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BRIEF REPORT SENT OUT FROM PARIS SAYS GENERAL SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED

FRENCH INFANTRY'S RUSE KEPT THE GERMANS FROM BREAKING THE ALLIES' LINES

Compelled to Retire Before Overwhelming Numbers Hid in House and Opened Fire on Unsuspecting Pursuers — Trenches of Opposing Armies Only 100 Yards Apart in Some Places --- Stories of Daring Deeds From Aisne Battleground.

From the Battlefront (via Paris, Oct. 12, 11.46 p. m.)—The battlefield northwest of Lille was the point of greatest interest in today's continuation of the great conflict which already has lasted 29 days. The cavalry of both armies in imposing masses have swept about the country for days, seeking to go through or around the opposing lines, and everywhere they have encountered the forces of the enemy.

A successful ruse carried out by a detachment of French infantry in the vicinity of Lens is related in the orders of the day. Having been ordered to hold a position the small squad did so throughout the day but at dusk the detachment was compelled to retire before an overwhelming force of Germans. Reaching a country estate the French commander placed a number of men in the last outlying houses with orders to remain until they heard the bugle call. The rest of the party took up a position a quarter of a mile further on in the open country.

The Germans continued their pursuit without noticing the French riflemen in the houses. A bugle sounded and fire was opened both on the front and on the rear of the German force, which, after losing many men, retreated. The French re-occupied their original position and saved the allies' line from being broken.

A French non-commissioned officer with thirty-two men, who had been forgotten at an entrenched advance post near Roye, saw 7,000 Germans advancing, but the Frenchmen did not budge until their ammunition was spent. Then the officer ordered his men to retire through a wood and he rejoined his regiment with twenty of his command. He was promoted on the field to be a lieutenant as his stand had permitted a reinforcement of the allied line at a critical moment.

Trenches of Opposing Armies Only Hundred Yards Apart

The weather, except for some chilly nights, is ideal for military operations. Even the men occupying exposed trenches have recovered from the damp spell.

Trench duty in the siege operations is now thoroughly organized. The digging continues all the time and the trenches of the opposing armies approach to within 100 yards of each other at some places. The men in these ditches, especially along the line from Rheims to the Meuse, have been inactive, often during the past few days and voices often ring out from the shelters, calling upon one another to come out and fight.

Some of the men have become very daring, life in the trenches with the occasional turn at rifle firing being so monotonous that they go out in search of adventure. One party of three Algerians left their shelter and proceeded to a house which was still standing near the lines. There they found seven Germans. The men fraternized and together searched the cellar. After regaling themselves on wine the Algerians, who had brought rifles with them, ordered the Germans to fall in and took them off prisoners.

Just behind the allies firing line the grape harvest is proceeding as though nothing unusual was occurring. The crop promises to be very good.

A chauffeur belonging to the British ordnance corps was promoted today for saving five motor trucks forming part of an ammunition train. The Germans had cut the convoy off from the supply column. After dispersing the contents of the trucks over the fields, all the men of the convoy with the exception of the chauffeur made off. The chauffeur hid himself in the woods beside the road and when the Germans retired he returned to the trucks. He found the wheels of the machine intact, and one motor in good order. Hitching the trucks together he brought them safely into camp alone.

In Alsace the French continue their advance. Frequent skirmishes are being fought between the German rear guard and the French advance guard. Snow has fallen on the high hills in this region, making operations difficult.

Interned in Holland Number Nearly 22,000.

London, Oct. 13, 3.40 a. m.—Altogether 22,000 British and Belgian soldiers are interned at different points in Holland. About 1,500 of these men are British. This statement has been made by the Dutch war office, according to a despatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of the Times.

LONDON SEES ANOTHER TYPE OF REFUGEES

Party of Belgians, Well Dressed and With Plenty of Funds, Arrive at Metropolis.

London, Oct. 12.—Seven thousand refugees from the war zone, a great preponderance of them being Belgians, arrived at Folkestone today on board four steamers. Among them were twenty-five wounded Belgian soldiers, but what attracted the most attention was the apparent wealth of many of the refugees.

Hundreds were well dressed and plentifully supplied with money, indicating that they had carefully made their plans of departure. Londoners, heretofore accustomed to caring for the penniless, are now seeing the hotels crowded with well-to-do persons, who seem amply able to take care of themselves.

A still larger number of Belgians are expected to reach Folkestone tomorrow. All the hotels and boarding houses are overcrowded. Local committees are caring for the poorer families in the churches and schools, and are sending them to London by special trains, as fast as possible, for distribution among the homes throughout England.

IDENTITY OF YOUNG WOMAN WHO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IS REVEALED

Says She is Nina Ennis, a Nurse, and Mother Resides at Ottawa— Believed Act Due to Despondency Over Non-acceptance of Offer to Go to Front With Canadian Troops.

New York, Oct. 12.—The comely young woman who swallowed bichloride of mercury in the women's dressing room in the Grand Central station yesterday evening revealed her identity today in Flower Hospital.

The young woman told Detective M. D. Kelly that she is Nina Ennis, 24, a trained nurse. Her mother, she said, is Mrs. E. Ryder, who lives in the McLaren Apartments, at McLaren and Gilmore streets, Ottawa, Canada.

She said she hoped she would die, but the hospital surgeons say they may be able to save her life, as she took such a terrific dose that there was an immediate reaction, and prompt remedial measures were taken.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Miss Nina Ennis, who attempted to commit suicide in New York, yesterday, is a step-daughter of E. Ryder, superintendent of the stock room at the government printing bureau. His wife was formerly Mrs. Ennis of Chicago, and a widow. They were married three years ago and her daughter came to Ottawa with her. A few months ago she graduated from a Montreal hospital as a trained nurse.

It is supposed here that her attempted suicide was the result of despondency after the refusal of her application to go with the Canadian troops to the war as a nurse, and the antipathy to her volunteering on the part of anti-British relatives. She left home for Chicago on August 29 and proceeded from there to New York looking for work.

Miss Ennis, who is 26 years of age, and a very beautiful girl, is engaged to a Montreal broker.

Ghent Occupied By Germans?

London, Oct. 13 (2.40 a.m.)—The Belgian town of Ghent is now occupied by the Germans, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. Uhlans have arrived at Selzaete, a short distance from Ghent, and the commander announced that 6,000 soldiers must be quartered in the village.

J. BENNET HACHEY NOMINATED BY GLOUCESTER CO. CONSERVATIVES

Unanimously Chosen as Standard Bearer of Liberal Conservative Party to Contest R Notable Convention in History —Caraquet Scene of MostNotable Convention in History of County—Warm Endorsation of Sir Robert Borden's Administration and Resolution of Loyalty to Premier and Party—Praise for Good Work Hon. Mr. Hazen is Doing.

Special to The Standard.

Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 12.—J. B. Hachey is the choice of the great Gloucester County convention held at Caraquet today Every parish sent a large and influential representation, among whom were many former Liberals. There was not a discordant note in the whole proceedings.

The Liberal Conservatives of this county gathered in such force today that no hall in Caraquet could be found to hold them. Mourant's Hall in which the convention met could not hold the throng, so the windows and doors were all opened and a great crowd listened to the proceedings outside. President Chas. C. Poirier, of the County Association, occupied the chair and called the meeting to order at two o'clock, in a neat speech, referring to the great strength now possessed by the Conservative party in the Dominion and in this county.

A resolution was moved by T. M. Burns, seconded by J. B. Hachey, expressing the convention's hearty accord with and loyalty to the Conservative party under the leadership of Sir Robert L. Borden, and also their appreciation and support of Hon. J. D. Hazen, New Brunswick's representative in the cabinet. This was unanimously carried amid great enthusiasm by a standing vote.

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J. BENNET HACHEY

Unanimous choice of Liberal-Conservatives of Gloucester to contest riding in next Federal election.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER IS PROUD OF DOMINION

Anxiously Awaiting Arrival of Canadian Troops—Has Two Grandsons in First Contingent.

London, Oct. 12—Among the numerous Canadians anxiously awaiting definite information of the arrival and landing of the Canadian troops, none is more eager than Sir Charles Tupper, who has two grandsons and the husband of a granddaughter in the contingent.

"We are all proud of the forces, which Canada is sending, and we know they will fully maintain the brilliant records of the past," said the veteran statesman today. "While the action of the dominion government is only what I expected, I cannot help feeling proud of this generous and prompt response to the call of the motherland in this time of stress."

Sir Charles commented on the compensations of the war, arising from the dropping of the Irish trouble and other internal problems. He had, he said, never doubted the loyalty of the Irish when put to the test.

WARNS ENGLAND TO BE ON GUARD AGAINST SPIES

Admiral Lord Beresford Urges Strong Action With Regard to Alien Enemies in the Country.

London, Oct. 12.—Notwithstanding the reassuring statements issued by the Home Office last Thursday to the effect that the spy system established by Germany in this country has been completely broken up, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, is convinced that it still exists, and constitutes a grave menace to the safety of the country.

In a letter published today Lord Charles calls upon his countrymen "to take strong action with regard to the crowd of alien enemies in our midst." He urges, "that meetings be held in every town, and that resolutions be adopted protesting against the present state of affairs, and sent to the Prime Minister."

EARL CURZON PREDICTS A LENGTHY WAR

Germany Will Make Antwerp Great Naval Port, He Says—End is Not Yet.

London, Oct. 12 (11.10 p.m.)—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, formerly Vice-Roy of India, in an address made at a war meeting at Harrow School tonight, said that the taking of Antwerp was a deliberate part of the German plan.

"Germany has taken Antwerp to fortify it, to keep it, to make a great naval port of it, to use it as a great jumpinjg off place for her future attempts upon this country. It is no temporary occupation, unless we make it so."

The speaker added that by fortifying Antwerp Germany would secure a grip on the whole of Belgium, make Holland play her will, and then settle down to her main object—the destruction of this country. He said England was in for a long war, and declared he was shocked that some people should think the hostilities would be over by Christmas. In his opinion more than one Christmas would roll by before the ending of hostilities. In conclusion he advised his hearers not to begin to divide up the German empire "before you have got hold of it."

STRUNK OUT OF THE GAME FOR REMAINDER OF WORLD SERIES

Boston, Oct. 12.—Strunk, centre fielder for the Philadelphia club, will be out of the game for the rest of the series, it was learned tonight. When the Philadelphia players returned from Fenway Park they found Strunk with one hand heavily bandaged, on account of an abscess, which had been forming for several days. His loss will be felt particularly by the Athletics, because, up to today, he was the only one of the American leaguers hitting anyway near true form.

No News From Belgium Permitted to Come Through — Some Ground Gained by Allies in France — Reports From Vienna and Petrograd Indicate Tide of Russian Victories in East Checked, for Present at Least — British Press Optimistic — Russia Loses Armored Cruiser with Over Five Hundred Men in Baltic — Belgian Army Ready to Renew Fight.

Paris, Oct. 12, 11.19 p. m. — The following official statement was given out tonight:

"There is nothing in particular to report.

"Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points, and we have not lost any at any place."

London, Oct. 12, 9.25 p. m.—The finger of the censor having twisted the torniquet on all sources of news from Belgium, just now perhaps the most potentially important scene of the fighting in the great war, the British people were forced to content themselves today with the official communication from Paris, and even a close analysis of this showed no marked change in the situation favoring either side.

From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form the despatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemysl so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had, with the aid of reinforcements, turned on the Russians and forced them to retreat.

The first news of this claim emanated during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later in the day by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the siege of Przemysl for strategical reasons, with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army in other points in Galicia.

Whatever be the truth of the situation, the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their march through Galicia, and the coincidence of today's despatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna of a vigorous Austro-German offensive seemed to presage important news.

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AUSTRALIA'S OFFER OF LIGHT HORSE BRIGADE HAS BEEN ACCEPTED

Part of Canadian Women's Contribution of Money to be Used for Equipping Naval Hospital.

London, Oct. 12.—The official press bureau tonight announced that the British war office had decided that the $265,000 which the women of Canada subscribed and transmitted, through the Duchess of Connaught, for hospital purposes will be devoted as follows:

The war office will utilize $125,000 in the purchase of motor ambulances, half of the machines to be used in France and the other half in this country, and the balance of the sum subscribed will be used in equipping a naval hospital with 100 beds to be known as the Canadian Women's Hospital.

It was also announced that the British war office had accepted the offer made by Australia to send over another Light Horse Brigade with a field ambulance corps.

STEAMER RAMMED BY BARGE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Montreal, Oct. 12.—The Canada Steamships Line steamer Quebec was poked in the port side, between the bow and the paddle box, above the water line, early yesterday morning by the river barge H. W. Dwyer while the latter was at anchor in Lake St. Peter. The steamer, on her way from Quebec to Montreal with passengers, was trying to clear the barge in the dark when the latter backed into her. The damage was slight. The Quebec arrived in Montreal under her own steam, then went to Sorel for repairs.

NORWEGIAN EXPOSITION CLOSES

Christiana, Norway, Oct. 12, via London, 10.45 p. m.—The exposition opened on May 15 last, by King Haakon and Queen Maud, in commemoration of the centenary of Norwegian independence from Denmark, closed today in the presence of 200,000 people.

The exposition, it was announced, was successful, financially and otherwise.

CALL FOR RECRUITS TO REPLACE THE MARINES INTERNED IN HOLLAND

Infantry Standard Has Been Lowered—Minimum Height for Recruits Now 5 ft. 4 in.

London, Oct. 12—England's need of more fighting men was emphasized by the announcement tonight that the infantry standard, which had been raised to check the great rush of recruits at the outbreak of the war, has again been lowered. The minimum height for recruits, which formerly was five feet six inches, has been placed at five feet four inches, and chest measurement from 35 ½ to 34½ inches.

An appeal has been issued in Glasgow for two thousand recruits to replace the naval men interned in Holland.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY CROSS CARPATHIANS INTO HUNGARY

Petrograd, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the chief of the general staff:

"On October 11, fighting began on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw.

"There is no change at other points on our front.

"Detachments of Russian cavalry, having passed through the files in the Carpathians, have emerged into the plains of Hungary."

London, Oct. 12.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that a message to the Messagero from Petrograd states that the Russians have abandoned the siege of Przemysl in Austrian Galicia, in order to put themselves in a strategical position to meet the Austro-German army.

RUSSIA LOSES ARMORED CRUISER WITH ENTIRE CREW IN BALTIC SEA; SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Bulletin—Petrograd, Oct. 12.—An official communication issued today announces that on October 11 the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine and sank with all her crew.

The text of the communication, which was made public by the marine department follows:

"On October 10, German submarines were sighted in the Baltic Sea. The same day, early in the morning, the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makarov, which had stopped to search a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands.

"A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes, which luckily missed the mark and caused no damage whatever to the cruiser.

"On October 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic.

"Although the cruisers opened in time a very strong fire, one of the submarines succeeded in launching torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion resulted and the cruiser with all her crew sank."

The armoured cruiser Pallada carried a complement of 568 men. She measures 443 feet and had a displacement of 7,775 tons. Her speed was 22 knots. With the Admiral Marakov and the Bayan she constituted a group of cruisers known as the "Bayan Class."

The Pallada carried 2 8-inch guns, 8 6-inch guns, 22 12-pounders and 4 3-pounders, in addition to torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

Cholera in Austria.

Paris, Oct. 12.—A Havas Agency despatch from Venice says that twenty-seven cases of cholera were reported in Austria on October 8.

London, Oct. 12, 7.09 p. m.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that a telegram received from Vienna states that the Russians in Galicia and north of the Vistula are pursued by Austro-German troops.

Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians, are now again under an Austrian administration. The message adds that the Russians did not behave so badly as the authorities had expected. Even the Cossacks conducted themselves humanely.

London, Oct. 13 (4 a.m.)—The Times' correspondent in Belgium under date of Sunday, says:

"Twenty-four of the Antwerp forts were still holding out today, in the face of a continuous bombardment. Last night over twenty blazing fires could be distinguished from afar in different parts of the city."

FRENCH CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE IN ALSACE

New York People Bring Back Tales of German Atrocities In France

New York, Oct. 11.—Accounts of German atrocities, detailed and horrible, were brought to New York Friday by many passengers on board the Lusitania, of the Cunard line, which arrived from Liverpool early in the morning with 553 persons in her first cabin accommodations and a total of 1,477 passengers in all classes. Most of the stories of experiences near or on the battlefields in France have come to this country second or third hand, and few of them have been the observations of experts in the art of war.

Such was not the case with Captain Le Vert Coleman, U. S. A., who was one of the officers detailed to duty on board the Tennessee, which was sent to England with gold for the relief of American refugees. Captain Coleman was on the batle line of the allies during the battle of the Marne and in a position to observe the various moves of both invaders and defenders. He attributes the German retreat to the lack of food and ammunition and criticised their means of communication with their bases.

"Every Frenchman on the firing line and those in the rear," said Captain Coleman, "knows that he is fighting for his very existence and the German army never will again get so close to Paris as it has been. From what I observed the French light artillery is far superior to that of the German army, but the latter's cavalry, is much better than the French."

Declares Atrocities Ordered.

Captain Coleman declared that the atrocities committed by the German soldiers did not result from cases of individual barbarism, but from orders promulgated from the highest officers in command of the invading forces.

"I have in my possession," he said, "the copy of a speech that was delivered by Kaiser Wilhelm in 1910 in which he declared that the next war would be one to the death, and he ordered his men to neither give nor accept quarter and to take no prisoners. I am told that this speech, or one of similar nature, was delivered to the soldiers at the beginning of this war."

Captain Coleman said that during the retreat of General von Kluck's army from its most advanced position raiding parties of cavalry would return to the scene of the larger rear guard actions and deliberately turn their machine guns on the wounded lying on the field, killing them to a man.

"One wounded French soldier," said the captain, "told me how these uhlans would dismount and kick the dead and wounded. If a groan or any movement followed this treatment the wounded man was shot summarily. The man who told me this had been kicked. He groaned and was shot but not mortally."

The action of the French troops under fire, Captain Coleman declared, was excellent. "They charge," he said, "with wonderful spirit, and I have seen them go into action knowing full well that only 50 per cent. of their number would return, but confident that their death list would be only half that of the Germans.

William F. Corey, formerly head of the United States Steel Corporation, was also a passenger on board the Lusitania. He went abroad to rescue Mrs. Corey, who was in her French chateau at the beginning of the war. After great difficulty he brought her to Paris and thence to London where she remained.

Mr. Corey Foresees Long War.

"It is foolish to talk of peace now," he said. "A year from now will be time enough for that, for England is ready to fight to the last; France realizes that Germany must be crushed before she can conduct her affairs with freedom from the war cloud and Germany has food, clothing and ammunition enough for a war of two summers and one winter. After that I believe that their resources will have been completely drained.

"It is absurd to say that the United States will be benefited by the war. No country was ever benefitted by a war, but we will fare better than any other nation."

Mr. Corey said that Italy's position in the present struggle rested on a pecuniary foundation. He declared that if Italy were to remain neutral then Germany must foot the bills caused by the mobilization of the Italian army. If Germany refuses this Italy will cast her lot with the allies and take a chance on being indemnified at the end of the war.

When he reached the chateau where Mrs. Corey was Mr. Corey found his estate in possession of the French army and some three thousand head of cattle were grazing on the lawns and in the fields. He had considerable trouble in persuading the French commandant of the troops that he was really the owner of the property, but as soon as he had established his identity he was assured that the buildings would be kept intact and not injured in any way except in case of dire military necessity.

Mistreated, Says Mrs. Clews

With her grandson and Mrs. W. P. Douglas was Mrs. Henry Clews, wife of the banker. She had been in Carlsbad and Munich and was extremely indignant at the treatment accorded her by the people of Germany. She declared that almost at intervals of every hour she was stopped and measured according to the Bertillon system, and that it was impossible to walk in the streets without being hooted and jeered unless she wore a large American flag to show her nationality. Mrs. Clews was with her son in Paris when the German military aeroplanes dropped several bombs into the city.

Henry S. Breckenridge, assistant Secretary of War, who was one of the government officials to go to Europe on board the battleship Tennessee, also returned on board the Lusitania. Mr. Breckenridge went to Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and several cities in Switzerland in connection with his work of relieving stranded Americans. He refused to discuss any phase of the war other than that of the work of the various relief committees, which, he said, had progressed to completion with gratifying results.

Calls Rapine Preconceived.

James Barnes, a writer, also was a passenger. He has been over the battlefields of Belgium to obtain material for a series of articles. Mr. Barnes' opinion of the orders behind the destruction of the Belgian towns and the ruin of the Rheims Cathedral coincided with that of Captain Coleman.

"This German reign of terror," he said, "which was inaugurated by dropping bombs into Antwerp and Paris and carried to its full extent by the bombardment of the Rheims cathedral and the destruction of Louvain and its antique art treasures and library, is part of the preconceived plan of the German attack. Orders were given for every bit of the work and they did not come from commanders of raiding cavalry squadrons, but from the General Staff."

First hand information regarding the destruction of the Rheims cathedral came from Thomas Slidell, of New York, who brought back with him a fragment of one of the German shells that pierced the roof of the ancient edifice and several pieces of glass from the beautiful windows that were almost pulverized by the shrapnel bullets and concussion of explosion of shells. He declared that the cathedral could never be rebuilt. Only the outside walls are now standing. He also brought back a German helmet he picked up on the battlefield at Meaux. Inside it was an inscription in German:—"Kettler, 9th Regiment." That the one-time wearer was a soldier from Saxony also was indicated.

Another passenger was Barclay Warburton, inventor of a rapid fire gun that is used by the Allied armies. He was in Russia during the mobilization of her tremendous armies and declared that it had been carried on with a degree of organization equal to if not exceeding that of Germany. "In a year Russia could put 40,000,000 men on a war footing if she called every available man to the colors," he said. "It would take that long to train and equip them, but it could be done and they would be efficient soldiers."

There was some criticism among the passengers of the speech made last Wednesday night by Representative George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, who denounced the Germans for their actions in the war. In explaining his attitude to the reporters Mr. Graham said he had merely spoken of the destruction of the British cruisers, and said it was a pity for so many young men to be sacrificed to a military despot.

"When I was in Germany," Mr. Graham said, "I was literally deluged with speeches that were intended to impress me and my party with the nobility of the German cause. I confess that I was impressed and believed that the Allied Powers might be in the wrong, but when I came to make a careful study of the diplomatic correspondence in the White Paper I could not help changing my attitude for I felt that Belgium's neutrality was violated by the Germans, and that England had this war forced upon her."—N. Y. Herald.

RAILWAY DISPUTE GROWING INTERESTING

Valley Railway Crew Succeeds in Putting in "Diamond" After Getting Obstructing C. P. R. Car Out of the Road.

Fredericton, Oct. 12—The "battle of Aberdeen street" has been practically won by the invading forces who, in a midnight attack, stormed the C. P. R. line and put in their "diamond" and completed the crossing for the Valley Railway.

About two o'clock this morning the crossing was finished, but throughout the night there were almost constantly recurring clashes between the forces of the two railway companies. The police were called out and officers were again on the scene of trouble today. At noon today the new line was intact for about half a mile on either side of the point where the two roads cross one another, and the laboring oar is now with the C. P. R. who, it is asserted, must either allow the crossing to remain where it has been placed or show cause why it should be removed.

The midnight attack took place under the personal direction of Mr. Ross Thompson of the Valley Railway, who had returned on Saturday night from Moncton, where he had been in consultation with Mr. F. P. Gutelius, general manager of the I. C. R.

It is presumed that the action, whereby a crossing was forced over the C. P. R. line, was taken on instructions from the high officials of the I. C. R., and in this connection Mr. Thompson last evening in an interview stated that "the I. C. R. holds that the C. P. R. is now trespassing." He further explained "while there were still damages to be adjusted and paid the I. C. R. authorities hold that as soon as they file plans for expropriation under their act the property required at once becomes theirs."

Promptly with the arrival of midnight and the passing of the Sabbath the Quebec and St. John Construction Company's crew of foreign laborers who had been engaged in the track laying operations assembled with some new members who had been recruited to swell their ranks and an order was quickly given to shove the car loaded with rails which had been put in their path down the track towards the C. P. R. station. This was done and then with all possible speed the C. P. R. rails were cut and the diamond inserted.

Just above where they had placed the C. P. R.'s rail-loaded car the workmen piled steel rails, so as to prevent its being shoved back again by the C. P. R. forces, who were hurriedly summoned. Not only did the C. P. R. officials call out their reserves, but they also brought their heavy artillery in the shape of one of their locomotives into action. The engine was hurried out of the round house, coupled on the car and an effort was made to shove it back to its old position and thus block the work again. The engine gave a mighty shove, but the car was derailed and the foreigners in the track laying gang set up a mighty cheer.

The track laying work was never stopped for an instant until the diamond was completed and the crossing thus effected and when daylight came the Valley Railway's connections had been made. Since then trains have been running, and today the Valley Railway people have a car placed across the junction of the tracks to form a blockade and prevent the C. P. R. from undoing what their opponents have already done.

This morning Mr. D. H. Ryan, assistant to Supt. Hanshaw, arrived from St. John to take charge of the situation for the C. P. R. and developments are awaited with interest.

LAST NIGHT'S WAR NEWS IN SUMMARY

Fall of Antwerp Followed by Occupation of Ghent, Report Says.

BERLIN SATISFIED WITH SITUATION.

Allies Continue to Extend Thier Lines—London Will Not be Taken Unawares by Invasion by Enemy's Airships.

The occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has been followed, according to the latest reports, by the occupation of Ghent, which would seem to confirm the German plan, as it has already been outlined, of a movement towards the coast, with Ostend as its objective.

It is pointed out by British military experts that it is Germany's intention to make a permanent stronghold of Antwerp, so as to hold Belgium in her grip, and in this way gain a position within easy reach of the English coast.

The fighting along the great line, extending almost from the North Sea to the German province of Lorraine, continues with indefinite results, for the actual operations in the northern section of France are not being divulged to any extent by the official statements issued by the French war department. Where the British reinforcements have been sent is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed that a considerable force is already in the neighborhood of Ostend.

German submarines have again come into prominence by the sinking of the Russian armoured cruiser Pallada in the Baltic Sea. The Pallada, with the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan, have been engaged in patrolling the Baltic. The German submarines made an attempt against the Admiral Makarov on October 10, but with no success, but on the following day one of them succeeded in torpedoing the Pallada, which sank almost immediately, according to the Russian official report, with all her crew, comprising nearly 600 officers and men.

Recruiting in England is again being actively pushed for the need of men is recognized, and the requirements for service in the infantry have been lowered for the purpose of insuring a large supply of recruits. Similarly Great Britain is taking precautions against raids over English towns by German airships, this latter action probably resulting from the recent attacks on Paris by aeroplanes.

Just what measures the British government has devised for the purpose of repulsing such attacks, have not been made known, but it is understood the aviation corps is ready to take the air at the first sign of German aeroplanes.

Berlin officially reports that the situation in France is satisfactory, so far as her arms are concerned, and other official reports indicate that the German and Austrian armies have made impressive progress in the Russian campaign. Russia is reported to have abandoned the siege of Przemysl, the important Austrian fortress in Galicia, and is lining up to meet a threatened attack by the Austro-German army.

Marquis Di San Giuliano, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, is reported to be dying. Should his death occur, it is possible that it may have an important effect on the attitude of Italy.

General Situation Remains Unchanged

(Continued from page 1)

The British and Belgian troops who retired from Antwerp before the German occupation, with the exception of those who are now interned in Dutch soil as a result of having had to cross the border, have been swallowed up as completely as if they had been buried under the ruined forts. For military reasons their positions, and the area of hostilities in Belgium, must remain obscure, until the turn of events bring them sharply to the fore again, as was the case when, after the fall of Antwerp, the British public learned, for the first time, that British forces had assisted the garrison.

A Military Expert's Views on the Fall of Antwerp

Optimistic, as always, the British press, besides contending that Antwerp is of no importance to Germany as a naval base, finds solace in the argument that the release of the allied troops there, more than counter balances the troops which Germany will send from that point into France. Col. Frederick N. Maude, a retired army officer, and author of several standard military books, writing in today's Evening Standard, says:

"This morning finds the Belgians with five-sixths of the British contingent perfectly ready to renew the fight, with their supplies and reinforcements, from overseas amply safeguarded. After deducting the necessary garrison for Antwerp, losses and so forth, it is exceedingly improbable that the Germans have more than sixty thousand men left to follow them—which gives us a clear gain of forty thousand to our left wing, without counting the reinforcements which we shall pick up on the way."

The official communication from Paris, indicated how this left wing is stretching daily and nightly further west and north, and will soon reach the coast, if the opposing sides continue throwing out cavalry in an endeavor to outflank or break through.

The allies make no claim to victory in the afternoon statement, which opens with the remark that these cavalry operations continue as far north and west as Hazebrouck, a point hardly more than a good day's walk from Calais.

When the allies claimed yesterday that they had driven the Germans from Aire, London learned for the first time that the Germans had made much progress west of Armentieres, which they reached last week. Presumably the allies still hold the ground they claim to have regained, but the Germans are throwing more men westward, and are putting up a hard fight, and the communication does not make plain which side holds the town nearest the coast.

At nowhere along the battle line do the allies say they have made any progress except in the centre, on the right bank of the Aisne, below Soissons.

At two other points, notably between Arras and Oise, and on the right, in Vosges, it is said, the German attacks have been repulsed.

Puzzling Report Concerning Antwerp.

A paragraph near the end of the official communication, saying it is understood that the Germans are occupying only the suburbs of Antwerp, has been received in London with considerable surprise and skepticism, in view of the announcement of the British war office that the city was occupied by the Germans, and the unanimous accounts from correspondents to the same effect, together with the Berlin official statement that the invaders virtually took complete possession of the city.

Probably stirred by the bomb dropping exploits of German air craft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors, and official notice has been served on persons living near the mouth of the Thames that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first sound of firing, as there will be no time to spread the news in any more formal way.

Recruiting throughout Great Britain, particularly in London, has been booming, it is said, since the fall of Antwerp, the talk of the Germans advancing from there to Ostend having seemingly brought the war closer in the minds of the people.

The whereabouts of the Belgian queen is still a matter of conjecture, the same vagueness surrounds the king's reported wounds.

London, Oct. 12 (10.20 p.m.)—The following official statement has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Enormous quantities of provisions of all kinds were captured in Antwerp. The garrison of the northern forts and 13,000 English fled to Holland, where they were disarmed. The English themselves are said to have blown up ten of the Antwerp forts. The Belgians estimate that they lost 20,000 men as prisoners. When the fall of Antwerp was made known to the allies the French cavalry was withdrawn in the direction of Arras.

"The interrupted artillery engagement in the Woevre region was resumed October 11. At the same time the German right wing and centre resumed the bombardment of Rheims.

"On the whole the situation for the Germans is favorable.

"Before his departure for the front Emperor William promoted Prince Joachim (youngest son of the Emperor) to the rank of cavalry captain.

"It is reported that a Russian fleet of eight large vessels and ten small ships was sighted on Saturday near Kustendje (a seaport of Roumania on the Black Sea) steaming in a southerly direction.

Bulletin—London, Oct. 13, 4.30 a. m.—The forty-four lists of losses in the Prussian army, which have been published, contain a total of 211,000 killed, wounded and missing, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam. The lists do not include losses among the Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtemburgians.

DIED.

McDONALD—In this city, on the 12th inst., Mary, the only daughter of James and the late Elizabeth McDonald, aged nine years.
Funeral from 27 Richmond street, Tuesday, at 2.30 p. m.

SMITH—At his parents' residence, Black River, St. John county, October 11, James Edgar Smith, aged two years and nine months.
Funeral on Tuesday, October 13, at two p.m.

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All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 7 Canadian Army Service Corps will meet at the Armoury tonight at 7.30 o'clock for the issue of clothing and equipment. There is room for a few recruits, who can apply at the same time.

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

The House Famed for Millinery

Thanksgiving Sale of
BLACK SILK VELVET HATS

You will find many of New York's Smartest and Most Becoming Styles in this fine collection of Late Fall Headwear which has only just arrived, being wholly this season's production. Any hat in the lot is actually worth $5.00, but our Thanksgiving and 18th anniversary figure has been fixed at

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Containing Military News from the world over.
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"OUR NEW MINISTER"
A Play of New England Life
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HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR ROYE

FURIOUS FIGHT FOR TWO WEEKS AROUND ROYE AND LASSIGNY

Battle more like a siege—Albert completely destroyed—Berlin claims rout of French Cavalry Division west of Lille.

London, Oct. 12—Late reports indicate that terrific fighting, partaking of the nature of siege operations, has taken place during the last fortnight around Roye, Lassigny and Albert, the last named place having been completely destroyed. Inspection of the works from which the Germans were driven show that they took the fullest possible advantage of the existing rock quarries.

Now that the opposing forces are deployed in a comparatively level country, shorter periods of vigorous fighting will probably produce more decisive results than did the engagements while the opposing lines were entrenched against each other.

Damage Not So Great

London, Oct. 12—"Antwerp was not seriously damaged by the German bombardment," says the Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent. "Only the suburb of Berchem and the southwest quarter of the town suffered badly.

"Long after these places had been evacuated, the Germans continued firing on and around the ruins of the blown up forts. They fired mines and hoped thus to destroy them. Near the southern suburbs the ground had been extensively mined by the Belgians, but the Germans were warned by trailers from within the city, and took care to avoid the danger zone.

"On Thursday morning the retreating troops from Antwerp passed on their flight to Ostend no fewer than 600 motor cars filled with soldiers, who had already passed through the town.

"The intention was to reach Ostend by forced marches and the soldiers were relieved of their knapsacks, which were carried in the vans. Motor busses from London carried footsore troops who had fallen out of line. Then came columns of machine guns drawn by dogs.

"The procession continued all day, and late that night, the artillery passed through. They had been in a rear guard action. An officer said they had accounted for heaps of Germans."

German Report

London, Oct. 12—A despatch to Reuter from Berlin, via Amsterdam, gives the following statement, which was issued last night by the German general staff:

"Our cavalry on Saturday completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, and near Hazebrouck, we inflicted severe losses on another French cavalry division. Until now the engagements on the front in the western theatre did not lead to a decision.

"About the booty at Antwerp, no communication can be made as information still fails. Neither can the number of British and Belgian troops who crossed the Dutch frontier be fixed.

"In the eastern theatre, we repulsed in the north all attacks of the first and tenth Russian armies on Oct. 9 and 10. The Russian outflanking efforts by way of Schirwindt (East Prussia), equally were repulsed and the Russians lost 1,000 prisoners.

"In South Poland the advance guards of our armies have reached the Vistula. Near Grojec, south of Warsaw, we captured 2,000 men of the second Siberian army corps."

German Losses Heavy

London, Oct. 12—"It is said that the Germans lost 45,000 men during the attacks on fortresses Waelhem and Wavre St. Catharines at Antwerp," says a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

Belgians at the Hague

London, Oct. 12—Sixteen hundred Belgian soldiers, non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at the Hague today, according to a despatch from that city to Reuter's.

A German Rumor

London, Oct. 12—The Daily Mail's Amsterdam correspondent says Berlin newspapers are distributing posters announcing that the civil population is leaving Belfort (a French fortified town in the so-called territory of Belfort), in fear of a bombardment.

Kaiser's Son Back in Army

Amsterdam, Oct. 12—Advices from Berlin state that Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the Kaiser, who was recently wounded in battle, has been quite cured and has returned to the army.

Seize Fund of the Bank of Finland

Petrograd, Oct. 12—The German government has confiscated 20,000,000 marks, deposited in the Bank of Finland, but the German holders of Finnish loans will be the only sufferers as the Finnish exchanges have no money wherewith to pay interest.

Austrian Losses

Paris, Oct. 12—A despatch to the Hague Agency from Cettinje says that the Austrian troops who, on October 8, fought Montenegrins on the way to Sarajevo were 200,000 strong. The Austrians lost 1,500 in killed or wounded. Withdrawing to Kilinovitch thirty miles south of Sarajevo they lost 1,500 more in killed and wounded. According to the correspondent, the Montenegrins also took many prisoners.

German Reverses

London, Oct. 12—The Daily Mail's Ghent correspondent in a despatch dated Saturday, says:

"The Germans have thrown a pontoon across the river Scheldt at Wettern and are pouring a large force northwards in the hope of cutting off retreat from Antwerp.

"In doing this, they are weakening their defence of Brussels and are being met by a strong force which is compelling them to retire.

"In their advance upon Ghent, the Germans got as far as Loochrieti when they were driven back to Lokeran. At the same time, a rapid advance on the south of Scheldt toward Ghent was met with at Melle, where they were again repulsed with the loss of a battery."

ENGLISH GENERALS BEHIND BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

LORD KITCHENER — SIR JOHN FRENCH

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, who is acting as British Secretary of State for War, and Field Marshal Sir John French, who is commanding the British forces in France, are the two most prominent generals pushing the British campaign against Germany and her ally.

COMMANDERS OF AUSTRIAN ARMY CORPS OUSTED

Five of them removed—Official report says they retired on account of health.

Venice, Oct. 12 (6.45 p.m.)—A despatch from Vienna announces the sudden removal of the commanders of five Austrian army corps and the appointment of General Szetozar Borsevic as the new commander of the Third Army.

The commanders dismissed are Generals Baron Von Gieslingen, of the Eighth Army Corps; Kolossvary Von Kolosvar, of the Eleventh Army Corps and Meixner Von Zaeienstann, of the Seventh Army Corps, and the commanders of the Sixth and Seventeenth Corps.

The newly appointed commanders are Generals Arz, Sixth Corps; Griesler, Seventh Corps; Scheuchemstuel, Eighth Corps; Liubicic, Eleventh Corps, and Kritck, Seventeenth Corps It is officially stated that the commanders retired on their own request because of reasons of health. The newspapers of Vienna make no comment on the changes.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OUR MINISTER OF MILITIA

Has Been a HumanDynamo Behind Canada's Force.

STARTED MILITARY CAREER AT AGE OF 12

Speed with which he organized first contingent shows that his department is not merely ornamental.

Picture a tall man in white shirt and soft collar, white serge trousers of strictest military cut, his chair tipped well back and his white shod feet resting on a desk laden down with formidable papers and you have a fair impression of Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, prime mover of the present intense activity throughout Canada, which is bringing this country to a vivid realization of its place in the British Empire. Place across the room from him Col. Williams, his chief of staff; scatter about at strategic points three stenographers, and then imagine ceaseless incursions and excursions of messengers and telegraph boys and you have some idea of the place in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa from which emanate these curt orders that have converted Canada into a series of military camps and have sent thirty-two thousand Canadian lads to Valcartier, Que., to await embarkation for Europe.

Sometimes the scene shifts to Valcartier, that sleepy little Quebec suburb, which Col. Hughes put on the map overnight, but always without ceasing the minister keeps on converting Canada from a quaint industrial people into a efficient part of an Empire which is fighting for its life.

Mr. W. K. McNaught has said of him that he is the dynamo that runs all the machinery that Canada has had to put into motion so suddenly, and he has shown by the speed with which he has galvanized the apparatus into life that the Dominion militia is not the merely ornamental thing some persons have supposed.

There was a time not very long ago when it was considered rather good fun to "jolly the War Minister." Members of Parliament affected to consider his post more or less a decorative one. When the militia and defence estimates were tabled in the House the members of the opposition fished out military manuals and acquired a few phrases for jocular purposes. The serious-minded opponents of militia expenditures unlimbered their heavy peace artillery and criticized the cost of trips abroad, and armories and manoeuvre grounds. It had always been a bit of a holiday for whatever party enjoyed the tempered climate of the opposition benches.

There has been considerable shifting of the point of view during the past month, and it has fallen to the lot of Col. Sam Hughes to demonstrate the utility of the Department of Militia under heavy strain.

Friends and foes alike are agreed that the opportunity could not have fallen to a better man. The Promptitude and energy and decision which have been put into the operations of the days since the war broke out have demonstrated that that same vigor which earned Col. Hughes the epithet of "fire eater" on the floor of the House may profitably be turned to national account in time of crisis.

Work of Mobilization.

There were ten thousand things to do. All the detail of recruiting, of equipping soldiers, of providing horses and arms, of laying out a brand new camp, of installing kitchens and food supplies, and rifle butts, of transporting artillery and wagons to the railway, of providing ramps for entraining, of securing cars for man and beast and heavy guns, of appointing officers and schooling men—all these things had to be arranged for to the minutest points, and they were feats which had never been done on so large a scale before, nor in such haste.

And for all the hubbub, Col. Hughes is the coolest and most composed person of the headquarters' staff, his apparel is immaculate and he finds time to tip his chair back and put his feet on the desk.

Perhaps the very variety of his career has a great deal to do with his composure, because he has been many things in his time—athlete, public school teacher, English master in the High schools, journalist, Parliamentarian, soldier and Minister of the Crown, and has found time to toss off a geography for use in the schools and at least two widely-used maps of Ontario.

Soldering at 12.

He was born in Darlington, in Durham County, Ontario, sixty-two years ago, and attended the village school. At the age of twelve he manifested a love for military affairs, which never deserted him, and from that until the present day he has never been out of some branch of the militia. At the same time he exhibited an athletic prowess for which all the Hughes boys were famous in those days and for a good many years the name of Sam Hughes was associated in the minds of Ontario people, with lacrosse, cricket, baseball, rowing and field sports, until in 1872 he carried off the championship of America for the amateur mile.

But neither soldiering nor athletics seemed to offer a career for a country boy, so he turned to the traditional stepping stone to fame—he became a school teacher. To a first class certificate he added university honors in English, French, German and history and entered the high schools, teaching successively at Belleville, Lifford and Bowmanville, and for ten years was first English master in Toronto Collegiate Institute.

In the meantime, however, he had been active in the militia. In 1870 he broke off his studies to serve in the Fenian Raid and came home with a General Service medal. In 1873 he was gazetted lieutenant in the 45th Battalion, and five years later became captain and adjutant.

Entered Journalism.

Then he decided that the teaching profession did not give him the outlet he required, and he turned to journalism as editor of the Warder in Lindsay. That was in 1885, and in 1888 he attained his brevet majority in the militia. In 1891 he turned to politics in the capacity of candidate and went down to defeat, but fortune favored him and when a bye-election occurred in the following year he went up to the House of Commons, where he has remained ever since. He became major in 1895 and lieutenant-colonel of his regiment two years later. He was just in time to go to the Diamond Jubilee in London in his new role and that fall he made his celebrated offer in behalf of the 45th Battalion, that they would serve anywhere in the world in the service of the British Empire.

In 1897 and 1898 he travelled in New Zealand and Australia in the interests of his doctrine of colonial assistance in Imperial wars, and evoked wide interest, which was to bear fruit before twelve months had passed. The following year saw the outbreak of the South African War, and Col. Hughes was off for the front. He had an active two years of campaigning and achieved that distinction which means so much to the soldier, he was mentioned in despatches several times for distinguished service. In 1901 his services were recorded in the London Gazette and he brought home as memento of his trip the Queen's medal with two bars.

Battles in Commons.

In the year that followed Col. Hughes carried on manifold activities, chief among which was his office of chief military critic of the Laurier Government. There were some battles royal on the floor of the House in those days, for Sir Frederick Borden and Col. Sam Hughes were mighty debaters, and the reading public enjoyed many a set-to which seemed always to wind up with a discussion of the adventures of the colonel in South Africa along with his celebrated "man Turpin."

In addition to his task of heckling the Department of Militia, Col. Hughes was active in the encouragement of marksmanship, and many things connected with the militia. Presently, in 1911, his turn came, and when the Laurier Government was defeated there was only one name mentioned for the Ministry of Defence, and that was Col. Sam Hughes.

From the moment he assumed control he marked out a vigorous programme. He opened with a statement regarding the defences at Halifax and put himself definitely on record as opposed to any demolition of the forts. Not only did he refuse to permit commercialism to entrench upon the military establishment, but he promised that new forts would be built.

Tilt With "Army."

Then came a tilt with the permanent force, in which adherents of both parties lined up alongside of the minister. He read the riot act to those officers who had come to believe the permanent force was a standing army in Canada, and reminded them that they were a university for the militia and nothing more. It was a vigorous newspaper sensation for a week, and then the enemy fled precipitately.

His next step was for cadet camps on a large scale, and he promised that 40,000 boys would be under canvas the following summer. When exception was taken to the idea, he reminded his critics that it was better to make self-controlled, erect, decent patriotic men through military training and physical culture than to allow boys to become ruffians and gadabouts. He had his way.

Then the canteen made its exit from militia camps. There was a loud wail from many quarters, but the Minister was looking for the younger generation, and he knew what he was about. Again he had his way.

A quaint little episode which tickled Canadians occurred when a U. S. patriotic society wanted Canada to return the Bunker Hill trophy which reposes at Quebec. Col. Hughes replied courteously with the brilliant suggestion that there should be general exchange of trophies, colors and so on. The Americans could not see the joke and they stopped their importunities.

In September, 1913, Col. Hughes inaugurated a new departure. He took a select body of officers to England to see the manoeuvres and they spent the most profitable few weeks of their lives watching the highly trained armies of Britain and the continental powers.

Another of his pet theories has been that the armories in the various centres should be made attractive centres for the youth of the neighborhood, and his budget for the new structures has been a point of vigorous attack in both caucus and House, but as before he has had his way.

He has his way with surprising frequency considering all obstacles, but Canadians are realizing just now that it is a good way.

The operations which have kept the country agog for the past month have been kept pretty quiet for strategic reasons, but Canadians have a pretty good idea of the amount of work which has gone to make them run smoothly. Not only superb energy has been needed—and will be needed for some months to come—but also a habit of knowing what one wants and getting it.—The Evening Examiner, Peterborough. (Liberal.)

WAITING FOR ROUMANIA'S NEXT MOVE

Believed in Petrograde death of KingCharles will be followed by change of attitude in favor of Allies

Petrograd, Oct. 12—An official statement given out today expresses the belief that the death of King Charles of Roumania removes an obstacle to the turning of Roumania to the cause of the allies, to which end recent Russian diplomatic efforts were unavailing. It is said further that the sympathies of the Roumanian people who have shown that they were opposed to the championing of Prussia by the late king, will now assert themselves.

Consequently, according to Russian authorities, Roumania will now cease to menace Russia by furnishing provisions and transporting troops for Germany.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 12—The Idea Nazionalle published an inquiry made at the Balkan legations concerning the attitude of Roumania after the death of King Charles. Mikilavotich, Servian minister to Rome, like all others from the Balkan states, expresses the opinion that the death of King Charles will not produce any great change in Roumanian politics, as the differences between the king and his people were more exaggerated than real. He said that Roumania wishes to continue the policy which she adopted in the second Balkan war, and which enabled her to increase her territory without serious danger.

A change in the attitude of Roumania, according to diplomats from the Balkan states, is not expected to occur immediately after the death of the king, but a change may be expected, they intimate, if the battle of Cracow has decisive results.

Petrograd, Oct. 12—Poland is now defined as the battleground of determining events in this war, in the commander's proclamation of Polish autonomy, attaching the Polish population as helpers during hostilities.

The behavior of the Poles on the battle fields of Augustov is beyond all praise. Whole families of women and children, immediately the cannonading had subsided, sallied forth and brought in the wounded Russians, often being under fire in the operation. Many of them tore their linen into bandages and also provided food and drink for the injured. Many of these charitable Poles consequently fell victims to German bullets by exposing themselves to fire.

London, Oct. 12—A despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter says:

"A telegram from Venice states it is officially announced that the Austrian rapid advance has relieved Przemysl, Galicia, from Russians. The Austrians have entered the fortress at all points and where the Russians attempted resistance they were beaten. The Russians fled in the direction of the River San, attempting to cross at Siniava and Lezaysk where a great number were captured.

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 12—Cholera is spreading rapidly to the remotest districts of Austria. A case has been discovered at Feldkirch, province of Vorrarlberg, near the Swiss frontier. The Austrian troops in Galicia are being vaccinated.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY RECOGNIZES ST. JOHN.

The problem of supplying the British army with remounts is one of very great importance, and is receiving the active attention of the war department. Thousands of horses will be shipped from Canadian ports in the next few months, and some are already en route. The British Admiralty is charged with the transportation of these horses from port to port. Since it became known that horses were to be shipped in such great numbers from Canada, the people of New Brunswick have been anxious that St. John should be chosen as one of the depots and shipping ports, as it was generally understood that the British Admiralty, at first, were inclined to favor the plan of only one depot and shipping port. If this idea had prevailed St. John might possibly have been overlooked.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, ever watchful of the interests of this province, at once opened negotiations with Hon. Winston Churchill, and in addition to pointing out the many advantages of St. John as a port of shipment, drew the attention of the British Admiralty to the highly important advantages of establishing more than one shipping depot. Should any disease break out among the horses it would be disasterous if all were assembled at one point.

As a result of the efforts put forward by Hon. Mr. Hazen, horses will be shipped from inland points both to St. John and Halifax. During the next four months thousands of horses will be shipped from St. John. A telegram to the Board of Trade yesterday stated that three shipments each week are being arranged for. While the supplying of fodder to these horses, and the work their handling through this port will produce, are of great interest to the people of this city and province, the point of supreme importance is that Hon. Mr. Hazen has secured for this city its first recognition by the British Admiralty as a satisfactory port, and the effect of such recognition holds future possibilities of much value. The people of St. John and New Brunswick will be inclined to join with The Standard in heartily congratulating the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries upon the splendid result of his activities in this matter.

THE WAR SITUATION.

While it must be admitted that in recent fighting the Germans have won important, though not decisive, successes, the war news does not yet give any reason for doubt as to the outcome. The men of the British Empire will prove superior to the hosts arrayed against them and the ultimate result of the conflict must be the success of the allied arms and the downfall of the Prussian military power. The capture of Antwerp and Austro-German progress on the eastern frontier have introduced new elements into the struggle and it may be some days before the allied troops are able to offset their effect.

As it has been the previous experience in the present war, it is not surprising that, now, when the most decisive moves are being made on the war board, the censors in Paris, Petrograd and London should draw the veil of secrecy still more closely around the field of operations, and allow no information as to the progress of the campaign from official sources. This is in accord with the accepted ideas of the authorities and though we may deplore the lack of news there is nothing to be done except to await the lifting of the curtain with confident hope that the picture disclosed will be painted in bright colors.

Meanwhile, an English authority takes an optimistic view of the fall of Antwerp. That city, he claims, cannot be of important advantage to the Germans and he is inclined to discount the number of fresh troops which will be added to Germany's lines on the Aisne as the result of its capture. He estimates that not more than 60,000 Germans were engaged in the vicinity of Antwerp while, on the other hand, the additional soldiers released to the allies will be at least 100,000, thus giving an advantage of 40,000 men to the left wing of the Aisne battle line.

Another effect the fall of Antwerp has had is to stimulate recruiting in England. It has caused the people to realize that the task upon which Britain is engaged is more than a day's work, and that the crushing of the power of Germany is likely to prove a prolonged and serious business. From this standpoint it might be argued that the result at Antwerp carries advantages more than offsetting the loss of prestige. It must be remembered that, in temperament, the British soldier is a different proposition from his enemy. It has never been Britain's fortune to win her victories in a dash. The tenacity and unwavering determination to "keep pounding" until reverses give place to success has always been a quality foremost in Britain's army. Lord Kitchener has said: "We have not yet commenced to fight," and there can be no mistaking the spirit expressed in his words. Britain will but fight the harder because of temporary check.

Events of the past few days may prolong the period of hostilities, but in no way can they change the ultimate result. Berlin and the other centres of "German culture" may consume glorified reports of progress and harbor the belief that the Kaiser will be successful in his crusade, but the world knows that Britain cannot be beaten. In that there is ample cause for the utmost confidence in the developments of the future.

NO TIME FOR PEACE TALK.

Cables from London contain the intimation that the financial and commercial relations of the United States with Great Britain are not being improved by the persistent reports from Washington that the government of the republic to the south of us is considering the tender of its good offices to bring about peace proposals. Such statements may or may not be false, but it is to be hoped that they represent the product of the imagination of Washington newspaper correspondents rather than any projected movement on the part of the United States government. The people of the British Empire place a high value on the friendship of the American people but it is the opinion of public men in London that it would be in decidedly poor taste for the United States or any other nation to propose peace at this juncture.

During the days immediately following Great Britain's entry into the European struggle, some of the more sensational newspapers published in American cities devoted much space to their opinions as to the duty of the United States. The New York Herald, in a cartoon, which will remain one of the most notable productions of the sort inspired by the war, pictured Uncle Sam as sitting on a cracker box, his hands in his pockets, and watching with deep attention a street fight the participants in which typified the warring countries on the other side of the world. Over the cartoon were the words, "Our Advice to Uncle Sam," and under it, "This is a very good time to sit tight, keep your hands in your pockets and your mouth shut." The advice is just as sound today as it was when uttered.

This is a war in which the United States can have no concern except natural sorrow over the terrible loss of life and damage to property, and equally natural sympathy with the cause of Great Britain. The British people appreciate the sorrow and are grateful for the sympathy, but under the circumstances it is not likely that overtures from the Washington government would receive much consideration. Great Britain entered upon the present war for the purpose of making good her pledged word and at the same time removing world affairs from the domination of Prussian militarism. Until that purpose has been utterly achieved it is not only idle but presumptuous to talk of peace. There will be peace but not yet, and when the time arrives for it whatever proposals may be necessary will come, not from Washington, or London, or Paris, or Petrograd, but from Berlin. In the present temper of the British people nothing else can be even suggested.

A SATISFACTORY OUTLOOK.

The message to the Board of Trade, from Hon. J. D. Hazen, in which it is stated that the Admiralty has decided to ship remounts for the British army through the port of St. John at the rate of three shiploads each week, should mean brisk business and a resultant increase in employment during the next few months. Also it is the belief that, as soon as the St. Lawrence is closed to navigation, vast stores of foodstuffs of all kinds will go forward to Great Britain and France through the ports of the Maritime Provinces. A western milling paper is authority for the statement that at least 7,000,000 bushels of wheat per week will be required from America during the winter months and more than half of this is expected to be shipped through the Maritime ports. There will also be very heavy shipments of tinned meats and other food products, while it is not at all apparent that the regular freight and passenger traffic between Canada and Great Britain will not continue, at least in part.

Up to the present there has been less unemployment in St. John than in other centres in Canada. While at the outset of the war there was considerable panic and alarm this has largely been dispelled and it is the report of merchants and manufacturers that from now on there should be steady improvement. A St. John man, visiting a manufacturing town in the Maritime Provinces, the other day, brought back word that conditions there were serious. Very many workmen were out of employment through the closing of factories and what industries did not close altogether were operating on part time. St. John has not yet been affected to this extent and there is little indication that we will be. The coming winter is certain to see much activity and sufficient employment to prevent distress while the opinion is that by spring there should be a resumption of the usual prosperity. Altogether, when conditions are considered, the outlook for St. John is far from unsatisfactory.

The Precedent of 1870.

Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at the Queen's Hall, London, recently, brought out one point in the case against Germany. He said:

"This was not the only country to defend Belgium and her integrity. Russia, France, Austria and Prussia—they are all there. Why did they not perform the obligation? It is suggested that when you quote this treaty, it is purely an excuse on our part. It is our low craft and cunning, just to cloak our jealousy of a superior civilization which we are attempting to destroy.

Our answer is the action we took in 1870. What was that? Mr. Gladstone, was then Prime Minister. Lord Granville, I think was then Foreign Secretary. I have never heard it alleged to their charge that they were ever Jingo. What did they do in 1870? We called upon the belligerent powers to respect that treaty. We called upon France, we called upon Germany. At that time, bear in mind, the greatest danger to Belgium came from France and not from Germany. We intervened to protect Belgium against France exactly in the same way. We invited both the belligerent powers to state that they had no intention of violating Belgian territory. What was the answer given by Bismarck? He said it was superfluous to ask Prussia such a question of view of the treaties in force. France gave a similar answer.

We received the thanks at that time of the Belgian people for our intervention in a very remarkable document. This is in a document addressed by the municipality of Brussels to Queen Victoria after that intervention.

The great and noble people over whose destinies you preside have just given a further proof of its benevolent sentiments towards this country. The voice of the English nation has been heard above the din of arms. It has asserted the principles of justice and right. Next to the unalterable attachment of the Belgian people to their independence the strongest sentiment which fills their hearts is that of an imperishable gratitude to the people of Great Britain.

That was in 1870. Mark what follows. Three or four days after that document of thanks the French army was wedged up against the Belgian frontier. Every means of escape shut up by a ring of flame from Prussian cannon. There was one way of escape. What was that? By violating the neutrality of Belgium. What did they do? The French on that occasion preferred ruin, humiliation to the breaking of their bond.

The French Emperor, French Marshals, 100,000 gallant Frenchmen in arms preferred to be carried captive to the strange land of their enemy rather than dishonor the name of their country. It was the last French army defeat. Had they violated Belgian neutrality the whole history of that war would have been changed. And yet it was the interest of France to break the treaty. She did not do it.

It is the interest of Prussia to break the treaty, and she has done it. Well, why? She avowed it with cynical contempt for every principle of justice. She says treaties only bind you when it is to your interest to keep them. "What is a treaty?" says the German Chancellor; "A scrap of paper."

Winning the V. C.

What will n' a sailor do? Sixty years ago, the London Tit-Bits recalls, the Russian fortress of Bomarsund, in the Baltic Sea, was being bombarded by an Anglo-French force. Suddenly a shell fired from the fortress fell on the deck of H. M. S. Hecla. In an instant a brave young mate seized it, and, with fuse hissing between his hands, he flung it with a jerk overboard. That young mate—he ultimately became Rear-Admiral Charles Davis Lucas, who died a few days ago—was immediately promoted lieutenant and awarded the Victoria Cross, being the first to win that much-coveted decoration, although, owing to three other officers being of senior rank, he was the fourth actually to receive it from Queen Victoria.

Many a gallant deed on land and sea has since that day, June 21, 1854, been duly rewarded by the bestowal of the little Maltese cross of bronze which bears the simple inscription, "For Valour."

The Victoria Cross had its origin in the Crimean War, and was primarily intended to be conferred upon junior commissioned officers and the rank and file. Neither rank, length of service, wounds, nor any circumstance whatsoever can qualify for this noble badge, save a personal act of signal bravery performed in the presence of the enemy. The decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856, the Prince Consort being, it is said, its originator and the designer of the insignia of it.

Each Victoria Cross is made from bronze which once formed part of some Russian guns captured during the Crimean War, and although the medal itself is intrinsically worth only about fourpence halfpenny, a number of them have been sold at sales for £100 and over. The winning of the Victoria Cross carries an annuity of £10, which may be increased to £50, payable quarterly, to all except officers, but including those who have risen from the ranks.

Mention of the fact that the campaign which provided most Victoria Crosses was the Indian Mutiny reminds one that several boys have secured the medal for valor. There was Bugler Hawthorne, of the Fifty-second Light Infantry, who gallantly tried to save Lieut. Salkeld at the blowing in of the Cashmere Gate, at Delhi, on the morning of September 14, 1857, and it was at Delhi that young Bugler William Sutton, of the First Battalion, Sixtieth Rifles, on the eve of the assault of Delhi, voluntarily went close up to the walls to ascertain the state of the breach. He succeeded, and by the whole regiment was elected for the Victoria Cross. Like Hawthorne, he was a mere lad.

Later, at Cawnpore, we find Drummer Thomas Flinn, of the Sixty-fourth South Staffordshire Regiment, actually charging the guns of the rebels with the short sword, the only arms of his rank, with which he slew in hand-to-hand combat two stalwart gunners.

In a few rare instances the Victoria Cross has been won by more than one member of a family. The most conspicuous case is that of the Gough family, which can boast of three Victoria Crosses—Gen. Sir C. —. S. Gough, Gen. Sir H. H. Gough, and Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gough. The first two were brothers, and the last named is a son of the second. Major-Gen. E. H. Sartorius and Col. R. W. Sartorius provide another case of brothers winning the decoration. Another instance of a father and son winning the cross is seen in Lord Roberts and his gallant son, Lieut. the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, who lost his life in gaining the Victoria Cross at the battle of Colenso.

Kitchener's Work.

It is only about eight weeks since Lord Kitchener took charge of the War Office, and he has accomplished some remarkable work. Canada has had in the dispatch of her expeditionary force of rather more than one division some idea of what an undertaking and fitting out of an army is. Some paragraphs from a recent issue of London Truth give some idea of what the Mother Country, under Lord Kitchener's guidance, has been doing.

The Army Council have now completed the framework of the new army organization, says Truth, and this is how they have done it. The 6th Division has at last gone abroad, leaving Sir John Jellicoe to take care of invasion. Thus two new divisions, the 7th and 8th, are being formed out of regular troops unallotted to Sir John French's six divisions, together with the units which have been brought home from South Africa and the Mediterranean. When the artillery and transports for these two divisions are ready the Field Marshal will have a fourth army corps under his command, the 5th Corps and a third cavalry division, being on their way, if they have not already joined him, from India. Judged by the quantity alone, to say nothing of quality, this force of 200,000 men hardly answers the German Emperor's description of a "contemptible little army."

Now about the new armies. The Army Council have got some half a million or more recruits of the best raw material to play and this is what they have done with them. Six divisions were organized on August 21st, six more on September 11th, and another six on September 13th,—18 divisions in all. Here we have the framework of three new expeditionary forces amounting in round numbers to 360,000 officers and men, with another 150,000 more remaining at training centres to replace casualities. As Lord Kitchener pointed out, men are easier to get than arms, ammunition or equipment, but the new war minister has plenty of driving power in his nature, and he is making the best of it now. The spring will soon come round.

In addition to these three new six-division armies is the prospect of a fourth army, which is to be formed out of reserve battalions created when the expeditionary force embarked for foreign service, these battalions being brought up to war strength by new recruits. This will give us another six divisions of what Kaiser William calls "mercenary" troops, or 32 divisions altogether, yielding a total of 640,000 officers and men, who are increased to 710,000 by the Indian contingent. As this figure does not include Colonials, Territorials or the local corps now to be raised in large numbers throughout the country, it is safe to say that within a year or less we shall have an army in the field amounting to a million of men, with plenty more behind them.

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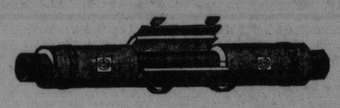

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N. Y. NATIONALS LEADING

New York, Oct. 21—The New York Nationals made it three out of four today over the New York Americans, winning by six to one in the Manhattan championship series, Fromme pitching a splendid game. The Yankees now must win three straight to take the series. The score:

Nationals	020111100	6	10	1
Americans	000100000	1	5	1

Batteries—Fromme and Meyers; McHale, Keating, Cole and Sweeney.

New York, Oct. 12—The New York leaguers won from the Nationals in the fifth game of the city series, three to one today. The games now stand: Nationals three, Americans two. The score:

Nationals	000100000	1	7	1
Americans	000020100	3	9	1

Batteries—Cheney and Bresnahan; Scott, Faber and Schalk.

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"GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT."

A RUSSIAN BAYONET CHARGE DURING A BATTLE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

© by N.Y. HERALD BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE SPHERE

This picture was drawn by F. Matania, special artist for this newspaper, the New York HERALD, and the London Sphere from valuable material supplied by Mr. W. R. Ames, who escaped from his home in East Prussia, where he was managing a great German estate, when the Russian army appeared. The episode in question occurred on the evening of August 26 between Korschen and Bartenstein, when ten thousand Germans and fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. Through his glasses Mr. Ames witnessed a bayonet charge by the Russians against the German center. The Germans fled and were cut up in small parties.

J. BENNET HACHEY NOMINETED BY GLOUCESTER CO. CONSERVATIVES

(Continued from page 1)

A. J. Witzell, M.L.A., moved, seconded by Martin J. Robichaud, M. L. A., that this convention while deploring the awful war now raging in Europe expressed their admiration of the attitude taken by the Imperial government in standing by their solemn treaties and also approved most heartily the action of the Dominion government in promptly taking steps to aid the Mother Country and her allies. The motion passed, while the great crowd stood and sang first in French and then in English the National Anthem.

On motion of A. J. H. Stewart, seconded by J. B. Hachey, the convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate to contest the county in the interests of the Liberal Conservative party.

The organizer, A. J. H. Stewart, explained fully to the meeting the procedure to be carried out as follows: The citizens of each parish were to retire to a convenient spot and select members of a nominating committee, each parish being allowed one member for each one hundred ratepayers.

Mr. Hachey Chosen.

After this had been done the persons named on this committee gathered in the hall to select a candidate. J. Edward Degrace was chosen chairman of the committee. The following were then named as candidates for the nomination: J. B. Hachey, T. M. Burns, Martin J. Robichaud and A. J. H. Stewart.

On the first ballot Burns secured 24 votes, Hachey 24, Robichaud 19 and Stewart 10. The second ballot resulted in 31 for Hachey, 30 for Burns and 17 for Robichaud. The third ballot gave Hachey the nomination with 48 votes to Burns' 30. The committee reported the result of the ballot to the convention and the choice was received with prolonged cheers.

A. J. H. Stewart moved that the convention ratify and make unanimous the committee's choice and the motion was carried with enthusiasm.

In answer to calls the choice of the convention took the platform, thanked the electors for the honor conferred upon him and in a short eloquent speech put before them the issues to be decided in the next election.

A. Sevigny, M. P. of Quebec, was then called on and in an hour's speech in French held the closest attention of the large audience while he set forth most eloquently the splendid record of the present Conservative Government. At the close of his discourse a vote of thanks moved by F. T. B. Young, seconded by A. J. H. Stewart, was passed by a standing vote. J. B. Hachey, the candidate-elect, moved a resolution conveying the gratitude of the Conservative party of Gloucester County to T. M. Burns for the invaluable services he had rendered during the past fifteen years. Mr. Burns responded in a few well chosen words, thanking the convention for the vote given him, expressing his belief that the choice of Mr. Hachey removed all possibility of defeat at the next election.

Martin J. Robichaud and A. J. H. Stewart also expressed their thanks for the support they had received in the convention, and assuring the elected candidate of their whole-hearted support.

The business of the convention being completed, adjournment was made amid scenes of great enthusiasm after the singing of the National Anthem.

GOOD SHOW AT OPERA HOUSE

"Our New Minister" Greeted With Capacity Audience — Generous Applause For Work of Actors.

An audience that filled practically every seat in the Opera House last night heard the first production of "Our New Minister" by the members of the Thompson-Woods Stock Co. Every person in the house seemed well pleased with the actors and actresses and their interpretations of the different characters. The story was followed with close interest and generous applause greeted the different points that were made. The homely features of the play caught the fancy and kept the attention throughout.

The members of the cast worked well at all times and endeavored to make all the scenes true to life.

Robert Arnold as Darius Starle, a country detective, was a laugh producer whenever he was on the stage. Arthur McCloskey, our own local talent, did well and took his place alongside the other members of the company to the satisfaction of those present. As the portly and rural appearing gentlemen, Obadiah Blurton, he appeared to advantage.

Will D. Howard, the leading man of the company, appeared as Thaddeus Strong, "Our New Minister," and in that character he gave a representation that has seldom been excelled on the local stage.

Miss Howell showed much grace, and her appearance as Nanc Ransom, the daughter of the ex-convict, was all that could be desired

Other members of the company gave good reproductions of their parts, and their work was generally approved.

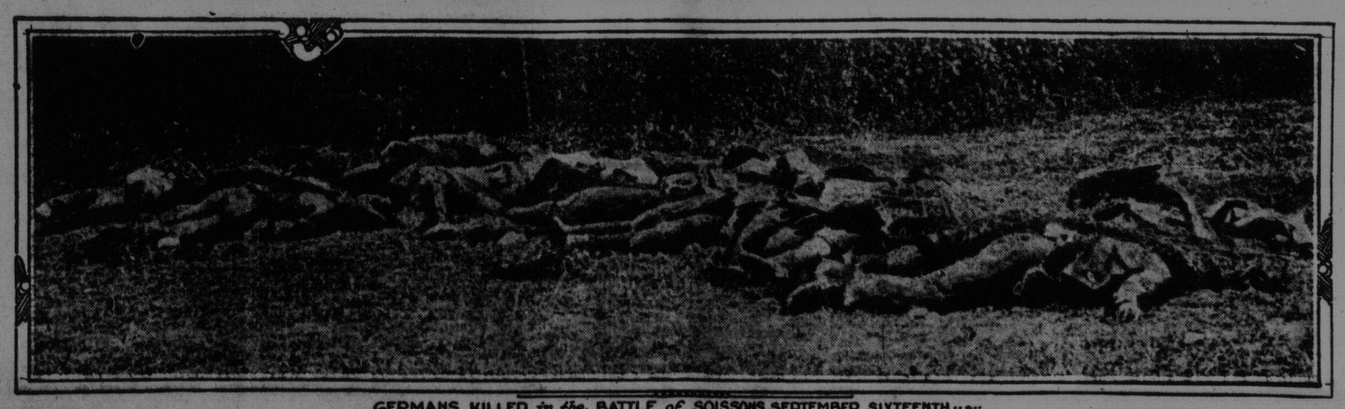
Taking the whole performance into consideration it was well worth seeing and deserved the support of St. John theatre goers. Some of the sentiments expressed by the author will perhaps not conform to the idea of everyone, but the writer, no doubt, meant well.

"Our New Minister" wil be produced during the remainder of the week.

LOOKED LIKE INTENDED SUICIDE

The citizen who was brandishing a fierce looking razor says it wasn't suicide but corns he was thinking about. Needless to say his wife bought him Putnam's Corn Extractor and hid the razor—very wise, because Putnam's cures in 24 hours; try it, 25c. at all dealers.

AFTER THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOISSONS, WHERE THE GERMANS MET DEFEAT.



GERMANS KILLED in the BATTLE of SOISSONS, SEPTEMBER SIXTEENTH

© BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

This picture illustrates a view of the battlefield of Soissons, France, immediately after the great battle of September 16, showing some of the dead German soldiers who lay on the battlefield where the Allies engaged them.

DOCTORS SAID CUT OFF

Mr. J. V. Besnard of 539 Craig St. E., Montreal, writes: "While at work in the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, I had my hand badly crushed by an iron beam. Two fingers particularly were so badly smashed that the doctors said they would have to be cut off. Having heard and had proof of the wonderful healing power of Zam-Buk,

I SAID "NO"

and started to give Zam-Buk a trial. I had the fingers dressed with Zam-Buk every day. The first few applications stopped the bleeding, and eased the pain, and it was soon evident that the wounded members were on the road to recovery.

Day by day I persevered, and by the time I had used eight boxes of Zam-Buk, the fingers and hand were entirely healed.

$4 worth of Zam-Buk saved my two fingers."

Use Zam-Buk for: Eczema, piles, ulcers, varicose veins, abscesses, chronic sores and wounds, cuts, burns, bruises, pimples, boils, cold cracks, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries. Also as an embrocation for rheumatism, sciatica, stiffened muscles, etc. All druggists and stores.

ZAM-BUK SAVED MY FINGERS

This Adv. is Worth One Hundred Dollars ($100) to Someone.

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, call and see us, as you may be the lucky one.

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New London, Oct. 9—Ard schrs Minnie Slauson, Port Johnson for St. John; J. Frank Seavey, Guttenburg for St. John.

Boothbay Harbor, Oct. 9—Sld schrs T. W. Allan, Nantucket; Clifford I. White, Fall River.

Portland, Oct. 9—Sld schr Lille E. Melanson, Melanson, Port Gilbert, N. S., master.

Boston, Oct. 9—Ard schr Laura E. Melanson, Meteghan, N. S.

GERMANY HAD GROUND CAREFULLY SURVEYED LONG BEFORE WAR BEGAN

Recent events show remarkable system of espionage Germany had perfected and knowledge of country in which great battles are now being fought.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The discrimination with which the Germans distributed war fines and requisitions in the towns they occupied in Belgium and northern France, and the precision with which they chose the most solvent citizens as hostages, has been a surprise, but when the details became known the facts carry their explanation with them. For instance, the first detachment of Uhlans that entered the city of Lille was guided by a man who had left his job as superintendent of an important factory in the city to rejoin his regiment.

At Soissons, when objections were raised to the exacting proportions of the requisitions, the Commanding Officer called his aide, who turned out to be a well known business man of the town who, of course, knew its resources thoroughly. "You see," said the officer, pointing to the aide, "there's no use resisting, we are posted by some one who knows."

Similar instances were reported from Belgium, showing that every inch of the ground had been carefully studied; the ready money in every town estimated; every suitable horse and every ton of hay located, and the plans of every bridge drawn up. In France their statistics went so far as to show how many bottles of wine might be exacted in each locality.

Bismarck knew two years before the war of 1870 all that was going on in France, and among his informers was no less a personage than the present German General Von Moltke. It is doubtful, however, whether his information was as complete as that possessed by the German General Staff today. Probably no army ever had the benefit of so far-reaching a system of secret service as that which the Germans have developed in France.

There is nothing particularly new in the stratagems employed by the German spies, but the patience, thoroughness and hardihood with which they have worked are worthy of note. The reports of the siege of Maubeuge have demonstrated how the great German mortars could immediately be put in action on arrival, thanks to Macadam foundations prepared months, if not years, in advance, in the yards of a German factory. The land on which this factory was built was purchased by the Krupps through a go-between. The sale caused some talk at the time, but the matter was forgotten until the fall of Maubeuge recalled the circumstances.

As long ago as 1887, the topography of the region in which the battle of the Marne was fought, was carefully studied by a company of spies, who presented themselves even at the Mayor's offices, and at the Prefectures, as engineers studying the ground for new railway lines. They got all the information they wanted. When it was discovered that the projected railway lines were myths it was too late.

They employed supposed artists to sketch fortifications, and supposed fishermen to take the depths of streams. There is probably not a fort in France that the Germans do not know as well as the French, and it is possible that there are river fords indicated on their maps of which the French general staff is ignorant.

It was recently asserted that the German foreign office possessed a complete list of all the inhabitants of France whose fortunes made them eligible hostages, as well as a black list of all those who had made themselves obnoxious by their avowed hostility to Germany.

Most of the men employed in the German secret service speak good English, and frequently pass themselves off as Americans. One tried it the other day, after having penetrated to General Manoury's headquarters, but his papers were not satisfactory and he was shot forthwith.

It was only when the general mobilization was ordered that the French began to realize to what extent their country had been organized by the enemy. Then it was remarked that at the end, or near the end, of many bridges having strategic importance there was a German factory.

Maubeuge shows how close they got to the forts, and the Landernau powder mill is a still graver example of their audacity. This factory, while furnishing gun cotton to the government, was in the hands of Germans, and it has even been declared that the powder that blew up the battleships Iona and Liberte was made of defective gun cotton furnished by this mill.

It is known that more than three thousand German spies were arrested in Belgium, most of whom have been tried by court martial. How many have been arrested in France no one knows, the government having succeeded in throwing an impenetrable veil over all these proceedings.

FOOD PRICES ARE HIGH IN AUSTRIA

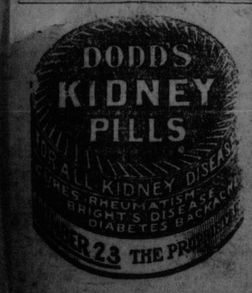
Venice, Oct. 12—Advices from Vienna state that although the import duties on foodstuffs have been suspended by the Austrian government, prices thus far have shown no sign of decreasing. On the contrary in some instances prices are still advancing. The cost of food in Austria is much higher than it is in Germany.

The newspapers openly accuse the Austrian landed proprietors of endeavoring to make the utmost of the war situation regardless of the needs of the public. Much irritation is exhibited toward the authorities because they did not earlier take measures to prevent an utterly unjustifiable increase in the prices for cattle.

It is now declared that the fixing of maximum prices coupled with measures compelling the farmers to bring their grain to market instead of hoarding it, means only the prevention of a further advance in the already exorbitant food prices. The women of Vienna are protesting against the practice adopted by the bakers of making bread loaves of only two-thirds the ordinary size. It is also charged that the quality of white bread has deteriorated greatly, evidently because of the mixture of barley and meal.

The manufacturers of Austria are beginning to complain of the shortage of raw material, and are demanding that the government suspend the import duties on raw iron, machinery and tools, and also demand that maximum prices be fixed for timber, petroleum and wool, and a reduction made in the tax on industrial enterprises.

The papers of Vienna publish laudatory obituaries of the late King Charles of Roumania. They express the conviction that Roumania will not be induced by Russian intrigues to engage in a policy of adventure, which not only would compromise her vital interests, but lead eventually to her destruction.



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For sick headache, sour stomach, sluggish liver and bowels.

Get a 10-cent box.

Put aside—just once—the Salts, Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters which merely force a passage way through the bowels, but do not thoroughly cleanse, freshen and purify these drainage organs, and have no effect whatever upon the liver and stomach.

Keep your "insides" pure and fresh with Cascarets, which thoroughly cleanse the stomach, remove the undigested, sour food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken, and cost only 10 cents a box from your druggist. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have a Headache, Biliousness, Severe Colds, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipated Bowels. Cascarets belong in every household. Children just love to take them.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.

L F Percival, F P Munn, Boston; Jeannette Craig, Portland; R W L Tibbits, J A Morrison and wife, Fredericton; L H Potter, Halifax; E M Peer, Toronto; Mrs A C Van Meter, J W Reid, Fredericton; V L Pope, S H Pulfan, Toronto; W L McDougall, Montreal; Mrs D S Snodgrass, Berkely, Cal; Mrs W L Chestnut, Fredericton; Miss I M Dennison, Halifax; O C Hubbard, Boston; H C Lower, Toronto; E G Evans, Hampton; D E Lawler, Hamilton; W M Hay, Toronto; P W Holdsworth, Digby; W G Kite and wife, W S Phys and wife, Boston; J J Kerr, Hamilton; J M Newins, New York; A E Holstead, A J Tingley, Moncton; R O Reister, Buffalo, New York; L McDonald, New York; A McRae, Toronto; E Arkland, Buffalo; Mrs E Hutchison, Boustown; A C Lanthier, Montreal; J T Allen Dibblee, Woodstock; J C O'Beirne, Toronto; F G Hatheway, Boston; W A Maxwell, Taniston, Mass; E Rillarich, Bristol; F W Boynton, O Baker, Toronto; H V Sellekey, Sackville; H R Rines, Portland; J F Concion, Boston; W W Inches, E W Ward, A Mungall, J W Graham, R M Webber, St Stephens; M Shane, Montreal; W J McKay Amherst; A Blumlein, New York; J Baker, F Fair, Toronto; P Miller, R Miller, Shediac; R G Bowie, J P McNamara, Montreal; R W Chipman, J T Dolan, H E Hewey, P Van Tassell, R Gordon, Boston; A Bakst, New York; H F McLean, Montreal; Timothy O'Neill and wife, Fall River, Mass; Wm Shapiero, Montreal; W L Hunter, Halifax; R A Taylor, Montague, P E I; John J Kerr, Kingston.

Throwing a Stone Into a Pond

produces a series of ripples in ever-widening circles that stretch out and out until they finally reach right up to your own feet at the water's edge.

Every time you purchase something "Made in Canada" you start a ripple of prosperity---reaching out in ever-widening circles, through shopkeeper, wholesaler, manufacturer, farmer, right back to yourself; for no matter what you yourself produce, what occupation you are engaged in, your individual prosperity is dependent on the general prosperity of the country---on keeping every Canadian busy.

Dollars spent for Canadian-made goods help to do this; some of the dollars spent for Canadian-made goods are bound to come back to you------all of the dollars spent for imported goods are gone---are starting a ripple in someone else's pond.

Start a Ripple of your own by Saying "Made in Canada."

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR TO DATE

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 27—Sir Edward Grey proposes an international conference.

July 28—Austria and Germany decline Sir Edward Grey's proposal—Austria declares war on Servia.

July 31—The Kaiser demands that Russia suspend mobilization within twelve hours—Russia orders general mobilization.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French Cabinet orders general mobilization.

August 2—German forces enter Luxemburg—Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.

August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack on Liege—President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.

August 5—England announces existence of state of war with Germany—President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.

August 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

August 7—Germans enter Liege—French invade southern Alsace.

August 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality—French occupy Mulhausen.

August 10—France proclaims a state of war with Austria.

August 13—England declares war on Austria.

August 15—Austrians enter Servia—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

August 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France—Belgian capital removed from Brussels—Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss—Beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

August 20—Germans enter Brussels—Belgian army retreats on Antwerp.

August 21—Germans begin attack on Namur.

August 23—Germans begin attack on Mons—Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik.

August 24—Germans enter Namur—British begin retreat from Mons—Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.

August 25—British on the line Cambrai-Le Cateau—Austria declares war on Japan—Mulhausen evacuated by the French.

August 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organized—Germans take Longwy.

August 27—Louvain burned by Germans—Japanese blockade Tsing Tau.

August 28—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.

August 29—Germans capture La Fere—Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.

August 30—Germans occupy Amiens.

September 1—St. Petersburg to be known henceforth as Petrograd by Imperial decree.

September 2—German advance penetrates to Creil, about 30 miles from Paris and swings eastward—French centre between Verdun and Rheims driven back—Seat of French Government removed to Bordeaux.

September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

September 5—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

September 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

September 10—The Kaiser protests to President Wilson against use of dum-dum bullets and civilian excesses by the Allies.

September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

September 16—Belgian commission protests to President Wilson against German "atrocities."

September 17—Austrian armies effect junction and hold line of San River against Russians—Servians driven out of Semlin—Austrians invade Servia.

September 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

September 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue in the North Sea—Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.

September 24—Northwest march of Allies reaches vicinity of Cambrai.

September 25—Germans forced back from Ossowiecz in Russia.

September 26—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

September 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp—Russian patrols penetrate Carpathian passes into Hungary.

September 29—Germans deliver fierce attacks around Noyon—French press forward from Toul and Verdun.

September 30—German warships bombard Japanese position before Kiaochau.

October 1—Heavy fighting near Arras begins.

October 2—End of week's battle at Augustowo in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian territory.

October 3-5—Russians occupy towns in Hungary.

October 5—German attacks at Lassigny repulsed—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

October 7—Cavalry fighting beyond Belgian frontier—Bombardment of Antwerp begins—British submarine sinks German destroyer—Japanese seize Caroline Islands.

October 8—Zeppelins bombard Antwerp.

October 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of David Lawson was held yesterday afternoon at half-past two from his late residence, Brussels street, to the Cathedral. Services were conducted by Rev. M. O'Brien, and interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Maloney took place from the undertaking rooms of D. Fitzpatrick yesterday morning at 11 o'clock to the Cathedral, where the services were conducted by Rev. M. O'Brien. Interment took place at Norton, Kings County.

From the Home for Incurables yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. Catherine Scotland took place. Burial services were conducted by Rev. Dr. McVicar, after which interment was made in Fernhill.

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR SENTENCE FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT

St. Stephen, N. B., Oct. 12.—The October session of the Charlotte County Circuit Court was held at St Andrews last week, Mr. Justice Barry presiding. An unusually large criminal docket for this county was presented.

The most important case was that of the King vs. Chester Russell of Pomeroy Ridge, charged with criminal assault upon Miss Mary Forsythe, a young school teacher of Little Ridge, the assault having taken place while the young lady was returning from her school at Pomeroy Ridge, on the afternoon of September 14th. Hon. George J. Clarke, Attorney General, conducted the case for the Crown and the prisoner was represented by Daniel Mullin, K. C., of St. John. The trial continued over three days, the defence attempting to prove an alibi. The jury was absent from the court room less than half an hour and brought in a verdict of guilty. Russell was sentenced to serve twenty-five years in Dorchester penitentiary.

Clifford Pine, of Milltown, was charged with breaking into a store in that town and with theft therefrom. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years at Dorchester. Attorney General Clarke conducted the case for the Crown.

In the case of the Crown vs. O'Brien and Stone, two young men from Boston, accused of theft of a horse and wagon from the barn of John Matherson at Bonny River, the Attorney General also prosecuted. O'Brien pleaded guilty but Stone stood trial, though willing to acknowledge that he was an accessory after the fact. In his case the jury failed to agree and the case was stood over to be heard when the court re-convenes on November 10th, when O'Brien will receive his sentence.

MAY FIND WAY TO GET BRITISH OUT OF HOLLAND

New York, Oct. 12.—Chevalier Van Rappard, minister from the Netherlands to the United States, announced this afternoon that a way probably would be found by his government to send away the British soldiers who were driven across the Belgian frontier into Holland, after the fall of Antwerp.

As to how this might be accomplished, the minister did not attempt to say. He added, however, that the detachment of Germans who entered Dutch territory unawares recently were still interned.

How to provide food for the refugees now in Holland was an item of much concern to his government, Chevalier Van Rappard said. An enormous item in Holland's expenditures since the beginning of the war is the cost of maintaining her army of three hundred thousand men, approximately $600,000 a day. This army, he said, will defend Holland's neutrality at any cost.

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St. John people can now buy Safe milk.

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All milk is scientifically cooled and bottles sterilized.

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WORLD OF FINANCE

TALK OF REOPENING LONDON EXCHANGE

Nothing definitely announced yet, however—A number of schemes put forth for restarting.

The London Economist in a recent issue says:

"Whether extension of the moratorium will prove beneficial to the stock exchange it is impossible to decide at present. There is still talk of the house being opened in a limited way, about the middle of October but nothing so far has been announced with reference to setting up machinery whereby stock exchange loans from bankers and other sources can be guaranteed, or left standing over a period of years—or like enlistment, for duration of the war.

Various schemes proposed whereby the exchange might be restarted include several which simply lead back to the banks and money-lending houses having stock left in their hands until the public will absorb it. This result would be reached (1) were all present speculative positions to be cancelled, (2) were they all to be closed at fixed prices, based on end-July making-up lists, or (3) were members permitted to hammer themselves on reopening of the exchange. In each alternative the effect would be to leave the stock open for the bulls, in hands of the people already holding it, and who have lent money on its security. And the fact that these corporations and capitalists would be chief sufferers in any all-round panic, accelerated by pressure brought to bear on borrowers, constitutes the most potent weapon in hands of those who urge maintenance of the status quo.

Foreign government bonds continue to show a good deal of weakness. Argentine 4 per cent. 1897 bonds are quoted at 70, against 75 on July 30. Japan 4½ per cent. second series stands at 81½, ex 2¼ per cent. dividend, against 87, when the house closed. Russian fives, from 93, have fallen to 89¼. Chinese 1912 is about 82, against 85. Uruguay bonds are well maintained, consequent on purchases for sinking fund. Peru preference is 25, instead of 28; Brazil scrip 65, instead of 71.

The home railway market has pulled itself together a good deal, and Americans went ahead at beginning of the week, when satisfactory character of the news induced bears to try to close further portions of commitments. On loss of the three cruisers, all-around firmness of markets tended to shake a little. Had the house been open, prices would no doubt have fallen heavily; as things are, the only effect was to narrow business and suspend purchases.

Continued demand for Argentine railway stocks shows that the speculative investor is alive to his chances and is not afraid of risking temporary reduction in dividends to acquire stock that ought to appreciate materially at end of the war. In Grand Trunks and Mexican there has been comparatively little going on. The oil market shows a good deal of animation—more, perhaps, than any other department. More, too, is doing in rubber shares.

The mining markets are distinguished by strength in Transvaal gold mining shares, on assumption that gold, the metal, will be more sought after than ever, and that early apprehensions of stoppage of mining operations through lack of German-made cyanide are likely to be frustrated by exports of the stuff from this country.

The London Statist says in part: Transactions are spread over an increasing number of securities. Prior to dealing being restarted brokers had a considerable number of selling limits. With more assurance as to finance, and favorable news as to the throwing back of the Germans, there followed a complete change of attitude. Selling limits were quite abruptly nearly all withdrawn, and in place there have been a fair number of purchasing orders for small amounts.

Home railways outside the trustee list have received attention. Some which were beaten down during the debacle show small gains compared with closing prices. Shares of armament companies have been in request, some being higher than before the war. Selections of oil shares have been in demand and a fair number of mining shares which had been most depressed are purchased higher than July 30. Securities outside the list published by the stock exchange committee (of 800 or 900 high-grade securities for which minimum prices were fixed) now constitute a free market.

ADVISOR TO THE BRITISH TREASURER

New York, Oct 11.—Sir George Parish, formerly editor of the London Statist, who, at the outbreak of the European war, was appointed special adviser to the British Exchequer, has arrived here.

Sir George lost no time, after his arrival, in getting in touch with the New York bankers who are managing the foreign exchange "gold pool," and this afternoon he was in formal conference with these bankers, discussing means for facilitating to a greater extent the exchange of credit between the United States and Great Britain. It has been reported for two weeks in London that the Bank of England and prominent London bankers were expecting to co-operate in facilitating the work of the American gold pool in its efforts to straighten out the foreign exchange situation.

It is supposed that the visit of the British Exchequer's advisor was primarily to confer with bankers on this subject.

HAVE BECOME CANADIANS

Montreal, Oct. 12—One hundred Austrians, fifty-eight Germans and twenty-three Hungarians went to the court house today to take out naturalization papers, which Mr. Justice Archambault ruled on Saturday should not be withheld them.

FRENCH GOV'T INVADES BRITISH WOOL MARKET

After blankets for men in the field—Cotton also in demand by both British and French.

The London correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

"The wool market has been invaded by the French authorities, as well as by the British War Office, for blankets, either made up or in a raw state. The shortage in this department of military stores is probably more acute than in any other for it is customary at this time of the year for us to receive many millions of blankets from Germany, none of which will, of course, arrive on this occasion. Such stocks as are available are, therefore, fetching very high prices. Wool is also in heavy demand for clothing purposes. According to reliable reports, it is doubtful whether khaki uniforms will be available in the near future, and apparently the familiar dull brown will be superseded before long by a blue cloth of serviceable character. The principal ingredient for this will, however, be wool, and the Anglo-French governments will require every ounce of the staple that Australia and the Argentine, together with South Africa, can spare. Steps will doubtless be taken to see that prices do not reach a prohibitive level, but it is certain that the recent decline in wool values will shortly be followed by a substantial recovery.

Cotton also is in increased demand for mixing with wool in the production of towels. The number of these articles ordered in London during the past week by the British and French governments may be counted by the hundred thousand. The city of London has been scoured for supplies, and stocks which have been awaiting realization for a considerable time have now been taken over by the authorities on terms which the agents and wholesalers never expected to see. Not that any exorbitant level of values has been created, for, as a matter of fact, the agents of both the England and French war offices have shown decided business acumen in their dealings, but it is quite certain that large lines of these articles for which there had previously been no demand, have now been disposed of on terms which amply recompense the holders for the patience they have had to exercise in finding a market for their goods.

Finally, as regards the frozen meat industry. It is no divulgence of any trade secret to state that certain enterprising persons have, at their own risk, chartered a large amount of tonnage, which has been loaded with canned beef and other similar products suitable for army consumption, and this has been dispatched to the other side of the Channel with a view to business with the French government. This enterprise has met with an adequate reward, while, in addition, the recognized importers of preserved meats from the Argentine and elsewhere have made contracts on terms which should satisfy their highest anticipations. The moral to be drawn from the foregoing statements is that producers of foodstuffs, and of the staple textiles, together with leather goods, no matter in what part of the world, are making money rapidly out of the war, and shareholders in any enterprise in a position to take advantage of this state of affairs have no cause for anxiety regarding the future.

Commenting editorially on Britain's recent dictum regarding woolen manufactures, the Montreal Journal of Commerce says:

The measures taken by the British Government to secure supplies for the armies in the field are well illustrated by the recent announcement made by the government to woolen and clothing manufacturers throughout the country to the effect that their entire product must be placed at the disposal of he War Office, and that in the event of any part of their output being withheld or sold to other firms the factory at which the goods were made will be taken over and operated by the government. Britain must have clothing for her troops, and such action assures us that she is not prepared to take any chances in securing sufficient supplies. There has been talk of a shortage of blankets and other clothing supplies in the British lines, but no credence can be given to such reports. The government's action is significant, but it does not infer a shortage of supplies or even a probable shortage. It was due to the fact that orders were being received in Great Britain through agents in neutral countries for goods destined for the German and Austrian armies.

This action will not be felt in Canada, Canadian orders placed with British manufacturers several months ago for dry goods, clothing, etc., for delivery this fall and early winter will have been practically filled by this time, while on the other hand only a portion of the trade, and a comparatively small portion at that, is affected by the proclamation. Importers are not expecting any difficulty in securing all the supplies of British goods they require, as it is well known that British manufacturers are welcoming all the Canadian business they can get owing to the falling off in their business with other large importing countries since the war.

But what causes more worry to Canadian merchants is the sharp advance in wool prices at the auction sales which opened in London on Tuesday, and the proclamation issued by the War Office to the effect that the export of wool to other than Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal is prohibited. The extent of this embargo has not yet been received here, but it has ostensibly been placed to prevent the exportation of wool to Germany or Austria, and if Canada is included in the embargo the situation in the woolen industry here will be serious. Domestic stocks are fair at the present, but it is necessary that the English market be open to us at all times that we might be able to procure supplies whenever necessary. Our mills are all busy now on materials for the Overseas Contingent, and it is understood that large orders are being placed for the British government. The embargo, if Canada is included, will cause a very serious state of affairs in the industry here, while even in the event of our not being included, the big advance in wool prices creates a most unsettled condition.

LOOKS FOR STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN U.S.

Head of large financial institution expects change for better during past week will continue.

New York, Oct. 12.—The president of one of the largest financial institutions in New York says that conditions are improving steadily, and that money is easing up all over the country. He thinks the improvement will continue, and that it will be accelerated by three favorable developments which he enumerates as follows:

"Prospects for an increase of railroad rates are excellent. The present is, I may say, the first occasion on which I felt hopeful of a substantial measure of relief for the railroads at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I would not feel so now if I did not see good reasons for cheerful anticipations. Last year, when the roads appealed for a 5 per cent. increase, I felt they had made a mistake in raising expectations which were doomed to disappointment. Now, however, I learn that members of the commission who were formerly hostile to the roads recognize that a grave emergency exists, and that if relief is not granted, a situation will be created which neither they nor anyone else can remedy. The commissioners are not willing to accept the responsibility for conditions of that kind.

Result In Easy Money.

"A second favorable factor is the progress being made towards the establishment on the Federal Reserve banking system. The new banks will be in operation within a few weeks, or before January 1 at the furthest. Immediately following their establishment we shall be able to retire all our Clearing House certificates and emergency currency; and the reduction of reserve requirements, combined with the new Federal Reserve notes, representing possibly a moderate degree of inflation, will result in easy money conditions and a big demand for commercial paper. That will afford an important stimulus to business.

"The third favorable development to which I look forward is the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange, followed by a resumption of trading in New York. The sentiment in London is much improved. They are making good headway over there, notwithstanding that the foreign exchange situation is still far from normal. If the Allies scored an important success the London exchange would re-open in a very short time; but even if the war conditions remain as they are, London's re-opening will not be very long deferred. Undoubtedly arrangements will be made to prohibit, absolutely, the sale of securities held in Germany; and I feel sure that a similar restriction will be imposed in New York, because our trading regulations must conform closely to those imposed in Great Britain.

Becoming Quite Hopeful.

"Bankers, merchants, manufacturers and other men of affairs with whom I come in contact are now becoming quite hopeful, and if we get an increase of 5 per cent. in rates, as I confidently epxect, the improvement will be permanent. With arrangements to shut out German selling, New York could take care of the liquidation coming from Great Britain, Holland and other countries, which might be comparatively heavy, but would not be overwhelming."

World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

October Phases of the Moon.

Full moon	4th	1h 59m	a.m.
Last quarter	12th	5h 33m	p.m.
New moon	19th	2h 33m	a.m.
First quarter	25th	6h 44m	p.m.

Day of week	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water, a.m.	High water, p.m.	Low water, a.m	Low water, p.m.
13 Tue	6.42	5.38	5.50	18.20	....	12.06
14 Wed	6.43	5.37	6.54	19.20	0.31	13.09

RECENT CHARTERS

Stmrs. Eretria, 2255 tons, St. John, N. B. to United Kingdom, 50s; Askehall, 28,000 qrs, Montreal to French Atlantic ports, 3s 9d, option Genoa, 4s 3d, Oct.; Astraea, 20,000 qrs, Montreal to picked ports United Kingdom, 3s 3d, option French Atlantic, 4s, or Mediterranean, 4s 3d, Oct.-Nov.

A TRADING SCHOONER

New York Herald: Visions of olden days when American clipper ships sailed to all parts of the world in search of cargo were revived yesterday in the announcement that the American schooner Adelia T. Carlton would clear from this port October 15 for the west coast of Africa to barter for ivory and other products of that country.

The venture is to be undertaken by the American Tropical Trading Company, recently organized. The schooner will take a miscellaneous cargo, consisting of flour, tobacco, beans, cornmeal, pickled pork, lard, dried fish, canned milk, canned vegetables, calico and trinkets. She will clear for Monrovia, Liberia, and will trade up and down the coast until her hold is filled with cargo for the return voyage. Among the articles to be sought by the captain of the schooner and which are to be found along the African coast are coffee, palm oil, palm kernels and ivory.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sailed Monday, Oct. 12.

Stmr Calvin Austin, 2853, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming.

BRITISH PORTS.

Sharpness, Oct. 7—Ard stmr Vaaren (Nor), Newcatle, N. B.

Glasgow, Oct. 9—Ard stmr Ferdinand Melsom (Nor), Skanego, Rimouski.

Tuskar, Oct. 9—Passed stmr Silver Wings, Parrsboro, N. S. for Barrow.

Liverpool, Oct. 9—Ard stmr Manchester Merchant, Everest, Montreal for Manchester.

London, Oct. 8—Ard stmr Nordkap (Nor), Boe, Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, Oct. 10—Cld schrs Hugh John, Lunenburg; McClure, MacLennon, Perth Amboy; Exilda, Tower, Spencer's Island, N. S.

Ard Oct. 11, stmr Hero (Nor), Olsen, St. John, N. B.

City Island, Oct. 10—Passed schrs Isaiah K. Stetson, Perth Amboy for St. John, N. B.; Harry Miller, Perth Amboy for St. John, N. B.; W. N. Zwicker, Elizabethport for Lunenburg, N. S.; tug Gypsum King, Coburn, New York for Spencer's Island, N. S., towing barges Bristol, Wildwood and J. B. King & Co. No. 20, for Windsor, N. S.; stmr Edda (Nor), Newark, N. J. for Hillsboro, N. S.

Boston, Oct. 9—Sld schrs Emma E. Potter, Annapolis; Emma W. Day, Jonesport; Two Sisters, St. John, F. G. French, Shulee.

Calais, Oct. 9—Ard schr Robert A. Snyder, Carteret, N. J., for St. Stephen, N. B.

New Haven, Oct. 9—Sld schr Laura C. Hall, Grindstone Island, N. B.

New York, Oct.9—Afd schrs Eva A. Danenhower, South Amboy for Eastport; Ella M. Storer, St. John, N. B.; Elma, St. John, N. B.; Helen G. King, St. John, N. B.

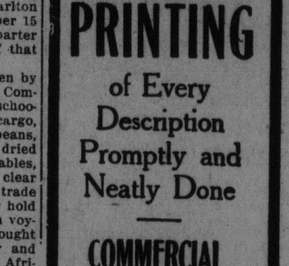
Women vote for GOLD DUST

If you are trying to keep house without Gold Dust, you are not taking advantage of modern methods. Get some system into your work, but let Gold Dust do all the hard part of the task. All you need to do is to direct it.

There are millions of women in Canada today who wouldn't give up the use of Gold Dust for anything. Are these women all wrong?

If you want to get right, buy a package of Gold Dust today and join the millions of happy housewives who

Another Reform Movement



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Montreal, Que. Halifax, N. S.

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

Gandy & Allison
Builders' Supplies and Specialties.
North - Wharf.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. Ltd.
Accident Insurance, Employers' Liability, Guarantee Bonds
CHAS. A. MACDONALD, & SON
Provincial Managers - - - 49 Canterbury St., 'Phone Main 1536

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THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B.
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Assets, $3,213,438.28
R. W. W. FRINK - Branch Manager
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PRINTING of Every Description Promptly and Neatly Done
COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
Place Your Order at Once
STANDARD JOB PRINTING COMPANY

STEAMSHIPS.

R.M.S.P.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS — BY — Twin-Screw Mail Steamers FROM ST. JOHN (N.B.) and HALIFAX (N.S.) TO THE West Indies
Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.
Special Facilities for Tourists.
Next Sailing from St. John S. S. Chaudiere October 25th.
For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to the Agents of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company or to HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.
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ROYAL Line Steamships combine the finer features of club or hotel. A ship's matron personally attends women travelling alone. Handsomely illustrated booklets—write 123 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

We beg to advise our Clients that Mr. F. P. Doody and Mr. N. F. Sheraton, who have been in our employ for several years, are representing us in New Brunswick.
Either of the above will be glad to call on intending investors, or may be interviewed at 88-90 Prince William street, St. John, N. B.
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Businesses Systematized
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A Cheap Fuel For Kitchen Use
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Best Quality Coal and Wood in the Market.
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COAL. COAL. COAL.
Your Winter's Coal at Summer Prices
Scotch and American Anthracite,
All Sizes.
Book your orders now for immediate or future delivery to all parts of the city.
C. E. COLWELL,
West St. John. Phone West 17

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

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

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
FALL EXCURSIONS
—TO—
BOSTON
$10.50
FROM ST. JOHN.
Tickets on Sale until October 17th.
Good for Thirty Days.
FROM DATE OF ISSUE.
W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R.

STEAMSHIPS.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
Autumn Excursions
via the
INTERNATIONAL LINE
Going Sept. 19—Oct. 16, inclusive.
Return limit thirty days.
St. John to Boston and return .. $7.00
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Through tickets at proportionately low rates on sale at railway stations.
INTERNATIONAL LINE
Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at nine a. m., for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.
Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, nine a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
$3.00 Reduced Fare to New York Oct. 1st to April 30th.
Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.00 p. m. on and after Oct. 1st.
City Ticket Office, 47 King street
L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. and P. A.
A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.
C. B. KINGSTON, Com. Agt., Eastport, Me.

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

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester		From St. John
Sept. 26	Man. Miller	Oct. 13
Oct. 17	Man. Exchange	Nov. 3
Oct. 31	Man. Mariner	Nov. 17

Steamers go via Philadelphia.
WILLIAM THOMSON & CO.,
Agents, St. John, N. B.

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

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

STEAMER ELAINE
Leaves Indiantown, Old May Queen wharf, foot of Hammond street, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock for Chipman and intermediate points. Returning leaves Chipman every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.
While excursion season is on freight will be received up to and including the Willows.
CAPT. R. H. WESTON, Manager.

FURNESS LINE

From London.		From St. John
Sept. 26	Crown Point	
Oct. 6	Kanawha	Oct. 20

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

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

HOW THE NEWS IS COLORED IN GERMANY

German newspapers have already wiped out British Army twice — League of Remembrance being formed in Belgium.

New York, Oct. 10—That "decking out the news" is as much of a favorite indoor sport among German journalists at home as abroad is indicated by a despatch from Geneva published in La Metropole, of Antwerp, on September 21, copies of which reached New York yesterday. According to this despatch German newspapers have already twice destroyed the British field army and all but a handful of the French forces. It reads as follows:

"A reader of La Suisse has calculated that the Wolff Bureau in its news telegrams has already given the French loss as 880,000 killed, wounded and captured. The Germans pretend to have captured 177 generals, 1,213 standards and 11,982 guns. According to this same agency the British army has already been twice destroyed.

"As to the Russians, the Germans say they have made eight hundred thousand prisoners, who have been taken to Berlin."

La Metropole then quotes the Hamburgische Correspondenz, which in its issue of September 12, it asserts, announced that the German army had taken a grand total of 220,000 prisoners of the allied armies. Of this number 86,700 were Frenchmen, 1,830 being officers; the Russian prisoners totalled 91,400, of whom 1,830 were officers; the Belgians totalled 30,200, 440 of whom were officers; the British prisoners were 7,350, with 160 of them officers. Outside of this the German account stated that two generals, two generals-commandant and thirteen others were taken.

"One might ask," continues La Metropole, "by whom the German armies are being fought; the Germans, it is true, however, have no sense of humor."

German Newspaper in Liege

In the city of Liege the Germans have established a newspaper, printed in both German and French, called L'Ami du Peuple, which translated means The Friend of the People. Against this sheet La Metropole fulminates in most approved Belgian newspaper style. Some extracts from La Metropole's articles are worth translating.

"Finding it impossible," says La Metropole, "to make any of the newspapers of Liege resume publication, despite the shameful pressure placed upon them, the Prussians who dishonor by their presence the bold and honorable city of Liege have hit upon a new combination. With the aid of the Volksfreund, of Aix-la-Chapelle, and its managing editor, Herr Max Roeder—to call this reptile by his right name—they have printed a bilingual edition, of which we have received the first issue, dated September 16. The entire paper, four small pages, is composed of but eight badly printed articles.

"Herr Roeder, who serves as affable interpreter for the barbarians, grossly insults our country in one lucubration by saying that it is related to the German people.

Calls Kaiser "Attila II."

"He touches the depths of his degradation by terming as 'noble emperor' the savage beast whose real name is 'Attila II.'

"The Enemy of the People reproduces * * * an article upon the commerce between Belgium and Germany before the war, in which the only point left untouched is that this commerce served above all to support in our midst a horde of traitors and spies.

"When we add," La Metropole closes, "that it is published in language which would make a six-year-old Belgian schoolboy blush with shame, we have said enough to make it understood that not a single Liegeois reads this ignoble sheet."

How the German military authorities collected a number of Alsatian recruits for the French army is related in a despatch from Macon published in La Metropole. According to this article, when the Germans decided to call out the recruits of 1915 and 1916, the young Alsatians liable to duty were gathered at Thann, in upper Alsace. There were nearly 8,000 of them there when the place was attacked by a French column.

After a short resistance the German troops began to retreat. The recruits were told to follow them, but once out of the town the young men scattered in all directions, the greater part of them succeeding in reaching the French lines, where they were welcomed. Most of them decided to enlist in the French army, and they have been sent to various garrison posts. More than 3,000 of them passed through Macon in two long trains, the youths being decorated by the young women with garlands of flowers as they passed through the various towns on their way to Privas.

Form "Ligue du Souvenir."

Patriotic Belgians are organizing throughout their harassed country a "League of Remembrance," to instill a hatred of all things German into the Belgian people. Evidence of this feeling of implacable anger against the German invaders was brought to this city in La Metropole. Upon the front page is a direct appeal to the Belgian people to join this newly organized association, which is called the Ligue du Souvenir.

Belgian editors and publishers are requested to collaborate in the publishing of a book containing duly attested photographs and official documents relating to German atrocities in Belgium.

"In order to give this publication the grave and definite character which it should have," says La Metropole, "and to fasten in all Belgian hearts for the ages and ages to come a hatred for the German name, these photographs must be accompanied by the official text of the commission of inquiry upon the atrocities."

The "League of Remembrance," says La Metropole, will pledge itself to erect suitable tombs to the memory of those Belgians who died fighting for the defence of their country, and to place plaques on other memorials in all localities where crimes have been committed by the Germans or that have been devastated by them.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set It Right.

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 248 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as billiousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. One pill a dose, 25c. a box, 5 for $1.00; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

BANNER PROGRAMME AT UNIQUE THEATRE

Million Dollar Mystery and two part Keystone Comedy afford pleasure to holiday crowds.

Ideal in every respect was the programme selected for Thanksgiving Day at the Unique Theatre. From one-thirty until the doors closed at half-past ten o'clock a steady stream of people sought entrance to the popular picture house and judging from the hearty manner in which each item was received the bill proved a mighty enjoyable one.

Followers of The Million Dollar Mystery found much food for thought in the twelfth chapter of the serial, "The Elusive Treasure Box." This deals in a direct manner with the plot of the story and opens a number of possibilities for the solution of the mystery. The finding of the treasure box at the bottom of the sea, its mysterious disappearance from the conspirators' den, and its more mysterious hiding by an unknown hand, with the appearance of a new character in the story who bears a most remarkable likeness to the butler, and who also moves shrouded in a cloak of mystery add considerable interest to the story, and has a tendency to make one wonder what will happen next.

For the laughing qualities the two-part Keystone farce, "The Alarm," too much cannot be said. It is without a doubt one of the best of this brand that has found its way to the screen of the Unique for many months. The funny contests between firemen and police, the turn out of the fire department, with Fatty at their head, and the pillow fight that closes the picture are some things worth while, providing one goes into the theatre to laugh. The lumber trade of North America is a beautifully hand colored subject and lends variety to an excellent programme.

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save your hair! Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine right now.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent botte of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

SHOOTING FATALITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—W. R. Arnold, general manager of the Dominion Trust Company, was killed today while putting away a gun with which he had been on a shooting expedition He was shot in the breast, and died instantly.

Mrs. Flora Nellie Jones, aged 21, wife of a rancher near Merritt, was shot by her husband while both were out shooting yesterday. Jones carried his wife a mile to their home, but she died within a few minutes after reaching home.

NEURALGIA SETTLED IN HER LUNGS

No Relief From The Pain Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives"

Campbellville, Ont., May 5th, 1913.

"I cannot speak too highly of "Fruit-a-tives". For over thirty years I have suffered from chronic Neuralgia and Constipation, experiencing untold agony. The Neuralgia settled in my lungs and I took bottles of medicine without relief. The doctor told me I would not get better, but "Fruit-a-tives" proved that the doctor was wrong by giving me quick relief and finally and completely curing me.

"I would not have my present health if it were not for "Fruit-a-tives" and I am glad of this opportunity of giving you this letter about such a splendid remedy as "Fruit-a-tives."

MRS. NATHAN DUNN.

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

CLEVER VAUDEVILLE AT LYRIC THEATRE

Jimmie Cowper and Ford and Myers please successive large audiences at popular house.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you," is a creed that Jimmie Cowper the blackface minstrel man appearing at the Lyric never forgets and strives at all times to impress this fact upon his audiences. He has not much trouble in doing so, if one is to judge from the manner in which he created laughter yesterday. Dressed in immaculate white attire introducing a "new style of trousers" his beaming black countenance offering a vivid contrast Jimmie commences by simply telling a few stories interspersed with catchy passages and he has his hearers right with him. The manner in which his excellent line of material is exploited could not help but amuse the most blaze. Ford and Myers impress very favorably with some new songs and stories. Their act is nicely dressed and both artists possess personalities and voices that are very pleasing.

Shorty in Mexico is the feature on the picture programme with a close second in the Weekly News which offers a number of timely military scenes.

POPULAR HARTLAND LADY DIED YESTERDAY

Hartland, Oct. 12.—Gloom settled over the community this morning when the word went forth that death had claimed for a victim the wife of Dr. L. D. MacIntosh. The call came quite suddenly, as she was only stricken with pleurisy the latter part of last week, but other complications developed and resulted in her death this morning.

Mrs. MacIntosh was held in high esteem by all with whom she came in contact and the place will greatly miss a noble and benevolent woman and many a deserving person will mourn the loss of a true friend. The congregation of the Church of England of which she was a devout member and an earnest worker, will also be afflicted by the gap that is left by her death.

Before marriage Mrs. MacIntosh was Miss Dora Ella Remley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the time of her death was only 38 years of age. She had lived in Hartland nine years and was a perfect helpmate to her husband in his busy life. Besides her husband and young son Allan, she leaves to mourn her father, N. R. Remley, of Anaconda, four sisters, Miss Beth Remley, who was living with her, Mrs. Frank Manfield, Philadelphia; Mrs. Richard Paulson, Brooklyn, and Mrs. J. G. Witherbee, Port Henry, N. Y.

Funeral service will be held at the house on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. N. Franchette preaching the funeral sermon, and interment will be at Hartland.

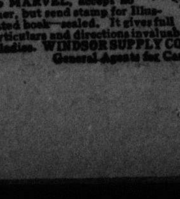
Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York County, N. B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



EVERY WOMAN is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Whirling Spray Douche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

ANOTHER BUMPER IMPERIAL TODAY

New Talent with "One Wonderful Night" will make great show--Crowded yesterday.

The Imperial was holiday headquarters for a great many people yesterday and most everybody seemed to enjoy what was offered immensely. No doubt the chief enjoyment was taken out of the superior little Russian musical act The Solomines. The musicians are children, boy and girl, whose art is enhanced by the added charm of youth and blitheness. Few musical acts having played for the Keith people in this city displayed the same winsome alertness and good nature. Artistically both the children were splendid. Little Miss Solomine is a most talented violiniste and was repeatedly encored for her various offerings, which included a fantasia from Il Trovatore, a pretty little ballad entitled "Italy" and a medley of popular airs. Master Solomine on the grand square piano was also very clever, his solo numbers being unusually good.

Added interest was given the Imperial's bill by the first appearance in this city of W. L. Cockburn, a Scotch performer of international repute. Mr. Cockburn, who is a true braw son of Auld Scotia, sang two favorites "Loch Lomond" and "Annie Laurie," interspersing his singing numbers with some funny Scotch stories and explanations of the history of his songs. The offering was unusually entertaining. Miss Elsa Marie, who has entered upon her farewell week, sings the "Lullaby" from Erminie.

Today the Imperial's film programme will be changed to the extent of introducing the remarkable four-reel prize story "One Wonderful Night" with Francis X. Bushman in the stellar role. This is the story selected as the vehicle for introducing the winner of the "Ladies' World" motion picture hero contest which was won by Mr. Bushman. Therefore, the Essanay people have prepared a remarkable production in every way.

Not at Home to Callers

Visitor—Is your husband in, Mrs. O'Brien?

Mrs. O'Brien—Yes, sor!

Visitor—I'd like to see him.

Mrs. O'Brien—Ye can't sor; he's in for t'ree months.

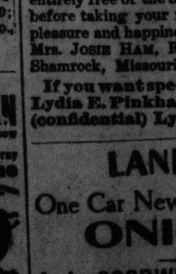
Free Treatment for Piles

Sample treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy mailed free for trial gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles, in the privacy of your own home. Pyramid Pile Remedy is for sale at all druggists, 50c a box.

Mail this Coupon to the PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 515 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich., with your full name and address on a slip of paper, and sample treatment of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy, will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.



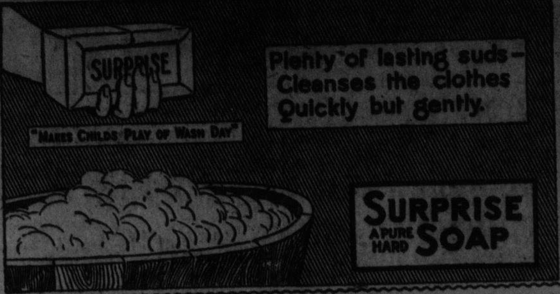
Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."—Mrs. Josie Ham, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

LANDING

One Car New Crop Ontario ONIONS

A. L. GOODWIN. Germain St.



Classified Advertising

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

CUSTOM SALE

Of unclaimed or abandoned goods, also express and other sundry articles.

BY AUCTION

in the Appraisors' Wareroom, Custom House, on Thursday Morning, October 15th, at 11 o'clock. I will sell all the unclaimed or abandoned goods consisting of a general assortment.

R. F. POTTS, Auctioneer.

TENDER For Sewerage and Water Supply.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, Tender Riverside Sewerage System, will be receive up till twelve o'clock noon October 14th for the construction of Sewerage and Water Supply System at Riverside, N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineers, 167 Prince Wm. street, where forms of tender may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SMITH & TURNBULL, Engineers. Realties, Limited, 147 Prince Wm. street.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years, renewable at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres can be leased to one applicant. Royalty, five cents per ton. In unsurveyed territory the tract must be staked out by the applicant in person, and personal application to the Agent or sub-Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, must in cases be made and the rental for the first year must be paid to the agent within thirty days after filing application.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over, having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500. Fee $5. At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the Mining Recorder. When $500.00 has been expended or paid and other requirements complied with the claim may be purchased at $1 an acre.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS are 500 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide Entry fee $5. Not less than $100 must be expended in development work each year.

DREDGING.—Two leases of five miles each of a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, $10 a mile per annum. Royalty, 2 1-2 per cent. after the output exceeds $10,000.

W. W. COREY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the dominion lands agency or sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any dominion lands agency (but not sub-agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also fifty acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,
Deputy of the minister of the interior.

N. B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

Camp Blankets

Rubber Camp Blankets in stock, full length, fitted with eyelets; also Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, Rubber Hats and Oiled Clothing.

ESTEY & CO., No. 49 Dock street.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good sober men to take up agents work selling the Lacoa Lastic finish on salary, $2.75 per day and commission 25 per cent. Apply to general agent, J. L. Bennett, 18 Clarence street, St. John.

WANTED—Suitable place to store automobile for winter months. Apply to Box S. G. W., care of Standard Office.

WANTED—Experienced feeders and folders for flat-work ironing. Apply to Ungar's Laundry.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

MEN—For firemen, brakemen, $120 monthly. Send age, postage. Railway, care Standard.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents $3 a day selling Mendets, which mends Graniteware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten cents. Collette M'f'g Company, Collingwood, Ontario.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 168 King street east.

TO RENT—Furnished flat, heated and with all modern conveniences. For particulars 'phone M. 2813-11.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Three pool tables for sale. Size 4 1-2 x 9 feet. R. S. Welch Woodstock, N. B.

SAWMILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT—Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county is being offered at very low cost for immediate sale. Suitable terms can be made for renting and sawing out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Capacity about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 376, St. John, N. B.

WATCH REPAIRERS.

W. Bailey, the English, American and Swiss watch repairer, 138 Mill street.

FRESH FISH.

FRESH GASPEREAUX AND HALIBUT.
JAMES PATTERSON,
19 and 20 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

JEWELERY

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

MANILA ROPE

Steel Wire Rope, Galvanized Wire Rigging, English and Canadian Flags, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Stove Fittings and Tinware.
J. SPLANE & CO.
19 Water Street.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to L. K. Jones, Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa. Ont., and "marked on the outside" TENDER FOR MAIN STREET SUBWAY, MONCTON," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, October 15th, 1914. for the construction of a subway under the tracks of the Intercolonial Railway at Main street, Moncton, N. B.

Plans and specifications and blank forms of contract may be seen on and after October 3rd, 1914, at the office of the Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals. Ottawa, Ont., at the office of the Chief Engineer, Canadian Government Railways, Moncton, N. B., and at the office of the Resident Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway at Truro, N. S.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit, (consisting of a certified cheque on a chartered bank) of $7.000.00.

Tenders must be put in in duplicate on the forms supplied, and one copy must be marked original, and the other marked duplicate.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. P. GUTELIUS,
General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 30, 1914.

HOTELS.

PRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL.
Overlooking the harbor, opposite Boston ad Digby boats. Furnished in fine taste; excellent table; American plan.

ROYAL HOTEL
King Stree,
St. John's Leading Hotel.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.
T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

HOTEL DUFFERIN
ST. JOHN, N. B.
FOSTER, GATES & CO.
F. C. GATES..............Manager.

CLIFTON HOUSE
H. E. GREEN, Proprietor.
Corner Germain and Princess Streets,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL
Better Now Than Ever.
87 King Street, St. John, N. B.
ST. JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD.
Proprietors.
A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO.
Established 1878.
Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents for
MACKIES' WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKEY.
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKEY,
SIMPSON'S HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKEY
KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH WHISKEY.
AUK'S HEAD BASS ALE.
PABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER.
GEO. SAYER COGNAC BRANDIES.
Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street,
Phone 839.

M. & T. McGUIRE.
Direct importers and dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Ryes, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars.
11 and 15 Water Street.
Telephone 579.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

William L. Williams, successors to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince William street. Established 1870. Write for family price list.

THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LTD.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.
Iron and Brass Castings.
WEST ST. JOHN. Phone West 15

ENGINEERING

Electric Motor and Generator Repairs, including rewinding. We try to keep your plant running while making repairs.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
Nelson street. St. John, N. B.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON

MACHINISTS AND ENGINEER.
Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work.
INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B.
'Phones, M-229; residence M-1724-11

ENGRAVERS

F. C. WESLEY & CO.
Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water street, St. John, N. B.
Telephone 982.

Musical Instruments Repaired

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

WILLIAM J. BREEN,

72 Prince Street, West. 'Phone 331-41
MARINE DIVER.
Examination of Ships' Bottoms, Wharves, Under Water Concrete Work, Laying of Pipe Line, or Cables, Salving or any class of submarine work.

PATENTS.

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

WRITE or WIRE us if you want to buy Beautiful SILVER BLACK FOXES or CROSS FOXES Ranch Bred. Also Stock in Reliable New Brunswick Fox Co. for sale. Agents wanted.

FUNDY FOX CO. Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

RUBBER CLOTHING.

Best Coats for Men and Women, both rubber and cloth surfaces. Boys and Misses Garments, to fit the four-year-old and upwards. Oiled Clothing. Knee Rugs, Camp Blankets. Rubber Boots. Everything in Rubber. No advance. Cash prices. Estey & Co., 49 Dock Street.

LATE

BRAVES CAPTUR

TEAMS B

OV

The official attendance was 35,520. Total receipts $63,808. National Commission's share $6,380.80; players' share, $34,-456.32. Each club's share, $11,-485.44.

BOX SCORE

Philadelphia.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A
Murphy, rf	5	2	2	2	0
Oldring, lf	5	0	0	1	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
Baker, 3b	5	0	2	4	4
McInnis, 1b	5	1	1	18	0
Walsh, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Barry, ss	5	0	0	0	7
Schang, c	4	1	1	6	1
Bush, p	5	0	0	0	5
Totals	42	4	8*33	21	

Boston.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	1	0	2	0
Evers, 2b	5	0	3	3	5
Connolly, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Whitted, cf	5	0	0	2	0
Schmidt, 1b	5	1	1	17	1
Deal, 3b	5	0	1	2	3
Maranville, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Gowdy, c	4	1	3	6	0
Mann, ***	0	1	0	0	0
Tyler, p	3	0	0	1	5
Devore, **	1	0	0	0	0
James, p	0	0	0	0	2
Gilbert, ****	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	5	9	36	19

*None out in 12th inning when wi[nning] runs was scored.
**Batted for Tyler in 10th.
***Mann ran for Gowry in 12th.
****Batted for James in 12th.

Score by innings:
Philadelphia .. .. .. 100100000200—
Boston .. .. 010100000201—

Summary—Two base hits, Murph[y] 2, Gowdy, 2; McInnis, Deal, Bake[r] Home run, Gowdy. Hits off Tyler, 8 [in] 10 innings; James none in two inning[s] Sacrifice hits, Oldring. Sacrifice fl[y] Collins, Connolly. Stolen bases, C[ol]lins, Evers, Maranville 2. Doub[le] plays, Evers, Maranville and Schmi[dt] Left on bases, Philadelphia, 10; Bo[s]ton 8. First base on balls, Bush Tyler 3, James 3. First base [on] errors, Philadelphia, 1. Struck out Bush, 4; Tyler. 4; James, 1. Tim[e] 3.06. Umpires—Plate, Klem; bas[e] Dineen; left field, Byron; right fie[ld] Hildebrand.

Boston, Oct. 12—In one of the mo[st] sensational games ever played in world's series, the Boston Braves d[e]feated the Philadelphia Athletics Fenway Park this afternoon by score of five runs to four. Twelve nings of thrilling baseball battle we[re] necessary before the National Leag[ue] representatives could record th[e] third straight victory of the prese[nt] series.

So bitterly was the struggle conte[st]ed by both teams that with the po[s]sible exception of the final game [be]tween the New York Giants and t[he] Boston Red Sox in 1912, nothi[ng] equalling today's play has been r[e]corded since the world's series bega[n] under National Commission auspic[es] in 1903.

For three hours and six minutes t[he] two teams alternately led, tied, forged ahead in the score, and t[he] game that began in bright sunligh[t] finally was won in deep twilight, wi[th] electric signs flashing outside t[he] park, and the evening star glimme[r]ing overhead. While not the be[st] played game of the series to da[te] from the standpoint of technical ba[se]ball, it was so abounding in dramat[ic] moments, thrilling plays and baseba[ll] strategy that the thirty-five thousa[nd] spectators who filled the stands we[re] lifted to super-heights of enthusias[m] by the struggle on the turf befo[re] them. New players mounted nich[es] in the world's series hall of fame, a[nd] others suffered the temporary censu[re] of the fans, but when the winni[ng] run finally crossed the plate in t[he] dusk, the general sentiment of t[he] thousands was that it was a splend[id] game to win, and a trying one to lo[se].

The Braves rushed joyously fr[om] the field, determined to clinch t[he] championship title of 1914 with fourth victory tomorrow, while t[he] Athletics, taciturn and grave, fi[led] slowly out of the park, still hope[ful] that their famous machine would arise to the emergency that faced The odds on the Boston club toni[ght] are three to one, with little Athle[tic] money in sight.

The most striking feature of t[he] play was the fighting spirit shown the youthful combination that Ma[na]ger George Stallings has gather[ed] him to represent this city in the [ju]nior league. Repeatedly the Phi[la]delphia team would battle its way to the lead, only to witness its ri[val] draw alongside again in the same the succeeding inning. Never on[ce] during the long and trying conte[st] did the Braves cease their attack, a[nd] both from an individual and collecti[ve] standpoint of play did they dese[rve] the victory they won.

Weather conditions favored b[oth] the players and the spectators. T[he] sky was partly overcast and while stiff wind blew out of the west the most continuous ring of stands off the strength of the blast. B[oth] diamond and outfield were in go[od] condition.

How it Was Done.

The vast crowd had settled ba[ck] some time before Umpire Klem cal[led] "play ball." Tyler was given an [en]couraging cheer as he walked to pitching mound.

His first offering to Eddie Murp[hy] first up for the Athletics, was a b[all] and the next was a strike that the plate in two. As the third b[all] came down, Murphy opened his sho[ul]ders and shot it down the left fi[eld] foul line for two bases to the great [de]light of the Athletic rooters. R[ube] Oldring sacrificed, Tyler to Schm[idt] advancing Murphy to third. Murp[hy] scored when Collins drove a long fly

LATE SPORT NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD

BRAVES CAPTURE THIRD, AND GREATEST GAME IN WORLD'S SERIES; TEAMS BATTLE FOR TWELVE INNINGS BEFORE WINNING RUN SCORED; OVER THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND FANS AT THE GAME---GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The official attendance was 35,520. Total receipts $63,808. National Commission's share $6,380.80; players' share, $34,456.32. Each club's share, $11,485.44.

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Baker, 3b	5	0	2	4	4	0
Mcinnis, 1b	5	1	1	18	0	0
Walsh, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss	5	0	0	0	7	0
Schang, c	4	1	1	6	1	1
Bush, p	5	0	0	0	5	1
Totals	42	4	8*	33	21	3

Boston.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
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Evers, 2b	5	0	3	3	5	0
Connolly, lf	4	0	0	1	0	1
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James, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gilbert, ****	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	5	9	36	19	1

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**Batted for Tyler in 10th.
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Score by innings:

Philadelphia	100100000200—4
Boston	010100000201—5

Summary—Two base hits, Murphy 2, Gowdy, 2; McInnis, Deal, Baker, Home run, Gowdy. Hits off Tyler, 8 in 10 innings; James none in two innings. Sacrifice hits, Oldring. Sacrifice flies, Collins, Connolly. Stolen bases, Collins, Evers, Maranville 2. Double plays, Evers, Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases, Philadelphia, 10; Boston 8. First base on balls, Bush 4; Tyler 3, James 3. First base on errors, Philadelphia, 1. Struck out by Bush, 4; Tyler. 4; James, 1. Time, 3.06. Umpires—Plate, Klem; bases, Dineen; left field, Byron; right field, Hildebrand.

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For three hours and six minutes the two teams alternately led, tied, or forged ahead in the score, and the game that began in bright sunlight, finally was won in deep twilight, with electric signs flashing outside the park, and the evening star glimmering overhead. While not the best played game of the series to date, from the standpoint of technical baseball, it was so abounding in dramatic moments, thrilling plays and baseball strategy that the thirty-five thousand spectators who filled the stands were lifted to super-heights of enthusiasm by the struggle on the turf before them. New players mounted niches in the world's series hall of fame, and others suffered the temporary censure of the fans, but when the winning run finally crossed the plate in the dusk, the general sentiment of the thousands was that it was a splendid game to win, and a trying one to lose.

The Braves rushed joyously from the field, determined to clinch the championship title of 1914 with a fourth victory tomorrow, while the Athletics, taciturn and grave, filed slowly out of the park, still hopeful that their famous machine would yet arise to the emergency that faced it. The odds on the Boston club tonight are three to one, with little Athletic money in sight.

The most striking feature of the play was the fighting spirit shown by the youthful combination that Manager George Stallings has gathered him to represent this city in the senior league. Repeatedly the Philadelphia team would battle its way into the lead, only to witness its rival draw alongside again in the same or the succeeding inning. Never once, during the long and trying contest, did the Braves cease their attack, and both from an individual and collective standpoint of play did they deserve the victory they won.

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How It Was Done.

The vast crowd had settled back some time before Umpire Klem called "play ball." Tyler was given an encouraging cheer as he walked to the pitching mound.

His first offering to Eddie Murphy, first up for the Athletics, was a ball and the next was a strike that cut the plate in two. As the third ball came down, Murphy opened his shoulders and shot it down the left field foul line for two bases to the great delight of the Athletic rooters. Rube Oldring sacrificed, Tyler to Schmidt, advancing Murphy to third. Murphy scored when Collins drove a long fly to Connolly in left field. Connolly dropped the ball, but Collins was credited with a sacrifice fly. Collins was held on first as Baker struck out. Collins fiddled off the base until he caught sight of a slow pitch and then stole second. McInnis walked, and a moment later Collins was caught off second taking a long lead, Tyler making a quick throw to Evers, ending the inning.

Bush, who starred for the Athletics in the last world's series, when he won in a game against the New York Giants, on the Polo Grounds, had trouble in disposing of Moran, Boston's first batter. He pitched ten balls to the Braves lead-off man, three balls, two strikes, four fouls and then the pitch on which Moran hit up into the air to Collins. Evers brought the Boston rooters to their feet by dashing a single into left field. Connolly lifted a high foul that Baker caught within inches of the Athletics bench. The ever alert Johnny Evers stole second, and he was left there as Whitted fell a victim to strikes.

The second inning of the American leaguers was quickly over. Walsh, who was playing centre field as Strunk, the regular man, does not hit well against left-handed pitching, chopped a grounder at Tyler, who threw him out at first. Barry raised a foul, which big Schmidt gathered in without effort. Schang put up a fly which Evers had to back out to right field to get.

The National leaguers tied up the score in the half of the inning, after two hands were out. Schmidt struck out on Bush's slow balls. Deal hoisted a fly to Baker. "Rabbit" Maranville worked Bush for a base on balls, then stole second. He was not there long before Gowdy sent him home by a slashing two base drive into the bleachers in left field. Tyler went out, Barry to McInnis.

The world's champions also went out in order in the third inning. Bush fouled out to Schmidt, and Murphy was retired on a sharply hit grounder, Evers to Schmidt. Oldring, after hitting at two very wide balls ended the inning by grounding out, Maranville to Schmidt.

Athletics' Second Came In.

Boston fared no better in its half of the third. Baker scooped up Moran's grass-cutter, and tossed him out. Evers dropped a little grounder to Bush, and was also retired. Connolly gave Murphy a long fly in right field.

The Athletics put together their second run in the fourth inning. After Collins had shot a hot liner at Evers, which the Boston captain held, Baker struck out for the second time, and there was great cheering. "Stuffy" McInnis waited until he stood three and two, and then caught a groove ball on the nose and lifted it into the left field bleachers for two bases. Connolly made a daring try for the ball. He leaped into the air, lost his balance and fell backward into the bleachers. He was out of sight for several seconds, but bobbed up unhurt, and was cheered for his effort. Walsh also waited until he was three and two and then slashed a single to left, bringing McInnis home. As McInnis was about to round third, Deal got in his way and both Harry Davis, who was on the coaching lines for the Athletics, and McInnis, complained to Umpire Klem against Deal's alleged interference but as McInnis had scored there was nothing for the umpire to decide. Barry grounded out, Deal to Schmidt, leaving Walsh on first.

With the Athletics having the advantage, the Boston rooters called for runs, and the Braves responded by putting one across in their half of the fourth inning. Whitted drove a hot grounder at Bush which the Philadelphia pitcher could not hold, but he managed to deflect it to Collins, who tossed the runner out in the nick of time. Schmidt delighted the home fans by pushing a single into centre field, and the big first baseman rushed to second as Collins threw out Deal. With Maranville up, and Schmidt on second, the vast crowd started a great noise.

Score Tied on Maranville's Hit.

The Boston shortstop hit a sharp ball that went down the right field line. It struck close to the chalk and shot against the pavillion fence, then careened into the field again. Schmidt raced home and Maranville also made the circuit of the bases while Collins, Murphy and Walsh chased the ball. All this time Umpire Hildenrand was making frantic signals that the ball had struck foul. He pointed to a spot about an inch outside the line while the great crowd cheered, not realizing that the ball had been declared foul. The Boston players appeared as much surprised as the most dyed-in-the-wool fan. There was some discussion and Maranville returned to the bat, and Schmidt to second. The great cheering was renewed when the little shortstop dropped a hit into right field, on which Schmidt tied up the score. Maranville stole second and kept right on to third, when Schang's throw to the middle bag to head the runner off went wide and rolled into centre field. Gowdy was passed to first, and on an attempted double steal Maranville was out, Schang to Collins to Baker.

The Athletics got a man on the paths in the fifth inning. Schang gave Moran a long fly. Deal ran in and picked up Bush's grounder and tossed him out, Bush making no effort to run to first. Murphy drove a smashing two bagger into left field, but got no further, as Oldring struck out.

Boston also got a man on in their half of the fifth. After Tyler was thrown out, Bush to McInnis, and Moran was retired, Barry to McInnis, Evers got in his second hit, a single to left field. He got no further, as Connolly failed to respond to the crowd's urging to "hit," going out Collins to McInnis.

A quick double play by the Evers, Maranville, Schmidt route, broke up the Athletics' sixth inning. Collins singled down to third base, and beat the throw to first. Baker pounded a grounder at Evers, and Collins was doubled at second, Evers to Maranville and Baker was out, Maranville to Schmidt. McInnis hit weakly to Deal and was thrown out.

A two base hit did not help Boston in the sixth, Whitted was thrown out, Bush to McInnis, and Schmidt lifted a fly which Oldring gathered in. Deal then slammed the ball into the favorite left field bleachers for two bases. He got no further, as Maranville hit a fly straight up in the air which Schang got in his big mitt in front of the pitcher's box.

Tyler made short work of the white elephants in the seventh. Walsh fouled Deal, Barry was thrown out, Tyler to Schmidt, and Schang went out, Evers to Schmidt.

The National leaguers also went out in order in their half. Gowdy was an easy out, Barry to McInnis, and Tyler struck out. Moran went out, Barry to McInnis.

Both pitchers were going fine, and the eighth inning also was barren of results.

Bush had great speed and frequently mixed this up with a slow ball while Tyler often used a slow curve. Bush was thrown out at first on a fine piece of fielding by Schmidt, who got an ugly ground ball far back of first, and while off his balance tossed to Tyler, who covered the bag. Murphy flied out to Whitted, and Oldring lifted one to Moran.

Excitement at Fever Heat in Ninth.

The Braves all went out at first base in the eighth, Evers being thrown out by Bush, and both Connolly and Whitted by Barry.

The great excitement of the game began in the ninth. With the score a tie at 2-2, it was Stallings' tactics against that of Connie Mack. There was cheering as Collins was thrown out on a fine stop by Maranville. The hearts of the Boston fans almost stopped beating as Baker drove a hot two bagger down the right field foul line. Evers encouraged Tyler, and there was cheering again when McInnis flied out to Connolly and Baker was held on second.

The Boston battery looked at the Boston bench and Walsh was purposely passed to first. Barry brought the inning to a close by sending a high foul to Gowdy. Tension grew as Boston came in for the ninth. The great crowd made a terrific noise, but Pitcher Bush apparently paid no attention to it. He pitched steady ball, and Boston went out in order. Schmidt and Deal were thrown out by Baker, and a hush fell over the great crowd as Barry threw out Maranville.

Then came the big inning of the game, in which the contest was apparently lost to Boston and then saved. Schang shot a single into left field. The crowd looked for a pinch hitter, but Mack sent in Bush. He struck out. Murphy chopped a grounder at Tyler who tried to get the nearest man, Schang, at second, but the throw was too late and both the Athletic catcher at second, and Murphy at first, were safe. Both runners were advanced on Oldring's out at first, Tyler touching the ball as it shot by him to Evers, who gathered it in and made the throw. Collins was given a base on balls. With the bases full the mighty Baker came to bat. Things looked shaky for Tyler. He never quivered, however, as he faced Baker. Baker crouched over the plate and swung his bat back and forth. Tyler kept his head and soon had two strikes on the heavy hitter. Then Tyler sent one down the alley that looked good and Baker smashed it at Evers with such force that it almost knocked him down. Before the Braves' second baseman could recover himself, Schang had flashed across the plate. Evers held the ball a moment and Murphy, who had rounded third, kept on, scoring without Evers making an attempt to head him off. There was great joy on the Athletics' bench. McInnis ended the inning by sending a long fly to Whitted.

With two runs to the rear, and Bush pitching gilt-edge ball, things looked gloomy for Boston. Gowdy walked to the plate with a smile on his face, notwithstanding the dull prospect. He waited and caught a straight ball, which he lifted into the bleachers, far off in centre field. It was a tremendous drive, and he was wildly cheered as he crossed the plate. "Josh" Devore was sent in to bat for Tyler. The crowd had a "hunch" that Josh, with his luck, would produce a hit, but he struck out. There were more cheers when Moran walked, and there was a great outburst when he raced on third on Evers' third single of the game. The crowd frantically yelled to Connolly to tie the score. The Athletics fielders backed out toward the fences, and the Braves' greatest hitter rapped a long sacrifice fly to Walsh, Moran came home with the tieing run, amid the wildest kind of cheering. Whited fouled out to Baker.

James went in to pitch for Boston in the eleventh. Walsh dropped a grounder in front of James, and was thrown out.

Barry rolled another grounder to Schmidt, who scooped up the ball and touched first. Schang walked, and Bush struck out.

It was one, two three for the Braves in their half of the eleventh. Schmidt fouled out to Schang. Murphy gathered in Deal's long fly, and Baker shot Maranville's slow grounder to first, ahead of the runner.

Darkness was setting in and electric signs on buildings outside the grounds began to light up. There was speculation as to whether the game would be called, but Umpire Klem called "batter up." The Athletics opened their twelfth auspiciously when Murphy recived a base on balls. Oldring advanced him to second, when he copped a grounder to James and was thrown out. Collins lifted a foul to Deal, and Baker was purposely walked. It was then up to McInnis, but the best "Stuffy" could do was to force Baker at second, Evers to Maranville.

It was just getting dark when the Braves came in for their twelfth inning. Gowdy, whose terrific hitting in the series has made him a tremendous favorite with the fans, threw the Boston rooters into another frenzy as he collared one of Bush's shoots and poled it into the left field bleachers for two bases. The Athletics appeared to be playing for time, for they slowly walked into their positions for the next batter. Stallings sent Mann in to run for Gowdy, and Gilbert was ordered to the plate to bat for James. Gilbert was passed purposely by Bush, and then came the play that broke up the game. Moran bunted a slow grounder toward third. Bush dashed over, scooped it up and shot it to Baker to head off Mann. The throw, however, was wide, and the ball shot down the left side of the field, outside the foul line, and Mann raced home with the run that gave Boston its third straight victory. It is doubtful if Bush could have headed off Mann at third, even had the throw been accurate.

NOT WON WORLD'S SERIES SINCE SEASON OF 1909

The National league hasn't won a world's series since 1909. Five years have whizzed by since the older organization led the field. If Boston fails on this occasion it will be another hard rap at the National league, which so far has won only four of the ten post-season championships.

The Braves haven't had as much world series experience as the Athletics. And, again, they never had as much pennant winning experience as the Giants. But the standing of the clubs furnishes the answer.

From the sixth day of July to the sixth day of October—a matter of about ninety playing days—the Braves gained twenty-six games on the Giants. On the sixth of July they were fifteen games behind. On the sixth of October they were eleven games ahead. It required much good ball playing by the Braves to accomplish this—but even more bad ball playing by the Giants. The Giants' collapse in the last three months was one of the most notable in baseball history.

Johnny Evers tackled his last world series debate six years ago. He faced the Tigers in 1908. In 1909 the Cubs were not in it, and in 1910 Johnny shattered the prop just before the series started. He dived into second base and his shin cracked under the strain.

In spite of the many million words penned anent this series, one of the most interesting features has not yet been touched upon. This oversight may be due to the inherent modesty of the correspondents at work. Or it may be due to the fact that no one thought about it before. Yet it seems to us quite a detail.

The feature we speak of is this. When the first game is over in Philadelphia, George Stallings will be the first manager in history who will be forced to change his trousers or else have the old pair reseated before leaving the park. Stallings, through the course of an ordinary game, slides up and down the bench with such rapidity that a pair of trousers only lasts four days. With a world series battle at stake it will require at least two pairs of trousers to last one game. If the series runs to seven games this will mean fourteen pairs of trousers at $10 a throw, or $140 for the series.

Football players wear headgear, but this would be of no use to George. Once in a while he may get on his ear, so to speak but he rarely ever sits on his head. What he is looking for is an invention that will cut down his trousers bill. He buys expensive clothes and is always a .400 hitter in the old Sartorial circuit. No wonder he is depressed over the thought that suits of armor have gone out of style and leather isn't worn by the best people.

U.N.B. HAS WALK-OVER WITH MONCTON

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Oct. 12.—The U. N. B. football team won a runaway game from Moncton city team here today by a score of 28 to 0. The red and black's back division showed mid-season form. Coach Campbell has what look to be the best forwards U. N. B. has yet turned out. In all, eight tries were scored but only two were converted.

The police rushed on the field twice to break up fights, one being caused by a U. N. B. touch judge striking a Moncton player with his flag. The line-up:

U. N. B.	Moncton.
Fullback.	
Vanwart	Armstrong
Halves.	
Melrose	Fogarty
Murphy	Rogers
Balkam	Coles
Millidge	Sark
Quarters.	
McFadgen	McCoy
McGibbon	Lochart
Burden	J. Coles
Forwards.	
Jewett	Doherty
Marsters	Crossman
Khuring	Sewell
Atkinson	Ray
Townsend	McBeath
McLean	Fowler
Maiman	Cummings

Referee—John C. Dolan.

ONLY TWO PERFECT BIG SERIES GAMES

Only two games of the 141 that have been played in the world's series were free from errors on both sides, and in only twenty-three other games did either of the teams display perfect work in the field. This means that in 116 out of 141 premier games the tension of battle made its mark in the error column on both sides.

In many instances, of course, fifty-seven to be exact—only one mistake marred a team's fielding total, but there are many instances of the other extreme, most notable of which was the game of October 14, 1885, when Chicago, playing against St. Louis, stubled and fell no less than seventeen times.

Errorless game records follow:

Both Teams.

Boston at Cleveland—1892.
Cubs and Detroit—1903.

One Team.

	Times.
Athletics	4
Boston	4
Cubs	3
Pittsburg	3
Detroit	2
Metropolitans	2
Giants	2
Baltimore	1
Brooklyn	1
St. Louis	1
Total	23

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT MOOSEPATH

Yesterday afternoon, Horsemen's Day at Moosepath, was one of the most successful meetings of the season. There was a good crowd present and the weather was ideal for racing. The committee of the horsemen had three events on the programme, namely, a Free-for-all, a Class A pace, and a trot which furnished a good afternoon's sport. The free-for-all proved very interesting and exciting and contained the speed of the afternoon, and after four heats had been paced, it then being after sundown, it was, it is understood, declared as finished by consent of the drivers. Each heat of this class was a horse race, Etta Mack taking the first two heats, while Nelida R took the third and fourth, with the black stallion Ozen D always within striking distance and a very close competitor. So anxious were they to get away that the mare, Etta Mack, went the last heat minus a tire.

In the Class A pace Fernwood was drawn after the first heat on account of accident, leaving Margaret Chimes and Shamrock to fight it out, Margaret Chimes winning after four heats.

In the trotting class Ed C captured this event with Nan Patterson second and Mon Bells third.

Summary:

Free-For-All

Etta Mack, John Glynn (Glynn)	1	1	3	3
Nelida R., J. F. Kelly, (King)	2	3	1	1
Ozen D., H. J. Short, (Short)	3	2	2	2

Time—1.12½; 1.10¾; 1.12; 1.13.

Class A Pace

Margaret Chimes, F. J. Rafferty, (Glynn)	2	1	1	1
Shamrock, L. McNamara, (McNamara)	1	2	2	2
Ferwood, Geo. Miller, (Clark)	3	dr.		

Time—1.17¼; 1.13½; 1.15; 1.15.

Trot

Ed. C., J. W. Hamm, (Hamm)	1	2	1	1
Nan Patterson, Chas. Crawford (Crawford)	2	1	2	2
Mon Bells, A. Clarke, (Clarke)	3	3	3	3

Time—1.17½; 1.19; 1.17; 1.19.

SOLDIER SPORTS

The soldier boys on Partridge Island had a great time of it yesterday, there was little or no drilling, a big chicken dinner, and field sports with two baseball games took up the time, and all enjoyed themselves. In the morning the ball game was played between the officers and the men and resulted in a win for the men by a score of ten to eight. In the afternoon there was a ball game between two teams, one captained by Gunner Connors and the other in charge of Sgt. Steeves which resulted in a win for the Connors team by a score of twelve to four. After a tug of war between teams captained by Sgt. Brown and Corp. Bond in which the former won, the soldiers went in for some racing and jumping with the following results:

100 yards dash, Bomb. Phillips.
Half-mile run, Bomb. Hunter.
Running high jump, Gunner Cotter.
Running broad jump, Gunner Cotter.
Three-legged race, Gunners Grant and Ashburn.
Sack race, Gunner Ashburn.

FOR OCTOBER ONLY

This Offer will be withdrawn at the end of the month

$2.00---The Daily Standard---$2.00

Bona fide new subscriptions to The Daily Standard will be received during the month of October at the reduced rate of Two Dollars (regular price Three Dollars.) This rate will be granted on the following conditions:

The coupon must be used.

Money must accompany the order.

The subscriptions must be new ones. No renewals accepted at this rate.

This offer applies to papers sent by mail only to points in Canada, outside St. John.

The Standard, besides its many strong news features, contains all the war news of importance. You cannot afford to be without it.

Don't Miss This Offer

Send THE STANDARD for one year as per special offer. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name_____

Address_____

Oct._____1914.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Strong north and northwest winds, much cooler, frost Wednesday.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Forecast: Northern New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Since last evening a very decided area of high pressure has been moving towards Ontario and Quebec from Hudsons Bay, and is causing cold northeast winds on the Great Lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley. The weather has been fair throughout the Dominion.

Temperatures.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	56
Vancouver	50	56
Moose Jaw	32	45
Regina	31	43
Winnipeg	34	44
Port Arthur	34	54
Toronto	48	64
Kingston	52	62
Ottawa	48	56
Montreal	50	60
Quebec	50	54
St. John	52	66
Halifax	56	70

Around the City

$105 FOR RELIEF.

At a joint meeting of Presbyterians in St. David's church, yesterday, the collection which was for the Belgian Relief Fund, totalled $85.00. At a united service in Centenary Methodist church $20 was realized for the same fund.

Meet Today.

The city commissioners are scheduled to meet this afternoon when routine matters will be considered.

Visited Dairy.

Members of the Board of Health, including Senator Daniel and Dr. G. G. Melvin visited the Primecrest Dairy at South Bay, yesterday, and were much impressed with the facilities there. The dairy has all modern equipment.

Belgian Relief.

The Belgian Relief Committee will arrange to call at different houses today or tomorrow for donations for the Belgians. Anyone who cannot find it convenient to send their gifts to one of the centres should notify the committee. It is desired to have all materials assembled early today.

Ten Mile Hike.

Fourteen boys from the Y. M. C. A. went out on a ten mile hike to Grand Bay yesterday, leaving at 9.30 in the morning, and after a great walk of a couple of hours arrived at their destination. Everybody was fresh, and after enjoying a good lunch on the hillside a baseball game was played. Then a number of the boys went for a stroll in the woods. Returning to headquarters for a short rest the return trip to the city was commenced. The return trip was accomplished in faster time than it took to go out, the party arriving in the city at 6.30 o'clock tired but happy. Another outing will be held next Saturday.

CHIEF OF BASUTOLAND IN SO. AFRICA TO RAISE FUND FOR SUFFERERS

London, Oct. 12.—Griffith, the paramount Chief of Basutoland, a British colonial possession in South Africa, has offered to levy one shilling (25 cents) on each Basuto as a contribution to the funds being raised in England for the relief of the sufferers by the war. The government announces that his offer has been "gratefully accepted."

A levy such as that proposed by Chief Griffith would swell the relief fund by approximately $100,000, as the total native population of Basutoland, according to the census of 1911, was 404,507.

BUCTOUCHE HAS DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Buctouche, Oct. 12.—Fire which broke out here, about 8 o'clock this morning soon developed serious proportions and before the blaze was brought under control several buildings were burned. The fire started in a barn belonging to the Victoria Hotel and owned by Mr. John H. McCleave, formerly of Moncton. The buildings burned were: Victoria Hotel and barn and sample rooms, Moncton and Buctouche Railway Station and freight sheds, residence and barn of Mr. W. H. Irving and warehouse of Messrs. A. & R. Loggie.

The fire looked for a time as if it would destroy almost the entire town. The services of the Moncton fire department were sought, and the equipment and a number of men were ready to go when word was received that the conflagration had been brought under control by the Buctouche fire fighters.

Chief Geo. Ackman, of the fire department here was called up by telephone and informed of the serious nature of the blaze and asked to have a contingent ready to go at a moment's notice. Chief Ackman had No. 2 steamer, No. 3 hose wagon and one thousand feet of hose and complement of men waiting at No. 3 fire station, and the I. C. R. had provided a train for conveyance of men and apparatus in quick time.

According to information received by the fire department here the wind changed soon after the fire started and prevented the destruction of the town.

TO SHIP SIXTY PER CENT. OF HORSES FROM ST. JOHN

Three Transports a Week From This Port and Two From Halifax—Winston Churchill Notifies Hon. J. D. Hazen to This Effect.

Evidence of the keen interest Hon. J. D. Hazen is taking in St. John, even in the present strenuous times, when besides his duties in the Marine Department he is acting Minister of Militia during the absence of Colonel Hughes in England, is found in the following telegram received by the Board of Trade yesterday dealing with the shipping of remounts for the army in Europe.

Ottawa, October 12.

Have just received a cablegram from Winston Churchill stating he is about to arrange on basis of two shipments per week from Halifax and three from St. John.

(Signed) J. D. HAZEN.

It is understood that transports for the horses will arrive in a few days, and that the animals will be taken straight to the front. At present there are four hundred horses in the sheds at the exhibition grounds and four hundred more are expected on Wednesday next.

WAITING FOR WORD

Military Men Have Not Received Definite Instructions on Recruiting For Second Contingent.

Col. J. L. McAvity, who went to Halifax to consult with the commanding officer of this military district, is expected home this morning. Officers of local regiments are taking the names of men who want to volunteer for foreign service with the second Canadian Expeditionary Force, but as yet have not received definite instructions to begin recruiting. It has been announced that New Brunswick will be expected to furnish 1,000 men for the second contingent, but what the composition of this force will be is not known. It is expected Col. McAvity may have some definite instructions when he reaches the city.

THANKSGIVING SUPPER AND ENTERTAINMENT

An old fashioned Thanksgiving supper and entertainment was given in the school room of the Ludlow street Baptist church last evening under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society. About two hundred members of the congregation attended and a very enjoyable time was spent by everybody. Supper was served between five and seven o'clock.

Later in the evening an interesting programme of musical selections was rendered, Miss Erminie G. Cochrane, president of the Young People's Society presiding. Among the local talent who took part were M. Goudie, violinist, George Langan, pianist; Miss Ross, Miss Wayne, Miss Whippley and Robert Mawhinney.

The committee having charge of the arrangements consisted of Mrs. H. Schofield, Mis Erminie G. Cochrane, R. H. Parsons, and R. N. Anderson.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Ludlow street expect to hold an entertainment before long to raise money for the Belgian Relief Fund.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Thanksgiving Day passed quietly in St. John. The great attractions of the day were outside the city. The theatres were wide open and offered special holiday features. All received a liberal patronage.

At Moosepath the horse races attracted a large crowd and during the afternoon all roads led to that part of the suburbs.

The day opened unfavorably with heavy fog and threatening clouds shutting out the rays of the sun. By noon, however, the sun had mastered the gloom and sunshine was to the fore during the afternoon.

Owners of horses and automobiles drove into the country and citizens with hunting instincts roamed the woods in the hope of bagging some sort of game whether it was large or small.

The different transportation lines gave reduced rates to points outside the city and many people took advantage of the cheap travel to journey into the country on Saturday. Many returned last evening but more fortunate ones will not be along till this morning.

NEW KING OF ROUMANIA TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

London, Oct. 12, 8.50 p. m.—King Ferdinand of Roumania, in the presence of the members of the royal family, the diplomatic corps and other notables, took the oath of office yesterday, in succession to his uncle, King Charles, according to a despatch from Bucharest, by way of Amsterdam, to the Central News Agency. King Charles died at his country seat in Sinaia on Saturday. The new king announced the intention of directing his labors to the development of the state.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

PREPARE FOR COLD

Putting Water Pipes In Horse Sheds Below the Frost Line — Finished Soon.

Workmen from the Water and Sewerage Department were employed all day yesterday on the placing of the water pipes in the exhibition grounds below the frost level. The old drill shed was the scene of activities and will be equipped with a permanent water supply first. Twenty men were employed and it is expected that the pipes will be all fitted up for the winter within a couple of weeks.

The sheds and buildings in the exhibition grounds have been equipped with facilities for handling water but the supply was given through pipes on the surface of the ground and on the walls of the buildings. In order to have the water available all winter the pipes will be placed below the frost line.

ANNUAL REUNION OF ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY HELD LAST EVENING

The annual reunion of the Young Men's Society of St. Joseph, held in their rooms in St. Malachi's hall last evening, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all. The President John Stanton, opened the evening with a short address outlining the work of the association for the winter season, and stating that it was the society's turn to give the entertainment for the benefit of the orphans on March 17th next.

Harry McInerney delivered a very excellent address on the aims and objects of the association, pointing out the benefits to be derived from the membership in the society.

There were short addresses by Rev. Fr. O'Brien, Rev. Fr. Holland, the spiritual director of the association, and Rev. Fr. McLaughlin, who in the course of his remarks referred to the federation of Catholic societies. He urged the young men to take more interest in the debates, and by so doing they would become good platform speakers. The musical programme was as follows: Vocal solo, J. T. Kelly; piano solo, George Flood; vocal solo, Jean Leger; reading, Steve Hurley.

The thanks of the association were extended to Harry McInerney, the Reverend Fathers and other gentlemen who took part in the programme. A. Godsoe acted as accompanist to the vocalists and the evening was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

FORMER ST. JOHN MAN VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

Manchester, Vermont, Oct. 12.—A fatal automobile accident occurred about three miles south of Manchester last evening, in which John W. Power, of St. John, New Brunswick, lost his life.

Mr. Power was riding with Mr. H. J. Smith, who gave his business address as 25 Park Place, New York, and they were travelling from Barre to Bennington. As they rounded a sharp curve at the top of a hill they went off the road and the car overturned, throwing them free from the machine. Mr. Power sustained a fracture at the base of the skull and another in the frontal bone. He was hastened to the Rutland Hospital by an automobile and died about two hours after reaching there. Mr. Smith was bruised and sustained one or two sprains.

Mr. Power was forty-four years old, was a native of St. John and came to the States twenty years ago. He leaves two sisters, Mrs. Alice McDonough and Miss Mary Power.

OBITUARY.

Michael Harrigan.

A well known resident died yesterday morning in the General Public Hospital in the person of Michael Harrigan. For many years he had conducted a small shop in Brussels street where he owned considerable real estate and during the early days of the real estate boom sold considerable of it. He had been ill with pneumonia only since last Friday. Mr. Harrigan was in the 84th year of his age.

Mr. Harrigan leaves his wife, one brother, William P. Harrigan, a nephew, Thomas Gallivan, and a niece, Mrs. George O'Connor, all of this city. The funeral will be held on Wednesday morning from his late residence, 62 Brussels street.

WANTED.

WANTED—100 Rough Carpenters and Laborers. Apply to Edw. Bates, Barrack Square, Exhibition Grounds.

SUCCESSFUL SEVSON FOR FISHERMEN

Sardines Have Been Running Freely and Some good Catches Made—Dog Fish Numerous.

"Although the sardine fishing is not as good as it was last month, fish are coming in every day, and our factory is being kept busy," said Lewis Conors of Connors Bros., Black's Harbor, who is at the Dufferin. "Our business will not be affected by the war as we sell practically all our sardines in the Canadian market, and to the British navy. Our agent at Halifax has sent us quite a few good orders for sardines for the navy recently, and the New Brunswick sardines seem to be much appreciated by the blue jackets."

Speaking of the line fishing Mr. Connors said it had not been up to the mark recently, as the fishermen were troubled by dog fish, a pest which occasionally makes its appearance on the fishing grounds of Charlotte county. The dog fish which belongs to the shark tribe gets on the fishermen's trawls, and as there is no market for it here, it is regarded as a great nuisance. Its presence on the fishing grounds also has a tendency to drive the food fish away. It also has a healthy appetite for food fish caught on trawl lines, and generally spoils the fishing.

In Nova Scotia dog fish reduction works subsidized by the government have been established and the fishermen sell the dog fish they catch to these reduction works where they are converted into fertilizer. Some dog fish have been sold in foreign markets, but the business has not been developed to any extent.

TACTICAL DAY CARRIED OUT IN FINE STYLE

Soldiers Enjoyed Field Operations — Proved Interesting and Instructive to All—Cavalry Had Ride

The tactical manoeuvres carried out under the direction of Capt. Malcolm McAvity, yesterday, were attended by about two hundred members of the 62nd regiment, consisting mainly of the members of the officers and N. C. O. classes, officers and men of the permanent company and volunteers from A. company. They left the armory shortly after ten o'clock and marched out to the Davidson farm on the Red Head road, where they took charge of a convoy and proceeded toward St. Martins.

After marching about four miles the scouts reported an imaginary enemy approaching near Black River. The advance guard of the convoy fell back and then the fight was on with the Germans from St. Martins. Various operations necessary to meet the situation were carried out with precision and in fine style, and at the close of the engagement it was reliably reported that there were no Germans in St. Martins.

After spending the best part of the afternoon in field operations the men had lunch, and were given a lecture on advancing, firing, etc. When they returned to the city they were looking fit for another fight.

28th Dragoons.

On Thanksgiving Day about fifty men of the local squadron of the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, under the command of Major C. H. McLean, supplying themselves with horses, went for a ride and manoeuvres on the road to Torryburn. They assembled on the military grounds about eight o'clock, and after trying out their mounts, rode out of the city to Torryburn. They spent the day in field work and had lunch at Newcombe's. Although their experience on horse back has not been extensive, and their horses were new to the game, they were able to make a very creditable showing. The Dragoons had to spend $60 out of their own pockets for horse hire.

PARRSBORO SENDS SUPPLIES TO BELGIANS

Special to The Standard

Parrsboro, N. S., Oct. 12.—A full carload of contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund was shipped from here this morning for Halifax. It contained 150 barrels of potatoes and other vegetables; thirty-four cases of clothing and bedding, and one case of assorted groceries. There were also about twenty bags of vegetables received too late for repacking.

The cash contributions totalled about two hundred and forty dollars.

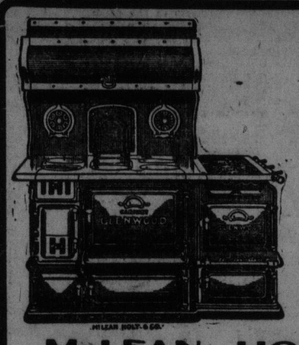
White Enamel Bread and Cake Boxes

We have just received another lot of these very useful articles so much sought after by housewives.

Cake Box, with shelf, 3 sizes, - $1.60, $1.65, $1.90 each
Bread Boxes, - - - 1.20, 1.25, 1.60 each
Japanned Tin Cake Boxes, - 70c, 80c, 85c each
Japanned Cake Closets, 2 shelves, lock and key, $3.00 each

KITCHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

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



When the highest quality in the class of goods we are about to purchase is "MADE IN ST. JOHN" why should we purchase those made elsewhere?

Now that the "MADE IN CANADA," "MADE IN NEW BRUNSWICK" and "MADE IN ST. JOHN" campaign is on why should any prospective buyer overlook the fact that

Glenwood Ranges

are "Made in St. John," the highest class and largest variety of Cast Ranges that are MADE IN CANADA.

GLENWOOD Quality cannot be equalled in a range. Over 3,000 in use in St. John and vicinity, thousands throughout the MARITIME PROVINCES all giving excellent satisfaction. Every range guaranteed.

Call and inspect this high class line, or write for our GLENWOOD circular.

McLEAN, HOLT & CO., LIMITED
Lt.-Col. J. L. McAvity, President and Managing Director.
155 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Also for sale by BUCHANAN & CO., St. Stephen; HOWARD ROGERS, Fredericton.

WE FIT YOU FOR HUNTING
Everything the hunter needs at closest prices

Ross Sporting Rifles $25.00
Marlin Rifles ..... $16.00 to $23.50
Stevens Rifles ..... $9.50 to $12.50
Remington Rifles .... $13.50 to $25.00
Single Barrel Shot Guns $4.75 to $7.75

SEE OUR WINDOW.

Double Barrel Shot Guns $16.00 to $45.
Dominion, Eley and Remington U.M.C. Shells and Cartridges.
Hunting Knives, Game Bags, Game Traps, Cartridge Vests, etc.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

SALE OF
Electric Portable Table Lamps
COMMENCING THIS MORNING

This sale comprises a large variety of the very best grades of Electric Portable Lamps, very handsome styles with beautiful colored shades for Drawing Room, Library, Den, Dining Room, etc., and affords a fine opportunity to secure an attractive lamp at a substantial reduction.

Regular $ 2.50	Lamps,	Sale price, each	$ 1.75
Regular 4.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	2.75
Regular 7.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	4.50
Regular 6.75	Lamps,	Sale price, each	5.00
Regular 8.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	6.00
Regular 11.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	9.00
Regular 13.50	Lamps,	Sale price, each	10.50
Regular 14.25	Lamps,	Sale price, each	11.50
Regular 15.50	Lamps,	Sale price, each	12.50
Regular 17.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	13.00
Regular 21.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	17.00
Regular 21.50	Lamps,	Sale price, each	16.00
Regular 22.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	17.50
Regular 24.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	20.00
Regular 28.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	23.00
Regular 31.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	25.00
Regular 35.00	Lamps,	Sale price, each	28.00

No Lamps on Approval or Exchange
Sale Will Start at 8 O'clock in House Furnishings Department.

"Viyella Flannel" For Ladies' and Children's Garments

"VIYELLA" Flannel will not shrink or fade and is ideal for Ladies' and Children's Garments. "Viyella" Flannel is now offered in all the newest delicate shades and designs for Fall and Winter including colors, stripes and plaids. See the fine showing now offered in Wash Goods Department, Front Store.

Window Displays "Made in Canada" Goods

Everybody is now interested in goods of Canadian manufacture. The Dominion supplies a very large proportion of what we have to sell. Just at present all our windows, King Street, Germain Street and Market Square are devoted to displays of "Made in Canada" merchandise. Take a look at each one of these windows in passing.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited