Little, Powassan, Ont ... 30.00
Mr. Thos. Blakey, 83 Huntley St., Toronto ... 25.00
Miss Mary Lamb, 22 Spencer St., St. John's, Nfld ... 25.00
Miss E. A. Kennedy, 16 Railway St., Hamilton ... 25.00
Mr. Jules Vascancelles, Goulais River, Ont ... 25.00
Mr. Jno. M. Sullivan, Duckworth, St. John's, Nfld ... 25.00
Mrs. E. H. Dunnett, 200 Hughson St., Hamilton ... 25.00
Mr. W. C. Mason, 2475 Hutchison St., Montreal ... 25.00
Mrs. H. W. Healey, Box 171 Ingersoll, Ont ... 25.00
Mr. M. J. Brouse, 63 St. George St., Toronto, Ont ... 25.00
Mrs. Francis Boynton, 235 Ross St., St. Thomas, Ont ... 25.00

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Farm Notes Of Interest

THE FARMER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MONEY ON FERTILIZER

New Brunswick has been using some commercial fertilizer for a number of years, but within the past few years, its use has increased very rapidly. In 1912 this province used 44 per cent. of the fertilizer imported into the Dominion. It has been estimated by the writer that betwen six and seven hundred thousand dollars were sent out of this province during the past season, for commercial fertilizers.

Several of our thrifty and thoughtful farmers some time ago began to make inquiries as to whether there was any possibility of getting these fertilizers at a less cost than they were paying.

Probably no person in the province has given more valuable time and attention to this subject than Mr. R. G. Murray, of St. John, who, while a practicing lawyer, is also an up-to-date farmer. Mr. Murray, as a member of the Kingston Agricultual Society, saw that Society buying the simple fertilizer materials and mixing them at home, thus saving a considerable amount and getting a more reliable fertilizer. Mr. Murray found upon investigation that the materials for the various "brands" of fertilizer upon the market, did not cost the mixers much more than half what they were charging the farmers for them mixed. This matter, he brought to the attention of the Agricultural Commission, which was sent out by the present Government in 1909, to learn how best the Department of Agriculture could serve the farmers of the province. He, with others, has talked "Home-mixing" at practically every important gathering of farmers since that time.

Talking has little effect on any class of people, least of all on the farer. Nothing was done, in the way of practical demonstrations, to bring about the adoption of the scheme of buying the materials, and doing the mixing at home, until this season.

In the spring of 1912, the Sackville Agricultural Society, following the lead of the Kingston Society, took up the work of buying the fertilizer materials for its members. In the spring of 1913 the writer was successful in inducing two or three other societies to try the scheme in o small way.

It was quite evident, however, and quite right from their point of view, that the farmers must have undisputable evidence that the scheme was both practical and profitable, before they would give it a serious trial. To this end, the writer carried out the following demonstrations, during the past season.

Enough of the standard fertilizer materials were delivered to widely separated farmers, to make the equivalent of a half ton of the factory-mixed "brand" they were using. These materials were mixed on the farmer's barn-floor. A large number saw the mixing, and all agreed that the work was not at all difficul. The home-made mixture was then applied through the potato planter—there was no difficulty in getting it to go through to the same area of potato crop. The crops were given the same treatment during the season. The table below shows how the home-mixed fertilizer compares in cost and value with the factory-mixed.

Until within the past two or three years it was practically impossible to buy fertilizer materials outside of the concerns who also sold the mixed goods. These concerns naturally were not over desirous of selling the materials and as a consequence put their prices so high that there was littl saved by buying the fertilizers unmixed. For instance, the Agricultural Society at Kingston paid at the rate of $33.00 per ton for the materials necessary for a 4-6-10 brand, f.o.b. at their nearest railway station. This, when all necessary expenses were paid, was very little less than they could have bought the ready-mixed for. Of course we are not now considering the greater agricultural value of the home-mixed goods.

Another great stumbling block in the way of getting cheap fertilizers, either mixed or unmixed, is the unfortunate system of long credits. If the fertilizer dealer must act as banker, as well as sell fertilizer, he must necessarily get his pay for so doing. It is really too bad that our farmers cannot be brought to see the great waste of money in buying farm machinery fertilizers, etc. on long-time credits. Realizing all the dificulty that must be overcome, I am still inclined to believe, that, if the farmers could be brought to adopt the "thirty days cash" system followed by all other business men, they would never go back to the old system where they have to pay two or three times the value of a thing in order to have two or three years in which to pay for it.

A glance at the table will show what may be saved by paying cash for fertilizers. The concerns who are in the business of selling fertilizer materials, other than the mixers, are all doing a cash business. For this reason it will be necessary to make arrangements to pay cash, in order to get the prices quoted.

This, however, is not so dificult as at first it might seem. The agricultural societies are all incorporated, and are eligible to do business through their directors. It only requires that the directors make the necessary arangements with their nearest bank, and then secure cash with which to do business. This has already been done by the several societies which bought these fertilizer materials last spring.

By an act of the Legislature during the past session, the Agricultural Societies of the province were united in a corporation to be known as the Agricultural Societies and with powers to buy fertilizer materials for all societies who care to come into the union. Mr. R. G. Murray, of St. John, is president of this association, and Mr. A. R. Wetmore, of Clifton, is secretary. This association by being in a position to buy in large quantities should make a still greater reduction in the cost of fertilizers to the farmers of this province.

H. B. DUROST, B.S.A.,
Instructor in fertilizers for
the N. B. Dept. of Agriculture.

Root-Seed Production

It is advisable that Canadian farmers should grow their own root seed? From a general point of view there are several reasons why a man would be justified in answering this question in the affirmative. As a matter of fact, under the present terrible conditions in Europe whence we obtain the greater part of our imported root seed, it may even become a necessity. The quality of the root-seed offered on the Canadian market is not always the very best either in regard to trueness of type or to percentage and vitality of germination. It is further false economy to import practically all the seed needed for a twenty million dollars crop, if this seed can be raised within the country. And we will finally in all likelihood, as hinted above have to face a scarcity in the root-seed supply which simply must be covered through home production.

We have not yet had a very experience in root-seed growing here in Canada, but judging from obtainable records and reports, it is both possible and profitable to produce seed in different parts of the Dominion, at least for home consumption. Of those who have tried it, all agree that they obtained sed of higher germination which produced more roots of better quality than the average market seed.

Choice of Kind

The first problem for the future seed grower is choice of kind. Shall he grow mangel seed, swede, or carrot seed? The answer depends largely on locality and personal inclination. The grower who prefers mangels will very likely get better results with seed production from this kind, provided his farm is so situated as not to suffer from early spring or fall frosts. Young mangel shoots are more susceptible to frost injury in the spring than swedes, and as the mangel seed ripens comparatively late it is also more liable to become "frost bitten" in the fall than swede seed which reaches maturity before any frost danger occurs. Generally speaking, the further east we go the better are the possibilities for swede seed production. Carrot seed ripens very unevenly and has to be picked by hand during a period of several weeks, which makes the culture rather expensive under our conditions, except for home use.

All our cultivated roots are biennial, which means that the root itself is grown one season, is stored over winter, and is made to produce seed when planted out the next spring. Root seed is grown from either large, fully matured roots, or from smaller, not quite developed roots, also called "stecklins." The man who starts in right now will necessarily have to select large roots for mother plants. And this is perhaps just as well, because large roots are moreasily judged for type, uniformity and other general characters than stecklings which do not show their good or poor characters nearly as distinctly. The production of seed from stecklings necessitates "stock seed" from choice mother roots, belonging to a pure strain. So far, Canadian grown stock seed has not been available, but at Macdonald College there are now several promising strains of mangels and swedes which may be phopagated next year for distribution in 1916.

Selecting

Before selecting the seed roots the grower must have a clear conception of the type he intends to breed. For convenient inspection the roots may be lined up with the tops laid together for two and two rows. The selected roots are turned about, with tops out, and are later collected for a second survey, when all out of type specimens may be discarded. What should be looked for is a sound, large, well developed, though by no means overgrown root, true to type and possessing a neat crown, smooth surface, full rounded tip and freedom from prongs. Certain varieties, especially among the swedes, are naturally somewhat prongy. In that case the breeder must aim to select specimens which have the prongs confined as much as possible to the bottom of the root.

It should be remembered that the main seed stalk grows out the following year from the heart, as it is called. On this account one must be sure not to injure this point when topping the seed roots. The top may either be carefully twisted off, or, still better, it can be cut off one to two inches above the heart.

Storing

Seed roots spoil very easily, like most other good things, and should therefore be handled carefully. The sooner they can be stored, after pulling, in a cool, not too dry place the better. Where a good root cellar is at hand it is advisable to store them there, if possible in standing position and surrounded with peat soil or moist sand. Otherwise it is beter to store them in an outside pit on well-drained ground. The pit is made about 6 feet wide, and the roots are piled up 3 feet high, with slanting sides so that the covering material will not slide down. After piling, the pit is immediately covered with a thin layer of straw, just enough to keep a 4 inch layer of soil from falling in among the roots. The top of the pit is left without any soil so that the heat may escape more readily until the weather gets colder. When it commences to freeze the pit is further covered with 6 inches of straw, followed by 6 to 8 inches of soil, and when zero weather sets in it must finally be protected with a layer of strawy manure. To ensure quick cooling of the roots it may be advisable to run a 4 inch ventilating shaft at the bottom of the pit and to draw exhaust pipes from this shaft to the top, but the openings should be closed on warm days and must, of course, be stuffed with straw, or with some other insulating material, when the temperature goes down below 28 degrees. Seed roots do not stand drought very well, and many growers, therefore, prefer to place the pit on, or at least in the vicinity of, next year's seed field in order to shorten the haul from pit to planting place. In this connection it might be well to remember that the planting of the seed-roots in spring time should be done on a cloudy and calm day in preference to a day with bright sun and heavy wind, which tend to dry out the exposed roots and consequently to lower the yield of seed

Planting

Being naturally cross-fertilized, roots of different varieties, belonging to the same kind, should not be planted close to one another. Two mangel varieties may be safe if they re separated 100 to 250 yards, especially if the fields are divided by a wood lot, or by a field of tall growing corn. Swedes and turnips, again, require even wider distances. They not only cross with varieties of their own kind, but also intercross, i. e. a swede may cross with a turnip and vice versa. In districts where the Bird Rape (Brassica campestris) is prevalent pains should be taken to exterminate this weed, as it is a danger in this respect for both swede and turnip seed production. Carrot varieties cross wih each other and with the wild carrot. Where this weed is common it is simply impossible to grow first class carrot seed.

Land intended for seed growing should above all be rich, well drained and, if possible, sheltered from heavy winds. Liquid manure, is a splendid fertilizer for seed roots. On most soils it is advisable to suppdement the liquid manure with 300 to 400 lbs. of Acid Phosphate per acre. Where a general mixture of commercial fertilizers is used it is better to supply the nitrogen with Sulphate of Ammonia than with Nitrate of Soda, as the latter tends to rush the growth of the young seed stalks too much, making them weak and less resistant to wind pressure.

After the land has been properly worked it should be well packed with a roller and marked before planting. Common distances are 24 inches by 24 inches for small roots and 35 inches by 36 inches for large roots. Three men, when used to the work, can plant about 3000 roots in a day. One men lays out the roots in their places, another digs the holes and the third man puts in the roots. The root in the first hole is covered with the soil from the second and so on. Where the soil is deep enough the roots should be planted firmly straight up and down, and should be set so deep that the crown barely reaches the surface. With long shaped varieties and on shallow soils it may be advisable to tilt the root, always remembering to plant them as deep as the soil will permit with the crown reaching the surface. If the plow is used the roots are placed against the land side in the opened furrow. It is a good plan to cover them partly by drawing loose earth with one stroke of the foot to the bottom of each root so that they may keep in position when the furrow is thrown back. Unless, however, the workers are familiar with this method, it gives scarcely as satisfactory results as the spade planting method which causes a firmer and more regular stand. The root-seed land should be kept cultivated as long as possible in order to preserve the moisture. On smaller areas it pays well to use the hand cultivator between the rows, when the length of the seed-stalks prevents the use of the horse cultivator.

It is very important that the seed be harvested in right time. Very often the field does not ripen quite uniformly, and all the seed on one and the same plant never matures simultaneously. The first formed seed on the lower parts of the seed stalks ripens earlier than the rest, and as this seed is stronger and consequently more valuable than the later formed seed the grower should endeavor to secure it before it falls off. Mangel seed is ready when the true seed inside the brownish cluster shows a mealy surface when cut with a knife. It is time to harvest swede seed when the bottom siliques or pods are getting brown on the outside and the upper ones have attained a yellowish color.

Where seed is grown in small quantities it is of course possible to dry the seed stalks by hanging them up in a well-aired place in the house or in the barn. In this case a sheet or a tarpaulin should be spread out on the floor so that no seed may be lost. On a large acreage the stalks must be cured in the field. For this purpose the seed-stalks are tied in loose sheaves and left in oven stooks until such time as they may be dry enough for hauling to the barn. Here they should be threshed as soon as possible. The seed is cleaned on the fanning mill and with the aid of hand sieves, and is spread out in thin layers which should be shuffled daily until quite dry. Then it may safely be put in bags and stored away.

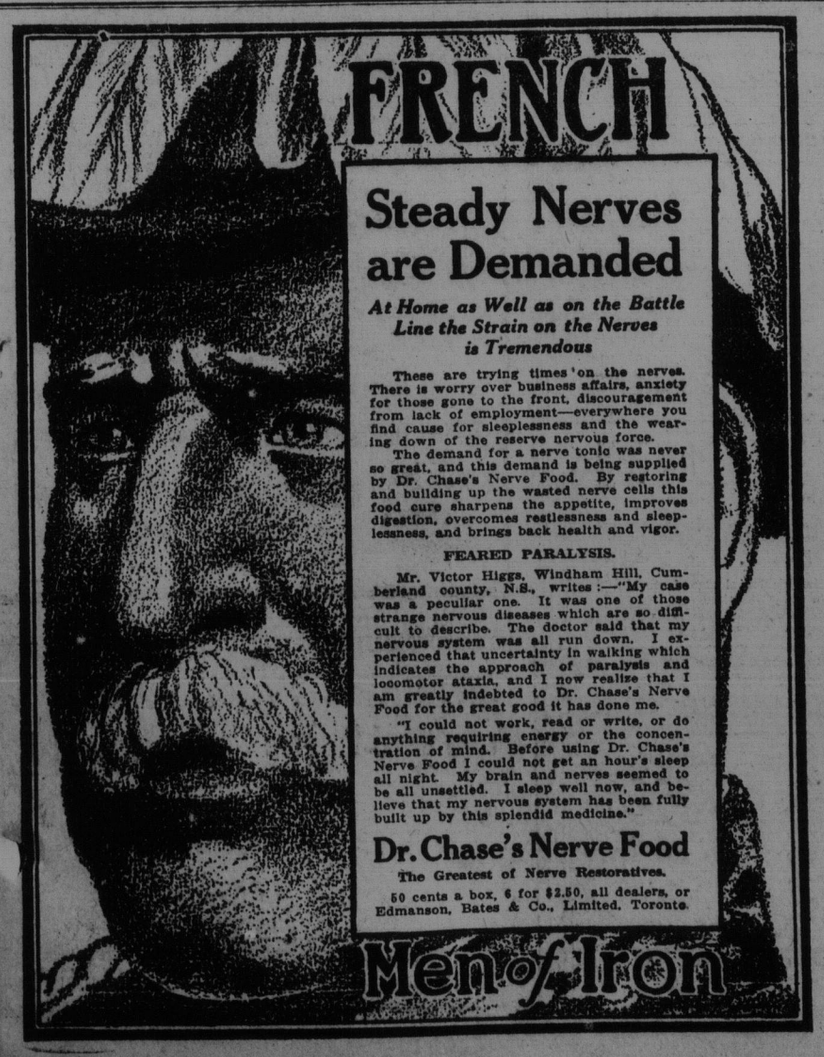
At Macdonald College and on trial plots in different counties we have grown seed from mangels, swede turnips and carrots during the last ears with excellent results as far as quality is concerned and with quite satisfactory, though somewhat varying yields. I have spoken to several farmers in our Province who have been successful with seed growing, especially from swedes. Mr. Lavallee, St. Guillaume, Yamaska, Cy., among others, is quite content to have raised his own swede seed for the last few years. In our neighboring province to the West, the O. A. College at Guelph and the Ontario Seed Co., Waterloo, have produced first class root seed for a numoer of years; and in 1913 the Dominion Sugar Company, Berlin, Ont. planted over 45 acres with sugar beets for seed purposes. Swede seed production is well known in the Maritime provinces, especially in Yarmouth Co., N. S. where one man has made a success of itf or not less than seventeen years. There is thus sufficient evidence that root-seed can be grown in Canada, and the sooner our farmers give it a good trial, the better for their own economy and for the commercial balance of the Dominion.

PAUL A. BOVING,
In Charge of Root Crop Investigation,
Cereal Husbandry Department, Macdonald College.

CAUSES HUSBAND'S ARREST.

MRS. LAURA MAY

While in Savannah, Ga., to see his wife, Mrs. Laura May, and eight-year-old daughter, C. H. May, a travelling salesman, of Seneca, N. Y., was arrested as a result of an action for alimony and custody of the child, filed in the Superior Court. Mrs. May expressed the belief that he would leave the jurisdiction of the court unless restrained. The judge fixed his bond at $1,000, which Mr. May gave.



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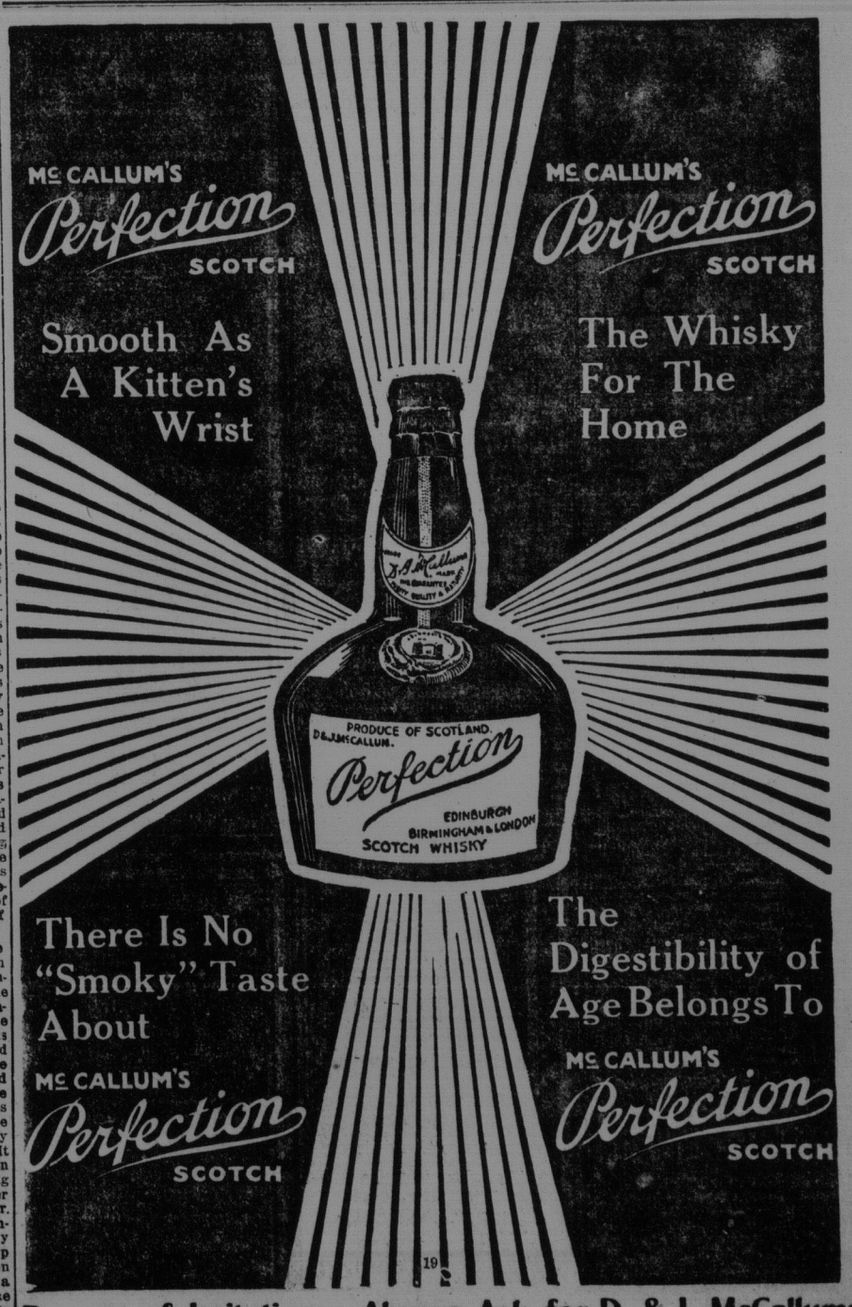

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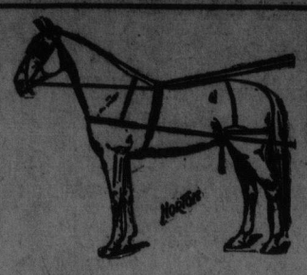

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STRUCTURAL STEEL
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Tell us what you want and we will be pleased to furnish estimates.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.
James Fleming — Phoenix Foundry

"Canadian Goods for Canadian People" is the Slogan of Our Manufacturers.

A PAIR OF BOOTS

Just after the war broke out a Canadian bootmaking firm got an order from the Canadian Government to make 40,000 pairs of boots for the army. The manager of the company, making a speech to the employees, gave some good advice to show what every worker might do to make sure that every boot that went on a Canadian soldier's foot in Europe was as good as any other part of his equipment. He showed that a poorly filled sole, a rotten counter in the heel, a badly-sewn seam or a defective arch might spoil a soldier's efficiency in the field. In view of the fact that the war is teaching us all to be soldiers one way or another, suppose we apply a little of this bootmaking philosophy to the boots we wear in everyday life. A man is known by the boots he wears. Looking over the honor roll of your boots past and present—probably made in Canada—how do they compare for efficiency with the things you have bought from other countries?

The writer of this article has been looking over his. He has reviewed a few rotten boots, some middling, and some absolutely unimpeachable. At this moment he has a pair on which he bought eleven months ago and has worn every day since—except a few Sundays and the day he took them to the cobbler to get new lifts on the worn-off heels. In those boots of honor there is not a break in the sole, nor a ripped seam, nor a crack in the leather, nor a counter gone down in the heel. That pair of boos ctuidn't have been better value for the money if they had been made under oath in a time of war for a Canadian soldier to wear maintaining the honor of his country abroad. The man who made them had the honor of his firm on his conscience. When he put them on the market he charged a good price because he knew they were worth it.

Those boots were made in Canada, from Canadian leather, by Canadian workmen, paid in Canadian money by a firm financed on Canadian capital. What is true of boots is equally true of the thousand and one other articles that Canadians buy. In the small proportion of cases where it is not true, it can be made true. And those few manufacturers may well take a leaf from the book of the manager who made the speech on good bootmaking to his employees. Now that Canadian manufacturers are going out to increase the consumption of goods made in Canada, they will see to it that no man has a shred of argument to show why he should not spend his money for Canadian-made goods.

Trampled To Death

Suppose you were to read in the paper some morning that a disastrous fire had wiped the town of Amherst, or Galt or Lethbridge completely off the map. That would be a hard knock to Canada wouldn't it?

Yet, figuratively and literally, Canadians are ruthlessly trampling a town that size under their feet every year,----actually obliterating it.

Every year we Canadians import $4,000,000 worth of boots and shoes from the United States. On them we pay over $1,000,000 duty.

That $5,000,000, if spent for Canadian-made boots, would keep six big shoe factories busy the year round—employing altogether about 2,400 hands, paying out $1,500,000 in wages, supporting in all about 10,000 people.

Concentrate all these people in one place and you add to the map of Canada a good live town like Amherst or Galt or Lethbridge. Rather startling, isn't it.

When out of pure thoughtlessness, you buy an imported boot you crunch under your heel the opportunity to build up such a town.

In buying Canadian-made shoes you are paying for quality, not duty. Dollar for dollar they give you a value that is equal to, if not better than any others.

Next time be patriotic enough to refuse the pair the dealer offers you that is not

"MADE IN CANADA" 16

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CANADA'S FINEST FIVE CENT CIGAR.
Quill Top and Buster Brown
TWO OUTSTANDING FAVORITES.
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The "MAPLE No. 12" is our latest production in this line, and it is a beauty.
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Have you tried our absolutely Dry Bundled Kindling? It's the best value in the city.

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Just a little more deliciously flavored than any chocolates you have ever tasted.
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After a Game of Auction

Sitting all evening in a warm room with the mind intent on the pleasures of bridge produces conditions both physical and mental, demanding light refreshment. Nothing can be more refreshing with less trouble than a glass of RED BALL ALE or PORTER with wafers. And no offering on the part of the hostess could be more highly appreciated.

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