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PROBS—PARTLY FAIR

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ALLIES NOW ATTACKERS IN EAST AND WEST; GERMANS ABANDON ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH

FIRST CONTINGENT WILL SEE SERVICE AT FRONT

May be Sent at Any Moment to Take Place On Firing Line—Maj.-Gen. Hughes, at New York on Return From England, Denies Soldiers From Dominion Will be Used For Coast Defence In Great Britain, or be Sent to Egypt—All In Fine Condition, Enthusiastic and Well Satisfied.

New York, Nov. 8.—Major General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, returned last night from England and the continent on board the steamship St. Paul, which arrived from Liverpool.

Active service at the front will be seen by the Canadian troops recently sent to England from Ottawa, according to Maj. Gen. Hughes. The stories printed in this country to the effect that the Canadian contingent will be used to strengthen the coast defences of Great Britain were repudiated by Gen. Hughes as being without foundation. Neither will the Canadians be sent to Egypt, as also reported, said the Major General. "There were 33,000 men in the first contingent which Canada forwarded to the help of the Mother Country," he continued. "They comprise the finest body of men that I have ever seen, and are enthusiastic over the prospects of getting into the active part of the fray. Weeks of training has practically made them seasoned regiments, and I feel sure their presence on the field will prove of great advantage to the allied forces."

"More than one thousand men among the first contingent are Americans, and a large proportion of these were members of the American National Guard. From the far west we obtained a particularly fine body of men, well trained in the handling of arms, and inured to hardships, equal to any they may face on the European battlefields."

The report that there is a feeling of unrest among the Canadian troops now

in England, or that their commissary department had been a source of complaint, met with a vigorous denial by Gen. Hughes, when he was asked about the matter. The Canadians received a welcome when they arrived in England that for its enthusiasm has seldom been equalled, he said, and their commissariat is of the highest order. The contingent is now encamped on the Salisbury Plain, and may be sent to the continent at any minute.

Message to Folks at Home.

"Here is the message," Major General Hughes said, "that the Canadian troops asked me to take back for their folks at home:

"Give our love to our dear ones and near ones in beloved Canada. We will see them again soon, when we have beaten the Germans." "I spent the whole of my fifteen days at the camp," Major General Hughes said, "and had several talks with Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who said they were delighted with the splendid contingent from Canada, and wished me to convey to the people of Canada their appreciation of the work done for the empire."

With regard to the conditions in England, Major General Hughes said there was a spirit of optimism everywhere.

"The big struggle has yet to come," he said, "and Canada will go on training her militia, especially the officers, until the war is over."

Col. E. W. Wilson, who returned from England with the minister of militia, left tonight with him on the train for Montreal.

SEA FIGHT IN PACIFIC COMING, TOKIO SAYS

Report in Well Informed Circles Says Japanese Battleships and Germans are to Engage—No Confirmation at Valparaiso of Stories of Second Battle off Chilean Coast.

Tokio, Nov. 8.—A well authenticated report is in circulation here to the effect that the Japanese Admiralty has received information that a battle in the Pacific between the Japanese and German fleets is impending. No indication has been given as to the present whereabouts of either the Japanese or the German warships.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 8.—No confirmation has been received here of the reports that have been prevalent for the last few days that naval battles have taken place off the coast of Peru and off Coquimbo, Chile. Both reports are considered here as baseless. The Chilean government is endeavoring to maintain the strictest neutrality in the war. It even has gone so

far as to relieve the naval authority at Coquimbo for having inadvertently sent a wireless despatch noting the sailing of the British steamer Orona while the German fleet was nearby.

The Chilean transport Maipo has returned to port at Callao, after a fruitless search in territorial waters and for twenty miles out at sea between Cape Carranza and Mocha Island, for the cruisers that have been missing since last Sunday's naval battle. The steamers Valdivia and Chiloe, flying Red Cross flags, continue their search, which thus far has been negative. It is supposed here that any floating wreckage from the vessels of the squadrons engaged in the battle has been carried out to sea.

There is also no confirmation here of the report that a Japanese fleet has been seen off the coast.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 8, 5 p. m.—Four warships passed Callao southbound today. They kept far out from the coast, and their nationality could not be made out.

SIX DEATHS AMONG CANADIANS SINCE LANDING IN ENGLAND

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Militia orders announce with regret the first deaths in the first Canadian contingent. Six have occurred since the force landed in England. They are: Private Alexander Oslvie, 4th Battalion; Private Aubrey R. Thompson, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; Color Sergeant Ernest John Lock, 9th Battalion; Gunner Percy Sawyer, divisional artillery headquarters; Armour Corporal William Ogden, 11th Battalion; Private Samuel Herbert Smith, 13th Battalion.

CAPT. KENDALL TO TAKE COMMAND OF AUXILIARY CRUISER

Montreal, Nov. 8.—Captain Kendall, formerly captain of the Empress of Ireland, has been gazetted commander of the auxiliary British cruiser Calgarian. He was made lieutenant commander of the vessel soon after the war broke out; now he has been advanced to commander. It is understood that he is engaged in scout duty,

Germans and Austrians Forced To Take defensive, While British and French Have Started Advance Movement—Enemy Driven Back Across His Own Frontier Before Russians—Part of Czar's Army Now In Silisia—Austrians Retreating, Cut Off From Cracow—Belgian Army Also Begins An Advance Movement—Allies In West Recapture Places They Were Forced To Give up Last Week In Violent Attacks By Germans.

London, Nov. 8, 9.35 p. m.—The German and Austrian armies are now on the defensive both in the east and the west. They have, at least for the present, given up their efforts to break through the allied lines around Ypres, in Belgium, where the British and French have taken the offensive, and, according to the reports from French headquarters, have commenced to advance, and in the east they have fallen back to and over their own frontiers in East Prussia, and in Poland have crossed the border, while the Russian cavalry has penetrated Silesia, to the north of Kalisz, and cut the German railway.

The Russians also are following up their advantage in Galicia, and, it is said, have succeeded in cutting the retreating Austrians off from Cracow, and the German army is retiring through Poland. In fact, at only one point on the two battle fronts do the Germans claim success. That is to the west of the Argonne region, where the German Emperor's forces have succeeded in taking from the French an important height near Vienne-Le-Chateau.

REGAIN GROUND TAKEN BY ENEMY A WEEK AGO.

Elsewhere the French troops have made progress and re-taken the position which they had lost during the course of the week. This is notably so in the Aisne Valley, around Soissons, where they have regained the ground which the Germans by fierce assaults had taken from them.

The Belgians, who are holding the line reaching to the coast, have also made progress, and it would thus seem that the Germans are still waiting for additional reinforcements before renewing their attempt to smash through to the French seaports.

The fighting today was carried on in a fog, which interfered with the work of the airmen and likewise the artillery. While the reports of the Allies' offensive of the west have given hope in London that the Germans will fall back to a line further removed from the sea, all uneasiness has not passed, for they have previously shown wonderful recuperative powers. The presence of the Russians in East Prussia and Silesia, however, although the latter are only cavalry, it is believed here, will prevent the Germans from sending any more troops to the west, if it does not compel them to withdraw some of their troops from that front.

The roads in Russia are hardening with frost, and armies can now be moved more quickly, although the Russians do not possess the strategic railways that the Germans do. Selicia too with better going for the horses, offers an excellent field for the cavalry, in which Russia has proved herself to be superior, both in numbers and efficiency to the other nations at war. The Cossacks are regaining the reputation which they lost in Manchuria, and the raid they have already made into Silesia it is expected will be repeated many times.

The Austrians have apparently sent stronger forces against Serbia, and have driven the Serbs out of Slavonia. Of what is going on in Bosnia, which the Servians and Montenegrins invaded almost to the capital, nothing has been disclosed for weeks, but the operations against their northern border must have had an effect on the Serbian plans in Bosnia.

Nothing of first class moment has occurred up to the present in the east, but Turkey is being attacked in isolated spots by the Russians and British, and the Turks are apparently coming very close to war with Greece, the situation having been aggravated by the sinking of a Greek steamer by the Turks and the threatening of Greeks in Asia Minor. Neither Bulgaria nor Roumania has made any move as yet.

The Union Defence forces continue to round up the rebels in South Africa. Those in the northern part of Cape province, which have been a worry to the government, have been completely routed, while those in Transvaal, where another four hundred have been captured, are scattering.

In the Orange Free State, however, several small commandos are showing activity, and have been looting towns and damaging railways.

GERMAN BOMBS DROPPED ON WARSAW.

Petrograd, Nov. 8 (via London, 12 a. m.).—The Bourse Gazette's Warsaw correspondent says that twenty-one persons have died in hospitals there during the last few days from wounds received from German bombs dropped from aeroplanes.

Big Guns for Defence of Ostend. In the district of Lens where a thick fog prevailed, two German detachments took the opportunity to surround and capture the Ostend forts. One of them included an officer, three non-commissioned officers and fifty men. The Germans, the announcement says, weary of the hardships and fatigue imposed upon them, and they were confident that they would be well treated by the French.

Two German Detachments Gave Themselves Up. Paris, Nov. 7 (2.10 p. m.).—During the action against the positions on what is known as the Grand Crows of Nancy, according to a French semi-official announcement issued in Paris today, one German battalion alone left three hundred dead on the battle field. Many prisoners yesterday were made along the whole front, in some

JOY IN JAPAN OVER CAPTURE OF TSING TAU

Processions and Festivities Through Empire in Honor of Victory.

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN SIEGE NOT FORGOTTEN.

Surrender Practically Unconditional—British Admiralty and Japan Exchange Messages of Congratulation.

Tokio, Nov. 8, 9.30 p. m.—Japan is still celebrating the fall of Tsing Tau. Extraordinary enthusiasm is manifested throughout the empire. In every city there are lantern processions and merriment nightly. Every house supports a flag.

In Tokio, cheering crowds serenaded the high officers of the army and navy and the diplomatic representatives of the Allies. The popularity of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is shown by the recognition everywhere of Great Britain's share in the victory. Imperial edicts congratulate the British as well as the Japanese warriors. The Admiralty of Great Britain and the Japanese have exchanged congratulations and the municipality of Tokio cabled congratulations and thanks to King George.

Surrender Practically Unconditional.

It is stated that the combatants who were not captured during the final assaults upon Tsing Tau will be surrendered formally on November 10. Every steamer in the harbor of Kiao Chow was sunk and navigation has been made perilous by the mines. It is understood that the terms of surrender were practically unconditional.

Among the rumors such as are always set afloat at a time like this is one that Governor Waldeck of Kiao Chow was mortally wounded and committed suicide. This gained some credence despite the fact that it was officially announced that the German governor conducted the negotiations for the surrender of the town.

It is also reported that the garrisons of the coast forts fought up to the last minute and then tried to escape by a train, firing their small arms as they fled. Many, it is said, did escape across the bay and are now being pursued.

Peking, Nov. 8.—The German legation makes known that it has received a telegram from Tsing Tau, the transmission of which was made possible by the courtesy of the Japanese, stating that the husbands at Tsing Tau of all the German women who found refuge in Peking are unharmed.

As there are about 100 women and children here, the legation accepts the message as indicating that the German losses were few.

Great relief that the struggle is over is expressed through one of the most prominent women of the German colony upon hearing the news, patriotically declared her regret that her husband had not been able to fulfill the command of the German emperor.

by the Russian victories, has held a council of war which was attended by Gen. Von Hindenburg, the Duke of Wurtemberg and the Austrian chief of staff, Field Marshal Baron Conrad Von Hoensdorf, to decide on a further plan of campaign.

Cholera Raging in Galicia.

Vienna, Austria, Nov. 8, via Amsterdam and London (7.42 p. m.).—It is officially announced that there were 256 cases of cholera in Galicia last Thursday. Of these 126 cases were in Przemysl.

BAYONET ATTACK BY BRITISH REGIMENTS CARRIED DAY AT YPRES

Final and Almost Superhuman Effort of Germans Broken by Most Terrible Bayonet Charge of Whole War—Enormous Loss of Life in Six Day battle—Enemy believed to have Sacrificed 100,000 Men In Attempt to break Through Line Near The Town.

London, Nov. 8.—A despatch to the Times from Dunkirk, France, filed Saturday night, says: "After a desperate attack lasting the whole week, the German attempt to break the Allied line at Ypres has failed."

"It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence, and under the fierce cannonading the Allies had to withdraw from the town, which became a 'no man's land' across which the shells from both sides burst."

"The Germans made a superhuman and final effort, under cover of a fierce bombardment of the British positions. They had prepared a determined onslaught. Masses of men were launched in succession at chosen points on our front. The assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, one Scottish and one of the Guards, went down with bayonets to stem the advance. It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole war. It succeeded, the break in the line was repaired, and the German attack was once more driven back."

"That was their last effort. Today the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory shell into Ypres, but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the Allied line at Arras, forty miles further to the south, but the Escomt without discovering the distinguished Germans."

GERMANY MUST GET ALONG WITHOUT BATTLESHIP GEIER

Put Into Honolulu Several Weeks Ago for Repairs But Failed to Leave Within Time Prescribed and Has Been Interned Until War is Over.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The German warship Geier, which has been undergoing repairs at Honolulu for several weeks today has either interned or left that port, according to officials here. The limit of the Geier's stay at Honolulu terminated at midnight last night, it was announced.

Has Been Interned.

Honolulu, Nov. 8.—The Japanese cruisers Hizen and Asama which have been standing off and on outside this port, waiting for the Geier, cooled yesterday from the collier Hattori. Formal proceedings for the internment

of the Geier were taken last night at midnight when Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, in command of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, and M. A. Frank, line collector of the port, boarded the German gunboat and gave official notice that the time limit for its departure had expired. The North German Lloyd steel schooner Locksun, which arrived here recently and was interned as a naval tender, and the Geier will be assigned adjoining machinists in Pearl harbor. American mechanics will assist in dismounting the Geier's guns.

The officers of the Geier and Locksun were paroled by Admiral Moore, minister of justice, and a number of others spoke. The Postmaster-General was given an enthusiastic reception, and delivered a vigorous address, in the course of which he promised to carry out the works undertaken by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, and to make a national port of Quebec.

HON. MR. CASGRAIN ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

New Postmaster General Given Enthusiastic Reception at Loretteville, P. Q.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the new Postmaster-General, was returned by acclamation in Quebec county on Saturday, and is successor to Hon. L. P. Pelletier in the constituency as well as in the Dominion cabinet. After the proclamation at Loretteville, on Saturday afternoon a triumphant meeting was held, at which the Hon. Mr. Casgrain, Hon. C. J. Doherty

MAY BE ANOTHER FIGHT IN PROGRESS IN THE NORTH SEA

London, Nov. 7, 3.55 p. m.—Residents of Herne Bay, a seaside resort on the east of England, were awakened between midnight and one o'clock this morning by the sounds of heavy firing in the North Sea. Herne Bay is situated on the estuary of the Thames, six miles northeast of Canterbury.

FIGHTING GOES ON HEAVY AROUND YPRES; KAISER DISCUSSES NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

MEN FROM CANADA IN LORD MAYOR'S PARADE

Three Hundred of Canadian Contingent in Line—Patriotism Outstanding Feature in Show this Year—Canadian Nurses on Way to Front.

London, Nov. 8.—Although the Lord Mayor's procession tomorrow will lack many of the usual theatrical features, there will be considerable military and patriotic display to compensate for the omission of the time-honored historic features. The idea of converting the function into a patriotic display instead of abandoning the event, has met with general approval. The Canadian troops who will appear in the procession, three hundred in number, came from Salisbury Plain to London on Saturday afternoon, and are quartered at the Week-end Barracks. Six men were selected from each battalion. Lots were drawn for most of the men. The Alberta band will precede the Canadians. Col. Turner, the commanding officer, will be mounted. The other officers will include Col. Hill, Lt. Col. Villiers and Major Higginbottom. The Newfoundland and New Zealand contingents, and men from the Royal Naval Division, including some of those who took part in the defense of Antwerp, as well as the London Scottish, will march ahead of the Lord Mayor.

The roads and the camps after the recent heavy rains is such that few will go to the camp merely in search of pleasure especially in view of the exorbitant demands of the taxi-cab owners. The men of the camp are in good health and spirits, despite the continued wet weather, but the conditions have rendered all serious work impossible for the past two weeks.

Wooden huts are being built, and will be occupied by the troops before the end of the month. A pleasing spirit of fraternity was exhibited by the C Company of the Second Battalion, when on pay day \$30 was subscribed to provide cigarettes for a regiment at the front. It is intended to repeat this collection each pay day.

The Imperial authorities' restrictions on newspaper representatives at Salisbury Plains have become much more strict. In fact all previous facilities have been revoked.

The fifty-five Canadian nurses who have gone to the scene of war are in charge of Miss Ridley. Their exact destination is, of course, not announced. They started from St. Thomas Hospital, Westminster, taking a Continental boat train. The party was accompanied by a No. 2 Stationary Hospital, fully equipped. The remainder of the nurses, forty-seven in number, are still at St. Thomas, but are looking forward to marching orders any day now. Should they be in London on November 11, they will be guests at the League of Empire reception.

Miss MacDonald, the matron, expects to remain in London for some time making periodical visits to the Continent. The hospital for the Canadian troops is being established at Bulford Camp, a few miles from Bursard Camp. This will require the services of a few Canadian nurses.

GERMANS DRIVEN OUT AROUND WIRBALLEN

Petrograd, Russia, Nov. 8.—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters today:

"On the East Prussian front our troops have dislodged the Germans from the region of Wirballen, which was strongly fortified, and have progressed as far as Stalluponen (sixteen miles east-northeast of Gumbinnen). In the region of Rominten forest and Lyck our troops continue to advance on the heels of the rear guards of the enemy."

"On the left bank of the Vistula our cavalry has penetrated German territory, damaging the railway near Plesken station, to the northwest of Kalisz."

"On the road to Cracow, on November 6, we attacked the Austrians near Plecken station, and the next day were operating on the river Nidzica."

"In Galicia our troops are continuing their offensive movement. In the latest engagements on the San river we captured 125 officers and 12,000 soldiers, as well as rapid fire guns and munitions of war. South of Przemyel, on November 6, we took more than a thousand prisoners."

Petrograd, Nov. 7, via London, 2.40 p. m.—Russian forces are attacking the German position at Sieradz, on the Warthe river in Russian Poland, southeast of Kalisz and about 150 miles east of the German border, according to information reaching Petrograd today.

This engagement marks the beginning of the Russian advance against the last fortified German positions on Russian soil.

The Germans are heavily entrenched at Sieradz, and appear determined to dispute the crossing of the river Warthe.

MORE STORIES OF GERMAN OUTRAGES

Roulers, Belgium, via London, Nov. 8.—This city, which is the headquarters of the German staff during the attack on Ypres, has suffered terribly. It has been bombarded twice, and was partly destroyed by an incendiary fire, after the Germans had accused citizens of shooting at German soldiers, and in retaliation had burned down a large section of the districts occupied by the working classes.

It is impossible to determine the truth of these accusations and countercharges, but it is commonly reported that up to the present time forty-three private citizens have been shot by the Germans, while a fine 100,000 francs was levied upon the town. Later this fine was doubled, and the money to pay it was collected by the daughters of a number of prominent citizens who, in a house-to-house canvass were able to raise the amount in cash.

DOMINION TRUST CO. OFFICIAL DROPS DEAD

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 8.—John R. Grey, aged 70, a director of the Dominion Trust Company, dropped dead of heart failure yesterday at Oakland, Calif., while hurrying to the South to spend the winter. The strain following the crash of the Dominion Trust was too much for the aged man. At a recent meeting of the directors of the company, following the death of W. R. Arnold, managing director, Mr. Grey was overcome at the disclosures then made and was carried from the room in a fainting condition. On his

RUSSIA CLAIMS MASTERY IN THE BLACK SEA

Turkish Fleet Reported to Have Taken Refuge Behind Bosphorus and Refuses to Come Out.

Rome, Nov. 8.—According to a telegram from Odessa, the Russians consider themselves absolute masters of the Black Sea. The Turkish fleet, it is declared, has retired behind the Bosphorus, and does not seem disposed to come out.

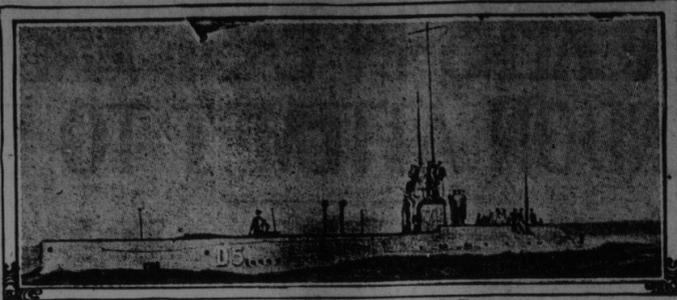
Official communications received in Rome from the Russian army headquarters state that the Austro-German reverses in Galicia and Russian Poland are being augmented daily by the fugitive troops communicating panic to their reserves.

The Austro-German cavalry forces are depicted as being in a pitiful condition.

The steamship Ceylon arrived in port yesterday morning and docked at No. 6 berth, Sand Point, where she will take in a cargo of lumber being shipped by George McKean.

The steamer Calvin Anstie, Captain Mitchell, arrived Saturday from Boston via Maine ports. Steamer Ceylon arrived yesterday from Hull, England.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK BY GERMAN CRUISER IN NORTH SEA



THE BRITISH SUBMARINE D-5

The British submarine D-5 was reported sunk in the North Sea by a mine on November 3. The mine, the report says, was thrown out by a German cruiser retreating before British cruisers. Two officers and two men of the submarine were saved. The report says a German squadron fired on the submarine, "as a result of which the Germans retreated rapidly, and although shadowed by the light cruisers they could not be brought into a sea action. The rear-most German cruiser in her retirement threw out a number of mines and the submarine was sunk by one of these." The submarine D-5, which was built in 1911, was 150 feet long. She had a speed of fifteen knots above the water and ten knots submerged.

MAJ. PALEY AMONG THE KILLED, SPENT SOME YEARS HERE

British Officer Whose Name Appears in Casualty list was Director of Military Training in Canada.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Major G. Paley of the rifle brigade, whose name appears in the list of killed with the British forces in France, was attached to the Canadian headquarters for several years, as director of military training. While in Canada he was commissioned by the British war office to observe the operations of the United States army along the Rio Grande in 1912. Major Paley, who was a most popular officer, had seen extensive service, having been in the Nile expedition, at the battle of Khartoum, and also in the defence of Ladysmith during the South African war in 1899, when he was dangerously wounded. He was mentioned in despatches several times.

PUGILEST IS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 8.—Sensational evidence was given at a coroner's inquest touching on the death of John J. McColm, a Winnipeg wood merchant, by Miss Bella Woods, an 18-year-old girl, who was an eye witness when McColm was killed on October 23. The Woods girl was an occupant of the automobile with Harry Mason, a Chicago pugilist, who she says delivered the fatal blow.

Miss Wood in the police court Saturday night, told how Harry Mason, Grace Beggs, McColm and herself had gone for an automobile ride on a dark and lonely road in East St. Boniface on the night of October 23; how, without warning, Mason had suddenly struck McColm in the back of the head with a club, which he had brought with him; how he dragged the unconscious man onto the road and hit him twice again, once with the stick, when he had raised his head; how the automobile was brought back to town and abandoned; how she was given \$50 to keep still. Simply she told the story but the horrible picture could not have been more vivid.

CONFIDENCE IN KAISER LANDED HIM IN JAIL

Toronto, Nov. 8.—For spitting in the face of a soldier of the Thirty-First Regiment and informing him and two companions of the same corps that "the Germans would knock their blocks off," Felix Loris, a German, is in the cells. The three soldiers were on a street car on their way to service at St. James' church, when Loris took occasion to express in this manner his confidence he has in the Kaiser's troops.

The conductor unwilling to be mixed up in international complications, put all four men off opposite St. Andrew's church, and a rough and tumble fight in the road followed, witnessed with interest by a large portion of the St. Andrew's congregation. A constable rescued the belligerent German, and hurried him to the police station. His room at No. 60 Spencer

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS GREAT BRITAIN

London, Nov. 8.—The Admiralty announces the capture of Fao, a port of Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of the River Shat-el-Arab, in the Persian Gulf.

A military force from India, covered by the sloop Odin, landed with a naval detachment after the Turkish guns had been silenced, according to the announcement.

RUSSIA

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—The left wing of the Russian army, in engagements taking place between October 23 and November 4, on the front in the vicinity of Cracow, took prisoners 274 officers and 18,500 men of the enemy. This information was given out in Petrograd today.

In addition to these prisoners the Russian forces captured three howitzers, forty pieces of artillery, thirty-eight rapid fire guns, and a large quantity of material for the manufacture of cartridges.

FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 8, 2.50 p. m.—The Sunday afternoon French official war statement said "Yesterday between the North Sea and the Lys, the fighting was less violent. Some attacks, not general, of the enemy were repulsed in the direction of Dixmude, and to the northeast of Ypres. On almost all of this front, we, in turn, took the offensive and advanced, notably in the region to the north of Messines.

"In the neighborhood of Verdun, to the northwest and to the southeast of the place, we are establishing the supporting positions recently gained.

"From Arras to Soissons nothing of note took place.

"Around Soissons our forces made a marked advance. In the region of Vailly, and equally on the right bank of the Aisne, we strengthened our progress to the north of Chavonne and Soupir. A German attack on Craonne and Huertobize was repulsed.

"In the neighborhood of Verdun, to the northwest and to the southeast of the place, we are establishing the supporting positions recently gained.

"A dense fog prevailed all day in the north, as well as in Champagne and Lorraine, hampering the action of the artillery and the aviation corps.

The following official communication was issued by the war office Sunday night:

"To the north the enemy appears to have concentrated his activity in the region of Ypres without result. On the remainder of the line we are holding our ground everywhere.

"On the River Aisne we have reached to the northeast of Soissons the plateau of Vregny, on which we had not previously gained a foothold.

"Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

GERMANY

Berlin, Nov. 7, via London, 5.18 p. m.—The following official communication was given out at German army headquarters this afternoon:

"In the eastern arena of the war three divisions of Russian cavalry which crossed the River Warthe above Kolo, were defeated and pushed back across the stream. There have not been any encounters elsewhere."

BELGIUM

Paris, Nov. 8.—The situation in the western theatre of the war is described in a statement issued by the Belgian government at Havre and received here today:

"The head of the bridge over the Yser at Nieuport has been recaptured by the Allies, following an offensive movement by them. The enemy holds the front on Lombertyzde, to the southeast of Nieuport.

"The Germans again occupy St. George's and Dentorens. These points are now being bombarded by our heavy artillery.

"Stuivekenskerke has been evacuated. It is filled with the corpses of Germans. Dixmude has been violently bombarded. A very strong attack directed against this place was successfully repulsed.

"In the region of Ypres the enemy directed violent attacks upon Dixschote and to the west of Wytshaste. They have all been driven back by counter offensives of the Allies."

The House Famed for Millinery

A Big Bargain Day in Winter Hats At Marr's

BLACK VELVET HATS, in Military, Sailor, Tricorn, Turban and every wanted shape. Worth \$3.50 to \$3.00. Sale Price, 98 Cents.

PLUSH HATS, in Sailors, Turbans and other smart models, in black and colors. Extra Values. Only \$1.35 Each.

A SPECIAL LINE, with black plush underbird and white plush top. Worth, easily, \$2.00. Sale Price, \$1.00 Each.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, actually worth \$2.00. Sale Price, 50c. Each.

TRIMMED HATS for Today Only. Extra Special \$1.50 Upwards.

TRIMMINGS.

We have just received from London a number of the immensely popular, but now scarce, White Wings, in all the latest styles.

LARGE PLUSH ROSES, actually worth 75 cents. For Today Only 25c. Each.

MARR'S - 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

The House Famed for Millinery

back over the Rhine until February, 1916, and that peace will not be concluded before 1917. The officer bases on this estimate a strong appeal to Englishmen not to refrain from joining the army on the idea that the war will soon end.

CAPTURE OF TWO CRUISERS REPORTED

Lima, Peru, Nov. 8.—It is reported here that a Japanese squadron, cruising along the coast of Peru, has captured the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

Vague rumors of the capture of the cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been persistent since October 31, when a despatch to London from Sydney, N. S. W., said they had been taken as a result of the failure of their coal supply.

Friday a Tokio rumor, coming by way of London, fixed the date of the alleged capture as Saturday, October 31, but failed to designate the place.

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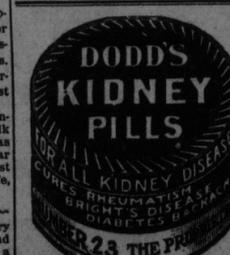
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\$10.00 "The Million" will run for twenty in this paper. By the thousand film made possible not in this paper but in the various... For the solution \$10,000 will be given Film corporation. CONDITIONS: The prize of \$10,000 men, woman, or child acceptable solution which the last two drama will be chapters of the story MacGraith. Solutions may be sent to MacGraith Film corp. 1000 Broadway, New York. Several weeks after been published. A board of three which of the many most acceptable. Harold MacGraith, Miss Mae Tine.

Stanley Hargrave intraculous escape gang of brilliant Black Hundred, it elude for eighteen edentally meets Black Hundred. try to get him. He home by a nation writes a letter to eighteen years he left on the door Florence Gray. also draws \$1,000. It is reported that near when the ball punched. Florence arrives Countess Olga, B. its her and claims bgnms detectives folled by Norton. After falling in Black Hundred her for money, he folling them. Norton and the once the next day home. The visito removed a section a cavity takes a bers of the Black the water front ping the box into

(Copyright, 1914: CHAP. TRACHEY IN T HE maid stole if she had be loyal to tired of the her own mistress, tuns offered her wot realize her ambit seen and been of life detective's force! I stewards, flash woz dozen other employe secured some fat adv the year; and h dred, with the p more the minute her was simple work, ward Florence as fa The whole thing re would Jones permit house? One day Florence chair, her head in her "Why, Susan, wh Florence. "I don't know wh I haven't felt wh I'm dizzy all the tim eat or sleep. "Why didn't you reproachfully. She maid, "Ella, I don doctors hereabout." "I know a good o I send for him?" "Do; Susan is ill. Jones was not prep own household; so doctor had been call without the least su betrayed. More than occasion to summon years Mr. Hargrave went about his petty more thought upon th been recommended t shrewdest young wness. The doctor arrivd no doubt of that. He stion—brought about zangerous poison—at the senatore. Susan confided to the hous out of doors little bo bring her about in a psted Atlantic City throughout the year York. "I'm afraid she'll Jones, gravely.



The MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

By HAROLD MAC GRATH



\$10,000 FOR ONE HUNDRED WORDS.

"The Million Dollar Mystery" story will run for twenty-two consecutive weeks in this paper. By an arrangement with the Thanhouser Film company it has been made possible not only to read the story in this paper but also to see it each week in the various motion picture theaters.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

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

Solutions may be sent to the Thanhouser Film corporation at 5 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., or Thanhouser Film corporation, 31 West Twenty-third street, New York City, N. Y., any time up to midnight, Jan. 14, 1915. This allows several weeks after the last chapter has been published.

A board of three judges will determine which of the many solutions received is the most acceptable. The judges are to be Harold MacGrath, Lloyd Longman, and Miss Mae Tinee. The judgment of this

board will be absolute and final. Nothing of a literary nature will be considered in the decision, nor given any preference in the selection of the winner of the \$10,000 prize. The last two reels, which will give the most acceptable solution to the mystery, will be presented in the theaters having this feature as soon as it is possible to produce the same. The story corresponding to these motion pictures will appear in the newspapers coincidentally, as soon after the appearance of the pictures as practicable. With the last two reels will be shown the pictures of the winner, his or her home, and other interesting features. It is understood that the newspapers, so far as practicable, in printing the last two chapters of the story by Harold MacGrath, will also show a picture of the successful contestant.

Solutions to the mystery must not be more than 100 words long. Here are some questions to be kept in mind in connection with the mystery as an aid to a solution: No. 1—What becomes of the millionaire? No. 2—What becomes of the \$10,000,000? No. 3—Whom does Florence marry? No. 4—What becomes of the Russian countess? Nobody connected either directly or indirectly with "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be considered as a contestant.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

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

Florence arrives from the girls' school. Countess Olga, Braine's companion, visits her and claims her as a relative. Two hogan detectives call, but their plot is foiled by Norton, a newspaper man.

After falling in their first attempt, the Black Hundred try Florence. They ask her for money, but she escapes, again foiling them.

Norton and the countess call on Florence the next day, once more safe at home. The visitors having gone, Jones removes a section of flooring and from a cavity takes a box. Pursued by members of the Black Hundred, he rushes to the water front and succeeds in dropping the box into the sea.

Accomplices of Braine kidnap Florence and hurry her off to sea. The large overboard and is picked up in a dazed condition by fishermen. Braine, disguised as her father, takes her back to sea with him. Florence sets fire to the boat and is rescued by a ship on which Norton has been abandoned.

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

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

Following a telephone message Jones received from a mysterious person whom he addressed as "air," Florence is again lured from her home and taken out to sea. Through Norton's daring and skill as an aviator she is rescued and returns to her home in time to confront an agent of the Black Hundred.

course, was due to Norton's policy of keeping the affair out of the papers.

Following Jones' orders, they made friends with no one. Those about the hotel—especially the young men—when they made any advances were politely snubbed. Every night Florence would write to her good butler to report what had taken place during the day, and he was left to judge for himself if there was anything to arouse his suspicions. He, of course, believed the two were covertly guarded by the detective he had sent after them.

"When Braine called upon Olga he found Lis doctor there.

"Well, what's the news?" he asked.

"I had better run down and inquire how

The doctor leaned forward and whispered a few words.

"Well, I'm hanged!" Braine laughed and slapped the doctor on the shoulder. "The simplest thing in the world. Mad dog wouldn't be in it. I always said that you had gray matter if you cared to exert yourself."

"Thanks," replied the doctor dryly. "I'll drop down there tomorrow, if you say so, ostensibly to see the other patient. It will make a decent of a disturbance."

"Not if you scare the hotel people."

"That is what I propose to do. They will not want such a thing known. It would scare every one away for the rest of the season. But of course this depends upon whether they

written. From time to time he paused and tested his chair and scowled over his pipe at the start of night outside. Bang! would go his chair again, and click-click would ring the keys of the machine. The story he was writing was in the ordinary routine; the arrival of a great ocean liner with some political notables who were not adverse to denouncing the present administration. You will have noticed, no doubt, that some disgruntled politician is always denouncing the present administration, it matters not if it be Republican or Democratic. When you are out of a good job you are always prone to denounce. The yarn bored Norton because his thoughts were miles southward.

He completed the story, yanked out the final sheet, called for a copy boy, rose and sauntered over to the managing editor's door, before which he paused indecisively. The "old man" had been after him lately regarding the Hargrave story, and he doubted if his errand would prove successful.

However, he boldly opened the door and walked in.

"Humph!" said the "old man," twisting his cigar into the corner of his mouth. "Got that story?"

Norton sat down. "Yes, but I have not got it for print yet. Mr. Blair, when you gave me the Hargrave job you gave me carte blanche."

"I did," grimly. "But, on the other hand, I did not give you ten years to clear it up in."

"Have I ever fallen down on a good story?" quietly.

"M' can't remember," grudgingly.

"Well, if you'll have patience I'll not fall down on this one. It's the greatest criminal story I ever handled, but it's so big that it's going to take time."

"Gimme an outline."

"I have promised not to," with a grinness equal to the "old man's." "If a line of this story trickles out it will mean that every other paper will be moving around, and in the end will discover enough to spoil my end of it. I'll tell you this much: The most colossal band of thieves this country ever saw is at one end of the stick. And when I say that counterfeiting and politics and millions are all involved, you'll understand how big it is. This gang has city protection. We are run-

"I'm not looking for bonnets. I'm proud of my work. To get this story is all I want. That'll be enough. Thanks for the extension in time. Good-night."

So Florence received a long night letter in the morning.

And the doctor arrived at about the same time. And called promptly upon his patient.

"Fine!" he said. "The sea air was just the thing. A doctor always likes to find his advice turning out well."

He glanced quickly at Florence, who was the picture of glowing health. Suddenly he frowned anxiously.

"You need not look at me," she laughed. "I never felt better in all my life."

"Are you quite sure?" he asked gravely.

"Why, what in the world do you mean?" He did not speak, but stepped forward and took her by the wrist, holding his watch in his other hand. He shook his head. He looked very solemn, indeed.

"What is it?" demanded Susan, with growing terror.

"Go to your own room immediately and remain there for the present," he ordered. "I must see Miss Hargrave alone!"

He opened the door and Susan passed out bewilderedly. He returned to Florence, who was even more bewildered than her companion. The doctor began to ask her questions how she slept, if she was thirsty, felt pain in her back. She answered all these questions vaguely. Not the slightest suspicion entered her head that she was being hoodwinked. Why should she entertain any suspicion? This doctor, who seemed kindly and benevolent, who had prescribed for Susan and benefited her, why should she doubt him?

"In heaven's name, tell me what is the matter?" she pleaded.

"Stay here for a little while and I'll be back. Under no circumstances leave your room till I return."

He paced out into the hall, to meet the frantic Susan.

"We must see the manager at once," he replied to her queries. "And we must be extremely quiet about it. There must be no excitement. You had better go to your room. You must not go into Miss Hargrave's. Tell me, where have you been? Have you been trying to do any charitable work among the poorer classes?"

"Only once," admitted Susan, now on the verge of tears.

"Only once is sufficient. Come; we'll go and see the manager together."

They arrived at the desk, and the manager was summoned.

"I take it," began the doctor lowly, "that a contagious disease, if it became known among your guests, would create a good deal of disturbance?"

"Disturbance! Good heavens, man, it would ruin my business for the whole season!" exclaimed the astounded manager.

"I am sorry, but this young lady's companion has been stricken with smallpox."

The manager fell back against his desk, his jaw fallen. Susan turned as white as the marble top.

"The only way to avoid trouble is to have her conveyed immediately to some place where she can be treated properly. Not a word to any one now; absolute secrecy or a panic."

The manager was glad enough to agree.

"She is not dangerous at present, but it is only a matter of a few hours when the disease will become virulent. If you will place a porter before Miss Hargrave's door till I make arrangements to take her away, that will simplify matters."

Smallpox! Susan wandered aimlessly about, half out of her mind with terror. There was no help against such a dread disease. Her Florence, her pretty rosy checked Florence, disgraced for life . . .

"Miss Susan, where is Florence?"

Susan stopped abruptly and looked into the friendly eyes of Norton.

"O, Mr. Norton!" she gasped.

"What's the trouble?" instantly asked.

"Florence has the smallpox!"

"Impossible! Come with me."

But the porter, having had the strictest orders from the manager, refused to let them into Florence's room.

"Never mind, Susan. Come along." Out of earshot of the porter he said: "My room is directly above Florence's. We'll see what can be done. This smells of The Black Hundred a mile off. Smallpox! Only yesterday she wrote me that she never felt better. Have you wired Jones?"

"I never thought to!"

"Then I shall. Our old friends are at work again."

"But it's the same doctor who sent me down here."

Norton frowned.

What followed all appeared in the reporter's story, as written three months later. He and Susan went up to his room, raised the flooring, cut through the ceiling, and with the fire escape rope dropped below. One glance at Florence's tear-stained face was enough for him. Norton's subsequent battle with the doctor and his accomplices made very interesting reading. Their escape from the hotel, their flight, their encounter with one of the gang in the road, and Florence's blunder into the bed of quicksand, gave a succession of thrills to the readers of the Blade.

And all this while the million accumulated dust, layer by layer. Perhaps an occasional hardy roach scurried over the packets, no doubt attracted by the peculiar odor of the ink.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



"SMALLPOX!" EXCLAIMED THE DOCTOR.

the young lady is progressing," said the doctor, who was really a first rate surgeon and who had performed a number of skilled operations upon various members of the Black Hundred and their encounters with the police. "I've got Miss Florence where you want her. It's up to you now."

"She ought to be separated from her companion. We have left them alone for a whole week, so Jones will not worry particularly. A mighty curious thing has turned up. Before Hargrave's disappearance not a dozen persons could recollect what Jones looked like. He was rarely ever in sight. What do you suppose that signifies?"

"Don't ask me," shrugged the man of medicine. "I shouldn't worry over Jones."

"But we can't stir the old fool. We can't get him out of that house. I've tried to get that maid to put a little something in his coffee, but she stands off at that. She says that she did as she agreed in regard to Florence, but her agreement ended there. We have given the jade five thousand already and she is clamoring for the balance."

"Have you threatened her?" asked Olga.

Braine smiled a little. "My dear woman, it is fifty-fifty. While I have a hold on her, it is not quite so good as she has on me. We are not dealing with an ordinary servant we could threaten and scare. No, indeed; a shrewd little woman who desperately wanted money. And she will be paid; no getting out of it. She will not move another step, one way or the other, after she receives the balance. Hargrave will have a pretty steep bill to pay when the time comes."

"She has no idea where the million is?"

"If she had, she's quite capable of lugging it off all by herself," said Braine.

The doctor laughed.

"Olga," went on Braine, "you must look at it as I do: that it is still in the middle of the game, and we have neither lost nor won."

"How do you know that Hargrave may not have at his beck and call an organization quite as capable if not as large as ours?" suggested the physician.

"That is not possible," Braine declared without hesitation.

"Well, it begins to look that way to me. We've never made a move yet that hasn't been blocked."

"Pure luck each time, I tell you: the devil's own luck always at the critical moment, when everything seems to be in our hands. Now, we want Florence, and we've tried a hundred ways to accomplish this fact and failed. The question is, how to get her away from her companion?"

"Simple enough," said the doctor complacently.

"Out with it, if you have an idea."



FLORENCE FALLS INTO A BED OF QUICKSAND

are honest or in the hotel business to make money."

Again Braine laughed. "Bring her back to New York alone, Esculapius, and a fat check is yours. Nothing could be simpler than an idea like this. It's a fact; no man can think of everything, and you've just proved it to me. I've tried to do a general's work without aids. Olga, does any one watch me come and go any more?"

"No; I've watched a dozen nights. The man has gone. Either he found out what he wanted or he gave up the job. To my mind he found out what he wanted."

"And what's that?"

"Heaven knows!" discouragedly.

"Come, doctor, suppose you and I go down to Daly's for a little turn at billiards?"

"Nothing would suit me better."

"All aboard, then! Good-night, Olga. Keep your hair on! I mean your own hair. We're going to win out, don't you worry. In all games the minute you begin to doubt you begin to lose."

That same night Norton sat at his desk, in his shirt sleeves, pounding away at his type-

ning them all into a corner; but we want that corner so deep that none of them can wriggle out of it.

"Uhm. Go on."

"I want two months more."

The "old man" beat a tattoo with his fat pencil. "Sixty days, then. And if the yarn isn't on my desk at midnight, you—"

"Hunt for another job. All right. I came in to ask for three days' leave."

"You're your own boss, Jim, for sixty days more. Whadda y' mean counterfeiting?"

"Those new tens and twenties. If I stumble on that right, why, I can turn it over without conflicting with the other story."

"Well, go to it."

"I'm turning in my regular work, day in and day out, and while doing it I've gone through more hairbreadth escapes than you ever heard of. They have been after me. I've dodged falling safes; I've been shanghaied, poisoned; but I haven't said a word."

"Good Lord! Do you mean all that?"

"Every word, sir."

"I'll make it ninety days, Jim; and if this story comes in I'll see that you get a corking bonus."

(Copyright, 1914, by Harold Mac Grath.) CHAPTER XVI

TREACHERY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE maid stole into the house, wondering if she had been seen. She wanted to be loyal to this girl, but she was tired of the life; she wanted to be her own mistress, and the small fortune offered her would put her on the way to realize her ambition. What had she not seen and been of life since she joined the great detective's force! Lady's maid, cook, ship stewardess, flash woman, actress, clerk, and a dozen other employments. Her pay, until she secured some fat reward, was but twelve hundred the year; and here was five thousand in advance, with the promise of five thousand more the minute her work was done. And it was simple work, without any real harm toward Florence as far as she was concerned. The whole thing rested upon one difficulty: would Jones permit the girls to leave the house?

One day Florence found Susan sitting in a chair, her head in her hands.

"Why, Susan, what's the matter?" cried Florence.

"I don't know what is the matter, dear, but I haven't felt well for two or three days. I'm dizzy all the time. I can't read or sew or eat or sleep."

"Why didn't you tell me?" said Florence, reproachfully. She rang for the detective-maid. "Ella, I don't know anything about doctors hereabouts."

"I know a good one, Miss Florence. Shall I send for him?"

"Do; Susan is ill."

Jones was not prepared for treachery in his own household; so when he heard that a doctor had been called to attend Susan he was without the least suspicion that he had been betrayed. More than this, there had been no occasion to summon a doctor in the seven years Mr. Hargrave had lived here. So Jones went about his petty household affairs without more thought upon the matter. The maid had recommended to him as one of the shrewdest young women in the detective business.

The doctor arrived. He was a real doctor; no doubt of that. He investigated Susan's condition—brought about by a subtle though not dangerous poison—and instantly recommended the seashore. Susan was not used to being confined to the house; she was essentially an out of doors little body. The seashore would bring her about in no time. The doctor suggested Atlantic City because of its mildness throughout the year and its nearness to New York.

"I'm afraid she'll have to go alone," said Jones, gravely.

"I shan't stir!" declared Susan. "I shan't leave my girl even if I am sick." Susan caught Florence's hand and pressed it.

"Would you like to go with her, Florence?" asked Jones, with a shy glance at the strange doctor. The shy glance was wasted. The doctor evinced no sign that it mattered one way or the other to him.

"It is nothing very serious now," he volunteered. "But it may turn out serious if it is not taken care of at once."

"What is the trouble?" inquired Jones, who was growing fond of Susan.

"Weak heart. Sunshine and good sea air will strengthen her up again. No, no!" as Jones drew forth his wallet. "I'll send in my bill the first of the month. Sunshine and sea air; that's all that's necessary. And now, good-day."

All very businesslike; not the least cause in the world for any one to suspect that a new trap was being set by the snarers. The maid returned to the sewing room, while Florence nodded her companion and made much of her.

Jones was suspicious, but dig in his mind as he would he could find no earthly reason for this suspicion save that this attribute was now instinctive, that it was always near the top. If Susan was ill she must be given good care; there was no getting around this fact. Later, he telephoned several prominent physicians. The strange doctor was recommended as a good ordinary practitioner and in good standing; and so Jones dismissed his suspicions as having no hook to hang them on.

His hair would have tingled at the roots, however, had he known that this same physician was one of the two who had signed the document which had accredited Florence with insanity and had all but succeeded in making a supposition a fact. Nor was Jones aware of the fact that the telephone wire had been tapped recently. So when he finally concluded to permit Florence to accompany Susan to Atlantic City he telephoned to the detective agency to send up a trusty man, who was shadowed from the moment he entered the Hargrave home till he started for the railway station. He became lost in the shuffles and was not heard from till weeks later, in Havana. The Black Hundred found a good profit in the shanghaiing business.

Susan began to pick up, as they say, the day after the arrival at Atlantic City, due, doubtless, to the cessation of the poison she had been taking unawares. The two young women began to enjoy life for the first time since they had left Miss Farlow's. They were up with the sun every day and went to bed tired but happy. No one bothered them. If some stray reporter encountered their signatures on the hotel register, he saw nothing to excite his reportorial senses. All this, of

course, was due to Norton's policy of keeping the affair out of the papers.

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SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.

Reports from official sources in London, Paris and Petrograd, during the past two days, although written with the usual cautious care to avoid a building of hopes, which might not be realized, nevertheless, bring a joyful tale to the people of the Empire. Everywhere the word is of successes for the Allies, and pursuit of the reports will tend to confirm the opinion, previously expressed, that the next few weeks must see the enemy driven back into Germany on both frontiers, while notable developments may also be expected on the sea.

In the campaign in France and Flanders, the Allies have gained ground in all localities but one. In the Artois region the Germans succeeded in taking from the French troops a height captured some days ago. In that portion of the battle line nearest the sea coast, where the British and French troops have had the aid of the naval guns, the Allies' progress has been most marked, and although the Germans still hold Oostend, they have been driven from the Yser region. It is likely the fighting in the next few days will again be centered to the Belgian coast. In the east, success has been Russia's portion. Not only have the Russians inflicted crushing defeats on the Germans, Austrians and Turks, all of which have been officially confirmed, but the recent Austrian, by their tales of the reverse of Russian attack, and the horrors of the fighting, are demoralizing their reserves, and it is expected the Russians, in the next operations, will face a disheartened foe.

The Russian advance has become such a serious menace, that it is now believed to have reached the point where Germany is likely to move troops from France in the hope of stemming the tide of invasion. Every German regiment taken from the French frontier is like another regiment added to the force of the Allies' attack, and brings the battle that much nearer to Berlin.

The capture of Tsing Tau, by the Japanese, has had a tremendous effect in Germany, to judge from the news and great manifested by the German newspapers. Also, Japan's success in her first undertaking in the war, will likely urge her to additional efforts, and the work which seems to be nearest to her hand at the moment, is the capture or destruction of the German vessels in the Pacific. There is no news from the North Sea, but the news of British commerce is still unchecked, in itself a serious tribute to the work of the navy. Altogether the reports of the past forty-eight hours, constitute a story which can be read with the liveliest satisfaction.

THE CANTEN QUESTION

The action of the Imperial authorities in restricting the sale of alcohol to the Canadian army now in England, has aroused considerable newspaper controversy in this country, and practically every newspaper has been deluged with letters from correspondents expressing views more or less logical and sensible. It is doubtful if good can be accomplished by the publication of correspondence on a question, the solution of which is not to be determined by newspapers or newspaper writers. While the Canadian army was under control of Major General Hughes, and the Canadian Government, it was deemed that intoxicating liquors should not be sold on the camp grounds, and strict measures were taken to prevent the smuggling of liquor into camps. For this the Canadian authorities are to be highly commended. The British regular soldiers, and the territorials, under the control of the British War Office, are permitted the "wet canteen," and the Canadians are brought under the same ruling. In this the British War Office is simply following the established custom.

It should not be forgotten that while they are on active service the Canadian soldiers are regulars, just as much as if they had been organized and fitted in Britain. This being the case they are governed by the same regulations as any other troops, and as all others are permitted the "wet canteen," it is not easy to see how an exception can be made in the case of Canadians.

000,000. I do not know how the statistics of drunkenness stand, but to the eye Russia was the drunkenest country in the world. The villages were sodden with it; the ritual fasts and the drinking were beginning to have their effect on the physique of the people. Then came the threat of war and the mobilization, and Russia showed a new face to the world. She had her people organized and under military law; an order or a decree was sufficient to effect anything, and the bayonets were there to back it. Suddenly, with that same peremptoriness that robbed a Jew of his birthright, three Finland chains, the word went forth, and the whole sale and manufacture of vodka ceased. Russia was struck sober.

In 1904 the men came drunk from their homes to the canteens; one saw them about the streets and on the railways and in the gutters. But these men have been sober from the start, and will continue to be sober to the end. Of all that elaborate and costly machinery of war which Russia has built up since her failure in Manchuria, there is nothing so impressive as this. Her thousand and odd acrobats, her expert artillery, her neat and successful field wireless telegraph, even her strategy, count as secondary to it. The chief of her weaknesses in the past has been the slowness of her mobilization; Germany, with her plans laid and tested for a mobilization in four days, could count on time enough to strike before Russia could move. She used her advantage to effect when Austria planted the seed of this present war by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; she was able to present Russia in all her unpreparedness with the alternative of war in twenty-four hours or an acceptance of the situation. But this time it has been different.

At St. Petersburg—we call it Petrograd now—one sees how different, hither, from the northern and eastern to swell Krenkhampt's force. Their cadres, the skeletons of the battalions of which they are the flesh, are waiting for their officers, organizing, equipping, all is ready. The endless trains decant them; they swing in leisurely columns through the streets to their depots, molten as a circus—foresters, masons, in field equipments, caulkmen and rivermen, Siberians, tow-haired Finns, the wide gamut of the races of Russia, all big or blackish, with those impassive, blunt-featured faces that mark the Russian soul, and all sober. No need now to make men of them before making soldiers; no inferno at the wayside stations and troop trains, the cost of those annual 280,000,000 rubles, Russia had bought the clue to victory.

Russia has found prohibition profitable but, on the other hand, it is not apparent that the efficiency of the British army, in past wars, has been impaired by the fact that the "wet canteen" was a recognized custom. It must be remembered that there is no canteen in the field and that what drinking a regiment does, is done in barracks. While it is possible to say much on both sides of the question, our opinion is that for the few weeks the Canadians will be in Salisbury. It is not likely the custom will be changed; consequently, denunciations to the newspapers and resolutions of disapproval are likely to have little effect beyond expressing the opinions of those interested. There can be two opinions as to the value of temperance, or the growth of temperance sentiment, but it is very doubtful if either will be affected by the fact that for a few weeks the Canadian soldier at Salisbury Plains will have the alternative of drinking a beverage brewed from hops and malt, or the innocuous ginger beer. In any case it is a matter for the British War Office and the war office alone.

That the strength of the British navy is not likely to be seriously affected by the loss of a couple of vessels off the Chilean coast, is seen by the fact that, since the outbreak of war, Great Britain has commissioned and is preparing for sea twenty-two vessels, some of which have already been in action. The list includes four battleships of the Dreadnought type, one battle-cruiser of the Dreadnought type, four armoured cruisers, three armoured gunboats, or monitors, two fleet leaders and eight large destroyers. Of these, the battle-cruiser Tiger is now in the North Sea, while the monitors Humber, Mersey and Severn have done effective work off the coast of France in conjunction with the Allied forces in checking the advance of the Germans to the French Channel ports.

Already Germany is planning, how, in years to come, she can get even with Japan for the result at Tsing Tau. "Woe to Nippon" will then be the cry, says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. Japan need lose no slumber. After Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro and the Japs themselves square accounts with the Kaiser the incident at Tsing Tau will be crushed "with a weight of deeper grief."

Newspapers which are pleading for justice to the German people should remember that all matters of that sort can be considered after the Kaiser and the war party have been settled with, by shooting at the July 4th German

Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.
I was doing my lessons in the setting room and chewing, chewing gum last night, and pop seed, say, pause, heretofore, what do you think yure doing, steing an imlayshin of the French artillery in ackshin or wat.
Im jest doing my lessons, I sed.
Yure making an incredibill amount of noise chewing, thats wat yure doing, sed pop, watvur yure chewing awn, yur awt to have a Maxim scencer to go with it, or elts go outside a hoam for deaf mutes and chew it.
Its chewing gum, I sed.
Well for the luv of sweet swards, get rid of it, sed pop.
That means nutting to me, get rid of it, sed pop.
This chewing gum cost a sent, pop, I sed.
Then it cost a sent to match, sed pop, dont you no that chewing gum is an insult to the slasety for the pervenshin of unnecessary noise, not to say wun of the contributing causes of the high cost of living, get rid of it, kwick.
But it cost a sent, pop, I sed. Ann L kept awn chewing it, trying not to make much noise but making sum awn akkount of the room being pritty quiet, and after a wile pop looked ovir his papir, saying, Say, is that bumbarndint still going awn, I thart I told you to get rid of that perpetul insterment of torture, get rid of it in 5 seckins and II give you 2 sent, that will be 100 per sent, you cant expect moar profit than that.
G, awl rite, I sed. And I went to the windo and got rid of it, and pop gave me the 2 sent, saying, Nevvir waist anuthir sent awn that track.
It wasnt my sent, I sed. It was Pads Simins sent, he got it out of a slot masheen and gave me haff.
Good rite, I gess III haff to make a finanseer out of you yet, sed pop. And he went awn reeding and I went awn doing my lessons without telling him I had jest stuck the chewing gum awn the marbill outside of the windo wure I can get it any time I want it.

The Toronto Globe remarks "The strength of the British Empire is in the freedom of her people from autocracy." Theoretically fine, but how far would this principle get without the support of numbers of Dreadnoughts and a fighting army?

Turkey refused to engage in the war until assured of Germany's support, both in men and money. Apparently the backbone of that Turkey was "Made in Germany."

Reports of the Kaiser's recent speeches show that he occasionally makes use of the word "it." Wilhelm is learning.

"When God forsakes you, try Mohammed," is the way the Boston Transcript comments on the German-Turkish alliance.

John Eliot, of the Third Hussars, in the Imperial Army, has been seriously wounded in action at the front. Lt. Eliot was recently mentioned in despatches for signal bravery. Hopes are held out for his recovery.

sea, 3,250 draught horses, 644 heavy draught horses for the guns, and 127 pack horses, for such purposes as carrying ammunition to the men on the firing line. The division requires 15 one-horse carts, a number of two-horse carts, 271 two-horse wagons (four-wheeled vehicles), 45 four-horse wagons, 222 six-horse wagons, nine motor cars, 275 bicycles, and nine motor cycles.

Such is the force which Canada will place in the field as her second overseas contingent.

At St. Petersburg—we call it Petrograd now—one sees how different, hither, from the northern and eastern to swell Krenkhampt's force. Their cadres, the skeletons of the battalions of which they are the flesh, are waiting for their officers, organizing, equipping, all is ready. The endless trains decant them; they swing in leisurely columns through the streets to their depots, molten as a circus—foresters, masons, in field equipments, caulkmen and rivermen, Siberians, tow-haired Finns, the wide gamut of the races of Russia, all big or blackish, with those impassive, blunt-featured faces that mark the Russian soul, and all sober. No need now to make men of them before making soldiers; no inferno at the wayside stations and troop trains, the cost of those annual 280,000,000 rubles, Russia had bought the clue to victory.

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A French Boy Scout.

"A traitor has just been shot, a little French lad—a Boy Scout. He was asked if his troops were ready and refused to say. Later, our men were fired upon, and the boy was asked if he knew the French were there. He did not deny it. He received the bullet in his lips."—German Official Pamphlet.

"Where are your troop?" the captain cried.
"If you tell us truly we'll let you go."
But the Boy Scout looked with scornful pride.
At the waiting guns and the burly foe.
A few steps farther a volley burst
From the hidden French by the river line,
And quickly the German foe dispersed.
Then turned on the boy their anger
"Little wretch! you knew that your men were there.
And you would not speak; this you can't deny."
Oh, deep from his heart there rose a prayer.
For a Scout must be brave, and he must not lie.
In front of the cowardly firing squad
Stood a little Boy Scout, who bravely smiled.
And a hero's soul went to his God
From the shattered frame of a Spartan child.
With even the children proved so brave,
How can the tyrants hope to win?
They will gain in France but a bitter
And their nation will fall 'neath its weight of sin."
—Kai. Colquhoun.
Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 20.

Even though your eyes are perfect—and a perfect eye is a very rare thing—Nature soon about spoiling that perfection and she succeeds after about 40 years. By that time the elasticity of the inner lens of the eyes is very much lessened. It is impossible to accommodate vision as readily as in earlier years. You find yourself holding your book or paper farther away—you have to look intently to distinguish things you used to see at a glance.

This isn't an alarming condition—but it's very annoying. It is simply Nature's way of saying, "It's time for you to visit Sharpe's optometrists and have accurately ground lenses properly fitted to your face to make up for that loss of natural accommodation of the eyes."

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OTTAWA MAN HEARS SON IS WOUNDED IN ACTION

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—Lt. Col. Elliot, manager of the local branch of the Royal Trust Company, has received a cablegram announcing that his son, Lt.

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THE GERMAN CREED

Here are two quotations from the writings of Nietzsche, the philosopher, who inspired the political creed now current in Germany.

1. "The dream of the State begins with a contract. What has he to do with contracts who can command, who is master by nature, who comes on the scene with violence in deed and demonstration?"

2. "The essential thing in a good healthy aristocracy is that it should feel itself to be not a function but the end and justification, be it of royalty or of commonwealth—that it should therefore, with a good conscience, suffer the sacrifice of a countless number of men, who, for its sake, must be humbled and reduced to imperfect beings, to slaves, to instruments."

Such views have an interesting sound on this continent.

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THE SECOND CONTINGENT

Canada's second expeditionary force will, with a brigade of four battalions of infantry, now attached to the first contingent in England, form a division. The division under the British army system is a unit, consisting of 580 officers and 15,500 men, commanded by a lieutenant-general or a major-general, and so organized as to be able to act by itself in the field. It is a little army, composed chiefly of infantry and artillery, and provided with a small body of cavalry for scouting, engineers, signallers and transport. On the march it would form a column 14 2/3 miles long, and moving ordinarily at the rate of four to five miles an hour, including necessary halts. In other words, the head of a division marching in from Hampton would be near the Court House when the last man was above Quispamsis.

The headquarters staff of the division consists of 15 officers and 67 men of other ranks. The infantry force comprises three brigades of four battalions each, or 372 officers and 11,750 men in all.

The divisional artillery is in charge of a staff of four officers and 18 men, and is composed of three field artillery brigades, 99 officers and 2,316 men; one field howitzer brigade, 22 officers and 733 men; one battery of heavy artillery and ammunition column, 6 officers and 192 men.

The divisional ammunition column is made up of 15 officers and 553 men. The force of engineers is two field companies of 15 officers and 422 men, with headquarters staff of three officers and 125 men. There is a signal company of five officers and 107 men; a squadron of cavalry, 6 officers and 163 men; a divisional train for carrying supplies, in charge of three officers and 422 men of the Army Service Corps, and three field ambulances, manned by 30 officers and 672 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The artillery equipment of the division is 54 sixteen pounders, 18 4.5 inch howitzers; four 60-pounders, and 24 machine guns. The number of horses and vehicles required to move the column, and its impediments is considerable. There are 1,471 saddle horses,

Even though your eyes are perfect—and a perfect eye is a very rare thing—Nature soon about spoiling that perfection and she succeeds after about 40 years. By that time the elasticity of the inner lens of the eyes is very much lessened. It is impossible to accommodate vision as readily as in earlier years. You find yourself holding your book or paper farther away—you have to look intently to distinguish things you used to see at a glance.

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THE CANTEEN QUESTION

The action of the Imperial authorities in restricting the sale of alcohol to the Canadian army now in England, has aroused considerable newspaper controversy in this country, and practically every newspaper has been deluged with letters from correspondents expressing views more or less logical and sensible. It is doubtful if good can be accomplished by the publication of correspondence on a question, the solution of which is not to be determined by newspapers or newspaper writers. While the Canadian army was under control of Major General Hughes, and the Canadian Government, it was deemed that intoxicating liquors should not be sold on the camp grounds, and strict measures were taken to prevent the smuggling of liquor into camps. For this the Canadian authorities are to be highly commended. The British regular soldiers, and the territorials, under the control of the British War Office, are permitted the "wet canteen," and the Canadians are brought under the same ruling. In this the British War Office is simply following the established custom.

It should not be forgotten that while they are on active service the Canadian soldiers are regulars, just as much as if they had been organized and fitted in Britain. This being the case they are governed by the same regulations as any other troops, and as all others are permitted the "wet canteen," it is not easy to see how an exception can be made in the case of Canadians.

The passage of resolutions condemning the War Office is not likely to bring the dry canteen to the British army, more quickly than prohibition will be achieved through abuse of the liquor traffic or liquor dealers. In Russia a wonderful transformation has been effected through the abolition of vodka drinking among the soldiers. Percival Gibbon, a member of the staff of Colliers, writing on the Russian army, touches upon this subject in the course of an interesting and informative article has this to say:

Last year the state's profits from the vodka monopoly amounted to 780,000,000 rubles—say, roughly, \$390,

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Its chewing gum, I sed.
Well for the luv of sweet swards, get rid of it, sed pop.
That means nutting to me, get rid of it, sed pop.
This chewing gum cost a sent, pop, I sed.
Then it cost a sent to match, sed pop, dont you no that chewing gum is an insult to the slasety for the

Waterbury & Rising Ltd.

KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

Women's Heavy Tan Boots

\$3.00 to \$5.00

IT'S A DUTY you owe yourself to see that your footwear is suitable for the season now just approaching. We would be pleased to have you call at our stores and examine our showing.

Women's Heavy Black Boots

\$2.25 to \$5.50

Men's Heavy Tan Boots

\$3.50 to \$6.50

Men's Heavy Black Boots

\$3.00 to \$7.00

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

Our stores open 9.30 a.m., close 6 p.m. Saturday, 10 p.m.

Items of Particular Interest

Men's Furnishing Department

MEN'S SOFT BOSOM SHIRTS—In the new and popular pleated styles; some have single cuffs, while others have double cuffs. These are shown in a host of natty stripe or figured designs on light grounds \$1.75 to \$2.00 each

MEN'S KHAKI SHIRTS—In regulation styles \$2.25 each

"FOXES" REGULATION PUTTEES — \$2.65 a pair

MEN'S WINTER WEIGHT VESTS AND DRAWERS—Heavy ribbed knit, perfect fitting. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.50 qualities.

SPECIAL PRICE: \$1.00 a Garment

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

FREDERICTON RECRUITS FOR SECOND CONTINGENT COMING HERE TODAY

Fredericton to be Centre for Mobilization of a Field Artillery Battery.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Nov. 8.—Col. Rutherford, military commander of the Maritime Provinces, sent notifications here on Saturday afternoon that a field artillery battery for the second Canadian contingent from the Maritime Provinces will be mobilized in Fredericton. Troops will be quartered at the exhibition buildings which are equipped with steam heating apparatus, and the horses will occupy stalls at exhibition grounds. Major W. H. Grey, recruiting officer for York, Sunbury and Charlotte counties will leave on Monday morning for a recruiting tour of Charlotte county, commencing with St. Stephen. The first lot of recruits from Fredericton for the battalion from New Brunswick in second Canadian contingent will leave on Monday for St. John, mobilization centre.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal. C. V. Clark, St. Catharines; Mr and Mrs A. Hickman, Picton; I. H. Arnold, Westport; Ralph J. Rzezy, L. Falls; J. A. Bennett, New York; Josiah Wood, Sackville; C. A. L. Carter, H. V. Clemens, H. A. Finlayson, M. P. Livermore, Montreal; C. C. Whitney, Boston; Louis K. Caplin, Lyon Levi, I. B. MacKay, Montreal; J. Lutz, E. W. Murchison, A. Smylie, Toronto; C. P. Baxter, Boston; A. W. Mead, P. M. LeMaitre, Montreal; O. W. Nordin and wife, Miramichi; L. B. Read, Moncton; A. W. Godfrey, New York; F. J. Hall, Halifax; R. V. Rideau, J. H. Thompson, Ottawa; Mrs D. C. Allen, Amherst; G. B. Ryan and wife, Dorchester; L. H. Tokes, Toronto; A. R. Ahrens, Brooklyn; R. V. Nerty, Goldville, N. S.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Jean Stewart. The death of Mrs. Jean Stewart, widow of John Stewart, took place at her residence, Cannon street, Sunday. She had been ill for several months. She was 84 years of age and was born in Scotland, having come to Canada about sixty years ago. Her late husband was an engineer with the Intercolonial Railway. She is survived by two sons, William H. Stewart of this city and John Stewart of Moncton, and four daughters, Mrs. W. B.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

URGENT REPLY TO WAR CALL

Special sermon in interests of recruiting campaign preached by Germain St. Baptist pastor.

The gray old mother across the sea is calling for men, and the call is a clear, direct, insistent personal appeal to the able bodied young men of the country, said Rev. F. S. Porter, in the course of a sermon in the interests of the recruiting campaign, which he delivered before a large congregation in the Germain street Baptist church last evening.

While Canada, he said, had enjoyed the protection of the Empire without payment of taxes, and only once before had its sons been called to fight. Kitchener said it would need 2,000,000 men to beat down the power of Germany. Canada proposing to raise 100,000 men. This would only be one per cent. of the population. Great Britain proposed to send 5 per cent. of her male population to the front line.

Mr. Porter gave a brief exposition of Great Britain's position towards the war, pointing out that she had done all she could to prevent the war breaking out, and had only got into the conflict to protect the sanctity of treaty obligations, and defend the liberty of the world against the aggressive Prussian militarism, which was the result of the infamous doctrine that might makes right, and that Germany was the most progressive nation in the world and had a mission to impose her ideals and culture upon the world.

The preacher declared that never before had Britain been engaged in a war which presented a more religious aspect. All the great preachers of Great Britain were pointing out that it was the duty of the young men of the Empire to respond to the call to arms. All the world was horrified at the ruthless vandalism of the Germans, and their disregard of all the principles upon which the law of Europe was founded. Great Britain must send men enough into the field to crush the German menace to the British Empire.

The speaker added that he had preached his sermon to himself and was prepared to abide by the consequences. Special patriotic hymns were sung during the service, one selection being Kipling's "Recessional."

TURKS TRYING TO GET PERSIA INTO TROUBLE

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 7, 2.40 p. m.—The entire northern part of Persia is being flooded with placards, printed on Turkish presses, urging the Persians to unite with the Turks in the present warfare against Russia, according to despatches reaching Petrograd from Teheran, the capital of Persia. "These placards refer to the Persians as 'brethren in the faith,' and make use of the term 'the Holy War on Russia.'"

The Persian government, however, is strongly opposed to any action at the present time on the part of Persia.

BRITISH STEAMER HELD UP

London, Nov. 6 (6.10 p.m.)—The British steamer Italia of the Anchor Line, bound from New York to Mediterranean ports, has been detained at Gibraltar by the authorities there, who state that the Italia has contraband of war aboard. This information is contained in a despatch from Gibraltar to Lloyd's Shipping Agency.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, GAS OR INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapesin" settles sour, upset stomachs in five minutes.

Time! Pape's Diapesin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes. If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifteen-cent case of Pape's Diapesin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors. Pape's Diapesin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there. Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store. These large fifteen-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapesin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

THE COURAGE OF THE NEW ERA

Rev. A. J. Archibald deals with War situation in comprehensive manner.

"Holding the Lines" was the subject of an interesting sermon given by Rev. A. J. Archibald in the Charlotte street (West) Baptist church last evening. The present war situation was used as a parable for religious truths.

After speaking of the conditions along both borders of Germany, three suggestions were presented:

To hold the line requires courage. The Belgians, the French, the British and the sons of India were all displaying the highest brand of courage. The Germans are no cowards either. Had they been, long since they would have been beyond the Rhine.

Holding the line in church and reform work demands courage. It requires the reform element in every community. Hold the line! Let us not give up a foot that we have won. And step by step, we will move forward to the utter discomfiture of the foe.

To hold the line requires dogged determination. Determination such as Tennyson portrays when in "The Revenge," he says: "The pikes were all broken or bent, And the powder was all of it spent. And the masts and rigging were hanging over the side, But Sir Richard cried in his English pride, 'We have fought such a fight for a day and a night, As may never be fought again. Sink me the ship master gunner, Sink me, split her in twain, Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain.'"

On the morning of Waterloo, Napoleon and Marshall Soult looked over in battle order. "Ah, I have them," said the Emperor. "Sire," said Soult, "you do not know these English. They will die to the last man, but they will not move an inch."

"Yes, yes, but I will manoeuvre." And he did manoeuvre. And the red line grew thin on the hill, but those who had break through died inside the ring, and the flower of the French army died before the men who would not move an inch.

The Church of Jesus Christ needs men who will make vows to God and stand forever by their resolutions; who will not suffer little foes to come up and frighten them out of the attitude of prayer and hold that line; who will take up the duties of public service for the King and never give up. Wanted—men of determination in the Church of God.

To hold the line requires resources. New men must replace the fallen, and the worn out Ammunition train and food supplies are being also required. Then behind all that, what vast sacrifices the nations must make to provide the sinews of war.

Let every member of God's army remember that he is rich in resources. What splendid natural endowments are ours. We have truth that is quick and powerful, and the presence of the Holy Ghost who will seek Him with all our hearts. If we give up, and are driven back it is not the fault of the commissary department of the Church of God.

In closing, the speaker reminded the audience that we were living in a great day, Waterloo and Blenheim, the battles of Trafalgar and of the Nile were skirmishes in comparison with the desperate encounters that are now going on, or are to be. Now it is not a battle for a regiment or a brigade, but it is nation against nation. National religions, and philosophies and governments are being tried out, and after the trial, who will be condemned? Will men, driven as cattle are driven and pushed into war by a military clique, fight as well as free men who have gone into war to save the nations from the oppressor? National weaknesses will crop out in such a time. The winter of 1914-1915 will show what the nations are made of. Do we fear the testing?

Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, in a recent article on the French army says: "There is one thing I like about the French. They are depending on themselves and not dragging God into this war as frequently as are the other nations. For it may be that God is not fighting on the side of any one of them. We don't know that. He even approves of the war."

That sounded very well. But Christian men wanted the approval and presence of God, and why should Christian nations be different? If God did not approve of this war we had no business in it. "But," said the preacher, "I verily believe that if Britain had stood aside and heard the moans of a crushed Belgium, and a down-trodden France, the men of this generation would never have been able to really pray again. Sins of omission shut out God as well as the other kind. Let us go on believing that the British Empire is God's Empire and that in this war He is our Ally."

"Fellow Canadians, we have sent our 35,000 and now we are sending 15,000 more. There may be other calls. We will send all that victory demands. And no matter what Frederick Palmer, or any other may say, we will make our call in the name of Country, and King and God."

GLAYED THEY WERE AGENTS OF CANADIAN GOV'T

Persons in United States represent themselves as buyers of army supplies for Canadian Government

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 8.—"It has come to the knowledge of the government," said Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Acting Prime Minister, today, "that several persons in the United States, and chiefly New York, are representing themselves as official buyers of army supplies for the Canadian government or as purchasers for or advisors of the representatives of the British and allied governments who may be buying in the United States and are so purchasing and advising by the official sanction and authority of the Canadian government."

"On Friday last," said Sir George, "representatives of three important firms in New York came to Ottawa to see me to ascertain the truth of the statements made by some of these persons who had approached them for business and needless to say the basis of a fat commission to be paid on the amount of the order."

"These persons are doing much harm not only in confusing reputable firms and raising prices, but in spreading the impression that crooked dealing is being carried on by Canadian government representatives."

"I desire to say that no one has any authority from the Canadian government to represent himself as having been authorized to buy for the government or as having been authorized by the Canadian government to buy for the account of the British or allied governments. These people are making a nuisance of themselves and injuring the reputation of Canada and all honest dealers should give them a wide berth. The names of some of these persons being sought by the government and will from time to time be published as they are obtained and if possible dealt with under the law."

Beware of teas that are dusty and full of broken leaves—as these are injurious to use and unpleasant in the cup, the dust being generally put there to reduce the cost. "Salada" teas are always fragrant, free from dust and economical in use—preserved and sold only in sealed packets at 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per pound.

GERMAN THREAT OF REVENGE FOR TAKING OF TSING-TAU

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 8, 9.15 p. m.—The Berlin Local Anzeiger, commenting on the German defeat at Tsing Tau, says: "Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Kia Chow and those who defended the colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of yellow robbers, nor England, who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present; for years she will enjoy her spoils. Our allies will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will resound through Germany."

BELIEVE MCGILL MAN WAS VICTIM OF EXPERIMENT

Montreal, Nov. 8.—G. R. Mines, professor of physiology at McGill University, met death mysteriously and tragically last evening in his laboratory at McGill University. Just what caused his death is not known, but Principal Peterson believes Prof. Mines, in the course of experiments upon himself, his chosen branch of physiology, dealing chiefly with the mechanism of the heart action and respiration, probably lost his life through the apparatus which was attached to his body getting out of order in some unknown manner.

Prof. Mines had been in the laboratory all afternoon, working on his experiments, and his prostrate body was discovered by the janitor shortly after six o'clock. The broken apparatus was still attached over the professor's heart. Aid was at once summoned and Prof. Mines was conveyed to the Royal Victoria Hospital, but he expired a little before midnight.

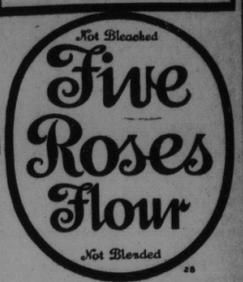
Dr. D. D. McTaggart has issued a certificate of accidental death. Prof. Mines was 29 years of age. He was a Cambridge University professor and came to Montreal from Toronto University, where he was a colleague of Prof. Birdie. He had been at McGill only a short time. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STEEL COMPANY HAS HEAVY DEFICIT

Montreal, Nov. 8.—Owing to depressed general business and the European war, the Crucible Steel Company, Montreal, reports a deficit of \$734,961 for the fiscal year ended August 31, compared with a surplus of \$3,155,886 the previous twelve months. Gross profits decreased \$3,966,529 and net \$3,890,847.



From the golden wheat berry to the clean new bag or barrel your own white hands are the first that touch FIVE ROSES none other is pure enough for YOU. LACE OF THE WHEAT MILLING COMPANY LIMITED MONTREAL.



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

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STANDARD, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

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THREE YEARS FOR CHAMPION TEAM TO FALL

Judging from the downfall of the Athletics, and looking over the annals of the past, it seems that it generally takes about three years for a championship club to "crack." It is also evident that a champion team can bluff its way through its own circuit for a final flag, mainly because it has the prestige and know the weaknesses of the rival teams, and that it takes a club of the opposing circuit to finally upset the machinery. The players of its own league, the fans, and critics seeing the champions still winning, never realize that the old steam roller is making its last trip on luck and reputation—that the cogs are rusty, the driving rods fractured, and the whole works ready to be pushed over by the first determined adversary.

Three years isn't much of a period for strong young men. It would be imagined that burly, clean-living lads of from twenty-one to twenty-seven, instead of slowing up in three seasons, would be just at the best of their uned powers, and that their club should be far stronger, far more dangerous than in its earlier stages. Yet such is the story of the game—the story of the Orioles, the Brooklyn, the Pirates, the Tigers, the Cubs and the Athletics. Just one of the strange things that make baseball doubly fascinating, that is all.



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

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Or Phone M 1918

Douglas Avenue Properties For Sale

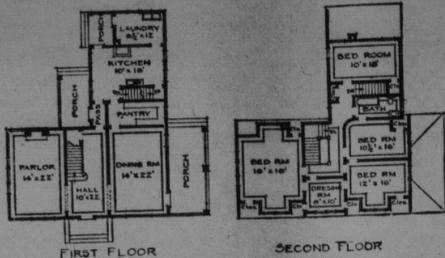
\$1,500 cash will give you the Deed of one of our Douglas Ave. houses and the building lot on which it stands. The balance of the purchase price may remain on mortgage at 6 p.c.—repayable in easy instalments. The property is situated at "Brunswick Place", Douglas Avenue.

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

The two properties now offered are built:—

- 1st—On solid concrete wall with concrete floored cellar under entire house.
 - 2nd—Of good merchantable lumber, no inferior stock.
 - 3rd—First class heating, plumbing and wiring throughout.
 - 4th—Counter plastered and floors finished.
 - 5th—Houses built under F. Neil Brodie's (architect) personal inspection.
 - 6th—Layout—Living room, open fire place, dining room, pantries, kitchen, four bed rooms, bath room, large cellar.
- Your inspection solicited. Ready for occupation September 15th.
- The "New Brunswick Realty Limited" is a Company incorporated under Dominion Charter. Its officers and directors are, W. S. Fisher, President; F. Neil Brodie, Vice-president; M. G. Teed, K. C., E. R. Machum, L. P. D. Tilley.
- For particulars and purchase price, apply to L. P. D. Tilley, Solicitor, Fugatey Building, St. John, N. B.

A Suburban Home For \$3,850



This picturesque looking cottage will make an ideal home. The wide central hall contains a Colonial style staircase. On the left is a pretty parlor with fireplace and Colonial mantel. On the right the dining room which opens on the side porch. There is a large pantry, kitchen and laundry conveniently arranged. Four bed rooms, a hall room and bath are on the second floor. The attic contains two rooms and a store room.

Ceiling heights: First story 9 feet; second story 8 feet 6 inches; attic 7 feet.

Front width 50 ft. Depth 49 ft. The following items give cost of construction:

Excavation \$125
Stonework 200
Carpenter work 700

Brickwork 50
Millwork 850
Lumber 700
Plastering 400
Painting and glazing 300
Plumbing, etc. 250
Hardware 80
Hot air heating 150
Range 40

Total \$3,855
Clyde Smith Adams, Architect.

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

APPRECIATE HELP GIVEN BY AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY

Washington, Nov. 7.—The British embassy today made public a letter from Ambassador Spring-Rice to Secretary Bryan expressing an appreciation of the services of American Ambassadors Morgenthau, Constantinople, in assisting in the departure of Sir L. Mallette, the British Ambassador to Turkey and his staff and a number of British subjects who were prevented from leaving previous to Mr. Morgenthau's intervention.

WOMAN'S DRESS A COMMON DISGUISE FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS

Paris, Nov. 7, 3.15 p. m.—One of the latest of the German ruses is to disguise themselves as women, according to semi-official information given in Paris today. In this suburb German soldiers recently went out to gather potatoes in a field near Senones, while in the neighborhood of observed apparently escorted by a group of women. In both cases the fraud was discovered by the French troops who opened fire. The disguised soldiers ran, and under their skirts appeared the boots of cavalry men.

SOUTH AFRICA EXTENDS TO THIS COUNTRY WAR RISK ON FLOUR

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The government has been notified that the South African government has extended the government guarantee of war risks on flour and wheat to cover shipments from Canada as well as from Australia and the United States.

PROBATE COURT.

Estate of Michael Harrigan, grocer, deceased: His will, proved in the Probate Court, directs that his property be sold by his executor and trustee, and that there be paid to his brother William Harrigan of St. John, \$750; to his niece, Josephine Clary, of Danvers, Massachusetts, \$600; to his niece, Helen, wife of Arthur McHugh of the Parish of Simonds, teamster, \$450, in trust for her children; to his nephew, Thomas Gallivan, son of his sister Johanna, who married John Gallivan, \$300; to Bessie, wife of the late Dr. John Gallivan, \$300; to his niece, Minnie, daughter of his said sister, Johanna, who married Charles O'Connor, \$300, and \$200 in trust for her children. Besides the above specific sums to the above six, he gives to each a sixth of his real proceeds of the sale of his leasehold on Brussels street; of his four acres of land situated near Rockwood and Highland Parks, and of his land in Queen's county known as the Nerepis property but which is in reality in Gasquetown. He further gives to the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John \$200, to be used for the benefit of the poor. He also gives, to be used by him in connection with the building of a church at Chipman, N. B.; to the Rev. Miles P. Howland \$50 for religious purposes, and to the Sisters of Charity in trust for the Mater Misericordiae Home on Sydney street, \$30. As to the rest of his estate the deceased makes no disposition and there fore the balance, some \$2,800, will be divided among his next of kin. He had four brothers: William, who survives; Timothy died, never having been married; John died, leaving one son only, Leo, of Charlestown, South Carolina, and Patrick, who died married, but no issue; and four sisters: Johanna, who married John Gallivan, both of whom are dead, leaving three children, namely, Thomas, Minnie, wife of Charles O'Connor, and John Gallivan, Jr., medical doctor, now deceased, who left him surviving one daughter, Katherine; Ellen, who married John White of Boston, both of whom are dead, leaving three children, John W., student in the Jesuit Order at Washington, D. C.; Mary, wife of Mr. Helmes of Buffalo, New York, and Helen, wife of Arthur McHugh of the Parish of Simonds, and Katherine and Mary deceased unmarried. John A. Barry, the executor and trustee named in the will, is sworn in as such. Real estate, \$450. Personalty, \$7,450. John B. M. Baxter, K. C., proctor.

River Steamers.
The steamer Elaine, which struck a partly submerged log in Salmon River on Thursday and under two blades of her propeller broken, was able to resume her sailings Saturday. She left at 1.30 o'clock, instead of 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

Vital Statistics.

Reports to Registrar Jones for the week ending Saturday were of 11 marriages and 22 births—15 females and 7 males.

T. M. Burns, Secretary of the Board of Health, reports twelve deaths for the week. The causes of death were:

Senility	2
Apoplexy	1
Bronchitis	1
Peritonitis	1
Angina pectoris	1
Dilatation of heart	1
Mitral regurgitation	1
General debility	1
Cholera infantum	1
Cerebral spinal meningitis	1
Injuries received from fall	1

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

WORK GOVT GUARAN COVERS CARGO

Government Guarantees goes in Ships Under Allies' or Neutral F

London, Nov. 4.—An amount of business has been done by underwriters of war the insurance of risks to the port of Archangel has been as regards the insurance of or from France, the British of Commerce in Paris against war risks, the French government guarantees cargoes ships under French, allied flags, provided that the insured against ordinary risks. The French government covers full value of fixed in the ordinary risk consideration of the guarantee will be levied, not per cent of the value rates fixed for a voyage on if the ship leaves before 1 day from the conclusion tract; days of immobility "force majeure" not to state guarantee also applicable or neutral ships, under conditions, provided the navigation risk is insured 25 per cent of value; but ships the state guarantee exceed 80 per cent of the risk amount, and the guaranteed if the ship disobeys any way the instruction patent authority, or if taken and handed to the six months from capture.

HOLDS 2 1-2 M OF EASTERN S.S.

Boston, Nov. 7.—The railroad annual statement explicit statement that the \$2,500,000 of the \$5,700,000 refunding mortgage for Eastern Steamship Company it is understood however New Haven indirect investment bond issue is considerable another corner of the board of the New Haven block of \$1,700,000 of the importance of this the fact that this makes 73 per cent of these 1 New Haven system 300,000 in the hands of the public loss through reor thus considerably reduce The receivership of

World's

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

Date	W.	S.	R.	W.	E.
9 Nov	11.3	4.57	3.25	15	15
10 Nov	7.21	4.56	4.21	16	16
11 Nov	7.22	4.55	6.17	17	17
12 Nov	7.23	4.54	6.16	18	18

THE FURNESS
The Furness line S.S. loading apples at Hall Britain.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM
The Royal Mail Steam Caraquez, Capt. Smith, day for Demerara via W. Halifax.

The steamer Chaudie Halifax on Friday morning and the West India passengers are Mr. A. Poeter of St. John.

CUNARD L
The Cunard line has crippled by the English taking several more of for transport service, weeks ending December ten passenger service out, the first boat leaving Andania, which will be mentioned. The Amazon scheduled to leave Boston 1, has just been taken, which now is in purpose most of the which have been entered Lawrence trade and to be coming to Portland—Portland Argus.

PORT OF ST.
Sailed Saturday Steamer Manchester Amson, Philadelphia, & Co.

Steamer Caraquez, S via West Indies and Thomson & Co. Steamer Angel Colon England, J. T. Knight.

BRITISH P
Liverpool, Nov. 5
Sachon, Murdoch, Bos Doolie, Durie, Fortlie C. B. 2
Sld Nov. 3, star Tu
Ston
Glasgow, Nov. 5.—
Jensen, Sydney.
Ard Oct. 30, star ton.

FOREIGN P
Philadelphia, Nov. 5
Cartaginian, Glasgow via St. John's, Nfld., Gulfport, Miss., No Albert D. Mills, Nass City Island, Nov.

WORLD OF FINANCE

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE COVERS CARGO VALUE

Government Guarantees Cargoes in Ships Under French, Allies' or Neutral Flags.

London, Nov. 4.—An enormous amount of business has recently been done by underwriters of war risks and the insurance of risks to the Russian port of Archangel has been a feature. As regards the insurance of cargoes to or from France, the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris notifies that, against war risks, the French government guarantees cargoes carried by ships under French, allied or neutral flags, provided that the cargo is insured against ordinary navigation risks. The French government guarantee covers full value of the cargo as fixed in the ordinary risk policy. In consideration of the guarantee, a premium will be levied, not to exceed 5 per cent. of the value named. The rates fixed for a voyage only hold good if the ship leaves before the fifteenth day from the conclusion of the contract; days of immobilization by "force majeure" not to count. The state guarantee also applies to French, allied or neutral ships, under the same conditions, provided their ordinary navigation risk is insured to at least 25 per cent. of value; but in the case of ships the state guarantee will not exceed 50 per cent. of the ordinary risk amount, and the guarantee is cancelled if the ship disobeys wilfully in any way the instruction of the competent authority, or if the ship is retaken and handed to the owner within six months from capture.

HOLDS 2 1-2 MILLIONS OF EASTERN S.S. BONDS

Boston, Nov. 7.—The New Haven railroad annual statement contains the explicit statement that the road holds \$2,000,000 of the \$5,700,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds of the Eastern Steamship Corporation.

It is understood, however, that the New Haven indirect investment in this bond issue is considerably larger. In another corner of the subsidiary cupboard of the New Haven there is a block of \$1,700,000 of these bonds. The importance of this consists in the fact that this makes \$4,000,000, or 73 per cent. of these bonds in the New Haven system, through the \$5,000,000 in the hands of the public. The public loss through reorganization is thus considerably reduced. The reorganization of the Eastern

OIL INDUSTRY IN MEXICO UNSETTLED

Tampico, Mex., Nov. 7.—There is still much uncertainty as to attitude of the new Constitutionalist government toward the oil industry. On Oct. 22 there were 16,000,000 barrels of crude in storage in Tampico territory. Unless shipping facilities improve quantity in storage will mount up to 20,000,000 barrels by the end of the year. Operators say it costs little more than 33 cents, United States currency, a barrel, to produce and get oil cargoes on the high seas. The dies in Mexican money are 25 cents gold per ton; production tax assessed by Mexican government is 30 cents United States currency per ton; royalty, 10 per cent.; production expenses 10 cents per barrel; production tax 5 cents Mexican money per barrel; river transportation 6 cents Mexican money per barrel; terminal port charges 5 cents Mexican money per barrel.

Consul Bevan, Tampico, writes to Washington: Tampico oil industry is somewhat chaotic on account of low price of oil in the United States. Oil that was brought in to 40 cents gold a barrel in Panama last year is now offered at 20 cents, with no buyers. Most large companies have adopted a policy of retrenchment, and are closing down field operations and construction. During September, 1911, 78,275 barrels were shipped to the United States; during September, 1912, 693,568; during September, 1913, 1,382,471, the largest amount ever shipped in one month. Shipments in September this year were 951,689 barrels.

PRODUCE PRICES IN CANADIAN MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 7.—CORN—American, No. 2 yellow, 84. OATS—Canada western, No. 2, 62 1/2 No. 3, 64; extra No. 1 feed, 61 1/2. FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$7.70; second, \$6.20; strong bakers, \$6.00; winter patents, choice, \$6.00; straight rollers, \$5.50 @ \$5.60; bags, \$2.65 @ \$2.75. MILLFEED—Bran, \$2.20 @ \$2.4; shorts, \$2.15 @ \$2.3; middlings, \$2.8 @ \$2.9; moullie, \$3.2 @ \$3.6. HAY—No. 2, per ton car lots, \$18 @ \$19. POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 60.

GOSSIP HEARD IN MONEY MARTS

Nearly 95 per cent. of Clafin Noteholders Agree to Reorganization — Paris Short Term Loan.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Dutch government will at once introduce a parliamentary bill for a loan of 250,000,000 guilders (about \$100,000,000). The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce estimates that October foreign trade shows a balance of \$60,000,000 in favor of the United States. Precious stone imports in New York last month fell to about the lowest in their single month in the last 20 years, their value being fixed at only \$44,442. A Pittsburgh manufacturing concern has received an order from a European nation for 1,000,000 intrenching tools, to be delivered as early as possible in Ireland. Nearly 95 per cent. of the Clafin noteholders have agreed to re-organization. Eight banks, three of which are in New York, have not yet assented. One of the local institutions has claims of about \$300,000, it was said. Paris, it is said, is arranging for a short term loan of 120,000,000 francs to meet the "octroi" deficit caused by the inhabitants' exodus and the cutting down of living expenses. (The octroi is a tax levied at the gates of French cities on articles of food.) New York bankers are concerned over a provision in the new war tax law which has been construed by counsel to mean that every holder of a bond in the United States will be taxed 10 cents on virtually every coupon he presents for payment. Steps have been taken to have the matter brought at once to the attention of the secretary of the treasury for ruling.

QUOTATIONS ON CHICAGO MARKET

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 1.15-1.8 @ 1.16; No. 2 hard, 1.15-1.2 @ 1.16. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72 @ 73; No. 2 yellow, new, 73 @ 74; No. 3 yellow, new, 71 @ 72 1/4. Oats—No. 3 white, 47 1/2 @ 48 1/4; standard, 49 1/2 @ 50. Rye—No. 2, \$1.00. Barley—\$3.75 @ \$5.25. Clover—\$10.00 @ \$14.00. Pork—\$17.50. Lard—\$11.25. Rib—\$9.87 @ \$10.75.

NEWS FROM CONTRIBUTIONS

GARLETON CO. FOR THE FUNDS

Expected Passenger Trains Will be Operated on Centre-ville-Gagetown Section of Valley Railway this Week.

Heartland, N. B., Nov. 6.—Some time ago there was a public meeting in Burt's Hall to consider a proposition to install an electric lighting and power plant. The feeling then was that sufficient capital could not be found locally for the undertaking and there the matter rested. Now the usefulness of the Women's Institute is about to show itself, for about the last of this month that organization will give a public entertainment, the proceeds of which will towards lighting the streets. If the Institute does no more than this they will have demonstrated their right to existence for a darker place than Heartland after the stores are closed would be hard to find. Mr. T. B. Thistle who a few months ago started for California to better his conditions returned to his old home to stay and expresses the opinion that a good living is much more readily obtained here than in the western states. The advantages of scientific farming is appealing to our young men more forcibly as the years go by. Last week two young men of Somerville, Arthur Sipprell and Judson McCornick, left for Truro, where they will take a course in the agricultural college.

BLACK & WHITE

Man's Faithful Friends! Sold by all first class dealers, cafes and clubs.

What the People Did for the Belgians and Soldiers' Families on Saturday.

Contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund acknowledged Saturday were as follows: Pie Social proceeds, McDonald's Corner, per Rev. W. S. Hall, \$19.50; people of Havelock, Kings county, \$13.20; concert and pie social, Victoria Lodge, I. O. G. T., Jerusalem, Queens county, \$62. The Belgian Fund was swelled Saturday by the sum of \$101, the proceeds of the charity ball held at Loch Lomond by the employees of the water and sewerage department. The affair was as successful socially as financially, and those who promoted it are entitled to congratulations. On their part they wish to express their thanks to the Sons of England band, A. L. Goodwin, J. McLaughlin and the York Bakery, and the ladies of Loch Lomond. Much of the success of the affair is attributed to Mrs. Thomas Lyden, wife of the caretaker at Little River reservoir, who was very active in organizing the arrangements. It is not long since the employees of the same department realized \$283 for the patriotic fund by a pie social. Cash contributions for the Belgian relief fund have been received by Mayor Frink as follows: Proceeds of concerts and pie social, under direction of Miss I. G. Cochrane, Greer, St. John county, \$55; proceeds concert Carlton City Hall, per Miss M. E. Mullin, \$128.75; citizens of Edmundston, N. B., per Miss Agnes Hebert, \$268.13; A. W. Clarke, \$50; residents of Brown Plains, per Miss Williams, \$46.67; residents Head of Millstream, Kings county, collected by Beverley McMillan, \$80; proceeds of charity ball Loch Lomond, under auspices of employees of water and sewerage department, \$101; Addison Thompson, Dipper Harbor, \$3.

MAJESTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

On and after Tuesday, October 20 steamer Champ 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.

A Safe Place For Your Savings

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$ 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - 11,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES 80,000,000

ST. JOHN BRANCHES

Main Office, 119 Prince William; 25 Charlotte St.; 365 Main St.; Baymarket Square; Cor. Mill and Paradise Row; Fairville; 109 Uni.

STEAMSHIPS.

Fortnightly sailings by Twin-Screw Mail Steamers from ST. JOHN (N.B.) and HALIFAX (N.S.) to the West Indies.

DONALDSON LINE

ST. JOHN-GLASGOW SERVICE. Leave Glasgow, St. John, Nov. 14. Leave St. John, Glasgow, Nov. 15.

MAJESTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

On and after Tuesday, October 20 steamer Champ 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.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

DOMINION 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 BRIMINGHILL, RESERVE. SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ANTHRACITE at Lowest Rates.

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

COAL, COAL, COAL. Your Winter's Coal at Summer Prices. Scotch and American Anthracite, All Sizes.

Scotch Coal

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

COAL

Scotch and American Hard We will have Broad Cove Coal landing soon and expect a rush. For prompt delivery book your order at once.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DIRECT ROUTE MARITIME PROVINCES TO MONTREAL. 'THE CANADIAN' Montreal to Chicago. Only One Night on the Road.

'Imperial Limited'

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

THROUGH SERVICE TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

OCEAN LIMITED DAILY. Connection via St. John 7.15 a.m. MARITIME EXPRESS (Daily except Sunday) Connection via No. 12 Express leaving St. John 8.35 p.m.

STEAMSHIPS.

REDUCED FARES. In Effect November 2nd. St. John to Boston \$5.00 St. John to Portland \$4.50

Maine Steamship Line

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 5, 10, 14, 19, 24 and 28. Freight service three times a week.

CRYSTAL STREAM S. S. CO.

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-WASHADEMOA ROUTE.

STMR. MAJESTIC will sail from North End for Cole's Island and intermediate points every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., returning alternate days, leaving Cole's Island at 8 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. Coronora 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, 7.30 a. m., calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

STEAMER MAY QUEEN

will leave P. Nae & Sons' wharf, Indiantown, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 a. m. until further notice, for Chipman and intermediate points, 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, St. John, Nov 3. From St. John, Manchester, Nov 17. Oct 20 Man. Exchange* Nov 3 Nov 21 Man. Spinner Nov 28 Nov 14 Man. Citizen* Dec 2 Nov 21 Man. Miller Dec 12 Nov 28 Man. Corporation* Dec 16

FURNESS LINE

From London, St. John, Nov 12. From St. John, London, Nov 17. From London, Rappahannock, Dec 2. From St. John, Kanawha, Dec 2. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

November Phases of the Moon. Full moon, 2nd . . . 7h. 49m. p. m. Last moon, 1st . . . 7h. 37m. p. m. New moon, 17th . . . 12h. 2m. a. m. First quarter, 24th 9h. 35m. a. m.

THE FURNESS LINE.

The Furness line S.S. Sagamore is loading apples at Halifax for Great Britain.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET LINE

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Line Caraquez, Capt. Smith, sailed Saturday for Demerara via West Indies and Halifax.

CUNARD LINE.

The Cunard line has been further crippled by the English government taking several more of their steamers for transport service.

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.—Arrd stmr Sackton, Murdoch, Boston via Halifax; Denola, Durie, Portland via Sydney, C. B.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Arrd stmr Carthagen, Glasgow and Liverpool via St. John's, N.B., and Halifax. Giltport, Miss, Nov. 4.—Arrd schr Albert D. Mills, Nassau.

Bessie A. Crooka, New York for Louisville, C. B.; Celia F. New York for Bridgewater, N. S.; Anne Lord, Perth Amboy for Windsor, N. S.; Charles C. Lister, Perth Amboy for Eastport, Me. New York, Nov. 5.—Arrd schr Palmetto, Yarmouth; Nettie Shipman, Musquash.

MEMORANDA.

St. John's, N.B., Nov. 5.—Stmr Rosono, Roche, from Hull Oct. 15 for Montreal, has put in here with two of her propeller blades gone.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, Nov. 5, 1914. Seacoast of Maine. Rearring Bull Ledge Gas and Whistling Buoy, 10, relighted November 3, heretofore reported extinguished.

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following steam boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:— One "Inchless" Type 50 H. P. One Return Tubular Type 50 H. P. One Locomotive Type 20 H. P. Two Vertical Type 20 H. P. Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.

BOILER MAKERS NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA. Stable Fittings & Horse Clothing

PRINTING

of Every Description Promptly and Neatly Done

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS Place Your Order at Once

STANDARD JOB PRINTING COMPANY

Place Your Order at Once

Chance for Recruits

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

Queen Insurance Company.

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

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. Ltd.

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

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

PUGLIE BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET Lumber and General Brokers SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS, SPRUCE PILING and CREOSOTED PILING.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh winds, mostly west and north, a few local showers but partly fair and turning cooler. Toronto, Nov. 8.—Pressure is low on the Atlantic coast and over the western provinces, and higher over the central portions of the continent, with the exception of some local showers in the vicinity of Lake Erie, and in the Maritime Provinces. The weather has been fair throughout the Dominion, with a change of milder conditions in the west.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Min., Max. Includes entries for Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax.

Around the City

Can Solemnize Marriage. Rev. A. J. W. Back, of Milltown, Charlotte county, has been registered to solemnize marriage. One Saturday Night Drunk. James Williams was arrested on Charlotte street Saturday night and charged with being drunk. He is also held on suspicion of having stolen \$20 from Thomas Lacey.

Rope Found. Policeman O'Neill on Saturday night found a coil of rope in front of the Consumers Cordage Company's premises on Nelson street and placed it in Starr's warehouse for safety.

New Companies. Applications have been made for letters patent incorporating 'Morris Realty Company,' with a capital stock of \$24,000, having its head office at St. John, and 'Gilt Edge Farms, Limited,' with a capital stock of \$25,000, having its chief place of business at Pettoctide.

Runaway in North End. About 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon a horse driven by John Kehlin ran away on Main street. The falling of one of the shafts of the wagon which struck the horse on the legs caused it to run. The wagon was somewhat injured before the animal was captured.

Police in Demand. The police report having been called into the Gem restaurant, King Square, on Saturday night, to assist in ejecting two men who were not wanted there. They were also called into the house of Benjamin Fish, Brussels street, into Johnson's boarding house on Peter's street, and John Smith's on Germain street, to quell disturbances.

North Star Replaces Cobb. The steamer North Star will sail from Boston for St. John via Portland and Eastport today in place of the steamer Governor Cobb. The North Star has for some time been on the run between Portland and New York. The Governor Cobb is being fitted out to go South again for the winter. The steamship James M. Whitney will take the place of the North Star on the New York route. Captain Warren, Pilot Peterson and Lindsay, and the quartermasters of the North Star have been transferred to the Whitney, while Captain Clark of the Cobb will for the present take charge of the North Star.

Officer Collins Was Busy. It is claimed by the police that some of the men who arrive in the city in charge of recruits for the Imperial Army, are as bad as cattlemen who arrive here during the winter. On Saturday the I. C. R. police placed three under arrest at the depot. Captain Walker, William Moss was placed under arrest by Policeman Collins and he violently resisted arrest. A chum, Morris Corbett, interfered with the officer and tried to rescue the prisoner with the result that he was also placed under arrest and charged with interference. William Vaughan, also of Montreal, was gathered in by the officer an hour later for being drunk.

Farewell to Captain Walker. Members of the Salvation Army from different parts of the city held a farewell service for Captain James Walker of the Evangeline Home, last evening, in the Army Citadel. There was a large attendance and the service was conducted by Brigadier and Mrs. Taylor. Captain Walker will leave immediately for Montreal and will sail from there to Liverpool on his way to India where she will be engaged in missionary work. Captain Walker has a wide circle of friends in St. John, who will be sorry to hear of her removal from this city. Ensign Clark of Halifax will take over Captain Walker's work here.

PERSONAL.

Judge G. A. Chesley, of Lunenburg, grand master of I. O. O. F. of the Maritime Provinces, is coming to St. John today. Moncton Times—S. G. Barter, of St. John, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Allen. A. W. Baird returned from a visit to Boston. J. E. Cowan, who spent some days in Boston and New York, has returned home. Isaac Allen, of the Royal Bank of Canada staff, is spending his holidays with friends in St. John and Fredericton. Miss Ella Smith of St. John is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Smith—Chatham Gazette. S. G. Barter, of St. John, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Allen, Church street—Moncton Times.

LABOR CONDITIONS HERE BETTER THAN IN THE WEST

Government undertakings have prevented any marked lack of employment — Winter season expected to be very good.

While conditions in the local labor market are not altogether satisfactory from the workers' point of view the percentage of unemployed here is less than in cities farther west. The great amount of government work going on at this point has been a boon to various classes of labor. The work on the west side being done by the Maritime Dredging and Construction Company has given steady employment to hundreds; the new post office provides employment for a large force of men, and various classes of skilled mechanics as well as unskilled laborers are employed by the Norton Griffiths Company at Courtenay Bay. Another important government undertaking, the new bridge at the Reversing Falls, has given employment to numbers of local workers, though many of the bridge builders come from other cities. It is probably owing to the demand made by the government undertakings here that there have been no serious complaints about lack of employment here. While some of the private manufacturing establishments are working full time, the manufacturing industries

ORANGEMEN AT CHURCH YESTERDAY

Members of local lodges and sister orders attended Victoria Street Church and heard eloquent sermon.

The local Orange lodges held a church parade yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Dominion Lodge No. 141, the arrangements for that lodge being in charge of H. Sellen, W. M. Leaving the Orange Hall, Germain street, at a few minutes before three o'clock the members marched to the United Baptist church, Victoria street, North End, preceded by the Sons of England Band, playing stirring marches. The following lodges were represented, the total number of members taking part in the procession and in the services at the church being about 250: Dominion Lodge No. 141, P. A. P. Nos. 30, 35 and 40; Ladies' Orange lodges Nos. 18, 19 and 36; Fairville lodge No. 70; Trust Blue lodge No. 11, Carleton; York L. O. L. No. 3; Johnston No. 24; besides members of other lodges, including representatives of the Scarlet Chapter and Black Preceptory. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Howe was marshal for Dominion lodge.

ANNIVERSARY IN CENTENARY

Special services morning and evening, Sunday, marked 75 years of achievement and progress

The 75th anniversary of Centenary church was celebrated yesterday by special services, both morning and evening. Owing to the bad weather the congregation at the morning service was not as large as was expected, but at the evening service there was a very big congregation in attendance. Rev. H. A. Goodwin of Moncton, was the preacher at both services. At the morning service there was an augmented choir and special music. Mrs. Crockett and Guy Taylor sang a solo very acceptably. At the evening service there was also special music with a solo by P. C. Skelton. Mr. Goodwin, who is an eloquent preacher, was listened to with much interest at both services. In the evening he spoke on the power of Christianity, emphasizing the point that the world was looking to Christ at present more than ever before, and that men everywhere were making enquiries about Christ, and were being more influenced by his teachings and character than most people imagined. Much of the influence of Christ was apart from the church, Men in the street were guided by the character and ideals of Christ. The speaker dwelt on the idea that the church having caught the vision of Christ ought to exalt Him. He showed how men when they caught the vision of Christ had their lives altered and made useful. It is interesting to note that one of the members of the church who took part in the diamond jubilee services yesterday was W. C. Godsoo, who as a child was present at the first Sunday school held in the edifice.

MUCH GOOD WILL COME FROM WAR

It will summon men back to the very bed-rock of existence.

'Britain has seen centuries of glorious life, and we thank God that she is fighting, not a war of aggression and selfishness, but a war for civilization and freedom. A war which if she had refused to enter, would have ended her glory in shame, with her fleets all secure, her army safe, her shores inviolate.' These were the words of Rev. J. J. McCaskill during his sermon in St. Stephen's Presbyterian church yesterday. 'The mothers of the Empire now wear mourning, but it is a coronation robe compared with the gaudy garments of disgrace that would be about them, if their sons were enjoying an ignominious death. Each man ignoring the larger human interests and considering only her own, had draped herself in peace, and allowed France later to cry over the Channel to her indifferent sons, the words of Henry IV. to Crillon: 'We have conquered Arques, but you were not there, my Crillon,' the message would have announced the death of the Empire. 'Now, in trying to save Europe, we believe we are great enough to face that tremendous question: Is our country ready to lose its own life, not to win colonies, but to win freedom for only that it may win freedom for the world? I have never felt so much confidence in the future of Britain as I do at present. We have come out willingly to the help of the low against the mighty. God does not make out his accounts every Saturday, says the German proverb, but we believe that in the present attitude of Britain, she will emerge victorious for many sins of the past. We pray God that it may be so.' Rev. Mr. McCaskill compared the present struggle in Europe to one spoken of in sacred history. He pointed out that this war would pass, but it would leave the world much different from what it was before. In conclusion he said: 'But war is not all evil. In tragedy there is nobleness and triumph. The triumph that lies at the heart of the tragedy is that so many men are ready to save others though it means their own life is not saved. It is going to spiritualize the state. Even as the wars of Napoleon started a new era for religion in England, so this will refresh the earth, as the cult of the Kaiser will refresh the earth; and delivered from violence she may hope for the judgment and mercy of Him that made her. If Christianity is awake we may reasonably hope for a social reconstruction in human relationships and economic conditions. Of the broken stones that are left men will rear a strong house for the Son of Man, who, before this in too many cases had no place to lay his head. The holes will be left for foxes, the nests and stuns for bats and ravens, while men will enter into a new fellowship in which wealth will seek to sacrifice and labor seek to serve. The work of binding the strong man and of spoiling the house in which he would forever imprison the human spirit, will summon men back to the very bed-rock of existence, and entering into a new brotherhood together, they will alone and together be redeemed. The cult of the Kaiser will give place to the cult of the Christ. Gallies will supersede Corsica.'

ARMORY READY ON WEDNESDAY

Contract to E. W. Green—The recruits for New Brunswick Battalion.

The contract for the fitting of the Armory has been awarded to E. W. Green. Work was commenced Saturday and already the men for the New Brunswick battalion have commenced to arrive from all over the province. The cook house was made ready Saturday, and the contractors are going forward with the building of the bunks, and it is expected that by the middle of the week there will be several hundred stationed at the Armory.

The following names are those of the men who have passed the medical examiner and have been taken on the strength of the 26th Battalion Overseas Contingent: Herbert W. Peacock, Edward J. Seymour, Wm. J. Brown, Charles A. Prince, Robert E. Napier, Albert N. Stevens, James Archibaldson, W. K. Gibb, Egbert Robertson, W. Vantassel, Allan N. Brenner, Wm. Thomas, Wm. Collins, Solomon Cohen, James O'Brien, Fred A. Smith, Charles I. Jones, James S. Alaby, Herman G. Phillips, Wm. N. Hunt, John Davis, Andrew Flynn, Thomas Whittle, Jas. Mills, Wilbert De Merchant, Stewart MacDermid, Wm. E. Ruddle, Roy Powell, John Roberts, Fred Legere, Wm. Smalley, Wm. Harrison, Harry C. Grant, Chas. L. Takk, Alex. C. Rivers, James Kelley, John Casey, Edward McGowan, F. Rickwood, J. Westmoreland, A. F. Anderson, G. Aensault, H. Brown.

FUNERALS.

Patrick J. Malpin. The funeral of the late Patrick Jas. Malpin took place from 58 Spring street, Saturday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, to Holy Trinity church, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. J. J. Walsh. A large number of friends attended the funeral and the burial tributes were handsome. Interment was in the New Catholic cemetery. The remains of Mrs. Annie Cochran, widow of Henry Cochran, were laid to rest yesterday, the funeral taking place at 2:30 o'clock from her late residence, 299 City Road, Rev. Mr. Lane officiated and interment was in Perubill cemetery.

THEY WANT ST. JOHN SHOES The dealers who are selling shoes made in St. John are busy. Many persons insist on having these shoes because every pair sold helps to build up our own city.

SAVED FROM THE QUICKSANDS

Thrilling Million Dollar Mystery Chapter at the Unique Today.

Weekly the Million Dollar Mystery grows in interest, and weekly the mystery of the location of that million increases. In each chapter the Black Hundred have been baffled by the intrepid reporter and alert butler. In this sixteenth episode Florence Hargreaves is rescued from a treacherous quicksand in a most spectacular manner. A thrilling interest the other remarkable escapes of the versatile actress. Only six more episodes remain and none can afford to miss this one.

SILK DRESSES

Have you seen those handsome messaline and paillette silk dresses that F. A. Dykeman & Co. are selling so cheap. They are all of this season's style, and are shown in a large range of sizes and colors. Prices run from \$8.00 to \$25.00. They are also showing a lot of beautiful silk waists priced from \$15.00 to \$9.50.

St. John Conservative Club The monthly meeting of the St. John Conservative Club will be held tomorrow evening in their rooms, Market building. Business of importance will be dealt with and it is hoped that every member will attend.

North End Conservative Club The North End Conservative Club will hold a smoking concert in the Temple of Honor Hall, North End, on November 11 at eight p.m. An interesting programme will be provided and members and the public generally are invited to attend. Several prominent speakers will deliver addresses.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE. TO LET—Flat, 277 Rockland Road. Free Kindergarten annual meetings, German Street Institute, this evening, Public invited.

BEAVER BOARD

is one of the most useful materials used in modern construction. If you want to partition your attic or cellar you will find Beaver Board convenient to use. If you want to finish a room or two in your home Beaver Board is unsurpassed. Rooms finished in Beaver Board are rendered more attractive and restful, as there is no limit to the decorative possibilities.

ASK FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

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

MADE IN CANADA

Now is the time for the people of Canada to purchase Canadian goods.

The Slater Shoe is Made in Canada

SAME PRICES \$4.00 - \$5.00 - \$6.00 - \$7.00

Slater Shoe Shop - 81 King Street R. P. SWEETMAN, Manager

The "Hustler" Ash Sifter

is the very sifter you have always wished for—an enclosed cylindrical sieve, that sifts with the turn of the handle, so that ash dust drops into the barrel, while the unburned coal rolls out into the scuttle. SAVES TIME, WORK AND VALUABLE FUEL Fits snugly over top of ordinary barrel or galvanized ash can. No dust can escape. Price - \$5.50 GALVANIZED ASH BARRELS, \$2.50 each

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

SALE OF NOVELTY AND TWEED SUITINGS

54 to 56 inches wide at only 65c. and 75c. a yard. Continued This Morning in DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—GROUND FLOOR.

Boys' Winter Overcoats and Mackinaw Coats

There is warmth and comfort and unusual style in this great showing of cold weather garments for boys' wear, and the M. R. A. good quality of material and workmanship gives to every coat more than the usual amount of endurance. Have the boy ready when cold weather comes. BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS—Convertible collars and hair belted back; Prussian collars and full belts; also shawl collar styles, the new Norfolk and other latest modes. Ages 2 1/2 to 10 years. Prices from \$3.50 to \$7.50. BOYS' REGULAR OVERCOATS—The popular convertible collar and shawl collar coats, half belted back and plain styles. Ages 7 to 17 years. Prices from \$3.75 to \$15.00. BOYS' MACKINAW COATS—With shawl collars; also with Prussian collars buttoning to neck, belt all around; in red and grey. Ages 4 to 10 years. Each \$7.50. MACKINAW COATS—For boys from 11 to 15 years; in red and black, grey and black, brown and black; all have shawl collars and full belt. Each from \$5.50 to \$8.75. BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOW FOR WARM BED COVERINGS

Here are desirable Blankets and Comfortables in great variety at attractive prices. You will not find anywhere a large assortment of the desirable kind of Bed Coverings than this department affords, and just now when there is need in most homes to provide more blankets and comforts the exceptional values offered here will be appreciated.

Canadian All-Wool Blankets—In white. These are our best grade Canadian Blankets, very soft, warm and unshrinkable; borders in pink and white. Sizes 60 x 80 in. Pair \$6.00 Sizes 64 x 84 in. Pair \$6.75 Sizes 68 x 86 in. Pair \$8.00 Canadian Highest Grade White Union Blankets—Exceptionally good value, very soft and warm, great wearing qualities; pink or blue borders. Sizes 66 x 80 in. Pair \$5.00 Sizes 66 x 84 in. Pair \$5.50 Sizes 70 x 86 in. Pair \$6.50 Canadian Union Blankets—In white; a variety of sizes. Pair \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.65. Scotch All-Wool Blankets—We have just received a large assortment of these most beautiful of all blankets. Scotch blankets are celebrated the world over for their very fine texture and great wearing qualities. These are in blue or green borders; a variety of sizes. Pair \$8.50, \$10.00, \$11.50, \$16.50. Camp Blankets—In grey, medium and dark shades. All sizes. Pair \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.65, \$2.90, \$3.25, \$3.75, \$4.65. Shaker Blankets—Canadian made; the best qualities in a variety of sizes; white or grey, with pink or blue borders. Pair \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75. Also Single Scotch Blankets, Each \$4.25. English Down Quilts—Covered with choicest design in Art Cambric, Art Sateen and Art Satin. All of these quilts are ventilated and extra well filled.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR. Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited