

FEW DETAILS YESTERDAY FROM WAR ZONE THROW LITTLE LIGHT ON THE SITUATION

Battle Goes On To North of Aisne With Greater Violence — Sixty-third Day of Conflict and No Decisive Result — Brief Report From French War Office Hints at Diversity of Operations — Great Masses of German Cavalry Ten Miles From Belgian Frontier — Allies Extending Their Line on Left and Slight Advance Made at Soissons — Furious Fighting Continues at Arras — Solution of War May Come From Eastern Theatre, British Press View.

London, Oct. 7, 1.34 a. m.—A Reuter despatch from Paris gives the French official communication issued last night at 11 o'clock, as follows:

"The characteristics of the situation remain the same. On our left wing, the action is more violent to the north of the Oise.

"In the centre comparative calm prevails. "A little ground has been gained in the northern part of the heights of the Meuse."

London, Oct. 6, 10.40 p. m.—The sixty-third day of the great war of Europe saw a repetition of what the peoples of all the countries have forced themselves to expect, perhaps for months to come—no decisive conflict on land or sea.

From Berlin to London came nothing in the way of Germany's claims to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what has flowed without interruption for weeks—consistent claims to the progress of Russian arms.

From Paris at the usual mid-afternoon hour was issued the usual communication, so called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theatre of the war in the light of those opposing the German invasion. There were in the closely worded communication, cryptic to an extent as always, hints of a greater diversity of operations than it ordinarily contains.

Above all, stood out the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille, as the crow flies hardly ten miles from the Belgian frontier, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Arras, the latter point right at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the allies have not been idle and have been extending their line on the left wing more and more widely.

Blow for blow, around Arras, the scene of sanguinary fighting recently, is evidently still in order there. The same may be said of the region between the Somme and the Oise, for it is noticeable that the allies have claimed nothing there today except a see-saw advance and retirement. They do maintain that they have repulsed the enemy near Lassigny, upon which the Germans made a violent attack.

(Continued on page 2)

A SECOND CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF 20,000 TO BE ORGANIZED

With Reinforcement of Ten Per Cent. Making 22,000 Altogether—Decision Reached at Cabinet Council Yesterday—Arrangements for Equipping Contingent Already Under Way.

ST. JOHN ONE OF PLACES TO FIGURE IN MOBILIZATION OF CONTINGENT.

Mobilization of Second Force Will Not Be at Valcartier—Government Making Arrangements to Organize and Train Necessary Reinforcements for Both First and Second Contingents.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The government proposes forthwith to organize and train a second expeditionary force of twenty thousand men with first reinforcement of ten per cent, making 22,000 in all. This force will be organized as expeditiously as possible, and the arrangements for providing the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment are already in progress. The force at the front will in this way be brought up to more than fifty thousand men.

The government is also making preparations to organize and train necessary further reinforcements for both the first and second expeditionary forces. The arrangements for equipping and training such reinforcements will be announced at a later date.

St. John Will Figure in Mobilization

The second contingent of 22,000 men will not mobilize at Valcartier because even the early winter would be too severe there. That camp is already almost entirely dismantled. The second contingent will be mobilized at base depots, at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and other large centres, according to the statement of Col. Hughes. After being recruited and equipped and given some preliminary training they will go to England to complete their training. It is believed here that the announcement of the immediate organization of the second contingent will be received with enthusiasm throughout the dominion.

The following official statement was given to the press by the Prime Minister today.

According to the reports of the chief embarkation officer, the total force embarked at Quebec amounted to nearly 33,000 men, besides 7,000 horses and a proper complement of guns and vehicles with full equipment for men and horses. The transportation of this force required no less than thirty-one large steamships. It is probable that upon arrival in England the force will be organized as follows: Field troops, including a first reinforcement of ten per cent, 26,400; line of communication troops, 2,100. Total force at the front, 28,500.

This will leave about 4,500 men for training in Great Britain who will constitute a reinforcement of nearly twenty per cent, for the men at the front.

The Prime Minister's announcement that a second contingent of 22,000 more will be organized at once, and that the force of 50,000 Canadians then at the front will be reinforced so as to keep them up to full strength, means that unless the war has an unexpectedly early termination Canada will eventually send at least 70,000 or 80,000 men and will thus take her full share in the great conflict.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes expresses confidence that this number of men can be easily raised. In fact, he believes that a second contingent can be recruited and sent off more quickly than the first which has just sailed. Arrangements have already been made for the necessary equipment and it can be delivered by the contractors on short notice.

NO WORD YET OF RAISING THE POTATO EMBARGO

Hon. Mr. Burrell Has Been in Touch With Washington Regarding Modification of Regulations.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—With regard to the report that the embargo on New Brunswick potatoes had been lifted by the Washington government, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, stated tonight that he was unable to confirm this but was expecting to hear at any time from Washington regarding the matter. Mr. Burrell explained, however, that it was not exactly an absolute embargo on New Brunswick potatoes in particular, although the conditions placed by the United States on the importation of potatoes were so stringent that they practically amounted to an embargo.

Early in the summer Mr. Burrell took the matter up with the Washington authorities in an effort to secure a modification of the regulations. He was promised that his requests would receive the most careful consideration. He did not allow the question to remain at that however, but made representations to the British ambassador at Washington who also appealed to the United States government to make the restrictions less stringent so that Canadian growers would be able to export potatoes across the border. Time passed and finding that no result had been arrived at, Mr. Burrell recently telegraphed Washington, that the matter was urgent and asked that it be dealt with immediately.

Therefore, although Mr. Burrell has had no official communication from Washington, he is disposed to think that as a result of the efforts he has made on behalf of the Canadian potato growers the restrictions may have been made less stringent.

GERMANS WEAKEN CENTRE TO CRUSH THE ALLIES' WINGS

Drawing All Men Available From Main Army — Meet Allies Extended Front With Furious Counter Attacks — Allies Forced to Recede Slightly, but Succeed Generally in Maintaining Positions — German Cavalry Again on Scene.

From the Battlefront, Oct. 6, via Paris Oct. 7 (12.50 a. m.)—German cavalry made its re-appearance on the scene of action in great force today, thus disproving the reports that all of its horses had been rendered useless, owing to an epidemic of the glanders.

The allies' extended front has been met with vigorous counter-attacks on the part of the Germans, who seem to have weakened their position at the centre of the battle line in order to throw heavy masses of men against the right and left wings. The allies, although forced back short distances at some points on their left, have been generally able to hold their own. The eastern wing was also the scene of severe combat today, but there the battle was between infantry and artillery and the allies were able to push forward.

In the centre, where the infantry had been deeply entrenched since the commencement of the battle twenty-two days ago, the French and British commanders took the opportunity to relieve many regiments which had been on the advanced firing line. Two brigades of British troops, chiefly Highlanders, had not had relief for thirteen days. They had burrowed so well that their casualties were unimportant, but the men were thoroughly exhausted from continued watchfulness and the constant boom of the guns.

It is currently reported at the front that the Germans took two hundred civilians with them when they departed from Rome.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 6, 11.56 p. m.—A despatch received here from Munich says that Prince Francis, fourth son of the King of Bavaria, was wounded in the left thigh during a battle. He was operated on in a hospital and blood poisoning was feared for a time but he is now out of danger.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 6, 11.56 p. m.—Prince William of Wied, former ruler of Albania, according to advices received here from Berlin, in an ad-

dress to his company of Uhlans said that he hoped through their bravery to re-conquer on the battlefield the crown of Albania.

British Prisoners Maltreated by Austrian Captors.

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 7, 1.35 a. m.—Reports from various parts of Austria-Hungary indicate that British prisoners of war have been subjected in many instances to harsh treatment. They have been insufficiently fed and badly housed amid unsanitary conditions.

Many prisoners have been transferred to various points in the interior. At first they were made comfortable and those with money were permitted to buy all the extra comforts procurable, but later all prisoners were treated alike.

A batch of these prisoners were engaged for a time in building torpedo boats for the Austrian navy at the Monfalcone dock yards, near Trieste, but have recently been transferred to a fortress in Hungary.

The American consul at Trieste is endeavoring to find a way to alleviate their hardships.

Rotterdam, Oct. 6.—The Kaiser has sent a telegram to the King of Saxony in which he says he visited the third army on October 2, and greeted the brave and glorious One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment. The Kaiser adds:

"The spirit of the troops is excellent, and with such an army we can finish the rest of our task gloriously and victoriously. The Almighty will stand by us."

French Government Returns to Paris This Week.

London, Oct. 7, 3.20 a. m.—The French government will return to Paris Wednesday or Thursday, according to the Paris correspondent of the Express, who makes this announcement on high authority. The visit of President Poincaré to army headquarters is considered a good omen.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE POPULATION IN BERLIN, ONT., GERMANS

Are Anxious to See German Militarism Crushed and \$50,000 Raised in Two Days for Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 6.—Today, the second day of the three-day campaign to raise \$75,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the amounts reported by the captains total \$50,253.

The following cablegram was sent to Lord Kitchener:

"Berlin, Ontario, a city of eighteen thousand population, of which twelve thousand are German or German descent, proposes to raise on October 5, 6, 7, \$75,000 or more for the National Patriotic Fund. German people want to see militarism in Germany smashed, and the good people set free to shape a greater and better Germany. We feel confident that England has appointed the right men in Churchill and Kitchener to boss the job."

Lord Kitchener replied as follows: "My best wishes for success of your efforts."

Marine Dept. Burned at Buenos Ayres; Loss 2 Millions

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 6.—Fire today destroyed the Marine Department depot, entailing a loss of \$2,000,000.

AIDE-DE-CAMPE OF LATE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE KILLED IN BATTLE

Snuff-box, Gift From Archduke Found, Stained With Blood, on Body.

Rome, Oct. 6 (11.58 p. m.)—The body of Captain Engelbert Plitz has been brought to Vienna, according to a despatch from the Austrian capital. Captain Plitz who was killed in an engagement against the Serbians was the last aide appointed by Archduke Ferdinand prior to his assassination at Sarajevo. He was in an automobile following the archduke at the time of the tragedy.

Baron Rumerakrich, a member of the archduke's suite, gave to Captain Plitz a snuff box set with diamonds, saying that it was a gift which the archduke had intended making him personally. The snuff box was found on the Austrian captain's body, stained with blood.

GERMAN SHELLS CAUSING FEW CASUALTIES.

London, Oct. 7, 2.07 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in France says:

"For nearly three weeks the casualties among the British troops have been insignificant. The big German shells do comparatively little damage. The German infantry attacks ceased long ago."

SIXTY FOREIGN BUILT VESSELS ADMITTED TO AMERICAN REGISTRY

Washington, Oct. 6.—Sixty foreign built vessels with an aggregate of 233,781 gross tons have been removed from danger of capture by the European powers involved in the present war by admission to the American registry, according to an official announcement tonight by the Department of Commerce. Great Britain has suffered most, as fifty-four of the vessels previously sailed under the British flag. Four German vessels and two Belgian complete the list.

An analysis of the list shows fifty-seven of the vessels operating in Atlantic waters, the remaining three being Pacific liners. Nineteen are passenger steamers and thirty-seven are freighters. Four are not indicated as in either class. Three sailing schools, nine ships and two barges are included.

The steamship Oceanic, with a displacement of 7,798 gross tons, is the largest of the vessels transferred to American registry, while the schooner Roseway of 281 tons displacement is the smallest. Both were formerly under British registry.

ONTARIO GOV'T TO GIVE ATTENTION TO HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

Toronto, Oct. 6.—Hon. W. H. Hearst, Ontario's new premier, tonight issued a public statement, dealing with a problem confronting the government. The policy of hydro electric development "carried to such a triumphant success with unexampled energy, zeal and devotion by Sir Adam Beck," will be carried on with unabated vigor.

An active campaign for the greater production of foodstuffs will be pressed, and the development of New Ontario will proceed with added zeal and energy.

The statement concludes with the assurance that the Motherland will be aided in the present crisis, and the government's best efforts will be directed to stimulate trade.

STEAMER FROM MONTREAL HAS GONE AROUND.

Ostend, Oct. 6.—The British steamer Ethel Hilda, before reported arrived at Antwerp, September 30, from Montreal, has gone around and is looking

GERMAN SHELLS CAUSE SMALL LOSS OF LIFE

Casualty List Among British During Great Artillery Duel Along Aisne Disproves Amazing Stories About Howitzers.

London, Oct. 7.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following despatch, dated October 5, from an unnamed point in France:

"I am delighted to be able to report that for nearly three weeks the casualties among the British troops have been insignificant. The artillery duel in which they have been engaged north of the River Aisne has been a mere waste of ammunition on the part of the enemy.

"I have been listening to amazing stories of heavy German howitzers, whose shells give ten seconds notice and make a hole eight feet deep and fifteen feet across. Their effect seems to be local, and of twenty shells no fewer than fourteen have been known not to burst.

"One of them exploded in front of a trench and blew a subaltern into the air ten feet. He rose and walked back to the trenches as though nothing had happened.

"Another shell split the pole of an ammunition wagon and broke the rings of the leading horse's reins, yet neither driver nor horse was injured."

The German infantry attacks which were made almost every night on the Aisne have ceased long ago. They were so disastrous that no effort on the part of the officers can induce the men to advance against the allies'

GERMAN GUNS AND WAR MATERIAL SHIPPED TO CONSTANTINOPLE THROUGH THE DARDANELLES

Tokio, Oct. 7, 11.55 a. m.—The newspapers, commenting on the capture of the island of Joluit by Japanese naval forces, declares that this action was necessary, to safeguard Japan's territorial, commercial and maritime interests. They add that the seizure was justified also because of the seizure and destruction of shipping by the German cruiser Emden.

GERMAN GUNS SENT TO TURKEY.

Athens, Oct. 6.—According to trustworthy advices from Constantinople, four huge howitzers, said to be of the famous 42 centimetre (16-inch) model, have arrived from Germany. They have been sent through the Dardanelles in German merchantmen requisitioned for the purpose, with more than a dozen smaller pieces.

One night nearly three weeks ago, a German officer at the head of his company was heard urging his men to come on and kill "these English swine." Nobody stirred, and at last the officer's words to his soldiers were these: "Come on, you swine."

"This long period of inaction under shell fire in the trenches is very trying, yet the soldiers are in the best of health and spirits and are amazingly well fed."

"German dead have remained exposed a fortnight and had to be buried at some risk to our own troops."

LANGFORD WON FIGHT.

Boston, Oct. 6.—Sam Langford, the negro heavyweight, tonight knocked out Colin Bell, of Australia, in the fourth round of a scheduled twelve round bout. The men fought a fifteen round draw in Australia a year ago.

BRITISH KEEP UP ATTACK ON KIAO CHOW

London, Oct. 6 (10.35 p. m.)—A report received here from Peking says the British are continuing their vigorous attack on the German position at Kiao Chow.

The German troops, it is said, have withdrawn on Tsing Tau itself, the forts of which are kept busy day and night. It is added that the British and Japanese troops are preparing for a decisive advance.

TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER SAILS WITH ONLY NINETY PASSENGERS

New York, Oct. 6.—The Holland-American liner Noordam sailed tonight for Rotterdam with ninety passengers, said to be the smallest number of passengers ever carried on a trans-Atlantic liner leaving Hoboken, N. J. Four other ships sailed today for Europe carrying, with the Noordam, nearly 2,700 passengers—the Sant Anna, the Napoli, and the Tomaso Di Savoia, for Naples; and the Kristianfjord for Bergen.

CITY OF ALOST QUIET AS A SEPULCHRE

Whole Population of 40,000
Quit Town in Day to Avoid
Massacre by German In-
vadars.

(By Hugh Martin)

Special correspondent of the London
Daily News and the Boston Post.
Ghent, Sept. 29.—What in some of
its aspects is the most remarkable
incident in the whole course of the
Belgian campaign occurred today by
the flight of the Belgian military author-
ties.

Alost has been evacuated by the en-
tire civilian population of 40,000. Not
three o'clock this afternoon. This is
in answer to the crime of Termonde,
place never known in history, and in
the process hundreds of defenceless
people perished. To save Alost, three
times its size, from a similar fate,
the government has taken the wise
though sensational step of ordering
its complete abandonment to the
last man, woman and child. If the
Huns destroy it now, they will be
doubtless cursed. Not a soul remains
to challenge their right.

City Like Sepulchre

Yesterday morning there were 40,000
citizens, quietly pursuing their
avocations under the shadow of the
surrounding villages. When the place
was entered by the German forces
this afternoon it was as quiet as a
sepulchre.

What is happening tonight we can
only guess, but we know that when
the German advance guard came it
opened the doors of all the houses
open, food in all the larders ready to
be eaten, wine and brandy and beds
to be slept in—all that an army could
desire—all but something to kill.
I imagine the soldiers, drinking the
wine of Termonde, piling the bottles
high around the statue of the Flemish
poet Priens Van Duyse where two
days ago I still found them. The pic-
ture has been burnt into my brain as
a counterpart of another picture—the
road to Ghent, weeping or grim-aced,
penniless, exhausted, mute.

Crime of Termonde

It is not possible yet to obtain full
or coherent accounts of what led to
the present evacuation, but I will
tempt a general outline.

Yesterday afternoon the Germans
some fifty in number, disguised as
refugees from villages farther afield.
They came and melted away. More
peasants appeared, bringing their
household goods on little carts
drawn by dogs which are universally
employed in Belgium.
Belgian lawyers and cyclists were in
strong force in the centre of the town
and the streets were full of people,
many of them appearing voluntarily
for the truck which afterwards became
compulsory and universal.

Suddenly the "peasants" swung
round their little carts, flung away the
covers and a hail of lead into soldiers
and civilians alike. As war was
declared it must be counted a dan-
gerous and brilliant raid, for the result
was carnage with little loss to the
invaders.

On the Ghent road this afternoon I
saw a woman conspicuous by her sob-
bing lamentation. She had lost her
two children, one shot in the neck
the other in the forehead. Several
women also were killed in this brilliant
piece of work.

That night imperative orders were
given for every person in Alost and the
villages round about to leave the
following morning for Ghent. From
daybreak onwards they have been
streaming out by the high roads. The
pillable crowd hardly escaped the
bombardment. At 10 o'clock shells be-
gan to drop in the town. I have spent
most of the day in the road watching
the food of misery roll by. As far as
the eye could reach the highway teem-
ed with painfully moving people bow-
ed beneath the weight of their most
necessary or treasured possessions.
Nuns, priests, middle aged bourgeoi-
sime, peasants with ox-carts, toddling
children, aged women, these and many
more moved forward like way-worn
to the bewilderment and sorrow, help-
ing one another, cheering one another.

"I offered some children chocolates
but they refused them, imagining them
poisoned by the Germans. The sight
of a foreigner in the road would make
them wall and turn away their faces.
The yell and roar of armored cars
tearing by, the sight of artillery post-
ed on rising ground, the hum of aero-
planes overhead, the rattle of distant
military trains in action were nothing to
them, but the sight of a strange face
and the sound of an unaccustomed
tongue made them weep. What can
they learn to fear in these last few
weeks was mankind.

"In Ghent tonight are many groups
of these poor people herded together
on straw in the Palais des Fêtes. What
can we do with them? What can the
world do with them? This is another
of the figures in that sum which the
world will not forget by and by."

A True Tonic
Regular and natural action of
the stomach, liver, kidneys and
bowels will keep you well and
fit, and this action is promoted by

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BERNSTORFF CONFESSES SEC. BRYAN

Summoning of German Ambassa-
dor at Washington to
State Department Arouses
Speculation in Diplomatic
Circles.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The call of
Count von Bernstorff, the German
Ambassador, at the State Department
yesterday afternoon in conference with
Secretary Bryan, aroused
much speculation in diplomatic
circles here tonight as to the possi-
bility that further efforts had been set
in motion by the Administration to
directly or indirectly, to bring about peace
in Europe.

Neither the Secretary nor the Am-
bassador would discuss the purpose
of the visit, although it is known that
the diplomat made a special trip from
New York in response to a telegraphic
request sent by Mr. Bryan.

He left the Secretary's room burdened
with copies of peace commission
treaties negotiated by Mr. Bryan with
various countries, and it is understood
that he was asked to forward these
promptly to Berlin. The treaties are
typical of all the peace conditions
upon which Mr. Bryan has been at
work, although they differ somewhat
in detail.

There was every reason to believe
that the conference was confined to
discussion of these various treaties
and that the European war was meet-
ing its end in passing, if at all. It
was regarded here as significant, how-
ever, that Secretary Bryan should
undertake negotiations looking to the
inclusion of Germany among the Na-
tions with whom the United States
has made peace conventions at this
time, when that country is engaged
in war.

Such a treaty would commit the Ger-
man government to a recognition of
the propriety and reasonableness of
dealing with international issues by
peaceful means. It was anticipated
that the suggestion was not lacking
in force, and that the Secretary
would be able to do so. The
Administration's efforts in this
moment for the conference that must
in the end, terminate the war in
Europe.

Negotiations of a similar nature al-
ready have been opened with Japan,
it was argued here, and that the ab-
solute necessity of peace treaties with
both Japan and Germany sign peace
treaties with the United States, joins
the great array of powers already
bound by such agreements. The way
would be opened for the next step—
an invitation to these Powers to re-
gard peace treaties of the same nature
with each other and with the
United States as binding upon them
generally with respect to each other,
as yet as scarcely having passed the
stage of speculation, negotiations
between Germany and Japan will be
watched by officials here with closest
interest because of their possible
bearing upon the broader questions
of peace and the extension of the peace treaty
plan to the relations of all Nations
with each other.

ARMY RIFLE OF ENGLISH FINEST IN USE IN WAR

The deadly range of the rifles with
which the great European war forces
are armed is amazing. No two of the
continental powers in the same
type, although all are improved weap-
ons which have come into use since the
Russo-Japanese war.

The rifle now used by the British
expeditionary force is undoubtedly the
finest of its kind in the hands of
the fighting soldier. It is known as
the Lee-Enfield. It is only 3 feet,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, the shortest of all
rifles in use in the world, and yet it
will stand up to 2800 yards, and will actually
send a bullet two miles, further than
any other type of rifle in the world.

The British rifle will fire 11 times
without reloading, twice as many as
any other except the one used by the
French, which will fire nine. It is
shorter, lighter, carries more cartridges
and carries a bullet further and more
accurately than any other type.

The French use the Lebel weapon.
It is a half pound heavier and nearly
seven inches longer than the Enfield.
Only nine shots a minute can be
sent with it, compared with 24
shots a minute by the British rifle
and 40 by the Germans.

The German weapon, the famous
Mauser, can fire more rounds in a
minute than any other used by the
continental powers. The Mauser bul-
let, too, is considerably heavier than
the Lebel or Lee-Enfield. The German
gun, however, is not slighted within
600 yards of the British gun.

The heaviest bullet fired by the Rus-
sians is from the Mannlicher rifle,
which weighs 247 grains, as compared
with the 227 grains of the Mauser, 215 grains of
the Lee-Enfield and 198 grains of the
Lee.

The Russian rifle, known as the
"three-line" Nagant, is a quarter of a
pound heavier than any other rifle
and more than seven inches longer.

**THE CRUISER LEIPZIG
HEARD FROM AGAIN**

Seattle, Oct. 6.—The American
steamer *Montoso*, upon entering
harbor here with 3,970 tons of coal from
Norfolk, Va., today was ordered to
proceed immediately to Esquimau Bay
to discharge. It is understood the
coal was purchased on short notice
by the British admiralty.
While off the Mexican coast the
Montoso spoke the German cruiser
Leipzig, which after inquiring if the
steamer had sighted any war ships
after leaving the canal steamed south-

BATTLE GOES ON TO NORTH OF PARIS WITH GREATER INTENSITY

(Continued from page 1)
At Soissons, where the allies re-
cently cleared the German trenches,
they have according to the announce-
ment, pressed their advantage by
making a slight advance. It is Noyon
which forms the elbow from which
the allied lines sweep eastward. Some
advance for the allies is also reported
at Berry Au Bac.

Solution of War May Be Found in
Eastern Zone Theatre

From Belgium comes nothing to in-
dicate any change in the situation be-
fore Antwerp, except a brief line tick-
ed at the bottom of the Paris official
statement, asserting that the German
attacks along the line of the River
Ruppel and the River Nethe have fall-
en.

The British press takes occasion
to emphasize that while the battle of
the Ypres holds first claim in the mat-
ter of sentimental interest, the giant
operations of the Russian, German
and Austrian in the East, indicating
a clear cut perspective of the conflict.

Parroted official statements com-
bine to repeat, in a general way,
what has been accepted here as a fact
for days—that the German army along
the East Prussian frontier has been
more or less routed, but as this is
only a small portion of the front, it
is exceedingly hard to get anything
like a clear cut perspective of the conflict.

Vienna Claims Russian Defeat

What purports to be an official de-
spatch from Vienna insists, in broad
terms, that the condition of the Ger-
man and Austrian armies, both in Po-
land and Galicia, is favorable, and
that in attempting to breast the Rus-
sians at Tsook Pass the Russians
have been beaten.

"Breasting the Carpathians and
pouring on to the plains of Hungary
by the Muscovites has been so often
referred to that it is becoming trite,
speaking, aside from the defeat of
Kennenkampff's army in the early
stages of the war in Poland, his re-
verse by a crushing return, and a
steady advance of the Russians thro-
ugh Galicia, there has been no men-
tion of the situation, which in the
nature of a clearly defined conflict,
like the battle of the Aisne.

Today's Petrograd official state-
ment entirely with the German stand-
ing on the East Prussian frontier, mak-
ing no mention of the situation, ei-
ther in Galicia or Hungary. The
much heralded battle of Cracow,
which it seems all the correspondents
of the east to stand out in the
matter of history.

From Budapest—not often heard
from a source of war news—came a
despatch saying that though no bat-
tle in Hungary had yet been decided,
the invaders were being repulsed.

Whether it is becoming as true
or not, a Bordeaux despatch reports
a general shake-up in the German ar-
my command following, but not neces-
sarily the result of the reported re-
moval of Gen. Von Moitke as chief
of the General Staff. The most impor-
tant of the changes is the shifting of
Gen. Von Hindenburg from East Prus-
sia to assume command at Cracow.
He is succeeded in that field, where
he scored so brilliantly over the Rus-
sians, by Gen. Von Morgen.

The British press is still indulging
in the pastime of guessing at the Ger-
man Emperor's whereabouts. The lat-
est report is that he is at Cologne,
under the protection of the powerful
fortresses.

President Poincare's visit to the
front is confirmed through a telegram
he sent to the Times from O-
tend, dated Monday, saying that
he had visited Field Marshal French
at British headquarters.

To the long series of national de-
clatations this war has brought is a state-
ment, issued in behalf of the British
government tonight, denying the Ger-
man contention that Great Britain had
stored ammunition at Maueuge prior
to the outbreak of the war, thus indi-
cating an intention to violate Belgian
neutrality.

German Movement in Southern Bel-
gium.

Bulletin—London, Oct. 7, 2:50 p. m.—
A despatch to the Times from O-
tend, dated Monday, says:
"A very important movement of
German troops in Southern Belgium
was reported this afternoon. A column,
twenty thousand strong, of horse and
foot artillery with a commissariat
and wireless apparatus, marched
ed through Templeuve, five miles
north of Tournai, in the direction of
the French border to the west. All
the troops were young men.

Bombardment of Antwerp Imminent.
London, Oct. 7, 1:45 a. m.—A des-
patch to the Times from Antwerp
dated Monday, says:
The following official communication issued
at 10 o'clock last (Tuesday) night:
"The Military Governor has informed
the Burgoonmaster that a bombard-
ment of Antwerp is imminent, and
that the people who wish to flee from
the town are requested to leave."
"The bombardment will have no in-
fluence on the town's resistance, which
will be pushed to the extreme limit."
The Exchange Telegraph Company
adds that the foregoing message has
been passed by the British censor for
publication.

Prussian Diet Reopens Oct. 22.

London, Oct. 7, 12:10 a. m.—A des-
patch Reuters from Berlin by way
of Amsterdam says:
"By special decree issued at imper-
ial orders, the sessions of the
Prussian Diet, which have been in ad-
journal since June 15, will be re-
opened October 22."

Paris, Oct. 6, 2:30 p. m.—Telegraph-
ic from Petrograd, the correspondent
of the Havas News transmits the fol-
lowing official communication:
"The German retreat continues
along the frontier of East Prussia.
The Germans have been forced to eva-

cuate their fortified positions between
Wiesenbolsk and Lyck.
Paris, Oct. 6.—In a despatch from
Rome the correspondent of the Havas
News says it is reported, there from
Vienna that an epidemic of dysentery
has broken out in Bohemia and Mora-
via.

French Have Mined Adriatic Sea.

Bordeaux, Oct. 6, 10:45 p. m.—The
Ministry of Marine issued the following
notice today:
"The Austrian navy having laid
mines in the Adriatic, the French
fleet has been obliged to do likewise.
In order to avoid damaging neutral
shipping, as the Austrians have
done, the French have laid their
mines according to the rules of Chap-
ter VIII. of The Hague convention of
1907. The danger zone comprises all
Austrian water and channels between
the islands and the coasts of Dal-
matia."

MINISTER OF MILITARY
ACTION COMMENCED

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The Methodist Gen-
eral Conference tonight went on re-
cord as commencing Col. the Hon. Sam
Hughes for excluding liquor from mil-
itary camps and military
It was also decided to change the
name of the "Department of Temper-
ance and Moral Reform" to the "De-
partment of Social Service."
The burial ritual was altered to ex-
clude the words "full of misery" from
the sentence in it, "Man that is born of
woman is full of misery."
The conference will conclude to-
morrow.

HELP FOR BELGIANS

E. B. Elderkin, special commis-
sioner appointed by the Nova Scotia gov-
ernment in connection with the Bel-
gian relief work, was in the city yes-
terday morning and met the local Bel-
gian relief committee's executive and
advised them that the Nova Scotia re-
lief committee was glad to co-operate
with the people of the three provinces.
An official from Nova Scotia will probably
accompany each steamer.

Every box that goes from St. John
will bear a stencil and tape inscribed,
"Belgian Relief from New Brunswick."

relief shipment would likely be made
from Halifax about Oct. 20 and that
a later consignment would probably
also be sent. The shipments were un-
der the control of the British Admir-
alty and would be carried in admiralty
vessels to be delivered to the official
Belgian relief committee as a gift from
the people of the three provinces. An
official from Nova Scotia will probably
accompany each steamer.

What we do for the
Men of St. John

We repair neckbands, on your
shirts, sew on buttons, and darn
your stockings FREE.

Ungar's Laundry
Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works,
Ltd., 28-44 Waterloo Street,
Phone 65.

PRINTING
of Every
Description
Promptly and
Neatly Done

COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS

Place Your Order
at Once

STANDARD
JOB PRINTING
COMPANY

IMPERIAL THEATRE TODAY
Daniel Frohman Presents the Splendid
FAMOUS PLAYERS COMPANY
In Dumars' Great Drama

"THE COUNT OF
MONTE CRISTO"
FEATURING JAMES O'NEILL

A Dramatic Pictorial of Unexcelled Worth
Shown in Five Reels

ENDORSED BY THREE GEN-
ERATIONS of continued
popularity this fascinating
play and actor are too well
known to require extended com-
ment. Dumars' powerful story
illustrates the sweeping force
of the eternal triumph of right
and its development in the play

is marked by the sustained
charm of genius. The wonder-
ful stage craft of "The Count
of Monte Cristo" will amaze
watchers. It is a startling real
drama throughout and far out-
classes the stage version be-
cause of the stupendous land
and sea scenes.

ALSO
THE FARMYARD MUSICAL ACT
Elsa Marie, Soprano and Orchestra

"THE TREY O'HEARTS" FRIDAY and SATURDAY

OPERA HOUSE THOMPSON-WOODS
STOCK CO.
TODAY MATINEE—2:30. NIGHT—8:15,
and all the week. Matinee Friday and Saturday.

"BROADWAY JONES"
THE CLEVEREST OF ALL THE COMAN COMEDIES.
Usual Prices—Seats now selling.
Subscription List—Persons wishing the same seats reserved each week
are advised to put their names on the subscription list. No extra charge.

Anniversary and Thanksgiving Sale

Mr. Marr, of the Marr Millinery
Company, returned home yesterday,
having made a large and successful
purchase of

Elegant Millinery

for the eighteenth Anniversary Sale,
which will commence Thursday and
continue through the Thanksgiving holi-
days. Goods will arrive today.

SALE STARTS TOMORROW

Marr Millinery Company
1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

WANAMAKER'S IMPERIAL HOTEL

No. 11 - - - King Square

Beginning today, special rates for
persons requiring rooms or suites of
rooms, hot water heating, electric
lights.
Special rates for room and board
for winter months.

Our dining rooms supplied with the
best markets can afford, and guests
can be supplied with meals at a
hour, as their dining room is never
closed.

Those applying for rooms write G.
D. Wanamaker, manager, Wanamaker
Hotel, Box 400 St. John, N. B.

GET TICKETS NOW!

For the Grand
**NATIONAL MUSIC
FESTIVAL**
Imperial Theatre Oct. 15

CHORUS OF 100 VOICES
ORCHESTRA OF THIRTY
BEST SOLO TALENT

Under auspices of Daughters of
the Empire and

FOR OUR SOLDIER BOYS!
Prices 75c, 50c and 25c
Tickets being sold by Daughters of
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SHAKE-UP IN GERMAN ARMY COMMANDS

Several important changes announced — Von Mogen replaces Von Hindenburg in Eastern Prussia — Attacks on Antwerp less violent.

Bordeaux, Oct. 6, 4.30 p. m.—News described as "most encouraging" has been received here today from Antwerp. It is said that the German attacks on this place seem to be slackening somewhat in intensity.

Important German Army Command Changes.

London, Oct. 6, 4.40 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Bordeaux says that the following important changes in German army commands have been announced.

General Von Mogen replaces General Von Hindenburg in Eastern Prussia; General Eberhard becomes military governor of Strasbourg, capital of Alsace; General Von Gerck is appointed governor of Ulm, Wurtemberg, and General Lindhausen replaces General Von Luckwald in command at Coblenz, Prussia.

EAT CABBAGE, FISH, SAUSAGE, NEW BREAD

"Pape's Diapiesin" digests food when stomach can't — Cures indigestion.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn acids and cause a sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, get this down: Pape's Diapiesin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. That's never anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapiesin" is in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.

GREECE READY TO TALK IT OVER WITH THE PORTES

London, Oct. 6, 7.56 p. m.—According to a Reuter despatch from Athens, the Hellenic government is ready to discuss the capitulations granting extra territorial rights to foreigners, states that they cannot be abolished by one side only. The Grecian government, nevertheless, adds that it is prepared to enter into negotiations with the Portes for a modification of the old treaties, and the conclusion of new ones.

CHARGES OF VANDALISM DENIED BY GERMANS

London, Oct. 6 (5.15 p. m.)—In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that telegrams received there from Berlin deny indignantly the reported destruction by German troops of the property of M. Polonceau, president of France, at Ribecourt. They declare this property was the centre of a heavy battle near Verdun and that it was bombarded by French artillery.

DEFENDER OF LEIGE CURED OF WOUNDS

London, Oct. 6, 10.20 p. m.—Miss Marguerite Leman, daughter of Gen. Leman, the defender of Liege, has received word, according to an Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that her father, who is now at Magdeburg, has been cured of the wounds he sustained from shrapnel during the German bombardment. He still suffers, however, from the effects of inhaling the poisonous gas given off by the shells.

DR. J. C. BROWN'S
KIDNEY PILLS
CURED OF WOUNDS
DR. J. C. BROWN'S
KIDNEY PILLS
CURED OF WOUNDS

SAY GERMANS WILL NOT VIOLATE THEIR PLEDGE

Large number of Reservists among prisoners proves enemy running short of men — Attempting an encircling movement.

ADVANCE INTO GALICIA CONTINUES

Petrograd, Oct. 6.—The Russian armies in pursuit of the Germans who have been driven from the Niemen River region are now threatening the Germans on their front and flank. The Germans are reported here to be occupying their fortified positions along the border, inside of the Eastern Prussian frontier, Russian forces, however, are moving to flank them from the south. The estimates of the German casualties are placed at 70,000 in addition to the Russian have captured a large number of German cannon which became mired in the retreat and were abandoned.

The Russian advance into Galicia and of the Cossack divisions into Hungary, through the Carpathian Mountain passes, continues. The movement against Cracow is declared to be seriously interfered with by torrential rains, but it is slowly progressing.

London, Oct. 6.—The Russian embassy declares that the Russian army fully 250,000 strong have again crossed the East Prussian frontier and are moving rapidly westward.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Colonel Golsjowski, military attaché of the Russian embassy here, has issued the following official statement received last night from Petrograd:

"In East Prussia the retreat of the Germans continues. They are, however, making attempts to offer resistance in previously selected and fortified positions on a line from Werzobowo to Lyck."

Washington, Oct. 6.—The British embassy today made public the following statement cabled to Washington by the colonial office:

"During September there has been considerable activity along the Anglo-German boundary of the East African protectorate, due to the enemy's attempts to raid British territory and cut the Uganda railway. All these attempts have been repulsed and the invading parties defeated in every case, except one, where an unimportant frontier station is still held by a small German party."

THE WAR AND AFTER, SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

Dr. H. S. Bridges presided at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday, when Beckles Willson, the popular author, now living in the Hallburton House at Windsor, N. S., spoke on "The War and After" in a half-hour address, he dwelt interestingly on various features of the situation, but particularly on the fact that Canada has taken in the great struggle. Canada will never be as she was before. She has taken an important step forward. In any future British war and treaty-making the overseas dominions must be considered. The lessons learned from the war were unity and discipline, and Mr. Willson dwelt especially on the value of discipline. After a vote of thanks, moved by C. B. Allan and seconded by Sheriff Willson, had been unanimously passed and conveyed to the speaker, God Save the King was heartily sung by the gathering.

QUEEN'S COUNTY WILL HELP INCREASE THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Gagetown, Oct. 6.—A largely attended meeting was held here this evening in the interests of the Patriotic Fund, Rev. W. Smith being in the chair. The meeting was opened with the National Anthem, and the singing of "O Canada" with patriotic songs by Rev. Mr. Smith and Judge Wilson.

YOUTHFUL, SKIN EASY TO HAVE

You may be as healthy as a bird in the changing seasons, have a clear complexion, and your skin is easy to have. When the external influences spoil the complexion, the skin is not so easy to have. There is no reason why you should have a skin that is not so easy to have. Get an ounce of this simple treatment. Get an ounce of this simple treatment. Get an ounce of this simple treatment.

JAPAN WILL NOT VIOLATE THEIR PLEDGE

No desire to break agreement to confine military operations to the Far East

TO HELP MEMBERS OF LONDON 'CHANGE'

These unable to meet obligations will be given grace during war and for year following.

OTTAWA MAN WOUNDED IN AISNE BATTLE

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The first Ottawa man to be reported wounded in France is Geo. P. Huguet, an architect in the Public Works Department, whose family has received the news that he was struck by a bullet in the battle of the Aisne, and is in a hospital at Bordeaux. Huguet is a French reservist, and left for the front immediately on the declaration of war. His wife and three children reside here.

TOO COMMERCIAL, CHARGE AGAINST THE METH. BOOKROOM

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The Methodist Bookroom and Publishing House, Toronto, the largest publishing firm in Canada, of which Rev. Dr. Wm. Briggs is the virtual head, was charged at the meeting of the General conference this afternoon with being too commercial.

COL. HUGHES LEAVES FOR NEW YORK TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes' playful pretence that he was going in search of venison for the next week was cast aside tonight when he left for Quebec en route for New York to take ship and follow the first Canadian contingent. He will not remain long on the other side but will return to the administrative work of his department and the mobilizing of the second contingent and the reinforcements that are to follow.

CHILDREN CRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF Dr. J. C. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over 30 Years

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In Use For Over 30 Years

THE ARMIES

of England, France, Germany and Russia are not permitted to use a pound of alum baking powder. The efficiency of the soldiers depends too much upon their health and endurance to risk the use of food which the authorities believe would be detrimental. Therefore the manufacture and sale of the alum powder is prohibited.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure No Alum

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The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 52 Prince William street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

ANOTHER CONTINGENT

It is officially announced that Canada will send another contingent to the fighting line of the Empire, but, unlike the first, it will not be completely organized in this country. The approach of the cold weather has rendered Valcartier Camp, ideal in the summer, unsuitable for mobilization purposes and, in consequence, the government has decided to gather the men in regiments in Canada and send them to England for general training and to complete their organization.

The first contingent, which is said to have left Quebec a few days ago, numbered in the vicinity of 32,000 men. The second will bring the total well up to 54,000, thoroughly armed and equipped, ready to take their places in the fighting line side by side with their comrades from Great Britain, India, Australia, and the Islands of the Sea.

Judging from the announcement made at Ottawa, yesterday, it will be St. John's privilege to recruit some of these men, and at least one unit is likely to sail from this port. It should mean a busy time ahead for the next few weeks. There will be no scarcity of recruits, either in the way of officers or men. The first contingent received more men than it was originally intended to send, and as a result, practically every man went forward. A similar condition existed with regard to the officers. Offered from more than twice as many as were required, but all were not taken, and the result was that hundreds were disappointed because they were not permitted to fight for the Empire. Those officers will have their opportunity now, and that they will quickly avail themselves of it is a certainty. Canada's second contingent should be recruited and on its way to the front as quickly as was the first, and the speed with which it has been collected and organized has been a source of wonder to our friends as well as our enemies.

THE WAR SITUATION

The valley of the Aisne still shrouds the mystery of the great battle which has raged along that line for twenty-three days. Reports from London and Paris are general in character and, beyond stating that the allies have made slight advances at some points, contain nothing definite or decisive. Seemingly, the opinion now expressed by the military experts, that despite the gains of the last few days, the battle of the Aisne to date is practically a draw, is being accepted as most nearly mirroring the actual condition. The decisive encounter is not yet at hand.

One interesting report is that General Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, has been removed, and it is said that this is due to the fact that his ideas of strategy did not coincide with those of the Kaiser. It is stated, unofficially, that the Kaiser's whim was responsible for the German attack upon Antwerp and his decision was based upon his desire to use the Belgian metropolis as a basis for raids upon England. If this should be correct, it would look as if the German fleet at last would have to forsake the fortifications of the Kiel Canal and come out into the open, a moment which British sailors have been eagerly awaiting.

From the eastern side of the war theatre come the usual reports of Russian successes and although these are generally contradicted from Berlin, the fact remains that the Russian armies are still advancing in the face of the opposition from the best troops which can be spared from the operations on the Aisne. British newspapers are now commencing to attach much importance to the campaign of the Russians, and to declare that while the conflict on the Aisne, for sentimental reasons, must continue to hold the interest, it is the campaign of the Russians against the German and Austrian which is likely to have the first decisive effect upon the conflict.

Without detracting at all from the credit due to the Russians for their splendid work, Canadians will agree that the real test must come in the battles between the British and German forces. Even if Von Kluck and his associates can succeed in prolonging the fighting on the Aisne and elsewhere, the end must remain unchanged. Great Britain cannot be eaten. Eventually the enemy must be forced back over the German boundary and on to German territory; ultimately the attack must be carried to the Kaiser's capital itself. The British blood is aroused, the British and battleships in the lanes of the sea;

people will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute and complete victory. The future can hold nothing else.

NOT A WAR OF DAYS.

One of the features of the European war, and which has caused much comment all over the world, is the quiet determination of the British people to see it through to the end no matter what the cost. Those who predict a speedy ending to the hostilities may be true prophets, but they are not numerous, at least in Great Britain. There, the people are reconciled to the idea that the war must continue until the Prussian military power is beaten to its knees and thoroughly crushed. With a nation of such great resources as Germany it is now beginning to be felt that this process will be long and costly. Great Britain and the Empire must be prepared to make sacrifices, and make them cheerfully, but the end has never been in doubt.

In connection with the attitude of the British people, the opinion of the military expert of the London Times is worth quoting. He says:

"It does not suit us at all to conclude peace except on our own terms, and we are well aware that Germany is not yet, nor will be for long, in a mood to regard matters from this point of view. We hated war and kept out of it as long as we decently could, but being in this quarrel we propose to see it through, no matter what disasters befall us and our allies, and for just as many years as it takes to bring Germany to terms. . . . We shall raise a million men the first year, three million the second year, and three million the third year. We shall have a very respectable army five years hence, and it is really most tactless of the Germans to talk of peace when it will take us such a long time to get into our stride. Poor old Paul Kruger made just the same mistake as the Kaiser has made. He was told by all the States of Europe that our army was only 70,000 strong, and when we produced 400,000 he was positively pained. In the same way we began this war with a little army, 170,000 strong, but we and America have a talent for turning out immense forces when we are put to it, and our present job is to work day and night for some years in order to prevent all States with a passion for hegemony from challenging us in future."

REACHING OUT FOR TRADE.

A group of clear-sighted, level-headed, brainy business men, and manufacturers, met in Amherst yesterday to consider the formation of a Maritime branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and to discuss means and methods of turning the present situation to account in the way of new business for Canadian factories. These men possess the true vision. At this time Germany's great export trade is paralyzed through her inability to protect it, and her desire to make political advances at the expense of her commercial welfare. Markets formerly hers, are to be had, temporarily for the soliciting, and probably permanently if the Canadian can manufacture an article as good as that formerly exported by Germany, and at a competitive price.

The Maritime business men selected South America as a good market in which to make the initial attempt to capture the German trade. They are not pioneers in that direction. Already manufacturers in the United States have their eyes turned to the south, and one of the chief arguments in favor of the creation of a great American merchant marine was that such ships could be used to cultivate the South American markets in which Germany formerly held a monopoly, but which are now open to every other nation.

The business is worth going after, but the Canadian manufacturers, who also look to that field, may profit from the plan adopted by one large manufacturing centre across the line. Several manufacturers got together and decided that before attempting to sell goods in South America they would see what they could buy there. They argued that if the United States could purchase sufficient goods from the South American republics to give those countries a credit balance, it would be easier to sell to them. As a result, a gentleman is now on his way to visit South American cities with a view to obtaining information along this line. "Become a customer of the Latin American and he will become a customer of yours," is the principle the American manufacturers referred to, have adopted, and it may work out well.

Whatever means they adopt, the Maritime business men are to be congratulated on the enterprise and energy they are showing in making an effort to attract to Canada trade that formerly was Germany's. At the outset of the war it was stated that Germany could be fought in two ways. One was by using soldiers on the battlefield and battleships in the lanes of the sea;

the other was to declare hostilities from the office desk and wage upon the German Empire a commercial war of extermination. Canada is evidently preparing to do her part along both lines of effort. It is sincerely to be hoped that her commercial campaign will be as successful as the military campaign in which she is engaged is likely to be. Then, not only will the German military power be forever crushed, but the commercial power of the German people, the power which will receive a setback in the marts of the world from which it is not likely to speedily recover. There will be many trade opportunities for Canada as the result of the present war. It is wise policy to prepare to take advantage of them.

Canada's Word.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—The following poem called Canada's Word, by the Rev. Chas. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), author of "The Sky Pilot," "Black Rock," and other fiction, was made public here Saturday:

"O, Canada, a voice calls through the mist and spume Across the wide wet salty leagues of foam For aye, whose voice thus penetrates thy peace? Thy mother's, Canada, thy Mother's voice."

"O, Canada, a drum beats through the night and day, Unresting, eager, strident, summoning To arms, whose drum thus throbs persistent? Whose? Thy mother's, Canada, Old England's drum, Canada, Old England's drum."

"O, Canada, a sword gleams leaping swift to strike At foes that press and leap to kill On guard, whose sword thus gleams fierce? Whose? 'Tis Britain's, Canada, Great Britain's sword."

"O, Canada, a prayer beats hard at Heaven's gate, Tearing the heart wide open to God's eye For righteousness, whose prayer thus pierces Heaven? Whose? Thy God's prayer, Canada, Thy Kingdom Come."

"O, Canada, what answer make to calling voice and beating drum, To sword flash and to pleading prayer of God? For right? What answer makes my Mother, to thee, God, to thy help Quick, my sword?"

To Our Kindred Afar.

Come Australia, come New Zealand— Canada with heart of gold, Come and help us keep this freeland Free for ever as of old.

Hangs her fortune in the balance, Greedy is her eagle and fierce, Help to prune his Eagle's talons Ere its beak her bosom pierces.

Yonder wants the lord of legions: He is false as you are true, You as well, O younger regions, He has lusted to subdue.

Not alone shall we be chosen If he scale the Alps with will, With our fate is Yours involved, And as one we stand or fall.

Pain would he ride ruthless o'er us: Strong in Wrong his hoof abhorred, Strong in Right is She that bears us— Make her stronger with your sword, —William Watson in the London "Telegraph."

The Swords of India.

(Dedicated to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.)

They said, the gentle Germans said: "When we, the mighty host attack, This England with the nations dead, India will strike her in the back! But you another tale unfold; You offer treasure, and your lords Cry to the Emperor, 'Sire, behold Our swords, our myriad swords!'"

They said, the jealous Germans said: "This bloated England, like a beast, Too long her coward soul has fed, At the rich market of the East! But you who scorn the tyrant's lash, Our Peace the shield of all your swords, Under the Flag of England flash Your warrior swords!"

They said, the jeering Germans said: "India, who waits, will not be loth— Her scepter's blood be on the head Of them who led about us both! India, with us you live and breathe, Our steadfast will with yours accord; God know our pride when you unsheath Your swords, your faithful swords!" —Harold Begbie.

Staying Powers of Each European Alliance.

In staying qualities the two great groups, if each maintains its strength undiminished, are about equal. The Dreibund commands better equipped, better trained and more easily handled armies. On the water, however, the Entente has a great advantage. Naval experts are wont to measure sea strength by tonnage, number of guns, and weight of projectiles. Measured by this test, the central European powers are only half as powerful as the combination against them. The figures given for the Entente are: tonnage, 2,000,000; guns, 800; projectile weight, 650,000; for the Dreibund are: tonnage, 600,000; guns, 250; projectile weight, 600,000.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, smarting, or painful piles. Dr. Cassell's Pile Remedy will relieve you at once. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and safe remedy. It is sold by all druggists, or by mail, for 50c. per bottle. Sample letter free if you send money order and enclose 10c. stamp to pay postage.

200,000. The countries of the Triple Alliance are more compact and will find it easier to supply and move their fighting forces. Both Germany and Austria, however, depend very largely for food supplies upon importation. The government at Berlin recently announced that it could hold out, with blockaded ports, for a year. The bulk of the land fighting forces of the Entente,—the Russians,—are less highly trained and less efficient than the Germans. Britain, moreover, it is said, cannot live more than two months on the food she has within her borders at any one time. On the other hand, France produces surplus food-stuffs, chiefly wheat, and Russia is a limitless granary. England maintains her mighty fleet to keep her doors open for food. If her ships should destroy the German navy and blockade German ports, the Kaiser's armies may be compelled to take their attention from France and devote all their energies to setting the grain lands of Russia—"Europe at War" by Louis E. Van Norman, in the American Review of Reviews for September.

FUNERALS.

Many friends attended the funeral of George A. Noble, Jr., from his late residence, Marsh Road, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The final rites were administered by Rev. W.G. Lane. The procession was a lengthy one and expressed the esteem in which the deceased was held. The floral tributes, among which were a beautiful cross of carnations and roses from the I. O. F., and a crescent from his associates in business, were numerous and beautiful. Burial was in Fernhill cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Hanorah Sullivan took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday, the funeral of her late residence, Lancaster Heights, to the Church of the Assumption, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. J. D. Weimore. The remains were laid to rest in the Methodist burying ground at Gondola Point.

Wouldn't be Here. "I suppose you have heard of the Fool Killer." "Yes, but I've never met him." "That is quite obvious."

Heard at a Concert. "She sings with a good deal of expression, doesn't she?" "Yes, she does; but it's the kind of expression you must close your eyes to appreciate."

The best quality at a reasonable price

Styles in Glasses.

There are fashions in glasses just as in everything else. You may have noticed that it is quite the thing now to wear large lenses with tortoise shell rims—or spectacles with heavy black bows and rims.

There's a lot of common sense in those styles.

The big lenses give a wider range of vision—and the lenses are protected by the rims, saving many a broken lens. And these large glasses are mighty comfortable, for they are light in weight.

You can always get the latest styles in glasses at Sharpe's—with the added satisfaction of knowing that the lenses are accurately ground for your eyes and the frames properly fitted to your face.

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FIFTY TONS OF CLOTHING FOR THE BELGIANS

Montreal, Oct. 6.—The first shipment of clothing from Canada for the relief of the Belgians will be made next week, when about fifty tons will be sent. So far the subscriptions in cash, including those of the Federal and Provincial governments, amount to \$101,794.50 and the fund will be kept open for another month.

SURGEON TO DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GOING TO FRONT. Ottawa, Oct. 6.—Sir Edward Worthington, M. V. O., surgeon to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, will proceed to the front almost at once.

SEARCH FOR VESSEL. Mobile, Ala., Oct. 4.—Schr. Viola Haas, which left this port for Mobile two weeks ago, is believed to have been lost in the recent Gulf storm. Revenue cutter Winona is searching for the vessel.

Renewed Vigor In Old Age

This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the writer of this letter. Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P. E. I., writes:—"At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My new blood was also becoming weak, and I could do nothing but lie bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment, I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means good, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c. a box, six for \$2.50. For sale by all dealers.

Extra Small --AND-- Extra Large Footwear

Are Specialties With Us

Our Men's Goods run from size 4 to 13. Our Ladies' Goods run from size 1 to 9. Widths A B C D E and F. We can fit you.

We send Shoes all over the Maritime Provinces by Parcel Post and invite those living out of the city to write us for Footwear.

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 - ONES NOT MADE UP, but stamped for embroidery. At 85c. Each
 - STAMPED TRAY CLOTHS 30c. Each
 - STAMPED PIN CUSHIONS 10c. and 15c.
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is popular everywhere is simple—It is both wholesome and inviting to the taste.

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TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND AND TWO THOUSAND FOR BELGIANS

County Council votes generous aid to worthy causes —Money will be taken from School fund until May assessment — Other business before regular Meeting.

The county council at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon voted \$10,000 to the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund. Both contributions are to be paid over to the local treasurers of the funds. The council will also provide money for the water supply and the sewerage for the new Tuberculosis Hospital. The county secretary and treasurer were authorized to provide the salary for two additional guards in the county jail. James Davidson was appointed a constable for the Parish of Musquash. Although the plans for the wiring of the Municipal Home were only approved yesterday by the council, the work has already been nearly completed. The meeting was a short one and the greater portion of the time was taken up with the discussion of the Patriotic Fund contribution.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been adopted, Councillor Smith read the report of the finance committee. The bills for the month were ordered paid. The county treasurer was instructed to provide for two more guards for the county jail. The Board of Commissioners of the St. John County Hospital reported that an agreement had been arranged with the City of St. John, represented by the Commissioner of Water and Sewerage for an extension of the water mains to the hospital now being erected, at a cost not to exceed \$3,300. The board has also arranged with the commissioner to lay down a sewer from the hospital to the shore at Courtenay Bay at a cost not to exceed \$1,400.

The board recommended that financial arrangements be made by the county council for placing sufficient money to the credit of the board. It was moved and seconded that the funds be supplied. Commissioner Wilmore then entered the council chamber and he explained the arrangements in connection with the water and sewerage. The work had not been started but it was understood that the present sewer to the Municipal Home would be re-used for terra cotta pipe and that this would also be used for the Tuberculosis Hospital. As an amendment Councillor Frynk moved that after the agreement had been made by the county council to do so, the money be provided. The agreement is to be submitted to the council. The amendment was dropped and the terms of it were incorporated in the original motion.

Grants to Funds.

The warden reported that he had been in communication with Hon. George J. Clarke, acting premier of the province, in regard to the county council making a grant to the Patriotic Fund and Hon. Mr. Clarke had answered that he felt sure the proper legislation would be enacted to make such a grant legal. The warden then asked the council to take up this matter as the first of the new business. Councillor Frynk thought the council should make a grant but he would not name it. He referred to the grant made by the city council. The amount had been small but it was expected to enlarge the amount from time to time. Councillor Dean was in favor of a grant and he moved that the municipality of the city and county of St. John give \$10,000 to the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the fund for the relief of the Belgians.

Councillor Carson asked from what source the money would come. The secretary suggested that it be taken from the school fund. He thought the amount was rather large. Councillor Potts suggested that monthly contributions be made throughout the duration of the war, and he moved that \$250 a month be paid but this was not seconded. Councillor Russell moved that \$500 be paid to the Patriotic Fund and \$1,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund. Councillor Howard thought \$10,000 looked large at first but when one considered the great war this \$10,000 seemed extremely small. He thought the sum was not too large and he seconded the motion that \$10,000 be granted the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund. Councillor Stephenson thought \$200 a month was enough and moved it as an amendment. Councillor Dean then made a strong plea for a large sum being granted. He pointed out that \$250 a month meant only \$2,500 for ten months. Councillor Wilmore thought \$10,000 to the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the Belgian relief fund was small enough. He pointed to the fine record of other places smaller than St. John. Councillor Potts pointed out that the families of soldiers at the front were being provided for and he thought the big sum should go to the Belgians, who had suffered so severely in their effort to save Europe from being overrun by the Teuton hordes. There was a prolonged discussion on the different phases of the question and each councillor gave his views. An amendment that \$200 a month be paid to the Patriotic Fund and \$4,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund was lost. The original motion that \$10,000 be given to the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund was carried.

The secretary of the municipal home board introduced plans for the electric lighting of the home. The amount not to be exceeded was \$3,000. The work is already nearly completed, and the authorization of the necessary bond issue had not been approved and the meeting yesterday was asked

KING GEORGE AND PRESIDENT OF FRANCE EXCHANGE MESSAGES

London, Oct. 6, 8.45 p. m.—An official communication issued to-night by the press bureau says: "King George has received a telegram from President Poincare, of France, saying: "On leaving French headquarters I had great pleasure in paying a visit to Field Marshal French at British headquarters, and to his valued British troops. I seize this agreeable opportunity of renewing to Your Majesty my most hearty felicitations, and shall be gratefully receive from you the same from the splendid army which is now fighting fraternally by the side of the French." "King George replied to the French executive in the following telegram: "I heartily thank you, Mr. President, for informing me of the visit which you so kindly paid to the headquarters of my army in France. I will gladly convey your message of congratulations to my troops, who are proud to be fighting side by side with the gallant French army."

status in a flower bed all trampled under foot there is an irregular hillock covered with a few dead leaves. An old woman, recognizing me, comes from her cellar and tells me, "Monsieur, this is the grave of Monsieur David and his son, the best people that ever lived." She cries, "They were killed by shrapnel fired upon them as they were leaving their house." "The Capuchin brothers buried the dead and made temporary graves for them. Graves were found nearly everywhere. In front of the statue, near a house, I find traces of fire. "In this place," the old woman tells me, "the French body was found, and it is in petroleum. Some men buried the charred remains." I pick up a key, which must have belonged to the dead man—a memento of this monstrous incident.

"The greater part of Rue Leopold is burned, the houses of Van Geluchten, Lemaire, Debaixieux and many others among them. In the Place du Peuple everything is burned, except one house, which is riddled with bullets. At the Marche Aux Grains the house of Mr. Gilbert is destroyed, as well as the first houses to the right, toward Boels. The lower part of Rue de Tirlemont is also razed to the ground, the military hospital and the pharmacy of Mr. Bauwez are reduced to ashes. A section of the Rue de la Monnaie, the whole block facing Les Halles, the house of Mr. Van Grunderbeck, the optician, the book store of Mr. Peters, etc., and the whole Viex Marche (except the college of the Josephites) form an entangled mass of ruins of many shapes.

LOUVAIN A NEW POMPEII

Professor in University there writes of destruction and pillage by German invaders.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—A graphic description of the wreck and desolation of the ancient city of Louvain, Belgium, is given by Professor E. Hilson, of the University of Louvain. In a letter to the Belgian Minister of Justice, Mr. Henry Carton de Wiart, one of the Belgian high commissioners who recently presented a statement of Belgium's case to President Wilson. The letter says: "I enter the city, coming from Terwieren. Beginning at Berthien, I see numerous houses in the crumbling ruins; the nearer you come the gloomy and silent city the more their number. I pass through the St. Eustache street, the St. Jacques square and Brussels street, where only few houses are in ruins, although most of them are sacked and pillaged.

"The St. Peter's, Louvain, reveals itself to my eyes like a luminous panorama in the glade of a forest. The centre of the city is a smoking heap of ruins. Houses are craved in, nothing remains but smoking chimneys and a mass of brick. It is a veritable Pompeii. But how much more tragic and vivid the sight of this new Pompeii! An oppressive silence everywhere. Everybody has fled; at the windows of cellars I see frightened faces and at the street corners Prussian sentinels, sordid, immovable and silent.

St. Peter's a Silhouette

"In the centre stand the walls of St. Peter's, now a grinning silhouette—roof and belfry gone, the water blackened and caved in. In front stands the Hotel de Ville, dominating everything and almost intact. Further on the remains of Les Halles, entirely destroyed, except for the arcade of big pillars of the Salle des pas Perdus. The library and its treasures are entirely gone. "Entering St. Peter's by the Rue de Malines, I find what was the bell among the ruins. The vaults are for the most part caved in; there is a continuous stream of stones falling, so that we could not enter it without danger. Everything is burnt. If the paintings by Boest and Vander Wachte have not been saved in time they must have perished. The jubilee in the choir is standing. "I walk all over the open space where the city used to stand. At the Sept Coins everything is lying on the ground. The Rue des Ecremeurs is burnt; to the right the Audience is burnt; the upper part of the Rue du Canal is burnt, including the house of the dean and the students' house. The Rue de Diest up to St. Peter's is a heap of ruins, bricks, scrap iron and charred beams, no trace of a sidewalk is visible, and from the ruins the most disgusting odors are rising and enveloping everything. Rue de la Station is entirely burnt; but the fronts of the modern houses have resisted the fire and the slight is not as tragic there as elsewhere.

"I approach the statue of Just Lips; everything burnt. The house of David Eishbach and the house of Mr. Desagher have fallen to pieces, and in the Petite Rue Louis Neuzs everything is destroyed. At the foot of the

of a carriage stopping in front of a house whose inhabitants he knew. Two officers entered the house and came out shortly afterward with packages and a clock, a small, but artistic and valuable piece of art, and worth about 800 francs. They packed everything into the carriage and ran off. It is the veriest highway robbery."

PRODUCE PRICES IN CANADIAN CENTRES

Montreal, Oct. 6.—CORN—American No. 2, yellow, 84 @ 85. OATS—Canadian Western No. 2, 55 1-2 @ 56; No. 3, 54 1-2 @ 55. FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, 66.70; seconds, 66.20; strong bakers, 66.00; winter patents, choice, 66.25; straight rollers, 65.75 @ 66.00; straight rollers bags, 62.85 @ 62.95. MILLFEED—Bran 25; shorts 22 middlings 30; mouille 30 @ 34. HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 17.50 @ 18.00. POTATOES, per bag, car lots, 60 @ 65.

Cut This Out

Famous Recipe for Catarrah Deafness and Head Noises.

If you know of someone who is troubled with head noises, or catarrah deafness, cut out this formula and hand to them, and you will perhaps have been the means of saving some suffering soul from total deafness. Investigation has proven conclusively that catarrah deafness, head noises, etc., were usually directly caused by constitutional disease, and that salves, sprays, inhalers, etc., merely temporize with the complaint, and seldom, if ever, effect a permanent cure. This being so, much time and money has been spent late in perfecting a pure, gentle, yet effective tonic that would quickly dispel all traces of catarrah poison from the system. The effective prescription which was eventually formulated and which has aroused the belief that catarrah deafness will soon be extinct, is given below in understandable form, so that anyone can treat themselves in their own home at little expense.

Secure from any good druggist in St. John 1 oz. Parmitin (Double Strength), about 75c. water. Take this home, and add to it 3/4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. The first dose should be given to relieve the distressing head noises, headache, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dripping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrah poison, and which are overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are said to be directly caused by catarrah, therefore, there must be many people whose hearing can be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrah deafness, or catarrah in any form, should give this prescription a trial.

These are the biscuits that make fast behind busy little milk teeth. Puffs and rolls, scones, waffles, cakes and crumpets—for all your goodies—Five Roses.



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

MADE BY THE WOOD BELLING COMPANY LIMITED, CANADA

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. BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 527 Main St.—245 Union St. DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor. Tel. Main 683. Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

OUR HARD COAL

Is not a one-sided Coal. It is selected to serve the whole circle of household needs. The proper size will make the best of fires in furnace, stove or range. It is a "full round fuel of the most economical and satisfying kind.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT? CONSUMERS' COAL CO., Limited

331 Charlotte St. Phone M. 2679

STANDARD, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

CHOICE

Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats All kinds of Mill Feeds At lowest possible prices.

A. C. SMITH & CO.,

9 Union Street, West St. John. Telephone West 7-11 and West 81

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 30 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.

MAGIC READ THE BAKING LABEL

NO ALUM POWDER

CONFIDENCE IS THE ADVANCE AGENT OF PROSPERITY

OUR country is at war, and our young men on their way to the battlefield. Every Canadian feels they will do their complete duty and thus reflect credit upon themselves, and the country they so well represent. We have confidence in them.

WE have confidence in Canada. Ours is a country of infinite resource and wonderful possibility. It has not been, and will not be, affected by the war to a degree sufficient to cast the slightest shadow across our path of future prosperity. Canada is all right.

WE have confidence in St. John. This city has weathered periods of stress and storm as severe as anything the war is likely to produce, and we have come out stronger, and more prosperous than ever. The history of the past is the guide post to the future.

WE have confidence in the ability of our Empire to surmount the difficulties at present facing us. There is no cause for pessimism or panic; absolutely no excuse for doubting the power of Great Britain to bring this war to a satisfactory termination.

WHEN the war is over Canada must experience prosperity greater than the fondest hopes. St. John's situation and facilities make it certain that we will share in the good times to come. In the meantime our people must live their ordinary lives, must pursue their business as usual. We believe it to be the duty of all citizens to extend every effort to keep things moving in established channels and we invite your co-operation to this end.

McRobbie Shoe Co., Ltd.
H. N. DeMille & Co.,
Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.,
L. L. Sharpe & Son,
Ferguson & Page,
Scovil Bros., Ltd., Oak Hall,
F. A. Dykeman & Co.,
J. & A. McMillan,
Wanamaker's Restaurant,

Sharpe's Confectionery Store,
H. Mont Jones,
Silas McDiarmid,
Marr Millinery Co.,
J. L. Thorne & Co.,
F. E. Williams Co., Ltd.,
Consumers Coal Co.,
A. Ernest Everett,
A. Gilmour.

WORLD THE FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE NATIONS AT WAR

Survey of Money Markets of
the Belligerents—How Ger-
man Loan Was Oversub-
scribed.

(Special Correspondence of the Evening Post.)

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—Writing almost within a few miles of the terrific conflict in which the next chapter of European history is being determined, one feels a certain sense of impropriety in talking of financial and economic aspects of the war. Yet the excuse for such discussion is the enormous and increasing importance of such considerations to the nations whose soldiers are on the battlefield.

If there is one fact patent to every observer, it is that, notwithstanding the far-reaching efforts made by the various Governments—many of them extremely ingenious—to coax back trade and finance into their normal course and volume, the commerce of the world has been disorganized and decimated. But while the result of the measures taken is bound to be disappointing (since they are impotent to remove the continuing cause) they are nevertheless giving great relief.

England has, in this as in many other respects where the nation's welfare demanded Government intervention, set an example; though, so far as such things are comparable, Holland has run her very close. Of the situation in other countries it is more difficult to judge, for details are meagre. In Germany, at any rate, the Government has been fully alive to the importance of effective emergency action.

England and Germany.

For reasons manifest to every one, however, the effectiveness of the measures of financial relief has differed in the different States. In particular, the disadvantages under which Germany labors—owing to its geographical position and England's mastery of the sea—are nowhere more clearly reflected than in the wide disparity between the terms on which Germany and England are borrowing for the war requirements. While English Treasury bills are changing hands on a basis as low as 2½ per cent, Germany is paying close upon 6 per cent. It is true the former have six months, the latter on the average five years; but, even allowing for this, the difference is impressive. The high German rate has occurred notwithstanding a system of the most elaborate and exceptional facilities which, arranged in thorough German fashion down to the minutest details, has been placed at the disposal of intending subscribers.

Probably your market, as well as ours has wondered at the reports that the enormous German war loan is being promptly covered by German investors. But at least one explanation is the propaganda of subscription on borrowed money. Even newspapers usually marked by sound financial views have joined in this propaganda. Knowing that the interest charges on the borrowings will be higher than the yield obtainable on the war loan, they try to sweep aside the scruples, felt and expressed by a large section of the public, whose instinct tells them that this is bad finance, by arguing that, under the circumstances, such a policy is permissible, and even advisable.

Methods of Floating a War Loan.

The percentage limits publicly announced by the official loan institutions, for advances on securities pledged as collateral for such loans, have been specially raised for the purpose. Up to 75 per cent will now be lent on outstanding German and Prussian State bonds, as against 70 per cent, to which the limit had been previously raised. On shares of large German companies, 40 to 50 per cent of the value at last authentic quotations can be obtained, with a maximum in some cases of 125 per cent. A large number of American bonds are accepted as collateral for 40 per cent of their value.

It is needless to say that very serious economic objections must surround any such process. These manoeuvres neither create new wealth, nor, in the strictest sense, do they draw on the resources of old wealth. They transfer to the Government capital which is raised through engaging the people in still larger debt. This capital itself is not productively invested, and it is drawn from a private stock of capital which is not being rapidly increased through peaceful industry. In this regard, a great advantage lies with England, where a fair amount of productive activity is still being carried on.

Other Markets.

As for France, the fact that the Bank of France has suspended publication of its weekly returns makes it impossible to judge of the position in that country. In itself the possession of a large stock of gold, though doubtless giving a large measure of stability, does not necessarily and under all circumstances reflect prosperity. In fact, this gold would become a sterile hoard if it were no longer to represent the basis of a form of credit essential to the community for the conduct of its business—paper money—but were to become merely the security for an exactly equal amount of paper money, while the balance of the paper money outstanding would be represented by assets that could not for the time being be liquidated.

That would be the extreme effect of complete economic stagnation. For the present, there can be no question of such a situation arising. As to the German Reichsbank, its large gold reserve against its notes is apparently more than 25 per cent above last year; but the note circulation itself,

WORLD OF FINANCE

THE FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE NATIONS AT WAR

Survey of Money Markets of the Belligerents—How German Loan Was Oversubscribed.

(Special Correspondence of the Evening Post.) Amsterdam, Sept. 31.—Writing almost within a few miles of the terrible conflict in which the next chapter of European history is being determined, one feels a certain freedom of opinion in talking of financial and economic aspects of the war. Yet the excuse for such discussion is the enormous and increasing amount of such considerations to the nations whose soldiers are on the battlefield.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S COTTON TRADE IS FAR FROM SATISFACTORY

Exports for Past Two Months Fell off and Chances for Recovery are Poor Until War is Over—Mills on Short Time.

London, Sept. 22.—While the activities of the textile industry generally are just at present limited only by the stocks of raw material and the productive capacity of the mills, the state of the cotton trade of Lancashire is hardly so satisfactory. Cotton is the third of the great pillars of British industrialism—the other two are coal mining and agriculture—and the spindle of Lancashire normally accounts for over one-quarter of the total British exports. It is sufficiently obvious that a decline in the cotton trade cannot be viewed with indifference.

On July 17th, even before the war, the Spinners' Federation by an 80 per cent vote, resolved to shut down during September all the mills affiliated to the Federation for a period equivalent to three weeks, so that much time would have in any case been worked both in mills and in weaving sheds. Generally speaking, a depression in the Lancashire trade automatically brings with it a reduction in the price of raw material, but in the existing crisis the action of the American producers in holding up supplies has served to harden prices. The estimated average cost of production of American cotton is 1.50 cents per lb. The price of middling American in Liverpool on July 1st, was 15.20 cents. Under free competition it should have fallen to 7 cents, but actually it held up to 12.20 cents and now stands at 12 cents, in spite of the restrictions of the British spinners.

Another former obstacle to the revival of the industry is one which fortunately it is within the competence of the government to remove. The world's shipping companies, by increasing freights to India and China by 25 per cent, and to South Africa and the Pacific by 33-1/3 per cent, have almost prohibited the sale of cotton yarns and cloth, though this, as I have said, is a factor which can and should be swept away, if necessary by legislation. For the selfishness of individual manufacturers in inflicting on the country a loss only second to defeat in battle.

There is no branch of industry, on the other hand, which stands to be more profoundly and happily affected by the war, than the steel trade. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that with the world's chief exporters out of action, Great Britain should find herself with only a limited capacity. But the fact is, that while the world's demand for iron and steel has been growing by leaps and bounds, British capital invested in these industries has not increased proportionately. Up to the outbreak of the war, Germany was shipping 7,000,000 tons out of the world's total of 18,000,000 tons iron and steel exports a year. Britain taking 6,000,000 and America 2,000,000. Now, while Germany's credit is hopelessly crippled, we have neither mills nor men sufficient to enable us to take any share of the business. In America, on the other hand, the productive capacity of the country has increased largely in excess of domestic requirements. Since 1907, the year of the panic, the American plant has never been producing more than 70 per cent of its capacity, and now the golden opportunity has come. Just as the commercial race has lately been between Britain and Germany, in the future it is likely to be between Great Britain and the United States. The race is a fair one, for while we over here are handicapped by a limited capacity, America is hindered by a huge rise in the cost of production. Between 1899 and 1908 the cost of producing pig iron in that country, in spite of metallurgical and mechanical improvements, increased by nearly \$5 a ton, and of producing steel rails by nearly \$7 a ton. Moreover, in the United States of America, mining royalties have risen, and mining costs have increased, and while the output of ore has declined, the cost of coal and coke has gone up, freights are advanced and transit charges have largely increased. Over here, there has been no corresponding rise in the increase in raw materials is almost exactly offset by improvements in processes. Here, the situation created by the war is full of possibilities for both countries, and in the steel generally there is about to take a new lease of life.

LABATT'S STOUT Has Special Qualities. MILDLY STIMULATING, NOURISHING, SUSTAINING. A Perfect Tonic. THIS IS THE TIME OF THE YEAR IT IS NEEDED. If not sold in your neighborhood, write JOHN LABATT, LIMITED LONDON CANADA. PARTIES IN SCOTT ACT LOCALITIES SUPPLIED FOR PERSONAL USE, WRITE ST. JOHN AGENCY, 20-24 WATER STREET.

World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC. October Phases of the Moon. Full moon 4th 1h 59m a.m. Last quarter 12th 5h 35m p.m. New moon 19th 2h 23m a.m. First quarter 25th 6h 44m p.m.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B. Arrived Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1914. Stmr Chignecto, 2945, Demarara, via West Indies and Bermuda, Wm. Thomson & Co. mails, passengers and general cargo.

RECEIVES CHARTERS. After leaving site at Boston for two months the barkentine Mabel I Myer, the only vessel of that class owned in Maine, has now commenced loading empty barrels for Porto Rico and will return with a full cargo of molasses.

RECENT CHARTERS. Schrs Melba, Gulfport to Matanzas, lumber, 26; Kenwood, 797 tons, Bridgewater, N. S., to Havana, lumber, 9; Earl Grey, 379 tons, Bridgewater, N. S., to N. S. Cuba, lumber, 45, option S. S. Cuba, 45.25.

CHIGNECTO ARRIVES. Royal Mail Packet Line S. S. Chignecto arrived yesterday afternoon from Demerara, West Indies and Bermuda, William Thomson & Co., with mails, passengers and general cargo.

PULPWOOD SHIPMENT. The Portland schr Ninetta M Porcella which sailed from Bath on Thursday last for Bridgewater, N. S., after undergoing repairs, will load pulpwood there for Baltimore, getting 32 per cord loaded and discharged.

SPLOOWOOD SHIPMENT. The Calais schr Seth M Todd arrived from Lynn on Saturday with a rather unusual cargo, she having 69,000 feet of spoolwood which will be discharged at the No. 1 Grand Trunk shed, Portland, and shipped by rail to West Bethel.

THE CREW SAVED. St. Johns, Nfld.—Schr Kate B Ogden, Lamson, Philadelphia Sept. 2, via Vineyard Haven 16th for Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been abandoned at sea; crew saved and landed here by stmr Marsellberg (Dan), from Baltimore for Malmo, etc.

It's All Whisky ROYAL ARMS SCOTCH embodies the result of more than a century of effort to produce the best whisky on the market. Produced today as in the olden days, it is absolutely dependable. Pre-eminently pure, and better, milder and mellower, richer and smoother than all others. Now everybody make it ROYAL ARMS SCOTCH. JOHN J. BRADLEY, St. John Sole Agent for Canada and Newfoundland.

Weather Insurance Rain or snow, if they find even a small crack in your roof, can do almost as much damage as a fire. NEPONSET Paroid Roofing gives absolute protection against storm. NEPONSET Paroid Roofing cannot leak. It has proved it in every climate under every condition for many years. GANDY & ALLISON, Sole Agents - 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. Liability and Casualty INSURANCE C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS 74 Prince William St. THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B. PUGLEY BUILDING, 46 PRINCE STREET Lumber and General Brokers SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS, SPRUCE PILING and CREOSOTED PILING.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC VERY LOW RATES (ONE WAY SECOND CLASS) TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST AND CALIFORNIA POINTS ON SALE DAILY Sept. 24th to October 31, 1914. FROM ST. JOHN, To Victoria, \$62.65, Vancouver, Seattle, \$62.65, San Francisco, Los Angeles, \$62.65. W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C. P. Ry.

The Bank of Nova Scotia PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$ 6,000,000 SURPLUS - 11,000,000 TOTAL RESOURCES - \$ 17,000,000. ST. JOHN BRANCH: Main Office, 119 Prince William; Charlotte St., 363 Main St.; Haymarket Square; 65 Mill St.; Paradise Row; Fairville; 100 Uni St., N. B.

ANNOUNCEMENT. The S.S. MISSANABIE, the first of two new moderate rate steamships which are nearing completion, will sail on her maiden trip from Liverpool OCTOBER 7th for Montreal and returning sail from Montreal THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.

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. 15th. City Ticket Office, 47 King Street. L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. and P. A. A. E. PLEMING, 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 on plover.

MAJESTIC STEAMSHIP CO. (FOR BELLELE) 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 6 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.

MANCHESTER LINE From Manchester Steamer St. John Sept. 26 Man. Exch. Oct. 13 Oct. 17 Man. Exch. Nov. 3 Steamers go via Philadelphia. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

FURNESS LINE From London Steamer St. John Oct. 6 Crown Point Oct. 20 Oct. 6 Kanawha Oct. 20 WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B. STEAMER MAY QUEEN will leave P. Naso & Sons wharf, Indiantown, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock until further notice, for Chipman and intermediate stops, returning Monday and Thursday, F. H. COLWELL, Man.

Send For Our Latest Investment List. If you have any good investment securities you desire to sell, send us particulars; we may be able to place them for you. Eastern Securities Co., Ltd., Investment Bankers, 92 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B. Montreal, Que. Halifax, N. S.

TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY, Robert Carter CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Auditor and Liquidator Business Systematized Cost Systems Installed McCurdy Building, Halifax.

LATE SPORT NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD

RESULTS OF THE BIG LEAGUES

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
 At Boston—
 Boston, 8; Washington, 4.
 Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 1.
 Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 1.
 Batteries: Shaw, Harper and Henry; Foster and Thomas.
 At Philadelphia—
 New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
 Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
 Batteries: Gandy and Schwartz; Bender, Plank, Wyckoff and Lapp.
 (Only two American League games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
 At New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
 Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
 Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
 Batteries: Mayer and Doolin; O'Toole, Ritter and Smith.
 Philadelphia, 8; New York, 0.
 Second game—Called end 7th, account darkness.
 Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
 Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
 Batteries: Baumgardner and Kilmer; Erickson, Huenke and Johnson.
 Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
 At Brooklyn—First game—
 Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 2.
 Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 2.
 Batteries: Day, Cochran and F. F. Tyler, Gowdy; Pfeffer and McCarty.
 Second game—Called end 7th, account darkness.
 Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
 Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
 Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 7.
 Batteries: Strand and F. Tyler; Rucker, Enzman and Miller.
 (Only two National games scheduled.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
 Buffalo, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
 At Buffalo—
 Buffalo, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
 Buffalo, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
 Batteries: Lafitte and Owens; Schultz and Allen.
 At Chicago—First game—
 Kansas City, 1; Chicago, 0.
 Kansas City, 1; Chicago, 0.
 Batteries: Johnson and Brown; Flisk, Lange, Prendergast and Wilson.
 Baltimore, 1; Pittsburgh, 1.
 At Baltimore—First game—
 Pittsburgh, 1; Baltimore, 1.
 Baltimore, 1; Pittsburgh, 1.
 Batteries: Walker and Berry, Roberts; Suggs and Jaekelitch.
 Pittsburgh, 1; Baltimore, 1.
 Second game—Called end 10th, account darkness.
 Pittsburgh, 1; Baltimore, 1.
 Baltimore, 1; Pittsburgh, 1.
 Batteries: Leclair and Berry; Smith and Kerr.
 Indianapolis, 7; St. Louis, 4.
 At Indianapolis—
 St. Louis, 4; Indianapolis, 7.
 Indianapolis, 7; St. Louis, 4.
 Batteries: Knupper and Chapman; Moseley and Riarden.

GALAXY OF STERLING BALL PLAYERS ENGAGED IN FIGHT FOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP



Having broken the National League half of the pennant trust, it becomes the assuredly financially profitable privilege of the sensational Braves to discover for themselves and millions of doubting but ready-to-be-convinced "fans" whether the other portion of the trust, the heart of the world's series combine as represented by the Athletics, can be put to rest in this year of reversals in sport. Seeking answer in the personal and team records of pennant winners in the National and American leagues "Noor" pop up everywhere. This "dope" justifies the establishment of the Athletics as a 2 to 1 favorite and these odds were first made public in Boston, the home of the Braves and the land where "Connie" Mack and perpetual triumph are synonymous. Mack being a product of the Bay State.

Beating the Giants and loosening the Mackian grip on world's championships are accepted as assignments befitting the Miracle Man of baseball, but George Stallings himself never thought of the possibility of an October engagement with the Athletics until less than a week ago. He made up his mind that his "boys" would have new opponents in the classic.

The Stallings system of fighting for every play in baseball by turning into every play in every inning of every game all the physical, mechanical and mental skill that can be mustered is almost as well known to "Connie" Mack as the forceful strategy of John McGraw. In the American League race of 1910 Stallings' Yankees finished second to Athletics, and until the Fourth of July had been passed the fifth place Yankees of the previous season were giving the Mackmen a nerve straining fight for honors.

The main point of difference in the 1910 and 1914 situations is in the quality of material Mack had in 1910 and Stallings has this season. There are shrewd managers and studious players engaged at the present time in trying to convince sceptics that the Mackian machine isn't running as smoothly as last season and that the time for the wonder working Braves to put their old duets into the ring will come when the Mackmen get shocked by the change in team spirit as shown by the Braves instead of wild Indian by making faces. The present Mackmen began to win pennants when young in years and baseball experience and in five seasons have won four pennants and three world's titles, with another championship test just ahead.

As a popular winner there could be none greater than the Braves, nor could the championship go to a team that has in a single season actually done more for themselves and the sport itself than the disciples of the Miracle Man. But the world's series, beginning on Friday, in Philadelphia, will not be decided on equipment.

As in all world's series, it will be largely a question of pitchers, and in this test with a Sunday of rest between the two

Semi-ready Tailoring



We've killed that old chestnut about the custom tailor. Semi-ready suits are made of fabrics equal to those used by the best retail tailor. Patterns confined to our own expert designers. Fitted before you buy—not after. No delay—ready to try on now. And think of the saving!

Semi-ready suits, \$15 to \$30
 Semi-ready overcoats, \$15 to \$40.
 Dress Suits, \$25 and \$30.
 Tuxedos for Bridge Parties, \$18.

J. P. CONDON,
 54 King St.

THIS DATE IN RING ANNALS

1867—Gentleman George Dawson, born at Dark Corner, Australia. He escaped from his "Dark Corner" and got into the limelight at the age of 18, when he went to Brisbane and captured the amateur lightweight championship. He soon entered the professional ranks and won all his fights in Australia except one with Tom Williams, who refused to give the "Gentleman" a return match. The stories of the big coin being collected by Australian fighters in America decided George to go and do likewise, and early in 1892 he hopped off a steamship at San Francisco and issued a challenge to fight any welterweight in America, bar none. He knocked out Billy Gallagher, Danny Needham and Doc O'Connell in San Francisco, and was then matched to fight Tommy Ryan at New Orleans for \$6,000, but the Syracuse boy had tonsillitis or something. Dawson's friends diagnosed it as cold feet—and refused to fight. More than thirty years ago Dawson quit the ring and started his long career as boxing instructor at a Chicago athletic club.

1845—Gentleman John Jackson, a former champion of England, died in London.

1834—Sailor Burke (Charles Prasser) middleweight boxer, born in Brooklyn.

1893—Frankie Russell (Frank Merenda) Italian lightweight, born in New Orleans.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACING

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6.—A large crowd saw four world's records smashed today, the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting. Peter Volo, in winning the \$14,000 Kentucky Futurity three-year-old trotter, set three new marks when he lowered the world's record for three-year-old trotters to 2:09 1/4.

Tommy Horn, in winning the 2:09 trot, postponed from yesterday, trotted the fastest seventh heat on record when he trotted the mile in 2:08 1/4. Peter Volo was pushed in the first two heats by Lee Axworthy and in the third by Lady Waneta but led all the way in each.

Fred Mac won the first heat of the 2:14 pace and The Assessor took the next two, the race going over until tomorrow.

Summary:
 2:09 Trotting, Three in Five—Purse \$1,000 (Three Heats Monday).
 Tommy Horn, b g by Otto Wilkes (Owen) 2 1 1 2 3 1
 Lizzie Brown, b m (Anderson) 1 6 7 5 3 1 2
 May Mack, b m (Derry) 2 3 2 1 2 3
 Oakdale, g (McDonald) 5 1 2 3 4 4 4
 Peter Billiken, ch g (Nuckola) 7 3 2 4 r
 Atlantic Express, b h (Dickerson) 3 6 6 6
 Country Tramp, ch g (Horine) 9 7 4 7 r
 Peter McCormick, br h (Schuler) 6 4 5 r
 Jordan Girl, b m (Cox) 4 1 1 9 dr
 Parcellie, b g (McCarthy) 10 9 10 dr
 Greatan Boy, b g (Lears) 11 10 11 dr
 Time—2:07 1/4; 2:07 3/4; 2:08 1/4; 2:04 1/4; 2:06 1/4; 2:09 1/4.

2:14 Trotting, Three in Five—Purse \$1,000 (Three Heats Monday).
 Peter Volo, br c (by Peter The Great (Murphy)) 1 1 1
 Lee Axworthy, b c (Andrews) 2 2 3
 Larry Waneta, br f (Cox) 3 3 2
 Ortolan Axworthy, b c (McDonald) 4 4 4
 Time—2:07 1/4; 2:06; 2:03 1/4.

The October Prize, Free-for-All Trot, Two in Three-Purse, \$1,500.
 Joan, br m, by Directum Spur (McDevitt) 1 1 1
 Ross B, b g (Wright) 2 2 2
 Time—2:04 1/4; 2:04 1/4.

2:14 Pacing, Three in Five—Purse \$1,000 (Three Heats Monday).
 The Assessor, ch g, by Walter Direct (McMahon) 6 1 1
 Fred Mac, br g (Glasscock) 1 2 6
 T. C. S., b g (Marby) 2 6 5
 Willie Elder, br h (Headrick) 8 6 2
 Shadeline, ch h (Owen) 12 3 3
 Lillian T., blk m (Wilson) 3 4 4
 Blue Line, b h (Rubble) 4 7 7
 Nelda Schnell, b m (Garrison) 9 8 9
 Sidletto Pratt, blk m (Pratt) 10 10 8
 Baby E, b m (Rea) 7 9 dr
 Dinsola, ch h (Moakman) 11 11 7
 Vera, ch m (Pitman) 5 dr
 Time—2:06 1/4; 2:04 1/4; 2:06 1/4.

SPORTOGRAPHY BY "GRAVY"

Peter Sims, br g (Lazell) 8 5 4 r
 Blue Feather, br h (Cox) 4 6 10 r
 June Red, b m (Chandler) 10 9 7 r
 Homestake, blk g (Thomas) 11 9 dr
 Time—2:11 1/4; 2:09 1/4; 2:08 1/4; 2:13 1/4; 2:09 1/4; 2:10 1/4.

Kentucky Futurity for Three-Year-Old Trotters, Three in Five—Purse \$14,000.
 Peter Volo, br c, by Peter The Great (Murphy) 1 1 1
 Lee Axworthy, b c (Andrews) 2 2 3
 Larry Waneta, br f (Cox) 3 3 2
 Ortolan Axworthy, b c (McDonald) 4 4 4
 Time—2:07 1/4; 2:06; 2:03 1/4.

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 Baby E, b m (Rea) 7 9 dr
 Dinsola, ch h (Moakman) 11 11 7
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 Time—2:06 1/4; 2:04 1/4; 2:06 1/4.

Frankie Russell, 21 Today, is a son of "Sunny Italy"

Italy, got mighty close to the middleweight title several years ago. In fact, Tommy Ryan handed him a near-tie, but it didn't take. Kelly fought two draws with Tommy Burns, the Canadian, not so very long before the latter became heavyweight champion of the world. Hugo was eating all the middleweights raw, without pepper or salt, until one day when he tried to make a meal of one Billy Papke, a big German, Billy knocked him out. There have been other good Italian middleweights, including Tony Caponi of St. Paul, and Joe Borrell. Perhaps the classiest of the present crop of Italian boxers is Joseph Carrara, who was born in Sharkal, Italy, and is known to fame under the Scotch-and-soda name of Johnny Dundee. Other good lightweights and featherweights of Italian birth or descent include Jerry Murphy, Benny Yanger, Hugo Clements, Patsy Kline, Conley, Kid Julian and Joe Coster. Conley fought draws with Abe Attell and Joe Rivers, and for a time looked like a coming champion. There have been few good Italian heavyweights, Tony Ross being, perhaps, about the best. At that, Tony never climbed very high, and at last reports he was

BRAVES AT PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The Boston National League baseball team, which will meet the Philadelphia Athletics for the championship of the world, arrived here tonight to prepare for the opening game of the series scheduled for Friday. Despite the injury to third baseman Smith in today's game at Brooklyn, the Boston players continued to express confidence in their ability to defeat the present world's champions.

Fred Mitchell, the former American League player who is now coaching the Boston pitchers, witnessed today's game at the American league grounds here between the Athletics and New York Highlanders. He declared that the loss of Smith might weaken the batting strength of the Braves, but that Deal is an equally good holder.

Joseph M. McCready, who has charge of the press applications for the games, announced tonight that press credentials for Shibe Park was ready for delivery at three o'clock Thursday afternoon, and would be available at the press headquarters here. Judging from the number of applications, he said, there will be more newspapermen present at the coming series than ever before. Among

PATENTS

INVENTIONS AND Trade-marks per Fetherstonhaugh and Co. Pat. Building, St. John.

WIRE or WIRE US if you want to see beautiful SILVER BLACK FOX CROSS FOXES RANSH BRED. Stock in Reliable New Brunswick. Cash prices. Baby & Co. St. John.

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 ST. JOHN, N. B.

RUBBER CLOTHING.
 Coats for Men and Women, rubber and cloth surfaces. Buy these garments, to fit the body and upwards. Oiled Cloth, Kneecaps, Camp Blankets, Rubber Boots. Everything in Rubber. No Cash prices. Baby & Co. St. John.

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100 Water Street, West, Phone 331-43
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 Installation of Ships' Bottoms, Under Water Concrete Laying of Pipe Lines, or Cables, or any class of submarine work.

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Motor and Generator Rebuilding, Rewinding. We try our plant running while making repairs.

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100 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

WILLIAMSON

Electrical and Engineering, Mill and General Repair Work.

WILSON & CO.

100 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime — Light to moderate winds, fair and cool.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Forecast: Northern New England—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—The weather is becoming warmer again in the western provinces and showers have occurred at only a few places in Saskatchewan. From the Great Lakes eastward it has been fair and cool.

Temperatures.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	58
Calgary	28	45
Edmonton	28	45
Medicine Hat	28	45
Battleford	28	45
Prince Albert	24	48
Moose Jaw	23	51
Regina	23	51
Port Arthur	46	54
London	58	72
Toronto	58	72
Kingston	48	56
Ottawa	44	54
Montreal	38	50
Quebec	32	48
St. John	38	50
Halifax	36	52

Around the City

Hole in Sidewalk.

The police report a dangerous hole in the King street sidewalk near W. H. Thorne & Co's store.

Reported by Police.

Policeman O'Neill has reported Bedford Bishop for sweeping dirt from his premises on north side of King Square to the street.

Disorderly Conduct.

Fred Muse, aged 45, was arrested in the King Square yesterday afternoon by Special Officer Blizard for disorderly conduct.

Was Remanded.

Michael Burns, arrested on a serious charge was before the police magistrate yesterday morning and remanded.

Few Inquiries.

Owing to the war the provincial immigration department is receiving few enquiries about the opportunity for farmers in this province.

Successful Hunters.

T. E. Ryder and J. D. P. Lewin returned yesterday from a successful hunting trip. With Guide Harding they spent a week back of Sherwood Lake and bagged many duck and partridges.

Two Fires.

The North End firemen were given two calls yesterday morning. At ten o'clock an alarm from box 122 was for a chimney fire on Kennedy street. Shortly after noon an alarm was sent in from box 135 for a slight fire in a woodshed on Ann street.

General Organizer.

L. Vickery, general organizer of the Printing Pressmen's Union, left last evening for Montreal. Mr. Vickery has been on an organizing tour through the Maritime Provinces, and expressed himself as much pleased with the activity of the unions of his trade in the provinces.

Dance and Pic Social.

A dance and social was held by the West Side Prentice Boys last evening and there was a large attendance of members, who enjoyed the affair in the manner associated with the order. Prior to the dance brief addresses were made by the W. M. L. E. Rolston and other officers, who took occasion to refer to the patriotism manifested by Canadians in the emergency which confronts the Empire.

Pit Prop.

Although the British coal mine operators are a commission at present visiting the Maritime Province and Newfoundland, lumber men in New Brunswick have not shown any great determination to capture the business of supplying the mine operators of Great Britain with pit props. It is said that the coal mines of Great Britain use \$20,000,000 worth of pit props each year.

PERSONAL.

Scott Gupill of Grand Manan, N. B., for Charlotte County, is in the city.

W. L. Richardson of Hamilton, Bermuda, is at the Royal.

Charles Oak, of Bangor, manager of the New Brunswick Lands Company, is at the Royal.

General Benson of the Remount Division of the British Army is expected in the city today.

G. W. Badgley, Montreal, is in the city, a guest at the Royal.

George McDade left for Halifax last evening where he will continue his studies at the Dalhousie Law College.

George Corbett has returned to his home at Annapolis Royal.

G. H. Flood, purchasing agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is in the city.

Beckles Wilson, of Windsor, N. S., who addressed the Canadian Club yesterday, left the city yesterday.

Artillery Drill.

Nos. 1 and 3 Batteries 3rd Regiment Artillery will drill at the Armouries each Tuesday and Thursday nights and No. 2 Battery on the West Side each Monday and Thursday night. Until further notice men wishing to join for voluntary drill should be present on these evenings.

TWO BELGIAN BLOOD-HOUNDS FOR MONTREAL POLICE FORCE.

Montreal, Oct. 6.—Two Belgian blood-hounds have been added to the Montreal police force, and they are being trained for duty at the Back River police station.

WANT CHANGE IN THE ACT

Stationary Engineers want certificates graded into four classes — Advantage to men and employers.

Among the stationary engineers of the city a movement is on foot to have the act governing the employment of engineers in charge of stationary boilers changed, providing for the grading of the certificates.

As present stationary engineers are required to pass an examination by which all are placed on an equal footing, so far as certificates of competency are concerned. There is a feeling among the engineers that they should be graded and that there should be four classes of certificates.

It is said that the grading of engineers would be in the interest of the employers as well as of the men, as by this system men in charge of low-powered plants would not be required to have the knowledge of those who were responsible for high-powered plants.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MAIN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH LAST EVENING

All expenses paid and balance of \$26.12 on hand — Election of officers.

The annual meeting of Main Street Baptist church took place last evening. The reports covered only nine months on account of the changing of the date of the annual meeting from January to October. The different reports showed the church to be in good condition.

The following officers were selected for the coming year:

Clerk, F. E. Flewelling; treasurer, W. H. White; financial secretary, W. F. Roberts; denominational treasurer, F. E. Flewelling; deacons, W. J. McAlary and L. H. Thorne; convener of ushers, W. C. Estabrooks; music committee, W. H. White, George W. Mullin, W. W. Chase, W. J. McAlary, W. G. Estabrooks, A. A. McIntyre, Dr. W. F. Roberts, Sydney Lilly; missionary committee, W. J. McAlary, W. A. Erb, A. H. Case, W. A. T. Thorne, G. W. Mullin, W. Akerley, F. E. Flewelling, A. V. Cowan, A. Niles, G. H. Gallop, H. B. Ferris, E. Carlew; finance committee, G. W. Mullin, H. B. Ferris, E. C. Elkin, W. H. White; W. A. Erb, W. J. McAlary; Peter McIntyre, W. G. Estabrooks, J. O. Wilson, R. A. Christie, A. A. McIntyre, F. E. Martin, Hiram Ferris, A. H. Case, S. Lilly, W. H. Akerley, W. Heathfield, F. E. Flewelling; stewards, L. H. Thorne, W. J. McAlary and J. O. Wilson.

The annual report of the clerk showed members in good standing on Dec. 31, 1913, 749; added during year, by baptism, 34; by letter, 7; by experience, 4; losses during year, revision of roll, 124; letter, 11; death, 3; number now in good standing, 647; receipts, \$3,206.04; missions, \$1,340.01. Total \$4,646.05; paid out, \$4,619.93. Balance on hand, \$26.12.

COAST TRADE

The number of coasting vessels coming to St. John at present is not as large as that which came here at this time last year or at this season for some years past. St. John has been doing a large business with ports in Nova Scotia and along the coast of St. John and Charlotte counties, and the fact that the coasting trade has fallen off since the war is said to have had an effect upon business conditions here.

Practically all the fishing ports along the Bay with which St. John does business have enjoyed a fairly prosperous summer, but on account of the uneasiness engendered by the war these ports are not buying as freely from St. John as in the past. It is hoped, however, that there will be an improvement in the coasting trade before the winter sets in.

BELGIAN RELIEF

Urgent relief to the inhabitants of large sections of Belgium is greatly needed at once. Canada will do her share.

New Brunswick must help.

The Belgian Relief Committee in St. John is prepared to receive gifts of money, food and clothing to be forwarded to Belgium for distribution by British and Belgian authorities.

Cash gifts should be sent to Mayor Prink, chairman and treasurer of the funds.

A committee appeal to clergymen, churches and organizations of all kinds and to private individuals to co-operate with contributions and in organizing sales and entertainments that will provide funds.

A depot for receiving food and clothing has been opened in the new Pettinill warehouse, Water street. The committee will be glad to receive clothing of all descriptions, new or old, for men, women and children, blankets of wool or cotton, and food of a non-perishable nature. That can be transported to Belgium. Shipments from outside points to the Belgian Relief Committee will be handled by the railways free of charge.

Information as to the plans of the committee will be gladly furnished to any desiring to assist, by the secretary, G. E. Barbour, St. John, N. B. Telephone M 216.

J. O. BAXTER HAS ARRANGED TABLETS FOR THE SCHOOLS

PRESENTS CUP TO WINNERS

Royals Capture Handsome Silver Trophy in Fairville Baseball League

Audience crowds Temperance hall to doors and enjoys thorough good time — Should provide grounds

The close of the baseball season in Fairville was marked by a rousing meeting in the Temperance Hall last evening, when members of the four teams competing in the Fairville League assembled and the winners, The Royals, were presented with a handsome silver cup by J. O. Baxter, M. L. A., who in well chosen words complimented the winning team and promised another trophy equally as good for next season.

There were musical and other numbers on the programme and speeches by several gentlemen prominent in the community. All were loud in their praise of the action of Mr. Baxter in presenting such a handsome trophy and encouraging in other ways different branches of healthful exercises for the young people of this community.

The feature of the evening was the presentation of the cup to the manager of the winning team. In his presentation speech Mr. Baxter referred to the absence of adequate playgrounds and athletic fields in the city and he felt that when the new bridge was completed the western side of the river would become the greater part of Greater St. John. He expected to see the Manawagonish Road and the Fairville valley large centres of population and the present generation must see that large breathing and recreation spaces were left so that the coming generation might indulge in good clean sport, which would prove a benefit both physically and mentally.

He spoke of the three young men, members of teams in the Fairville Baseball League who have gone to fight for King and Empire on European fields. These men were John O'Keefe of the Royals, Dennis Hanlon and Charles Humphries of the Athletics. He referred to these young men as typical products of good clean sport. Pointing to the members of the Royal baseball team, Mr. Baxter said they were examples of the men produced by proper outdoor exercise. They were the type of young men that would make up further contingents for the aid of the Empire.

Mr. Baxter then referred to the five men of Fairville and other citizens, who had assisted in fitting up the five men's park for baseball and other sport, and he believed it would be a good move for the civic authorities to grant the strip of land to the young men of Fairville.

He congratulated the winners of the baseball league and promised another cup for competition next year under conditions arranged by the league.

Councillor William Golding presided. Commissioner Wierome and J. A. Barry paid glowing tributes to Mr. Baxter as a public spirited citizen and his activities in connection with the present baseball league.

Councillor O'Brien and W. J. Linton also spoke of the good done by the young men by the outdoor exercise and the spirit of competition created by the donation of such a fine cup.

Mr. Baxter also presented the Athletics, the team to finish second in the league, with a fine catcher's mit.

Among the numbers on the programme were the following: Solo by Fred Joyce with the audience assisting in the chorus; clarinet solo by George P. Lanyon; reading by A. J. McCuskey.

The five dollar gold piece given by Councillor Golding for the player securing the largest number of runs, was presented to John Driscoll for Mr. Commary, who is out of the city. The gold piece will be forwarded.

Towards the close of the programme Fred Joyce sang "Tipperary" and the audience joined in the chorus.

The Fairville League executive was made up as follows: George O'Reilly, president; J. J. O'Toole, vice-president; John Driscoll, secretary; James Hanlon and H. M. Stout.

ETTA MACK WON MATCH

The horse races yesterday afternoon at Moosepath were the most successful held this season. The track was in good condition and the crowd who turned out were treated to some speed with each race unfinished up to the last heat. Probably the most exciting race of the day was the race for all which went five heats and was anybody's up to the last and a horse race all the way. Osen D. H. Short, Royal Lancer and Nelson R. fighting every inch and each being heat winners.

The match race between Etta Mack and Victor went four heats and also the Class pace. Summary:

Named Race.

Etta Mack, J. Glynn (Sheron)	1 1 2 1
Victor, W. J. Alexander (Wilbur)	2 2 1 2
Time—2:29, 2:27½, 2:44, 2:30.	

Class A. Pace.

Frank Patchen, Thos. Hayes (Hayes)	1 3 3 3
Margaret, Chimes, F. J. Rafferty, (Sherron)	2 1 1 1
Shamrock, L. McNamara, (McNamara)	3 2 2 2
Time—1:19½, 1:19½, 1:14, 1:14½.	

Free for All.

Buchanan, A. Long (Long) 4 4 5 5	
Royal Lancer, A. S. Connor, (Connor)	3 1 2 3
Pearl Barronmore, J. Trainor, (Trainor)	5 5 4 4
Osen D. H. Short, (Short) 1 2 3 2	
Nelida R. J. F. Kelly, (Kelly)	2 3 1 1
Time—1:13½, 1:11, 1:14, 1:12½, 1:12.	
Timers—Geo. A. Clark, St. John; Dr. J. E. Gillis, St. John; Dr. D. H. McMillen, Sussex.	
Judges—T. V. Monahan, Fredericton; E. L. Jewett, St. John; Thos. J. Starbuck, St. John.	
Starter—Hugh O'Neill, Fredericton, N. B.	

Every woman in St. John should plan to attend this opening, which will feature a wonderfully interesting collection of imported hats, also untrimmed hats in the most attractive shapes and millinery accessories in great and pleasing variety. Commencing this morning in the Millinery Salon, second floor.

Whistle for Brakes but don't put them on too hard or you will jolt the passengers. Cut down your expenses but do not cut out your investments, the most important of which will be a typewriter to help you get a more business—Smith Premier or a Remington. A. Milne Fraser, (Jas. A. Little, Mgr.), 37 Dock street, St. John, N. B.

Pretty Plaids.

Again the plaid craze for ladies and children's dresses is on, and there is certainly nothing more delightful for a dress or separate skirt than one of these pretty Scotch tartans. These Scotch tartans and other fancy plaids are shown in a large variety at F. A. Dykeman & Co's store at their usual popular prices. Fancy plaids from 45 cents to \$1.25. Scotch woolsen tartans from 55 cents to \$1.50.

At Marrs.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Marr Millinery Co. will be celebrated tomorrow with the greatest sale of millinery goods ever purchased by Mr. H. G. Marr. Goods arrive today; sale commences tomorrow.

WANTED—Kitchen girl. Apply Royal Hotel.

Save the Coal!

Now is the Time for **ASH SIFTERS**

FAVORITE, wood rim and cover, 75c each

LOWELL, all wire and cover, \$1.15 each

HUSTLER, 5.50 each

HEAVY GALV. IRON ASH BARRELS, \$2.50 each

These are serviceable, well made goods and will save their price many times.

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

Men's Slater Military Boots

Owing to the great demand for **SLATER MILITARY BOOTS** we have just received another big order and are selling them for

— \$6.00 —

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

Mantels—Grates—Tiles

BUILDING OR REMODELING you will need some of these goods, as well as other fireplace fixtures, and we should be glad to have you call and see our line.

WOOD MANTELS IN THE LATEST DESIGNS.
MONARCH GRATES, OPEN FIRE LININGS,
FENDERS AND ANDIRONS (BLACK OR BRASS)
FIRE SETS, SPARK GUARDS, GAS LOGS, ETC.

(We Carry a Large Range of Tile for the Fireplace, Bathroom and Porch.)

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

October Opening of IMPORTED HATS

And Millinery Accessories

Commencing This Morning

THIS exhibit of imported hats is particularly smart portraying fashion types typical of the present military trend in dress as well as other bewitching creations which are the most striking of any that the Continental designers have produced this season. In the collection will be observed Small Toques of velvet and plush with jets and tall droned ostrich feathers; Cossack Turbans, military brush and fur trimmed; extra wide rim velvet Sailors trimmed with monkey fur and silk roses; French Hussar shape with bull dog ostrich feather; Czar's Infantry Turban, Russian green and fur trimmed; Napoleon Tricorne in royal purple velvet, edged with gold braid and trimmed with ostrich pompon and single small rose; Glengary Infantry. Toque with small corded silk ribbon rosette; Belgian Turban in black velvet with small ribbon rosette. In addition there are many others of delightfully becoming style which in limited space it is impossible to describe but which you should come in person and see as every hat here is worthy of careful study.

Millinery Accessories . . .

A very complete range is offered of the most recent novelties in hat trimmings including Ospreys, Hackel Ostriches, Peacock Feathers in bronze effect, white Paradise Feathers, tall Curled Ostrich Mounts, white and black Feather Bandeaux, small Wings in black, white, pink and purple, black pheasant feathers, Quill mounts in white, large velvet Pansies in black and white, gold and silver flowers, etc. In all a most comprehensive offering of everything that is best and handsomest in the new season's embellishments for Milady's headwear.

Untrimmed Hats . . .

A choice array of untrimmed hats in such a very great variety of becoming forms that the most satisfactory selection will be assured. Of particular mention is a collection just received of a variety of charming Turbans and Sailors of velvet and hatters plush in all black, black and white, and colors.

MILLINERY SALON—SECOND FLOOR.

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PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.