

GENERAL BATTLE IN PROGRESS BUT NO DEFINITE INFORMATION BEING GIVEN OUT

PART OF CANADIAN FORCE WILL DO GARRISON DUTY AT BERMUDA

All Cannot Go to Front at Once, but Every Man will Have a Chance to Help—Officers Command Must be Cool-headed Men of Action—Reorganizing Camp into Four.

Valcartier Camp, Que., Aug. 31.—From his charger, Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, addressed about one thousand officers of the mobilized camp this afternoon. The officers formed three sides of a hollow square northwest of the headquarters, and from an elevated position the minister told them of some of the plans of the government in connection with the first contingent and another contingent that may be formed. He said that there were now over 25,000 soldiers encamped, and only about 22,000 would comprise the first division. If they could not go at once they must not be altogether disappointed. There would be use for them, and they would all have their chance some time.

COOL-HEADED MEN IN COMMAND. "It is necessary that we secure competent officers," said Col. Hughes. "Many have applied to me for commands, but I have refused even some of my personal friends. I want men for action. Action—that is the word. I want cool-headed men, because it is a terrible responsibility. I want men who can make quick decisions, whether they are in charge of a battery or a company." He stated that a part of the Canadian force would be used to garrison Bermuda and other places, while other regiments would be used in Canada, as lines of communication, or to act as a protective force here. Col. Williams, camp commandant, had been authorized to raise sixteen battalions, instead of twelve, because of the great number of volunteers. He said the present 25,000 men in camp were the best ever gathered in Canada. They had to get down to serious business and learn to shoot straight. "I can assure a man for almost anything if he can pick his man," said the Colonel. "Incompetent officers are worse than baggage, because they must be fed." The arrival in camp today were as follows: 6th Regiment, Vancouver, 352; 6th Field Company, Engineers, Vancouver, 124; 19th Company, C. A. S. C., 104; 103rd Regiment, Calgary, 515; other Calgary men, 10. Five Hundred Edmonton men arrived late tonight and will remain in the cars until tomorrow morning. An official statement was given out by Col. Williams, camp commandant, tonight, that the entire camp was being re-organized into four brigades instead of three. Up to the present there have been twelve batteries, but as Col. Hughes announced in his speech to the officers this afternoon, four additional batteries are to be established. With the re-organization of the camp four regiments, considered about the strongest numerically and in other respects, in Canada, will be made separate units. These are the Queen's Own Rifles, commanded by Lt. Col. Mercer, and the 48th Highlanders, commanded by Col. J. C. Currie, M. P., of Toronto, and the 5th Royal Highlanders and the 1st Royal Montreal Rifles of Montreal under command of Lt. Col. J. K. Ross and Lt. Col. Meligen, respectively. The fact that these regiments would remain intact was generally anticipated, but no definite information came out until tonight. Col. Hughes, accompanied by the general staff, visited Pinkney's Mountain, the tract of land across the river, covering 4,000 acres, which was recently purchased by the government as an addition to the camp site. Lt. Col. McBain, officer in charge of the grounds, was instructed to have the place cleared of farm houses and buildings within ten days. No serious illness was reported today. Many soldiers are sick as the result of inoculation against typhoid, but this is merely temporary. The medical examinations continue, about 9,000 soldiers having been inspected by a staff of physicians since the beginning of concentration. Of these about 10 per cent. have been pronounced unfit for active service and sent to their homes. Drilling was very stiff today, the dozen battalions being on parade ground from early morning till dark. As a matter of fact, the first battalion was given a tactical exercise at 9.30 tonight, which is the first occurrence of its kind at Valcartier. Over 1,100 troops were marched to the ranges and given a taste of tactical manoeuvres after dark. A huge bonfire was placed some distance away at the foot of a mountain to represent the position of the artillery of the enemy, and the battalion attacked in skirmish order. No man was allowed to speak or smoke, the discipline being the same as though it were actual warfare. Night attacks will be general, being by all battalions within a short time.

REVIEW OF SITUATION BY FRENCH WAR OFFICE IS MORE ENCOURAGING

Troops in Region of Spincourt and Longuyon have been able to Check Crown Prince's Army—Enemy Repulsed with Heavy Losses near Meuse—Important Victory for French in General Engagement near St. Quentin and Vervins.

Paris, Aug. 31, 5.55 a. m.—The following official statement was issued by the war office this evening: "The situation in general is actually as follows: "First—In Vosges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterwards underwent serious checks. Before Sarrebourg, and in the region of Morhange, where they encountered very solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to re-form, one part on Couronne De Nancy and the other on the French Vosges. "The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops, after having thrown them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of sieges, as each position occupied is immediately fortified. "This explains the slowness of our advance, which is, nevertheless, characterized each day by fresh local successes. "Second—in the region of Nancy and Southern Wevre, since the beginning of the campaign this section between Metz on the German side and Toul and Verdun on the French side has not been the theatre of important operations. "Third—in the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Metz, it will be remembered that the French forces took the offensive in the beginning towards Longuyon, Neufchateau and Paillassat. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuyon have been able to check the enemy's army under the command of the German crown prince. "In the regions of Neufchateau and Paillassat, on the other hand, certain of our troops have received partial checks which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse without having their organization broken up. This retiring movement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also towards the Meuse. GENERAL ACTION BETWEEN THE MEUSE AND RETHEL. "During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroy (in Ardennes), marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel, and it is still impossible to see definitely the issue of this. "Fourth operations in the north, the French and British forces originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi country, and at Mons. They endured several repulses, and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet, upon our flank, compelled our troops to retire. "The Germans seek continually to move toward the west. It was under these conditions that our English allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers in the region of Le Cateau and Cambrai, have withdrawn toward the south, at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retiring movement prolonged during several days. "In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vervins, and at the same time in the Ham-Perennes district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right, where we have thrown back the Prussian guard, and the tenth army corps, into the Oise. "Owing to the progress of the German right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps, we have had to mark a new retirement. (Continued on page 2)

DECISIVE VICTORY OVER GERMANS NEAR PERONNES, REPORT FROM ANTWERP

Fifty Thousand Germans Defeated by General Pau—A Great Victory for Russians over Austria at Zamosse, near Lublin, is Reported—General Engagement Between Germans and Allies Going on, but no Results Forthcoming.

A long official statement is issued by the French war office, reviewing the operations in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allies is recorded, while at the same time the statement is optimistic with reference to the opposition which the British are offering to the German advance. No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle, which apparently is in progress all along the line. The French war minister has inspected the supplementary defensive works around Paris, which are being rapidly pushed forward in anticipation of a possible investment of the French capital. An Antwerp despatch credits General Pau with a victory over 50,000 Germans near Peronnes. Whether this is a new victory or one of to which reference was made several days ago is not known. Queen Elizabeth and her children have arrived in England. According to official advice received at Washington, France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of government to Bordeaux. Great Britain has joined with France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine. It is reported by steamship officers arriving at Honolulu that British warships off Hong Kong are holding up all vessels, including those under the American flag, and removing Germans and Austrians bound to the scene of hostilities. The moratorium proclaimed at the outbreak of the war in Great Britain has been extended for another month. A Japanese destroyer, which ran ashore near Tsing Tau, China, was shelled by a German gunboat. The crew of the destroyer, however, had previously abandoned her.

NOBE FOR PATROL DUTY ALONG THE NORTH ATLANTIC

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The Canadian cruiser Nobe will leave the Halifax navy yards tomorrow. She is being placed under the control of the British Admiralty and will be used in the patrol service on the North Atlantic along with the other British cruisers.

HOME RULE CAUSES FLURRY IN COMMONS

Balfour's Pronouncement that Re-introduction would Cause Trouble Brings Outburst from Ministerialists. London, Aug. 31.—For a moment this afternoon the House of Commons turning from its country's danger, reverted to the old controversy over Ireland. Premier Asquith had announced that on re-assembling September 9, the government would proceed with the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment bills, and John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, in the House of Commons, expressed his hopes that if the government's proposal did not meet with the approval of the whole House, the government would not change its intention in regard to Home Rule. Former Premier A. J. Balfour immediately rose and said, that if the government introduced Home Rule, its course would arouse a torrent of abuse. This pronouncement brought an angry roar from the ministerialists, during which Mr. Balfour stood unmoved. When order was restored he said that to introduce the bill while many members were serving in the front would arouse a most heated controversy. "Again the ministerialists roared 'shame' which cry was met with angry shouts from the Nationalists and Ministerialists when the House proceeded with their other business.

GERMAN SHIPS TAKEN BY BRITISH VALUED AT OVER 350 MILLIONS

London, Aug. 31.—An analysis of the attack on the enemy's shipping since the war began shows that 196 German and thirteen Austrian ships have been captured and taken to British ports, while thirty-four German ships were seized by the Belgians at Antwerp. The largest German ships captured by the British have a combined net tonnage of nearly half a million. The captures comprise several very valuable cargoes. The value of the ships captured by the British is estimated at \$350,000,000. Of 8,256 replies received in answer to a government enquiry as to the proposed extension of the moratorium, 3,683 were for the extension, and 4,653 against. Those most strong for the extension are bankers and stock brokers. Generally, London favors the extension, while the provinces are against it. London's continental connections are causing the city to be hardest hit by the recent dislocation of credit.

GERMAN CASUALTIES 20 TO 1 AS COMPARED WITH ALLIES' LOSSES

Paris, Aug. 31.—An officer, who was wounded in the engagement in the north, declares that without exaggeration the German casualties are compared with those of the allies, bear a ratio of twenty to one. This was due to the charges of massed infantry in an endeavor to break through the lines. The three inch guns did excellent service, and the British shells, which succeeded each other, until the field was covered with dead and wounded. A despatch to the Havas Agency from St. Petersburg says the workmen in that city have addressed a petition to the government, asking an interdiction on the sale of alcoholic beverages during the war. The despatch adds that the Gallian prisoners say that Austria has issued a manifesto, declaring that Serbia has been crushed and annexed.

GETTING THE PRIZE COURTS ORGANIZED

British Embassy and U. S. State Department Working Together to Expedite Awarding of Spoils of War. Washington, Aug. 31.—British embassy officials are in constant communication with the state department with a view to expediting the organization of English prize courts and simplifying the machinery for their operation. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, called at the department today in this connection, it is understood. The British government is anxious to have the courts begin sittings that neutral commerce, which may be part of the cargoes of prizes, may be returned promptly to its legal owners, and the American government shares in the British desire for simplicity and expedition. In cases of capture at sea, according to international law, it becomes the first duty of the captor to convey the prize to a port of its own or of its allies, for adjudication by special tribunals, which may sit in the ports or territory of a belligerent, or in those of an ally, but not in neutral ports. The function of these courts is solely to determine whether the capture

VERA CRUZ PORT IS CLOSED

On Order of Provisional President Carranza—Withheld U. S. Recognition Until Factional Leaders Come to Terms. Washington, Aug. 31.—Provisional President Carranza has ordered the port of Vera Cruz closed, according to official advices today to the American government. In some quarters there was a disposition of resentment against the continued occupancy of Vera Cruz by American troops, but state department officials did not share this view. Paul Fuller, a personal representative of President Wilson, is due in Mexico City tomorrow, to discuss with the government there, questions relating to the American occupancy of Vera Cruz as well as differences between Carranza and Villa. It is generally understood that recognition will be withheld until a complete agreement between the two chieftains has been reached, and arrangements made for a constitutional election.

TAKE OFF RECRUITS BOUND FOR WAR ZONE

Honolulu, Aug. 31.—Officers of the Pacific Mail liner China, which arrived here today en route to San Francisco from the Orient, reported British warships off Hong Kong are boarding all vessels, including those under the American flag, and removing Germans and Austrians bound for the scene of hostilities. According to the officers of the China, both the Manchuria of the same line, which also flies the American flag, and the China, were boarded. From the Manchuria sixty recruits were taken to St. Petersburg Island. Two passengers on board the China, who claimed Swiss citizenship, were released.

HON. ROBT. ROGERS' SON VOLUNTEERS

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—Among the young men to enlist today in the 34th Fort Garry Horse is Robert Rogers, son of the minister of public works. At a meeting of the officials of the Canadian Northern Railway, it was decided to ask permission to form a corps among the employees. Every head of a department was in attendance, and it is expected that five hundred men can be secured.

WAR RISKS RATE REDUCED.

London, Aug. 31, 6.10 p. m.—The War Risks Insurance Committee announced a reduction today of ship cargo insurance to two guineas per cent. from the present rate, three guineas per cent. beginning tomorrow. San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The Japanese liner Chinyo Maru, which arrived here today, reports that on the night of August 29 she was chased for four hours by a German cruiser, but managed to escape by crowding on all speed.

ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS SPREADS TERROR IN PRESSIA.

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, Aug. 31, 8.30 p. m.—News received here from Berlin and Frankfurt, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees is spreading to the towns along the railroad lines and that a great exodus from them is expected shortly. Refugees arriving here from Denzig, Eastern Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian Cossacks has been sent in that neighborhood. The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland, many of whom know the city well. It is reported there were several Americans, as well as English and Swiss victims in Louvain. TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN LORRAINE. Paris, Aug. 31, 8.37 p. m.—Seven hundred wounded soldiers arrived today at Vichy. Some of them said the fighting in Lorraine was most violent. A new convoy of wounded also arrived at Clermont-Ferrand. The surgeons there state that eighty per cent. of the wounded will be able to rejoin their regiments before October. Already sixty of the wounded have left Clermont-Ferrand for the front. An ovation was accorded them before their departure. A despatch to the Havas Agency says that a group of German prisoners, among them fifteen Alsations, arrived at Castres, Department of Tarn, today, and that a patriotic demonstration occurred when the Alsations, passing through the crowded streets, shouted "long live France."

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF AUSTRINIANS IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

Rome, Aug. 31, via London, Aug. 31, 9.55 p. m.—The Messagero publishes a telegram from Sofia, Bulgaria, which says the Austrians have suffered a crushing defeat at Zamosse, in Russian Poland, 50 miles southeast of Lublin. London, Aug. 31, 8.42 p. m.—Queen Elizabeth of Belgium with her children arrived in England tonight. VICTORY FOR FRENCH AT PERONNES REPORTED. London, Aug. 31, 10.05 p. m.—An Antwerp despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Peronnes, in the Department of Somme. The official press bureau, in an announcement this morning, says the Government has gratefully accepted an offer from the government of Quebec of four million pounds of cheese, and from the people of Alberta of a half a million bushels of oats for the use of the army."

WAR RISKS RATE REDUCED.

London, Aug. 31, 6.10 p. m.—The War Risks Insurance Committee announced a reduction today of ship cargo insurance to two guineas per cent. from the present rate, three guineas per cent. beginning tomorrow. San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The Japanese liner Chinyo Maru, which arrived here today, reports that on the night of August 29 she was chased for four hours by a German cruiser, but managed to escape by crowding on all speed.

ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS SPREADS TERROR IN PRESSIA.

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, Aug. 31, 8.30 p. m.—News received here from Berlin and Frankfurt, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees is spreading to the towns along the railroad lines and that a great exodus from them is expected shortly. Refugees arriving here from Denzig, Eastern Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian Cossacks has been sent in that neighborhood. The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland, many of whom know the city well. It is reported there were several Americans, as well as English and Swiss victims in Louvain. TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN LORRAINE. Paris, Aug. 31, 8.37 p. m.—Seven hundred wounded soldiers arrived today at Vichy. Some of them said the fighting in Lorraine was most violent. A new convoy of wounded also arrived at Clermont-Ferrand. The surgeons there state that eighty per cent. of the wounded will be able to rejoin their regiments before October. Already sixty of the wounded have left Clermont-Ferrand for the front. An ovation was accorded them before their departure. A despatch to the Havas Agency says that a group of German prisoners, among them fifteen Alsations, arrived at Castres, Department of Tarn, today, and that a patriotic demonstration occurred when the Alsations, passing through the crowded streets, shouted "long live France."

GEO. A. ELLIOTT NOMINATED IN WEST MIDDLESEX

Southey, Ont., Aug. 31.—George A. Elliott, the present federal member for West Middlesex, was today nominated for the House of Commons by the Conservatives of the newly constituted riding of West Middlesex. Hon. Arthur Meighen was the principal speaker.

ASQUITH TO APPEAL FOR MORE RECRUITS.

London, Sept. 1.—1.50 a. m.—Premier Asquith and Arthur J. Balfour, one of the leaders of the opposition in the House of Commons, are to speak in the historic Guild Hall in the city of London this week, in an effort to encourage recruiting. The Guild Hall will be used as a recruiting station.

MOBILIZATION OF RUSSIA MODEL FOR REST OF THE WORLD

London, Aug. 30.—The mobilization of the Russian Army will be a model for the rest of the world, according to Capt. Barclay H. Warburton, of Wyncote, Penn., who left St. Petersburg a week ago and arrived in London today. "The Russian mobilization worked like a clock," said Capt. Warburton today. "A friend coming from the Crimea to St. Petersburg the first day of the war counted 900 troop trains moving on schedule. The Russian soldier was well equipped, and, moreover, there were no cases of drunkenness among them as a result of the ukase stopping the vodka traffic. The Red Cross, which the Empress is looking after, was on a par with the army. "St. Petersburg was as quiet as Philadelphia on Sunday. Life was going on as usual except for the early closing of the theatres. The banks were paying out money freely and food was even cheaper than before the war. The quiet air of confidence among the people was very impressive."



# THE ALLIES' FORCES WITHSTANDING ENEMY'S CHARGES

## ANNIHILATION OF A REGIMENT REPORTED

Whole German Regiment Wiped Out at Sassaye, the French War Office Says — Attempt to Cross River Meuse.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Fighting between the French and German forces in the Vosges and Lorraine resumed. An official statement issued by the War Office today declared that a regiment of Germans was annihilated at Sassaye. The Germans were endeavoring to cross the Meuse River when they were swept by a fierce fire from the French forces.

The further retreat of the French on the left is admitted by the War Office. In a late statement it is declared that the situation generally remains the same. It is declared, however, that the advance of the German right wing obliged the French to retreat on their left.

London, Aug. 31.—A Havas Agency despatch from Ghent reports that the district is now clear of Germans and that railway and telegraph communication has been resumed with Gramont. The military authorities have ordered the railroads to limit the issue of tickets for Antwerp to the strictest minimum. The object is to prevent provisions being taken from Ghent to friends in the fortress and to prevent spies taking advantage of a crowd to obtain information regarding the Belgian forces at different points.

Berlin, Aug. 30, via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 31.—The twelfth list of German losses was made public today. It contains 1,069 names. The total of German casualties made public up to the present time, is as follows: 1,143 dead; 3,226 wounded, and 1,741 missing.

No news from either of the German fronts had been given out up to midnight. As an evidence of the enthusiasm of the German people in the war, it is announced here that 2,000,000 volunteers have presented themselves for service.

As the result of the patriotism shown by the Socialists of Germany, the anti-Socialist Association has ceased its activities.

Noted German General.

General von Emmich, the commander-in-chief of the German forces operating in Belgium, is sixty-six years old. He has had a most brilliant career in the German army and is accounted a capable generalissimo. He was born on August 4, 1848, and thus celebrated his birthday in front of Liege, the forts of which proved a difficult obstacle in the path of the German advance.

## NEUTRALITY BOARD WILL DECIDE STATUS OF THE ADRIATIC

Washington, Aug. 31.—The status of the White Star liner Adriatic, of the British Naval Reserve, which reached New York Saturday, with guns mounted and a small quantity of ammunition aboard, will be determined by the special board of neutrality of State and Navy Departments. A telegram was received today at the Treasury from Collector Malone, at New York, announcing the arrival of the Adriatic, and saying her captain declared the guns were carried only for protection, and that the steamer would leave New York September 3rd.

Louis LeLacheur, who is with the overseas contingent of signalers at Yalcartier, in writing to William Hawker yesterday, said that the men were being given good food, but they were all working hard. The weather had been quite warm, but all the St. John boys were enthusiastic about their work.

BE READY! for the opening day at the Exhibition. Phone Main 873 for your Electric display. Safety first, our motto.

We specialize in the laundering of soft and fancy bosomed shirts. Ungar's Laundry.

## CORPS OF GUIDES.

Recruiting for the Corps of Guides Contingent for foreign service will be continued for a few days. Applications will be received at the Dock street from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. or in other parts of the Maritime Provinces may be handed to any officer of the militia for transmission to undersigned.

G. J. MERSERAU, Major Corp. of Guides.

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BELGIAN ARMY



GENERAL BARON WAUWILER.

The Belgian troops, under the supreme command of General Baron Wauwiler, have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which they have fought the Germans. They have not before been engaged in actual warfare except, of course, for one or two trifling incursions in the Belgian Congo. Nevertheless, despite the manifest disadvantages they had to withstand, they have maintained their ground in a most handsome manner. The Belgians know that their cause is a just one, and they are prepared to fight to the bitter end.

## EXODUS FROM FRENCH CAPITAL

People Camped All Night at Railway Stations to Secure Places on Early Morning Trains Out of City.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Lines of people stretched for blocks from the railway stations today. The lines were of those so anxious to leave the city that they thus early took their positions waiting for the ticket offices to be opened at six o'clock tomorrow morning. All places on trains departing today have been sold. Whole families with their hand baggage camped in the lines where they ate their meals and slept as best they could. The Quai D'Orsay station was closed at noon. The crowd of perhaps 1,000 persons then in line there were told that no more tickets would be sold today. Only a few left their places. The others resigned themselves to a wait of eighteen hours.

President Poincare who has been but rarely in public since the war began, being overburdened with work, today visited the military hospital and St. Martin, and spoke to many of the wounded.

An immense crowd outside the place respectfully saluted the chief executive as he arrived and departed.

Washington, Aug. 31.—France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of her government from Paris to Bordeaux as a precautionary measure, according to official advices received here today.

## ALLIES HOLD TOGETHER DESPITE FIERCE ATTACK; FRENCH GIVE WAY ON LEFT

Paris, Aug. 31.—An official statement issued this evening summarizes the situation to date as follows. "On our right after partial shocks, we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retiring before us.

"In the centre we have had alternative checks and successes, but a general action is now being fought.

"On our left by a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans and despite lucky counter attacks, the Anglo-French forces were obliged to give way. As yet our armies notwithstanding a few incontestable checks, remain intact. The morale of our troops is excellent in spite of considerable losses which also are being rapidly filled from regimental depots."

London, Aug. 31.—In confirmation of the story that mines have been laid in the North Sea by vessels disguised as neutral fishing boats, a woman who arrived at London from Bergen tells of the sinking of such a mine layer by a British cruiser.

The ship on which she was travelling found itself one morning close to a number of British cruisers, one of which had caught a German trawler flying the Norwegian flag and engaged in laying mines. According to this woman the British commander gave the crew of the trawler three minutes in which to leave their vessel and they came tumbling over the side of the passenger ship. Then first backing up a bit the cruiser rammed the offending trawler and at the second attempt cut her in two and she went to the bottom.

## RUSSIA'S SECOND ARMY REACHES EAST PRUSSIA

Reported Dissensions Among Poles and Slavs — Servia Prepares to Conquer Bosnia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The Great Russian army continues on the offensive along its entire one hundred mile front of advance in Eastern Prussia and Galicia. Official reports here declare that the fortress of Thorn and Grandenz, on the Vistula, have been invaded. The Russians have heavy siege guns in operation. The second Russian invading army is reported to have reached Eastern Prussia, and is pressing forward to reinforce the first.

Polish soldiers of the sixth Breslau corps, serving against the allies in the western frontier, have mutilated and killed their officers, espousing from the front the cause of the outbreak have caused the utmost satisfaction in official circles, following the proclamation issued by the Czar to the Poles shortly after hostilities began. Dissatisfaction has also broken out among the Slay regiments in the Austrian army, according to despatches here. It is reported one entire regiment deserted its colors and joined the Russians.

London, Aug. 31.—Commenting on the temerity of the Austrians in crossing the Vistula, apparently with the intention of joining hands with the army engaged in the province of Lublin, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "By placing the Vistula between themselves and their base at Grac Gow the Austrians are running a terrible risk. We must conclude that their aid is needed in Lublin where, according to headquarters' staff, desperate fighting has been in progress for nearly a week.

Rome, Aug. 31, via Paris, Aug. 31, 4:35 a. m.—A telegram from Nish received in Genoa, Italy, says that Servia is preparing to invade and conquer Bosnia and Herzegovina. Berlin, Aug. 31, by wireless telegram to the Associated Press via Bayville, L. I.—It was officially announced here today that about 30,000 Russian prisoners had been taken by the Germans during the fighting in East Prussia, particularly at Ortelburg, Hohenstein and Tannenberg. They include many officers of high rank. The German attack at these three points was across swamps. London, Aug. 31, 12:53 p. m.—An official telegram received in London declares that fresh forces of Germans have made their appearance on the Prussian front at that, and at some points they are taking the offensive against the Russians.

## A SAD TRAGEDY

It often happens—your sore corn is stepped on. Why not use "Putnam's Corn Extractor." It cures in one day. Absolutely no pain with "Putnam's." Use no other, 25c. at all dealers.

## DUKE WHO IS LEADING LARGE GERMAN ARMY



DUKE ALBRECHT OF WURTEMBERG.

Duke Albrecht is commanding large German army operating on the French frontier.

## BRITAIN JOINS FRANCE IN PROTEST

Washington, Aug. 31.—The British capture of Apla, in German Samoa, was announced in the following official message from London to the British embassy here today: "The secretary of state for the colonies has received a telegram from the governor of New Zealand stating that Apla in German Samoa surrendered at ten a. m. August 29, to an expeditionary force sent by the government of New Zealand."

Objection to Purchase by U. S. of German Liners—No Precedent for Purchase of Large Number of Ships from Belligerent During War.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Great Britain has joined with France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of any German liners in connection with the plan of building up an American merchant marine.

At first England hesitated to protest, believing her action might be interpreted as placing obstacles in the way of resumption of commerce to England. After France had communicated her viewpoint to London, however, the British Foreign Office decided to urge the American government not to buy neutral vessels, to avoid complications.

No formal protest has been lodged by either France or Great Britain, but the situation has been outlined to the Washington government as of momentous importance to both countries. France takes the view that the purchase of German liners now tied up in ports would be tantamount to giving Germany important financial assistance. England's position is that there is no precedent in international law for the purchase of a large number of ships, during war, from a belligerent nation.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice conferred with state department officials, it is understood, in that connection.

## ENGLAND WILL PAY FOR TURKISH SHIPS SEIZED

Will Return Them in Good Condition After War or Supply Equivalent and Compensate for Use During War.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The British capture of Apla, in German Samoa, was announced in the following official message from London to the British embassy here today: "The secretary of state for the colonies has received a telegram from the governor of New Zealand stating that Apla in German Samoa surrendered at ten a. m. August 29, to an expeditionary force sent by the government of New Zealand."

In connection with the seizure of the two Turkish warships in English shipyards, the foreign office sent the following statement to the embassy: "In accordance with the recognized principle of the right and supreme duty to insure national safety in time of war, his majesty's government took over two ships which were building in England for the Turkish government, but had not yet been delivered to them. His majesty's government has not only offered to pay in full and

## FRENCH ARMY CHIEF.



GENERAL JOFFRE.

General Joffre is commander-in-chief of the French army. He is sixty-two years old. When only eighteen years of age he served in the great Franco-German War of 1870-71. Since then he has been engaged in the task of building up the French army and thoroughly reorganizing the French frontier forces. The results of his labor are seen now—the frontier forts are almost impregnable and French troops are among the best in the world.

return ships in good condition after the war, or supply equivalent new ones, but also additional and generous compensation for the use of the pre-empted ships during the war."

Wheat for sale at I. C. R. Elevator in bags or carload lots at a bargain. Apply A. E. Kierstead at elevator or H. G. Harrison, 522 Main street.

## RECRUITS For Home Service

No. 7 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps, require a number of Recruits to bring the establishment up to War strength. Previous training is not regarded as necessary. All men between the ages of 18 and 45 are eligible.

Good opportunity for: **Chauffeurs, Drivers, Butchers, Bakers, Wheelwrights.**

Recruiting Officers will be at the Armoury (lower floor) every evening from eight to ten o'clock.

# FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

## VOLUNTEERS ARE REQUIRED

The 62nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers, formerly on a peace footing, and lessened in strength by a large number of its members offering for Overseas Service, is now to be recruited TO FULL WAR STRENGTH

At the present time instructions from Ottawa state that this enlistment is to be without cost to the public. This means that until later instructions are issued no pay will be allowed for any drilling that may be done. It is, however, anticipated that before long remuneration will be granted to those who may now volunteer for Home Defence, and that such remuneration will be at the rate of one dollar per day.

Such enlistment means:— That in case of necessity the regiment may be called upon, or a certain portion of it may be called upon for service in defence of Canada. That in event of such a call, the men under arms will be remunerated at the rate mentioned above. That under the existing military regulations, no person enlisting for militia service, or in home defence, can be ordered for foreign service, but will remain in Canada. That those who now enlist for home defence and who may hereafter desire to offer for foreign service, will have the benefit of the training they may now receive and will thus be more acceptable than any who are lacking in such training. That the duty of each member of the British Empire is to perform that which falls to his lot, and that at the present time such duty and such opportunity to serve is offered to all who may desire to enlist.

## THE 62nd REGIMENT NEEDS 500 MEN

These Are for Home Defence Only and May Not Compelled to Serve Overseas

They are required to bring this regiment to a war footing, according to instructions from Ottawa. There are many men in St. John at the present moment who perhaps may feel that this call does not mean them. THINK IT OVER.

## You Owe a Duty to The Empire--You Owe a Duty to Canada--You Owe a Duty to Your Home

This enlistment means service in defence of The Empire, of Canada, and of your home. It is your duty to offer for such service as every true born Briton, every true born Canadian, should be proud to perform.

## WE NEED YOU - CANADA NEEDS YOU - THE EMPIRE NEEDS YOU.

Do not longer delay, but hand in your name and be prepared to do a man's duty for your country in its hour of peril. Apply at once. A recruiting officer will be on duty continuously at the 62nd Regiment Orderly Rooms, the Armouries.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

...Pain Until the...  
...May 25th, 1913...  
...too highly of...  
...over thirty years...  
...chronic Neural...  
...experiencing...  
...bottles of medi...  
...The doctor told...  
...ster but "Fru...  
...the doctor was...  
...quick relief and...  
...curing me...  
...my present...  
...or "Fru...  
...a opportunity...  
...r about such a...  
..."Fru...  
...\$2.50, trial size...  
...sent on receipt...  
...ves Limited, Ot...  
...Miss Peters gave...  
...her energy and...  
...great playgroun...  
...an inspiration to...  
...he was, until her...  
...president of the...  
...The sisters took...  
...the women's...  
...the work of...  
...in many of the...  
...stations working...  
...conditions. Miss...  
...three sisters...  
...resided with her...  
...s, of Detroit, and...  
...Detroit. Her re...  
...Later a funeral...  
...in this city.

...book

...le

...et with the...  
...ing out add...  
...easily pre-...  
...can have

...ok

...for the ex-...  
...successful re-

...STANDARD...  
...secure the

...ay to day a...  
...of one of

...tively the...  
...Y to Se-...  
...Copy of

...not on sale...  
...in New...  
...any price...  
...be for this...  
...When it is...  
...ands of the...  
...e price will...  
...an \$1.50.

...coupon and...  
...at almost

...COUPON...  
...with 84 cents...  
...00) will be...  
...copy of

...ian Family...  
...Book

...Denison...  
...Gay)

# The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 52 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.  
H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.  
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS  
By Carrier ..... \$5.00  
By Mail ..... 5.00  
Semi-Weekly, by mail ..... 2.00  
Invariably  
Advertising rates on application.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

## RUSSIA AND THE POLES.

While there has been no confirmation of the report that Polish soldiers, in the German and Austrian armies, have shown a disposition to go over to the Russians, yet, there is more reason to believe the stories than to doubt them. It will be remembered that one of the first moves made by the Germans on the eastern frontier was into Russian Poland, where they occupied Warsaw, but their advance was less hasty than their retreat when they found the inhabitants of that country could not be induced to rise against the forces of the Czar.

One of the really dramatic political developments of the struggle was the proclamation of the Czar, by Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian commander-in-chief. This proclamation, which referred to the "hour of resurrection and of fraternal reconciliation with Great Russia," stated that the Russian Army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation which obliterates the frontiers dividing the Polish peoples, which it unites conjointly under the sceptre of the Russian Czar. Under this sceptre Poland will be born again, free in her religion and her language. Russian autonomy only expects from you the same respect for the rights of those nationalities to which history has bound you.

Stripped of its formalities the proclamation meant that the Russian policy was prepared for the old territory of Poland being reconstituted in its integrity as a Kingdom. Provision was made that the Czar should be king, ruling through a Russian viceroy, and it is easily conceivable that such an arrangement would give the people of Poland greater satisfaction than a continuance of existing conditions.

The partition of Poland between Prussia, Russia and Austria was generally admitted to be one of the greatest political crimes of the eighteenth century. That it was the proposal of Frederick the Great, from whom the Kaiser proudly proclaims his direct descent, should not make the Polish people feel the more kindly toward Germany, especially since the Poles are Slavs, and must resent the Teutonic domination. At the time of the Czar's proclamation, a London newspaper had the following interesting information concerning Poland and her people:

"A first partition between the three Powers was made in 1772; in 1793 Prussia and Russia divided between them a second huge slice of Poland; in 1795, after an heroic defence, led by Kosciuszko, who fell wounded, the rest of Poland was divided. In 1807, between the three Powers, Byron wrote how 'Freedom shrieked among Kosciuszko's fell.' The Poles—a Roman Catholic nation, though akin to the Russians—have never lost their intense feeling of nationality, and have always cherished the dream of re-birth as an independent nation. The three Powers have treated their Polish territory as England treated Ireland, in the worst part of the eighteenth century. None the less, the Polish members of the Duma have put forward ideas very similar to that of the restoration now promised—of a Poland under Russian suzerainty. There are three millions of Poles in the provinces of Posen and East Prussia, five millions in Austria, and thirteen millions in Russia."

Naturally the Russian proclamation is an invitation to the people of Poland to throw off the German and Austrian yoke, and unite with Russia, promising a sort of national recognition if Russia is victorious. While they hesitated at first it must, by this time, be apparent to them that they have more to hope for from Russia than from either of the powers arrayed against her. If Germany and Austria should be victorious, the Poles would once more be called upon to drink of the cup of degradation and shame of which they have already tasted deeply. If the allies win, there can be little doubt that Germany and Austria will be stripped of their Polish provinces, and as the allies look to have the brighter prospects it would be most natural for Poland to desire to range herself with them.

It is to be expected that more will be heard of Polish sympathy for Russia, in fact it may prove one of the big factors contributing to the success of the Russian advance to the gates of Berlin. As it is at present the Poles, in the three armies, are forced to fight against each other, a condition which must be intolerable to a people of such high national spirit as they have already shown.

**A CHANCE FOR CANADIANS.**  
The statement of Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes that there will be a chance for every Canadian, who can pass the necessary examination, to bear arms in support of the Empire, is made with a full knowledge of the responsibility attaching to him as Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence. The conflict

being waged in Europe is for Empire supremacy, and it is no more than right that Canada should be prepared, and willing, to bear her full share of the burden as well as of the glory which will attach to British arms.

There is as yet no definite indication when the second contingent will be raised, but that a second and a third will likely be sent forward seems a reasonable assumption. Despatches from London state that the British battle line will shortly be reinforced by forces from Canada, Australia, India and South Africa, and that some of these have already been landed in France. Probably the reference is to the Indian troops, which Lord Kitchener, several days ago, admitted were on their way. That before the struggle ends the German foe will face a frontage of British soldiers comprising men from all over the Empire is more than likely.

In the meantime, and until the order for the mobilization of a second contingent goes out, there is much to be done. Officers of Canadian militia units should continue to strain every nerve to bring their commands up to full strength of numbers and efficiency. Then, when men are needed, those offering will have had the benefit of training, and be all the better fitted to bear their share of whatever work they may be called upon to do. The young men of Canada now have an opportunity of serving their country greater than any previously presented to them. There can be no doubt that they will gladly avail themselves of it.

An item in the news despatches of yesterday gave currency to the report that the United States might host the American flag in Kiao Chao in order to prevent the Japanese from gaining occupancy. It is sincerely to be hoped that the information comes no nearer to being correct than do most of the war news items coming this way from New York, for the entry of the United States into the struggle, as allies of Germany, would create a complication not to be thought of. Great Britain would sacrifice almost anything, short of the integrity of the Empire, rather than become involved with the United States, but if such a movement as that reported should be undertaken by the people to the South of us, then Britain would have no alternative but to fight.

In the death of Miss Mabel Peters, which occurred yesterday, St. John lost a citizen who was ever ready and willing to bear her full share in all movements for the general good of the community. Especially was her interest manifested in the supervised playgrounds and the children who so thoroughly enjoyed themselves during the present summer at the city playgrounds. Her death was a great loss to the people of St. John, and the people of St. John should be glad to have the gentle lady who yesterday passed to her reward.

No less a personage than Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the Empire's greatest war poet, once referred to the Russian power as "Adam Zad, the bear who walks like a man." After careful perusal of the war news most people will be inclined to the opinion that at least Adam Zad is walking into Germany like a man intent upon a record.

"Midst all the war news the good citizens of St. John should not forget that the exhibition will be opened on Saturday evening by Lieutenant Governor Wood. If there ever was a time when it became the bounden duty of everyone to exert the last effort to make the big fair a success, that time is now.

When the war first broke out the report was circulated that the Kaiser had invited his officers to accompany him to "dinner in Paris." He has not yet reached the "mille de manager," though long overdue, and just now it looks as if the invitations might be changed to read "Russian tea in Berlin."

Despatches from the war zone tell that the people of Berlin are becoming restive and almost panicky. It is not surprising. Almost any people would exhibit some signs of perturbation with a couple of million Russians knocking at the back door without an invitation.

Those newspaper readers who complain of delay in receiving war news should not forget that their forefathers waited a fortnight for tidings of the Battle of Trafalgar and then the news occupied less than half a column in a London paper.

Unless that Russian advance is speedily stopped it may be necessary for the Kaiser to make the Watch on the Rhine, for a good business-like alarm clock.

September morn. Have you bought your winter coat?

## The Song of the Camp

(By Bayard Taylor)  
"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,  
The outer trenches guarding.  
When the heated guns of the camp  
Grew weary of bombarding.  
The dark Redan, in silent scorn,  
Lay grim and threatening under;  
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff  
No longer belched its thunder.  
There was a pause. A guardman said  
The bloody forts tomorrow  
Sing while we may, another day  
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,  
Lay grim and threatening under;  
Brave hearts from Severn and from  
Curdie  
And from the Banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;  
Foray was Britain's glory;  
Each heart recalled a different name,  
But all sang "Annie Laurie."  
Voice after voice caught up the song,  
Until its tender passion  
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—  
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not  
Speak,  
But, as the song grew louder,  
Something upon the soldier's cheek  
Washed of the stains of powder.  
Beyond the darkening ocean burned  
The bloody sunset's embers,  
While the Crimean valley's learned  
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell  
Rained on the Russian quarters,  
With scream of shot and hiss of shell  
And bellying of the mortars!  
And Irish Nora's eyes are dim  
For the British flag and  
And English Mary moves for him  
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldier! still in honored rest  
Your truth and valor wear;  
The bravest are the tenderest—  
The loving are the darest.

## British Traditions

Lord Kitchener says that the British at Mons held their ground, and maintained in full measure the traditions of the British army. Here are a few of those traditions. Living up to them is no easy task:  
The British at Dettingen.—Thus march these English that dewy morn'ning, Thursday, June 27th, 1743, with cannon playing on their left flank; and such a fate ahead of them, they know it; very short of breakfast, too, for the most part. But they have one fine quality, and that is, they are not afraid to die. They are not afraid to die, they are not afraid to die, they are not afraid to die. There is the requisite unconquerable substance of taciturnity, unapproachable, with depths of potential race almost unapproachable to be found when you apply for it.—Carlyle.  
The British at Minden, 1759.—"Ferdinand's order to them (six English battalions), was: 'You shall march up to attack, you six, on sound of drum.' But it seems they read it 'by sound of drum.' Beating over our drums; yes, of course! And strode on double quick. Cross fire of artillery, battery of thirty guns on one flank, of thirty on the other, and its best upon this forward-minded infantry, but they seem to heed it little; walk right forward; and to the assistance of those French horse and of all the world, entirely break and ruin the charge made on them, and tramp forward in chase of the same.—Carlyle.  
The British at Quebec, Sept. 13th, 1759.—The small battle itself, 5,000 to a side and such odds, the British exact foresight, preparation corresponding, caution with strategy, inflexible discipline, silent till its time came and then blazing out as we see. The prettiest soldiering I have heard of among the English for several generations.—Carlyle.

## In East Prussia

Russians invading East Prussia are on a tolerably familiar ground, though for some years in the great Frederick's time it was held by the Prussians. The Czar's "Cat-in-the-Hat" of the territory was followed by a seizure of the inhabitants through force. They had to abjure their allegiance to King Frederick and swear homage to the Czarina. Thus the country was made Russian for a time. When the invaders turned homeward, East Prussia reverted to Frederick, who vowed never to visit this district which had been so bold as to forsake him.

It is a pleasant country, much more fertile than Brandenburg, of which Berlin is the centre, and rich in lakes and rivers. The boggy places mostly have been drained and there are vast plains of alluvial soil on either side of the Vistula which grow immense crops. The original inhabitants were of Wendish or Gothic stock and so enthusiastic in their heathenism that in 997 they murdered the hot-tempered Adelbert, Bishop of Prague, who had gone there on a missionary effort, established themselves in the country in 1228 and crusaded against the heathen inhabitants.

Amongst the men of distinction who took part in this crusade was Ottocar, King of Bohemia. His toll in 1255 was so successful that a town was founded in his honor—Konigsberg was the name—King's fortress—a place that grew to importance as the capital of the country where a famous Hohenzollern—then Elector of Brandenburg—was crowned as first King of Prussia, December 17th, 1709. Another town, Thorn, which has won a name in the world, was founded by the Knights in 1281. Its coat of arms is still an Oak and Seven Barges—for at the beginning of things the oak was on the heathen side of the Vistula and seven barges were tied at the

## In Lighter Vein

**A Hopeful View**  
"Your uncle is deaf, isn't he?"  
"Yes, but not very deaf. Why, only yesterday, when a clap of thunder shook the house, he expressed anxiety over my sneezing."—Illustration.

**Deep In**  
"Do you love me, 'Erb'?"  
"Love you, 'Iza, I should just think I do. Why, if yer ever gives me up I'll murder yer! I can't say more's that, can I?"—Punch.

**Easy Money**  
Mr. Meekly—Our neighbor's son is always thrashing my boy. What shall I do about it?  
Lawyer—Teach him how to fight. Ten dollars, please.

**Denied It**  
"So you told Brown that you'd heard stories to my discredit."  
"I did not! What I told him was that I'd never heard any stories to your credit."

## School Boots

**Gravely and Sadly**  
(From the London Times)  
We go into this quarrel, if we go into it, gravely and sadly. But we go into it united, as we never have been united yet—without any limit to the nature or to the extent of our efforts. We feel and see that it is a struggle undertaken from lust of gain or love of battle, but willfully forced upon us to destroy our greatness and our security. It will cost us dear; we look not without uneasiness, and not without sorrow, for the sacrifices which we know must come. But we look with the quiet confidence of our race—the confidence that comes to us of a just cause, ready hands, and a stout heart. "England expects that every man will do his duty." No usage can hackney those immortal words. They utter the mind of the whole united empire today.

## The English Army

(From La Presse)  
The English army is far from being the most powerful in the world, but it possesses a unique temperament which makes it in battle a baffling resistance for the enemy. That is why, there is the English soldier's courage, much more than their numerical value in a shock of many millions of men, and their presence adds to the British calmness to the ardor of the French.

## Two Points About a Watch

One has to do with appearance—Style. It's important because in many ways you are judged by the watch you carry.  
The other has to do with service—Importance. It's important because you do not carry a watch for its beauty alone. You use it in a practical way—a practical watch—an accurate watch—is a necessity to every person who values time.

Style and Accuracy are prime features of every watch purchased at Sharpe's.

As to accuracy, you must accept Sharpe's standard—Absolute accuracy. You can exercise no choice there.

**L. L. Sharpe & Son,**  
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS  
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

**A Heaping Measure of Wholesome Goodness**  
In Every Loaf of  
**Butternut Bread**  
Have You Tried It?

**Birch Plank**  
1 1/2, 2, 3 and 4 inch  
Also  
Birch Timber  
Write for Quotations.  
CHRISTIE WOODWORKING CO. LTD.  
CORN STREET

**EXHIBITION**  
CIRCULARS, BOOKLETS & CUTS & PRINTING.  
C.H. NEWELLING.  
ST. JOHN.

## Westminster Chime Clocks

Just opened up another new lot of these choice clocks in Chime designs never before shown.  
Also some "GLOW WORM" watches, and Watch Bracelets. The latest useful novelty. You can tell the time by them in the DARK as easily as in the daylight.  
Very useful for Travellers or for Nurses.  
Also "Glow Worm" Alarm Watches, in folding leather cases—and "Glow Worm" Alarm Clocks. Come and see them.

**FERGUSON & PAGE**  
41 KING STREET

## The Princess Electric Iron

The best looking, best working and most durable Electric Iron made, priced within the means of everybody.

**Gives Ten Years of Actual Ironing Service. Absolutely Guaranteed.**  
Nickel plated, dull finish and gun metal bottom, complete with cord and plug ..... \$3.50

**T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD., 13 KING ST.**

## WHY ROAST

In hot weather and freeze in cold? It is hard to regulate the heat of summer, but the temperature of the home can be kept at even summer heat during the winter with a properly installed BEACON HOT AIR OR WATER FURNACE. Get our prices.  
Now is the time to have your furnace put in order by competent workmen.

**Phillip Grannan - 568 Main St.**

## D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

Manufacturers of  
**Genuine English Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Balata Belting**  
Lace Leather and Belt Fastenings of Every Description  
Complete Stock at  
64 Prince Wm. St. Phone 1121. St. John, N. B.

## Foreign Service VOLUNTEERS

Authority having been granted to the 3rd Regiment C. G. A. to enlist fifty more men, most of whom must be drivers, an opportunity is given to cavalymen who wish to go to the front on the first contingent. Report either to Sergeant Weatherhead, at the armory, or to the Adjutant at Partridge Island. Pay will begin at once.

## Women vote for GOLD DUST

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

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

If you want to get right, buy a package of Gold Dust today and join the millions of happy housewives who "Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do their work."

## Lesson in Scientific Complexion Renewing

Everyone has a beautiful skin underneath the one exposed to view. Bear that in mind and it will be easier to understand the correct principle in acquiring a good complexion. Nature is constantly shedding the top skin in flaky particles like dandruff, only much smaller in size. In abnormal conditions, or in advancing age, these particles are not shed as rapidly as in robust youth. The longer they remain the more soiled or faded they become—tint the immediate cause of a "bad complexion."  
It has been discovered that ordinary mercurials, to be had at any drug store, will absorb these worn-out particles. The absorption, while hastening nature's work, goes on gradually enough to cause no inconvenience. In a week or two the transformation is complete. The fresh, healthy, youthful under-skin is then wholly in evidence. You who are not satisfied with your complexion, try this treatment. Use the wax nightly, like cold cream, washing it off mornings.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS

Duffin  
Edward Hayland, Millstreet; F. G. Sharpe, Malden, Mass.; A. R. Wetmore, Fredericton; C. W. McDougall, Sussex; A. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Corner, Sackville; J. F. Steeves, V. K. Steeves, Moncton; A. J. Walker, Moncton; A. G. McCurdy, Portland, Me.; F. W. Hoyt, Halifax; H. E. Palmer, Oak Point; F. M. Graves, Bridgetown; G. E. Bananey, Calais; H. E. Raines, Halifax; H. Gunter, Fredericton; J. H. Cochrane, Moncton; G. A. and Mrs. McDonald, Charlottetown; J. Inch, Oak Point; M. T. Perry, Helen Meehan, Brookline, Mass.

Royal  
Louis Kramer, Philadelphia; E. W. Muller and wife, K. B. Ellis and wife, New York; Thos. S. Braden, A. L. Devens Jr., Geo. H. Fraser, Boston; J. L. P.

During the month of August, Inspector James C. Hingston permits for new buildings, and work. The total value work was \$29,500, as compared with \$102,400 for August, 1913, and \$144,450, as compared with \$85 for the same period. Some of the buildings built have been issued as follows:  
F. W. Peacock, 400 Rockland road, \$4,500.  
Hingston, 1000 Tower street, \$2,500.  
George McAvity, 100 Duke street, \$3,500.  
Edward Fitzpatrick, 100 St. John street, \$2,500.  
Clarence Peet, 100 King square, \$2,100.  
Mrs. M. E. Q., 100 Somerset street, \$2,000.  
George W. Belyas, 100 City Line, w. e. \$1,000.  
Joseph Brancomb, 100 King, Brittain street, \$2,000.  
A. C. McAviff, 100 18 Kitchener street, \$2,000.

## Waterbury & Rising

Three Stores  
KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

## Dr. Reed's Cushion Shoe

No more in pain the foot shall be. Dr. Reed's Cushion Men and Women are made by—J. and T. Bell—oldest and best shoe. The uppers are of the imported Galf and Kibb the bottom stock genuine Oak Leather, the sewing most perfect and are designed to give the ease and comfort. They are as soft as down, made of real shoe (medicated) and cover beautifully soft smooth. Women's ..... Men's .....

## MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN

Our Stores Open 8 a. m., Close 6 p. m., Saturdays, 10  
**The Trimmings You Require for T New Fall Dress or Costume**  
to be seen in our stocks in huge varieties, can see Handsome Pearl Trimmings, Insertions or Edg merous patterns in narrow, medium or wide New Pearl Tassels of all descriptions. New Pearl Buckles in Oval or Square Shapes. Black Silk Trimmings in all widths and hands signs. Black Silk Frogs or Tassels in every design, length. NEW BUTTONS—Buttons are to play an important part in the trimming of Costumes, Dresses or Co coming season, and our stocks have been with a view of matching or toning in colors materials. Every desired shape in sizes suitable all garments will be found here in all the new combination color schemes.

"VIVELLA" FLANNELS—The only fabric for Pyjamas, Nightdresses, Children's Frocks, Dresses and numerous other garments that are absolutely unshrinkable and fast in color. V these materials in a host of plain colors, stripe effects in combination colorings, 3 wide, 60c. a yard.

## MACAULAY BROS. &

D. Roun, Moncton; P. A. Montreal; Soteria Niclajson, D. C. G. F. Miller, Halifax; C. P. Cowles, N. Coobon, Montreal; W. M. Spooner, Toronto; E. and, London, Eng; W. J. M. Cullen, Montreal; E. E. ville; J. W. Richardson, mouth; C. W. Noyes and wife, Boston; D. T. H. A. M. Hill, New Haven, C. Yarmouth; Miss J. S. Jones, New York; J. wife, Burlington, N. J. Bridgeport, Conn; P. L. L. Bennett, Toronto; W. Emily Kuhlmeier, Philadelphia; T. T. Har E. L. Palmer, Amherst, Victoria

## Lesson in Scientific Complexion Renewing

Everyone has a beautiful skin underneath the one exposed to view. Bear that in mind and it will be easier to understand the correct principle in acquiring a good complexion. Nature is constantly shedding the top skin in flaky particles like dandruff, only much smaller in size. In abnormal conditions, or in advancing age, these particles are not shed as rapidly as in robust youth. The longer they remain the more soiled or faded they become—tint the immediate cause of a "bad complexion."  
It has been discovered that ordinary mercurials, to be had at any drug store, will absorb these worn-out particles. The absorption, while hastening nature's work, goes on gradually enough to cause no inconvenience. In a week or two the transformation is complete. The fresh, healthy, youthful under-skin is then wholly in evidence. You who are not satisfied with your complexion, try this treatment. Use the wax nightly, like cold cream, washing it off mornings.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS**  
Duffin  
Edward Hayland, Millstreet; F. G. Sharpe, Malden, Mass.; A. R. Wetmore, Fredericton; C. W. McDougall, Sussex; A. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Corner, Sackville; J. F. Steeves, V. K. Steeves, Moncton; A. J. Walker, Moncton; A. G. McCurdy, Portland, Me.; F. W. Hoyt, Halifax; H. E. Palmer, Oak Point; F. M. Graves, Bridgetown; G. E. Bananey, Calais; H. E. Raines, Halifax; H. Gunter, Fredericton; J. H. Cochrane, Moncton; G. A. and Mrs. McDonald, Charlottetown; J. Inch, Oak Point; M. T. Perry, Helen Meehan, Brookline, Mass.

Royal  
Louis Kramer, Philadelphia; E. W. Muller and wife, K. B. Ellis and wife, New York; Thos. S. Braden, A. L. Devens Jr., Geo. H. Fraser, Boston; J. L. P.

## Useful for Over 500 Purposes

**GILLETT'S LYE**  
EATS DIRT.

Another Reform Movement  
If you want to get right, buy a package of Gold Dust today and join the millions of happy housewives who "Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do their work."

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY LIMITED, Montreal, Canada

Waterbury & Rising Ltd. THREE STORES KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

Dr. Reed's Cushion Shoe

No more in pain the foot shall tread Dr. Reed's Cushion Boots for Men and Women are made only by—J. and T. Bell—Canada's oldest and best shoemakers.

Women's ----- \$5.00 Men's ----- 6.50

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

Our Stores Open 8 a. m., Close 6 p. m., Saturdays, 10 p. m.

The Trimmings You Require for That New Fall Dress or Costume are

to be seen in our stocks in huge varieties. Here you can see Handsome Pearl Trimmings, Insertions or Edgings, numerous patterns in narrow, medium or wide widths.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Lesson in Scientific Complexion Renewing

Everyone has a beautiful skin underneath the one exposed to view. Bear this in mind and it will be easier to understand the correct principle in securing a lovely complexion.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Duffin. Edward Hayland, Millstream; F G Sharpe, Halden, Mass.; A R Wat- man, Fredericton; C W McDougall, Sussex; A L Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R H Cormier, Sackville; J F Steeves, Y K Steeves, Moncton; A J Walker, Montreal; A G McCurdy, Portland, Me.; F W Hoyt, Halifax; H E Palmer, Oak Point; F M Graves, Bridgetown; G B Bannochy, Cains; H E Raines, Halifax; H Gunter, Fredericton; J H Cocorhan, Moncton; G A and Mrs. McDonald, Charlottetown; J Inch, Oak Point; M T Perry, Helen Methan, Brookline, Mass.

GILLETTS LYE EATS DIRT. Useful for Over 500 Purposes. Gillett's Lye is a powerful cleanser for all household purposes.

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT FOR THE BIG SHOW IN CATHEDRAL

Will be one of the features at the Exhibition this year—Many branches of work.

The child welfare exhibit, which will be found at the local exhibition is being prepared under the direction of the Local Council of Women with Mrs. F. E. Holman as general supervisor and will be a most comprehensive affair combining educational features of all kinds.

Another department will demonstrate the work of the Victorian Order and the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and will treat with the subject of pure milk, the right and wrong way of washing children's undergarments, etc.

Kindergarten Department. Dealing with children at a slightly older age will be the kindergarten department in charge of Mrs. W. C. Matthews who will be assisted by the teachers from the free kindergarten work.

Manual Training. There will be also a manual training department for boys, under the direction of H. V. Hayes and a domestic science department for the older girls; supplementing this will be found screens bearing on the subject of education generally and showing the evils of illiteracy.

W. F. Burditt will also elaborate upon the evils of improper housing and their effect on the health of the people. Another demonstration which it is hoped will greatly interest the public will be given by children of the deaf and dumb school.

BUGLARS IN COURT

John H. Braman, Thomas Petrie and John Leggett, charged with theft and breaking and entering were before Judge Forbes under the Speedy Trials Act yesterday. Braman pleaded guilty to breaking, entering and stealing from W. H. Thorne's, and was sentenced to three months in the reformatory.

CELEBRATES

THE BIG SHOW IN CATHEDRAL

Bishop LeBlanc conducted service—Had exciting adventures in Europe—Had good trip.

His Lordship Bishop E. A. LeBlanc returned home yesterday morning after an extended trip to Europe and the Holy Land. His Lordship was fortunate in accomplishing almost his whole itinerary before the outbreak of the war.

During his tour of the continent His Lordship visited the Holy Land, Italy, Egypt, Spain, France, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and the British Isles. He was in conference with His Holiness Pope Pius X. three weeks before the outbreak of the war.

His Lordship was in France just before war was declared between Germany and France. He had knowledge of the French language he was able to keep in touch with the situation and when matters looked as though war was imminent, he made haste to leave the country for England.

Many of the visitors, the bishop said, who were travelling through the countries now at war, were treated to a series of lectures. An American priest, while walking along the streets in Paris, was suddenly surrounded by a cordon of police and asked to show his papers.

The trip from Liverpool to Boston, the bishop said, was very rough and the vessel was compelled times to stop to show his papers. When he was in the waves which were breaking over her bow with tremendous force.

With regard to the people who were caught in France and Germany when the war was declared, His Lordship was of the opinion that they had not read the papers, hence they were unaware of the trouble that was brewing. He said that there was great difficulty in getting money even before the declaration of war, and only gold and Cook's checks seemed to be of any value.

CORKING BILL

THIS WEEK AT OPERA HOUSE

Mack's Musical Revue scores distinct hit—Nat Farnum in lightning changes.

Many will be sorry when Mack's Musical Revue will cease to be the attraction that it has deservedly been for some time past, especially as during this, the last week of the presence of the popular company at the Opera House, a programme of real merit is presented to the public.

The opening chorus, "My Love's Man," introducing "Our Quartette," and a clever novelty song entitled "Base Ball," sung by Tiny Williams and the full chorus was much appreciated. Then came a song by Vesta Gilbert called "When You Play in the Game of Love."

Nat Farnum, as Rubenstein, portrayed the Hebrew in a way that pleased the audience immensely. He, with Miss Ullie Akerstrom, the authoress of the sketch, met with quite an ovation. Miss Akerstrom, as the maid, was seen at her best, and delighted even those who already knew how capable she is on the stage.

"JANE THE JUSTICE" A pretty little story with a rich vein of comedy you will like. Broncho Drama "Shorty's Sacrifice" A stirring railroad drama that keeps one on the qui vive.

THE SEVERED THING In two parts—Something a little different and mighty interesting. The News of the Week Every item enjoyable.

Imperial Bumper Program Today. They are Assassins HOUSELY & NICHOLAS Clever and Clean of "The Blues" Blackface Musical Comedians Novelty Fun

THE TEA SITUATION.

The Canadian Grocer says: "The reported lifting of the Old Country embargo on tea is the chief feature in this market. While this has created an easier feeling here yet it should be remembered that this tea in London, England, will not arrive for four or five weeks at least. From a week ago the situation in package tea remains generally as weak ago except that the Salada Tea Company have dropped prices five cents per pound.

THE TEA SITUATION. The Canadian Grocer says: "The reported lifting of the Old Country embargo on tea is the chief feature in this market. While this has created an easier feeling here yet it should be remembered that this tea in London, England, will not arrive for four or five weeks at least. From a week ago the situation in package tea remains generally as weak ago except that the Salada Tea Company have dropped prices five cents per pound.

THE TEA SITUATION. The Canadian Grocer says: "The reported lifting of the Old Country embargo on tea is the chief feature in this market. While this has created an easier feeling here yet it should be remembered that this tea in London, England, will not arrive for four or five weeks at least. From a week ago the situation in package tea remains generally as weak ago except that the Salada Tea Company have dropped prices five cents per pound.

THE TEA SITUATION. The Canadian Grocer says: "The reported lifting of the Old Country embargo on tea is the chief feature in this market. While this has created an easier feeling here yet it should be remembered that this tea in London, England, will not arrive for four or five weeks at least. From a week ago the situation in package tea remains generally as weak ago except that the Salada Tea Company have dropped prices five cents per pound.

THE TEA SITUATION. The Canadian Grocer says: "The reported lifting of the Old Country embargo on tea is the chief feature in this market. While this has created an easier feeling here yet it should be remembered that this tea in London, England, will not arrive for four or five weeks at least. From a week ago the situation in package tea remains generally as weak ago except that the Salada Tea Company have dropped prices five cents per pound.

THE TEA SITUATION. The Canadian Grocer says: "The reported lifting of the Old Country embargo on tea is the chief feature in this market. While this has created an easier feeling here yet it should be remembered that this tea in London, England, will not arrive for four or five weeks at least. From a week ago the situation in package tea remains generally as weak ago except that the Salada Tea Company have dropped prices five cents per pound.

Wanamaker's Cabaret 10 to 12. Miss Adelaide Toupin, direct from the New York cabarets, will sing the latest hits assisted by Miss Godfrey, pianiste, accompanist, and Kubelli, solo violinist.

SPECIAL — The proprietors of Zam-Euk

have decided that although the price of drugs has been increased by the war, they will not increase the price of Zam-Euk. Difficulties of transportation, however, may arise, so householders are asked to lose no time in laying in a necessary stock of this handy remedy.

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.

DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor, 827 Main St.—245 Union St. Tel. Main 683. Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

SOFT COAL. We consider there is no Soft Coal as good as Soft Cove for general household use. An ideal kitchen stove coal and perfect for open fires in the early Fall. Fresh mined coal, well screened ready for immediate delivery.

CONSUMERS GOAL CO., Ltd. 331 Charlotte St. Phone M. 2670. STANDARD, SEPT. 1, 1914.

FUNERAL NOTICE. Members of Queen's Precinctory No. 62 are requested to meet at Orange Hall, Germain street, on Tuesday, September 1st, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late SIB KNIGHT J. E. M. WOLDR. Members of sister precinctors are invited to attend. Dress—Full uniform. By order of the W. P. W. S. REID, Registrar.

FUNERAL NOTICE. Members of Verner L. O. L. No. 7 are requested to meet at Orange Hall, Germain street, Tuesday, September 1st, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. J. E. N. HOLDER. Members of sister lodges invited to attend. Dress—Silk hat, black clothes, white tie and gloves. By order of the W. M. H. W. ROBERTSON, Recording Secretary.

DIED. TEED.—Died at Clifton, N. B. August 31st, 1914, John Mariner, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. H. Teed. HOLDER.—On the 30th inst., at the Home of Incureables, J. E. N. Holder, in the 84th year of his age, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Mallman of Bay Shore, to mourn her sad loss. Notice of funeral hereafter. BLACK.—In this city, at 163 Paradise row, on the morning of August 29, Mildred Bradshaw, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Black. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Chaste... The lat... as usual... PAGE... Iron... looking... and... Electro... made... thin the... everybody... Service... bottom... \$3.50... NG ST...

the heat of... even summer... HOT AIR OR... competent... uln St... TED... Leather... description... ohn, N. B.

ice... RS... to the... ty more... ers, an... en who... contig-... leather-... ulant at... begin at

without Gold... of modern... work, but the task... ada today

Movement... Montreal, Canada

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## EUROPEAN WAR AND THE COTTON MARKET

**Pessimism has been keynote among growers. Difficulties getting money advanced on Cotton not properly housed and protected.**

Memphis, Aug. 28.—Among other anomalies of the day, the improvement in the condition of the cotton crop in the past week is more strongly felt than in any other. There is no denying that pessimism has been running rampant all over the cotton belt as to what the crop will be worth and as to when the consumers will take it; therefore, an increase of indicated yield means that the task of trying to sustain the price by gradual marketing, and by holding of a portion of the crop of the market entirely for an indefinite time, is complicated. One thing that observant people realize will hamper the efforts of the government through its loan operations to aid in holding a part of the crop is that there is a limited amount of warehouse room in the belt that is suitable for carrying cotton in the right way. The difficulties of getting money advanced on cotton that is not properly housed and protected, no matter how much the banks may have for such purposes, will be many, and already there is a movement in many sections to enlarge such facilities. Yet it is believed that out of this feature of the difficult situation will come lasting benefits to the South. One trouble heretofore, in sustaining the price of the crop, has been the lack of ability to hold a part of it until after the big movement time had passed. Now provision will have to be made.

## THE NEW YORK METAL MARKET VERY QUIET

New York, Aug. 28.—Dealers in metals report the market quiet generally. Tin at 42 cents a pound in New York has lost part of its sensational advance, but is still about 12 cents higher than before the war. Spelter is quoted at 84 cents a pound, New York. Lead is 2.30 cents a pound, New York, or 3.75 cents, East St. Louis. Copper is selling around 12 1/2 cents a pound, with demand quiet.

## World's Shipping News

MINIATURE ALMANAC	
September phases of the moon	
Full moon	4th 10h 1m a.m.
Last quarter	12th 1h 45m p.m.
New moon	19th 3h 33m d.m.
First quarter	26th 8h 3m a.m.
Tide of week	
High water, a.m.	
1 Tue 3.52 6.36 9.10 9.22 3.00 3.23	
2 Wed 5.53 6.54 10.06 10.16 4.01 4.22	
VESSELS IN PORT	
Steamer	
Gurth	Bark.
Antonio, 596—	
Manzanos, 929, Wm. Thomson & Co.	
Schooners Not Cleared.	
Arthur M. Gibson, 296, J. W. Smith	
Edna P. Pendleton, 321, R. C. Elkin	
Coral Leaf, 373—	
Ella M. Storer, 426—	
Elma, 299, A. W. Adams	
F. C. Lockhart, 268, Crosby Co.	
Hartney W. 271—	
Harry, 396, J. W. Smith	
Henry H. Chamberlain, 297, A. W. Adams	
Isela G. King, 126, A. W. Adams	
Hunter, 187, D. J. Purdy	
Isabel K. Stetson, 271, J. W. Smith	
Jennie A. Stubbs, A. W. Adams	
Maie, 378, R. C. Elkin	
M. V. B. Chase, 380, R. C. Elkin	
Nelle Eaton, 99, A. W. Adams	
Nettie Shipman, 258—	
Ruth Robinson, 462, R. C. Elkin	
Sunlight, 349—	
St. Olaf, 277, A. W. Adams	
Wm. L. Elkins, 129, J. W. Smith	
VESSEL FOUNDERED	
Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 26—Schr. Emily F. Wright, Galveston for Tampico, is reported to have foundered off the Mexican coast last Saturday. Nine members of the crew were picked up by Brazos Island life savers. Captain Peterson is reported drowned.	
DANGERS TO NAVIGATION	
Stmr. Athalia, (Str.), reports Aug. 26—passed three icebergs in the following positions: Lat 48 10 N, lon 48 24 W; lat 48 07, lon 48 51, and lat 48 01, lon 48 52.	
The stations of the Canadian Signal Service reported ice as follows: Fort Amour, Aug. 25, one berg in sight.	
WILL BE SOLD	
In accordance with an interlocutory order issued by Judge Hale in the U. S. District Court, U. S. Marshal S. P. H. Wilson will on Wednesday, Sept. 2, sell at public auction, at the wharf of Farrand, Spear & Co., at Rockland, the schooner Sarah L. Davis, which was seized a few days ago by Deputy U. S. Marshal Wilson on a libel for debt.	
THE APPLE SHIPMENTS	
Portland Area. Steamer Bohemian of the Leyland Line, which sailed	

## COTTON SELLS AT BIG DECLINE IN BOSTON

Boston, Aug. 28.—It is understood that cotton has sold in Boston at 8 1/2 cents a pound for good grades. The barometric staple, strict middling has sold lately at 8 1/2 cents, decline of about 3 1/2 cents since the European war broke out. This is an actual decline of 27.50 a bale in less than a month, sensational drop. Although the cheap cotton has been sold in Boston rather freely offerings have been made in Fall River. It is stated in cotton circles, however, that the mills of that city are pretty well supplied for current needs. In a normal season Fall River takes about 500,000 bales, and thus far this year they have taken close to that amount. At the moment it looks as if the New England mills would get some low priced cotton before sixty days have elapsed.

## TRAFFIC THROUGH SUEZ FELL OFF

New York, Aug. 28.—July traffic through the Suez canal fell off from that of the corresponding month a year ago according to a compilation made by Worms & Co. of Port Said. During the month 292 vessels passed through the canal yielding receipts of 10,520,000 francs. This compares with the July, 1913, total of 422 ships, yielding receipts of 10,510,000 francs. These figures indicate an apparent increase in tonnage receipts, although the number of vessels shows a falling off.

## PRODUCE PRICES IN CANADIAN CENTRES

Montreal, Aug. 31.—CORN—American No. 2 yellow, 85c to 90c. OATS—Canadian western No. 2, 65c to 66c; No. 3, 64 to 65c. FLOUR—Man, spring wheat patents, 86.70, seconds, 86.20; strong bakers, 86; winter patents, choice, 86.25; straight rollers, 86.25; straight, rollers, 85. MILFEED—Bran, 25; shorts, 27; middlings, 29; mouille, 30 to 34. HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 18 to 19. Postmaster Sears yesterday received notice from Ottawa authorizing certain resumptive duties on money order business with England. Amounts up to \$100 may be sent to the United States, and a charge of four cents for every pound or fraction thereof over the regular rates.

## FACTS ALL POINT THE WEEK-END ON CHICAGO MARKET

**Aggressive business policy is encouraged by analysis of Canada's Position—Reason for being optimistic.**

That the facts as to the situation in Canada compel confidence, confirm cheerful business sentiment, and encourage an aggressive rather than a retrogressive business policy, is the message of the leading article to appear in the Monetary Times. "There has appeared," it says, "a disposition for the business mind to make lengthy trips to most trouble. Having accepted the inevitable, there are many substantial facts of consolation. First the British empire has gone into a lull for good cause, and with excellent chances of victory. Second, Canada never before has had to face a fact like this. It therefore gives an opportunity to show that the national business test is well tempered. Third, the situation not being at the actual seat of war, some benefits come as a result. Some of the encouraging features, which are enumerated in full, are given below in abbreviated form: 1. Notable strength of the banking and financial situation in Canada. The banks were in excellent shape to cope with the situation at the outbreak of war, and the strong measures taken since then make the financial position impressive. 2. The confidence in the national financial situation is strengthened by the fact that the Bank of England has established a depository for its gold at Ottawa with Canada's minister of finance as trustee. 3. The dominion's first war loan of \$50,000,000 will be raised with comparatively little difficulty. 4. Instead of boasting of a population of 8,000,000, as in the past, there is cause for satisfaction in the fact that the population is considerably larger. During the past eighteen months while the world-wide trade depression has been in evidence, many thousands left Canada, returning to Great Britain and to the United States. The cessation of immigration is fortunate, too, at this time. It relieves the labor situation to that extent. Again, the number of men who are leaving productive employment for military service is comparatively small; a great advantage compared to the situation in Europe. 5. There will be a good demand for wheat, grain and fruit crops of the country, and good prices, too. The factories, forests, mines, fisheries, and agricultural lands will continue to supply their share of national revenue. Last year the value of exports was \$299,000,000. 6. Already war has given an impetus to several industries. Business executives recognize the prevalence of entirely new trade conditions and are studying these, realizing that trade obtained during war time is likely to be retained in times of peace. 7. While trade has ceased with Germany, the United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 8. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 9. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 10. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 11. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 12. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 13. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 14. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 15. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 16. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 17. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 18. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 19. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 20. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 21. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 22. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 23. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 24. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 25. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 26. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 27. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 28. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 29. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 30. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 31. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 32. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 33. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 34. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 35. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 36. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 37. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 38. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 39. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 40. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 41. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 42. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 43. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 44. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 45. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 46. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 47. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 48. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 49. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 50. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 51. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 52. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 53. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 54. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 55. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 56. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 57. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 58. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 59. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 60. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 61. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 62. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 63. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 64. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 65. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 66. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 67. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 68. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 69. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 70. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 71. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 72. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 73. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 74. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 75. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 76. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 77. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 78. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 79. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 80. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 81. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 82. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 83. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 84. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 85. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 86. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 87. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 88. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 89. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 90. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 91. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 92. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 93. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 94. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 95. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 96. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 97. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 98. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 99. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 100. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 101. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 102. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 103. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 104. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 105. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 106. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 107. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 108. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 109. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 110. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 111. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 112. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 113. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 114. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 115. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 116. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 117. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 118. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 119. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 120. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 121. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 122. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 123. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 124. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 125. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 126. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 127. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 128. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 129. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 130. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 131. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 132. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 133. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 134. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 135. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 136. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 137. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 138. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 139. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 140. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 141. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 142. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 143. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 144. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 145. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 146. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 147. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 148. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 149. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 150. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 151. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 152. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 153. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 154. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 155. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 156. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 157. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 158. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 159. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 160. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 161. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 162. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 163. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 164. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 165. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 166. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 167. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 168. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 169. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 170. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 171. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 172. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 173. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 174. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 175. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 176. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 177. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 178. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 179. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 180. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 181. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 182. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 183. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 184. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 185. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 186. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 187. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 188. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 189. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 190. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 191. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 192. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 193. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 194. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 195. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 196. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 197. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 198. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 199. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 200. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 201. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 202. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 203. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 204. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 205. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 206. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 207. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 208. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 209. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 210. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 211. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 212. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 213. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 214. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 215. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 216. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 217. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 218. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 219. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 220. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 221. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 222. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 223. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 224. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 225. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 226. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 227. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 228. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 229. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 230. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 231. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 232. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 233. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 234. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 235. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 236. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 237. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 238. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 239. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 240. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 241. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 242. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 243. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 244. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 245. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 246. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 247. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 248. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 249. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 250. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 251. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 252. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 253. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 254. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 255. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 256. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 257. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 258. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 259. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 260. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 261. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 262. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 263. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 264. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 265. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 266. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 267. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 268. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 269. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 270. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 271. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 272. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 273. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 274. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 275. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 276. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 277. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 278. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 279. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 280. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 281. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 282. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 283. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 284. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 285. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 286. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 287. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 288. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 289. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 290. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 291. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 292. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 293. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 294. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 295. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 296. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 297. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 298. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 299. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 300. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 301. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 302. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 303. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 304. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 305. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 306. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 307. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 308. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 309. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 310. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 311. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 312. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 313. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 314. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 315. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 316. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 317. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 318. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 319. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 320. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 321. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 322. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 323. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 324. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 325. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 326. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 327. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 328. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 329. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 330. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 331. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 332. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 333. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 334. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 335. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 336. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 337. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 338. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 339. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 340. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 341. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 342. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 343. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 344. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 345. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 346. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 347. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 348. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 349. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 350. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 351. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 352. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 353. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 354. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 355. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 356. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 357. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 358. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 359. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 360. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 361. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 362. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 363. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 364. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 365. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 366. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 367. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 368. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 369. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 370. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 371. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 372. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 373. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 374. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 375. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 376. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 377. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 378. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 379. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 380. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 381. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 382. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 383. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 384. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 385. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 386. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 387. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 388. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 389. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 390. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 391. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 392. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 393. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 394. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 395. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 396. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 397. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 398. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 399. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 400. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 401. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 402. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 403. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 404. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 405. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 406. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 407. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 408. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 409. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 410. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 411. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 412. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 413. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 414. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 415. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 416. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 417. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 418. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 419. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 420. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 421. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 422. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 423. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 424. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 425. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 426. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 427. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 428. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 429. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 430. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 431. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 432. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 433. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 434. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 435. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 436. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 437. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 438. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 439. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 440. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 441. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 442. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 443. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 444. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 445. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 446. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 447. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 448. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 449. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 450. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 451. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 452. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 453. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 454. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 455. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 456. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 457. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 458. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 459. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 460. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 461. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 462. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 463. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 464. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 465. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 466. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 467. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 468. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 469. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 470. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 471. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 472. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 473. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 474. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 475. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 476. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 477. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 478. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 479. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 480. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 481. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 482. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 483. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 484. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 485. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 486. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 487. The United States and British markets are still open for our goods. 4

## SESSION OF CITY COUNCIL WAS LIVELY

Commissioners Potts and McLellan in Tilt — Matter of floating bonds — Riot damages.

The city commissioners had another short session yesterday which at times had a rather heated appearance. There were several passages between Commissioners Potts and McLellan over the purchase of fire hose without calling for general tenders, and also in connection with the proposed paving of North and South Market streets.

Mayor Frink reported that the Recorder had advised that the city was not responsible for the damage done to property during the street railway riot.

Commissioner McLellan will report as to rates for insurance of the exhibition buildings during the fair. Several policemen who did extra duty during the riot of the Robinson circus in the city were allowed extra pay.

Commissioner Potts was authorized to purchase 60 tons of asphalt for street work. He said he wished to make repairs to sidewalks in King Square and other places where they were needed.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Those present were Mayor Frink, Commissioners Wigmore, McLellan, Russell and Potts.

The commissioner of finance and public affairs reported that he had taken up the matter of claims of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., and Manchester Robertson, Allison Ltd., for \$242.92 and \$67.60 respectively for plate glass windows alleged to have been broken on the evening of July 23 during a riot in the city and the Recorder had advised that the city was in no way responsible in the matter. The claimants are to be advised accordingly.

Mayor Frink said that other claims were coming in but they would all be treated in the same way.

**Renewal Leases.**  
The commissioner of harbors, ferries and public lands recommended that renewal leases be issued to the persons hereinafter mentioned, upon the Common Clerk being satisfied that they are entitled thereto, that is to say:

Lot A, Guys Ward to Michael Donovan for 7 years from 1st May, 1913, at \$13.20 per annum rental, being an advance of 10 per cent on the present rate.  
Lot No. 697, Guys Ward to Isaac Babbs for 7 years from 1st May, 1913 at \$9.00 per annum rental, being an advance of 20 per cent on the present rate.

Part Lot No. 4, Lancaster, to Estate Robert Irvine for 7 years from 1st May, 1913, at \$49.32 per annum rental. Western half of lot No. 22, Guys Ward, to William Johnston for 7 years from 1st May, 1913, at \$7.20 per annum rental, increase of 20 per cent. This was adopted.

**Exhibition Insurance.**  
Commissioner McLellan recommended that \$25,000 additional insurance be placed on the exhibition building during the exhibition this year. The present amount on the building was \$17,500 and the change was 5 per cent.

The commissioner will secure rates and submit them at the next meeting of the council.  
Commissioner McLellan said he had been given to understand that the premium for the week would be equal to one year's premium. He would secure data at once.

Commissioner McLellan recommended that the road engineer be instructed to arrange plans and specifications for the paving of asphalt pavements on North and South Market streets. The commissioner thought something should be done with these streets at once, and an asphalt pavement would help to make the streets cleaner than at present. The streets should be made so that they could be flushed.

Commissioner Potts pointed out that the road engineer was very busy at present and he wondered if it would not be better to refer the matter to the commissioner of public works.  
Commissioner McLellan favored a concrete or asphalt street of a permanent character.

The matter was freely discussed and Commissioner Potts questioned the right of the other commissioners to have the services of the road engineer without his consent. He thought the city engineer might be instructed to draw up the specifications and leave the road engineer free for his duties in connection with the public works department. The motion to have the road engineer draw up the specifications was finally adopted.

A bill from the Lawrence estate in connection with windows broken during the street railway riot was filed. Fifteen policemen asked for extra pay in connection with the visit of the Robinson circus here recently when they had to do extra duty.  
Commissioner McLellan pointed out that there was no appropriation for this purpose.  
Commissioner Potts thought that the men should be paid for extra work. He thought the men should not suffer because of differences between the heads of the department.  
Commissioner Russell thought the men should be paid for the work.  
Commissioner Wigmore thought the men were protecting the citizens rather than the circus.  
Commissioner Potts moved that they be paid. Commissioner Russell seconded the motion which was carried.

## MAP SHOWING HOW GERMANY HAS FORTIFIED ITS COAST AGAINST AN INVADING FLEET.



GERMANY'S IMPREGNABLE SYSTEM OF COAST DEFENCES GUARDING ITS NORTH SEA NAVAL BASES AND THE SOUTHERN APPROACH TO THE KIEL CANAL

**BOER WAR VETERAN OFFERS TO EQUIP REGIMENT FROM WEST**  
Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The minister of militia has received another offer of a special Canadian regiment from the west for service at the front. Major Duncan Stewart of Calgary has offered to raise five hundred men, without charge to the government for quarters, pay or food, until the force is entrained at Calgary. Major Stewart is a veteran of the Boer war, and was in charge of Calgary's large contribution to the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, where they were brought to Ottawa for mobilization with the regiment.

**ALL FORTIFIED TOWNS TO BE STORMED**  
New York, Aug. 31.—Commenting on cable despatches which said that bombs had been dropped in Paris from a German aeroplane, German Ambassador Von Bernstorff said today he said. The bombs, he thought, had probably been directed at fortifications. Count Von Bernstorff was firmly of the opinion that Italy could not be drawn into the European conflict, even if Turkey should go to war as an ally of Germany.

**Sash Weights—Coal Doors Cast Iron Columns Fire Escapes**  
and all castings required for construction purposes. Estimates furnished promptly.  
Also  
A large stock of Structural Steel, including Beams, Angles, Tees, Nuts, Bolts, Etc.  
**JANES FLEMING - PHOENIX FOUNDRY**

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**  
For Overseas Expeditionary Force. Motor car drivers, shoeing - smiths, saddlers, wheelers. Good pay.  
Volunteers will proceed to Valcartier at once. Apply to  
**Lt. Col. A. E. Massie**  
34 King Street.

**We Cannot Tell**  
Just how long this offer will remain open, but it will be for only a short time.  
As consolation to those who failed to order The Daily Standard sent to their address while the two dollar offer was in effect, we have decided to grant another opportunity.  
For a few days orders will be received at the rate of **\$2.25** per year for bona fide new subscriptions only. (The regular rate is \$3.00 per year)

Read these instructions.  
Use the coupon.  
Write name and address plainly.  
Papers by mail only, out of town.  
No agents' commissions paid.  
No renewals accepted at this rate.  
Enclose \$2.25. Mail immediately.

**COUPON.**  
Enclosed find \$2.25 for which send the Daily Standard to my address for one year as per your offer in the Standard.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Sept. 1914

**THE STANDARD, LTD.**  
82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

**Five Roses Flour**  
Not Bleached Not Blended  
Ladle of The Woods Milling Company, Limited, Canada

## IN STERLING LIVES A GIRL

Who Suffered As Many Girls Do—Tells How She Found Relief.

Sterling, Conn.—"I am a girl of 22 years and I used to faint away every month and was very weak. I was also bothered a lot with female weakness. I read your little book 'Window for Women', and I saw how others had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it, and it has made me feel like a new girl and I am now relieved of all these troubles. I hope all young girls will get relief as I have. I never felt better in my life."—Miss BERTHA A. PELOQUIN, Box 116, Sterling, Conn.

Massena, N. Y.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I highly recommend it. If anyone wants to write to me I will gladly tell her about my case. I was certainly in a bad condition as my blood was all turning to water. I had pimples on my face and a bad color, and for five years I had been troubled with suppression. The doctors called it 'Anemia and Exhaustion', and said I was all run down, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me out all right."—Miss LAVISA MYRES, Box 74, Massena, N. Y.

**Young Girls, Heed This Advice.**  
Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

**Good Proof**  
The ever increasing demand for  
**Brown's Four Crown Scotch**  
is a sure sign that the public know how to appreciate a good article when they get it. Make sure that you get  
**FOUR CROWN**  
There's a difference.

SEVENTY BILLIONS THE ESTIMATE OF WAR WASTE

Investor Figures War's Damage Will Equal Almost One Quarter of the Total Wealth of the World if the Conflict Continues for Six or Seven Months.

After a careful study of the financial and sociological questions involved in the present European war, Nikola Tesla, the inventor, estimates that the waste incident to it cannot be less than seventy billion or almost twenty-five per cent. of the total wealth of the world. He takes issue with Professor Charles Richet in the latter's estimate of \$20,000,000 a day, stating that would cover the cost of military operations. In connection with the matter Mr. Tesla said last night:

"The Herald of August 2 contains an itemized estimate by Professor Charles Richet of the cost of a war on a colossal scale such as the present, which may involve 20,000,000 combatants. He finds a total of \$50,000,000 a day. While most of this, it is certain that some are altogether too low. For instance, he places the number of those disabled through wounds and disease, at 500,000.

"This is less than two and one-half per cent. It will be recalled that in the recent war in the Balkans, which furnishes the best data in this respect, the casualties were more than twenty-five per cent. that is, ten times greater in proportion. He values the public and private properties destroyed at \$2,000,000 a day. Observe that according to reports only Belgium has lost \$300,000,000 resulted from less than two weeks' fighting.

"There were no large cities in the path of the total force engaged in this stupendous conflict. Professor Richet also ignores the time element, which has a very decided bearing on the matter. He considers a purely hypothetical case of constant performance. It is evident that before such an estimate can be made, the duration of the war must be known, from which the daily average can be computed.

"Estimating Energy of War. "Armed conflict is essentially a discharge of accumulated war energy. The rate at which this energy is released determines what may be called the power of the war. In international combat may be of great energy and yet of small power, or it may be of small energy and yet of great power. The development of military science and perfection of arms is ever tending to increase the power of the war, to reduce the duration of the struggle, and in times to come when the comparatively crude implements of today will be replaced by more and more effective electrical means of destruction, and time and space are annihilated, wars, if they do happen will be settled with a swiftness now inconceivable.

"The chief thing to point out is, however, that Professor Richet's estimate is not one of the cost of war, as put forth, but rather of the cost of military operations which represent but a small fraction of the total waste.

"To measure the losses due to war merely by statistical standards is absurd. The cost of the war is not in the money, but in the lives of the people. The strain imposed upon a country in a state of siege is compelling of strict economy. The savings thus effected are not the direct result of war. Theoretically, it is possible for a nation, by living on bread and water and curtailing expenses to a minimum, to survive long enough to meet the cost of military operations, but leaving a surplus besides. From the point of view of the statistician such a war, far from being costly, would be the very means of creating wealth!

WAR DOES NOT STOP PROGRESS

Goes Right Along With New Building in Toronto. BUSINESS IS GROWING. More Room Needed to Turn Out Wrigley's Spearmint Gum.

Work has been stopped on many Toronto buildings pending a settlement of the war, but the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, Limited, manufacturers of the famous Wrigley's Spearmint Gum, are going right ahead—and excavating is now in progress for the largest and finest chewing gum factory in the British Empire, which will be built on Carlaw Avenue, Toronto. Such great advances have been made in the Wrigley business in the last four years that a large plant was determined necessary. So many improvements have been made in the process of chewing gum manufacture and methods of packing, such as air-tight wax wrappers, that special construction will add much greater efficiency. The building is to be an all-steel concrete and brick structure of the best pattern, four stories in height with quarter-cut oak trim.

"The action of this firm in going along with its plans in spite of the war is commended by the Toronto newspapers—who appreciate the fact that it will keep busy many laborers and artisans who would otherwise be out of work.

Probably many of the Canadian volunteers will carry Wrigley's Spearmint to the front in the war, as did the Greeks in their war with Turkey. The soldiers found it a great treat- quencher on long marches, and in battle, chewing gum served the same purpose as well as steadying them under the nerve racking strain.

Westfield Beach. Westfield Beach, N. B., Aug. 28.—With the cool evenings, and the early approach of autumn, bonfires along the shore are taking the place of dances. Frantically every evening huge bonfires can be seen at various points along the river front, assembled around the LAFRANCE MINES. Mr. G. H. Harry Nae of St. John spent the week-end with his sisters at Woodman's Point.

Belleville Station. Belleville Station, N. B.—Mrs. Perkins and children left this week for Boston. Mrs. Betta Northrup has also returned. Mrs. R. Northrup and family are moving to their new home in Imhale, Rev. Mr. Ramsey leaves this week for Sackville. He will remain for a week or so. A large crew of men are at work at the station siding. The ballast pit is being worked and the bridges repaired.

Funerals. Captain Robert Granville. The funeral of the late Captain Robert Granville took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Main street, Rev. W. E. McInerney conducted the services at the house and grave. Hymns were sung by Mrs. (Dr.) Curran, Miss Blanche Thomson and David Pidgeon. Interment was at Cedar Hill cemetery.

Figuring Excess of Wastes. "It is equally unreasonable to define the waste of international conflict as the excess of waste in time of war over the waste in time of peace. The quantities may be deducted from a "quantity" and the difference will be "waste" on the supposition, however, that the quantities are composed of identical units.

WESTFIELD BEACH

Westfield Beach, N. B., Aug. 28.—With the cool evenings, and the early approach of autumn, bonfires along the shore are taking the place of dances. Frantically every evening huge bonfires can be seen at various points along the river front, assembled around the LAFRANCE MINES.

Belleville Station. Belleville Station, N. B.—Mrs. Perkins and children left this week for Boston. Mrs. Betta Northrup has also returned. Mrs. R. Northrup and family are moving to their new home in Imhale, Rev. Mr. Ramsey leaves this week for Sackville.

Funerals. Captain Robert Granville. The funeral of the late Captain Robert Granville took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Main street, Rev. W. E. McInerney conducted the services at the house and grave. Hymns were sung by Mrs. (Dr.) Curran, Miss Blanche Thomson and David Pidgeon.

Figuring Excess of Wastes. "It is equally unreasonable to define the waste of international conflict as the excess of waste in time of war over the waste in time of peace. The quantities may be deducted from a "quantity" and the difference will be "waste" on the supposition, however, that the quantities are composed of identical units.

Now, while the same human beings are concerned both in peace and in war, these two states bear no resemblance to each other. In one, reason and sober sense, a feeling of general peace, a desire to do justice prevail; in the other these beneficial influences are weakened and folly, far and greed assert themselves. War changes individuals as well as values.

"A true appreciation of the enormous losses which are likely to result from this unprecedented calamity can only be gained by taking into account its effect on all phases and conditions of individual and national existence. Stated in the order of their magnitude these losses may be enumerated as follows:

"First, temporary or permanent shrinkage of the wealth of nations as distinct from negotiable securities. The total wealth of the countries involved is about three billions of dollars. Assume only a moderate production of ten per cent., and suppose further, that the war should last from six to seven months or about 200 days, as forecasted by experts, then the daily shrinkage will amount to \$180,000,000. To be sure such depreciation of physical possessions is mostly due to ignorance and misadventure of the people, for the properties are these are some are indestructible. But just the same the warring nations will lose credit and purchasing power and will be subjected for an indefinite period to sufferings and privations of which there must be interpreted as loss of so much money.

"Second, all losses individual and collective caused by interference with the wheelwork of manufacture, industry and commerce. These losses particularly on the market value of negotiable securities, which constitute from twenty to thirty per cent.

Even in HARD water, there is plenty of suds to soften and loosen dirt quickly but gently! with SURPRISE SOAP.

WANTED. HOME WANTED—A boy one year old, fair hair and blue eyes for adoption. Address Box 28, Standard Office.

Classified Advertising. One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1/3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance.

MAILED CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 12th October, 1914.

WANTED. AGENTS WANTED—Agents for day delivery, which includes Granite, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, etc.

MALE HELP WANTED. Railroad, Fireman, Brakemen, \$120. Experience unnecessary. Send resume, railway, care standard.

FOR SALE. SILVER BLACK FOXES. I am offering in N. B. a limited number of select tame Ontario stock, the best and most perfectly domesticated animals anywhere obtainable.

FOR SALE—Harbor snop, fully equipped, in Main street, Apply "Barber" care of The Standard.

FOR SALE—Portable Saw Mill complete. May be seen at Hanville, York Co., N. B. Apply Thos. Nagle, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

FOR SALE—Machinery. Steam and water power, plant in Victoria county in being offered at very low cost for immediate sale.

ROYAL HOTEL. King Street, St. John's Leading Hotel.

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

ROBERTSON HOTEL. BATHURST, N. B. The home of the commercial traveler and sportsman; parties going to the woods after big game this season can be put in touch with the best guides and hunting grounds.

ROYAL HOTEL. King Street, St. John's Leading Hotel.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 9; New York, 6. (First game)

SMALL PITCHER HAS

# All The Latest News From The World Of Sport

## RESULTS OF THE BIG LEAGUES

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 9; New York, 6  
 At New York.  
 (First game)  
 Detroit ..... 000042000000—9 18 1  
 New York ..... 410010000000—6 15 2  
 Batteries—Dunn and Stange;  
 Brown, Cole, Keating and Sweeney.  
 New York, 3; Detroit, 2  
 (Second game)  
 Detroit ..... 00000000—2 6 1  
 New York ..... 0101001—8 1  
 (Called end 7th, darkness).  
 Batteries—Oldham and McKee, Baker; Fletcher and Nunnmaker.  
 Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1  
 At Boston.  
 (First game)  
 St. Louis ..... 00000001—1 7 2  
 Boston ..... 00010000—4 8 1  
 Batteries—James and Agnew; Foster and Thomas.  
 (Second game)  
 St. Louis ..... 0100000002—3 9 1  
 Boston ..... 0001000002—3 12 0  
 (Called, darkness).  
 Batteries—Hamilton and Agnew; Wood and Cady.  
 Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 3  
 At Philadelphia.  
 Cleveland ..... 001100001—3 7 1  
 Philadelphia ..... 00501000—9 12 1  
 Batteries—Coulme and O'Neill; Pennock and Schanz, McAvoy.  
 Chicago, 4; Washington, 3  
 At Washington.  
 Chicago ..... 0020000101—4 8 1  
 Washington ..... 0010001016—3 7 1  
 Batteries—Cicotte, Wolfgang and Schalk; Shaw, Johnson and Williams.  
 American League Standing.

Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	82	563
Boston	67	578
Washington	61	521
Detroit	61	500
Chicago	59	484
New York	56	463
St. Louis	45	462
Cleveland	39	437

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York-Pittsburgh Tie.  
 (Called allow Pittsburgh catch train).  
 New York ..... 0010000000—1 7 2  
 Pittsburgh ..... 0010000000—1 6 1  
 Batteries—Domare and Meyers; Harmon and Coleman.  
 Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2  
 At Cincinnati.  
 Chicago ..... 010000201—4 6 1  
 Cincinnati ..... 00000000—2 8 1  
 Batteries—Cheney and Archer; Douglass and Gonzales.  
 National League Standing.

Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	63	558
Boston	61	552
St. Louis	54	529
Chicago	62	521
Cincinnati	53	462
Philadelphia	53	462
Brooklyn	53	461
Pittsburgh	52	452

### FEDERAL LEAGUE

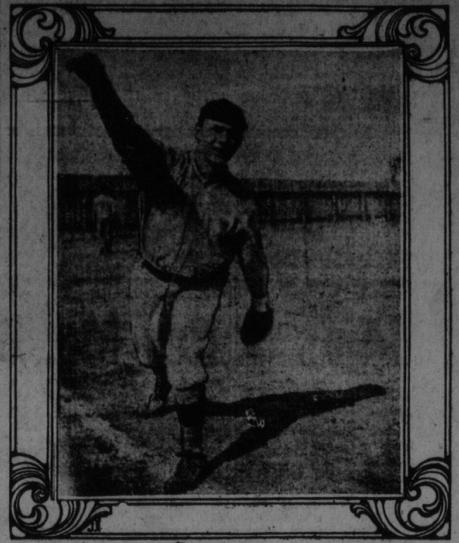
Baltimore, 7; Pittsburgh, 1  
 At Pittsburgh.  
 Baltimore ..... 002200002—7 11 1  
 Pittsburgh ..... 00001000—1 5 1  
 Batteries—Quinn and Russell; Camitz and Roberts.  
 Brooklyn, 4; Buffalo, 1  
 At Buffalo.  
 Brooklyn ..... 0001000021—4 9 3  
 Buffalo ..... 000100000—1 7 1  
 Batteries—Pinner and Land; Anderson and Layvine.  
 Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3  
 At Chicago, first game.  
 St. Louis ..... 00102000—3 8 2  
 Chicago ..... 01101010—4 7 1  
 Batteries—Willet and Chapman; Johnson and Wilson.  
 Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0  
 Second game.  
 St. Louis ..... 00000000—0 2 2  
 Chicago ..... 00000010—1 7 2  
 Batteries—Johnson and Simon; Hendrix and Wilson.  
 Federal League Standing.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Buffalo, 2; Newark, 1  
 At Buffalo, first game.  
 Newark ..... 00010000—1 6 1  
 Buffalo ..... 01000000—2 7 2  
 Batteries—Curtis and Smith; Fullenwider and Lalonde.  
 Buffalo, 5; Newark, 2  
 Second game.  
 Newark ..... 00000020—2 8 1  
 Buffalo ..... 00100010—5 12 1  
 Batteries—Thompson and Tyler; Mannix and Williams.  
 Providence, 5; Montreal, 1  
 At Montreal.  
 Providence ..... 10300000—5 11 1  
 Montreal ..... 10000000—1 8 1  
 Batteries—Cooper and Onslow; Richter and Smith.  
 Toronto, 7; Baltimore, 3  
 Toronto ..... 00000102—3 11 3  
 Baltimore ..... 00051001—7 11 1  
 Batteries—Russell and Irwin; Johnson, Davidson and Kritchell.  
 International League Standing.

Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	75	519
Rochester	74	538
Buffalo	72	581
Baltimore	67	549
Toronto	62	517
Newark	58	430
Montreal	48	384
Jersey City	39	314

## SMALL PITCHER WITH BIG RECORD WHO HAS PUT BRAVES IN THE PENNANT RACE



"Dick" Rudolph has been one of the chief aids to the Braves in their wonderful spurt to a place in the first division, which included twenty-three victories in twenty-eight games. The small pitcher with a big record was once turned back to Toronto, of the International League, by John McGraw because the Giants' manager did not think "Dick" possessed enough physical strength for regular work in the big show. At the present time Rudolph stands, figuratively speaking, of course, shoulder to shoulder with some of the biggest pitchers in the National League. In games won and lost he trails closely "Christy" Mathewson, "Big Jim" Vaughn, "Jeff" Tesreau and some other massively proportioned athletes.

## NEW YORK STALLION TAKES TWO WORLD'S RECORDS; STEPS 2 HEATS IN TWO FLAT

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Directum I, the chestnut stallion, owned by Jas. Butler, New York city, and driven by Robert Snedeker, furnished the sensation of the opening day's program at the grand circuit races here today by establishing two new world's records and equalling the pacing race record of two minutes, established by Williams at Grand Rapids earlier this season.

In winning the free-for-all pace, valued at \$5,000, Directum I stepped the last two or three heats in two minutes flat. By pacing in two minutes in the third heat, Directum I broke the record of 2:00 1/2, established by Starpointer at Springfield, Ill., in 1897. The average time of the winner gives him the world's race record of more than one heat.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The records of the grand circuit races are as follows:

The Messina (Amateur) Two-Year-Old Trot, Two in Three, Value \$2,500.  
 Eudora Spier, bk f, by Directum Spier, (E. I. White) ..... 1 1  
 Native King, ch s, (Hopkins) ..... 2 2  
 Denton Hale, bk g, (Alford) ..... 3 3  
 Colonel King, b s, (Cahill) ..... 4 4  
 Rheagale, br f, (Quencer) ..... 5 5  
 Time—2:22 1/4, 2:22 1/4.

Free-For-All Race, Two in Three; Value \$5,000.  
 Directum I, ch, by Directum Kelly-Zetta, (Snedeker) ..... 2 1 1  
 Frank Bogash Jr., b g, (Murphy) 1 2 2  
 Earl Jr., gr s, (Cox) ..... 3 3  
 Brecken Dirack, bk h, (Bigan) ..... 4 4  
 Time—2:04 1/2, 2:04 1/2.

## Problem Now Is Where Will Heavies Battle?

Now that the gigantic Jess Willard has declared war on Jack Johnson, the hope of the white boys seem in a fair way toward being realized. At any rate his chances will be taken seriously, and that is more than can be said of any other white heavyweight. If Willard and Johnson meet it will be the first time since Reno that Johnson's victory was not conceded in advance.

But before Willard can bedeck himself with the laurel wreath he will have to lure Johnson into a ring and just at present that seems to be the hardest part of the programme. Jack Curley, who is spokesman for the men backing Willard, appears to be confident, however.

"We have the money to promote the fight, and so long as you can show the coin you can always find a battle-ground," is the way he gets over that difficulty. "We'll find a place or make one. There's no chance of Johnson backing out, for if he tried that he might as well retire. In fact, Johnson ought to be glad to get a chance to fight, and he probably is."

Johnson Reported Broke.

Latest reports indicate that Johnson is broke and would like to return to this country, now that the war in Europe has put an end to his income. It is said that he hoped to use the proceeds of his affair with Frank Moran to settle the federal charges against him by paying a heavy fine. But he never received a share of those ill-gotten gains, as the receipts were seised pending a suit at law.

There is no doubt that Johnson would welcome an opportunity to get away from the war zone. Under ordinary circumstances a trip to Mexico shown in the Jeffries-Johnson fight, place.

## ROYAL CANADIAN GOLF MEET

The fourteenth annual ladies' meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association will be held on Sept. 29th, 30th, Oct. 1st and 2nd, on the links of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, Lambton Mills, Ont. The programme for the five days play is as follows:

Monday, September 29th.  
 1.30 p.m.—Annual handicap, team match and qualifying round for the ladies' championship and consolation competitions.  
 18 holes, Medal Play.  
 Tuesday, September 30th.  
 1.30 p.m.—Championship competition; first round. Consolation competition, first round.  
 18 holes, match play.  
 Wednesday, September 30th.  
 10.00 a.m.—Driving competition.  
 2.00 p.m.—Championship competition; second round. Consolation competition, second round.  
 Thursday, October 1st.  
 10.00 a.m.—Approaching and putting competition.  
 1.30 p.m.—Championship competition, semi-finals. Consolation competition, semi-finals.  
 Friday, October 2nd.  
 10.00 a.m.—Championship competition, finals. Consolation competition, finals.  
 1.30 p.m.—Mixed foursomes competition.

## BALLOON RACE HAS BEEN CALLED OFF

New York, Aug. 31.—Owing to the situation in Europe, which precludes the possibility of several of the entrants competing in the international balloon race, which was to have started from Kansas City, Mo., on October 6th, the event has been postponed indefinitely. Action to this effect was taken today by the contest committee of the Aero Club of America.

Germany had three entries, Austria two, France three, Belgium two, Switzerland one, and the United States three.

## BOUNDS OF THE WEEK

Tuesday.  
 Eddie Murphy vs. Matty Baldwin, Syracuse.  
 Murphy vs. Jack Crowley and Everett O'Neill vs. Tommy Doris, Atlas, A.A.  
 Wednesday.  
 Johnny Lore vs. Joe Thomas, New York.  
 Friday.  
 Carl Morris vs. Jack Geyer, Dallas. One-Round Davis vs. Jack Fitzgerald, Syracuse.  
 Porky Flynn vs. Jim Savake, Rockaway, N. Y.  
 Pat Brown vs. S. Youkum, Hibbing, Mich.

## LAUDS ENGLISH SPRINTERS

Frank Kanaly, the Boston runner, who visited England this year for professional matches, says "Flash" Donaldson, the professional champion, and Aplegar, the English amateur champion sprinter, are both wonderful men.

"I have seen 'em all," says Kanaly, "but they don't make them any faster than either of these champions. I believe that Donaldson has something on Aplegar, but a race between them would make one of the greatest sprinting duels ever known to the game."

## WAR HURTS BIG LEAGUE ATTENDANCE

New York, Aug. 31.—Baseball magnates—Fed, major and minor—are beginning to wear a worried look these days. They all share General Sherman's opinion of war. They are wondering where they are going to get off if this big European scrap de luxe lasts much longer. Reticent as they are to admit that anything at all will hurt the great and grand American game of baseball, they will tell you, when closely pressed, that the war across the pond isn't doing them a bit of good. That is some concession from a B. B. owner, take it from us. This has been a mighty tough year on ye national pastime anyway. The

great strength shown by the Feds on their second year out, combined with a lot of bickering and quarreling between players and owners, has given baseball a terrific wallop. The turnstiles have not been clicking so merrily as in years gone by. Old general public seems to be getting weary of the once great sport, believing that like everything else it is getting commercialized.

Now with this war coming down on the top of all their troubles, the afore-mentioned magnates are passing many sleepless nights. They fear that if the war draws out very long it will cause a financial stringency and they know that when money gets scarce they will be among the first to suffer. Common sense—some baseball powers still show signs of having that article—tells them that fans and even thirty-third degree "bugs" will stay away from the ball grounds when the fifty cents and six bits that they hand in there will be needed to keep the family larder supplied. Baseball isn't a necessity—except to the athletes who derive their living therefrom. Where baseball will get walloped the

hardest will be in the world's "soft spots" (apologies to you-know-me-All). This annual battle in the fall between the peasant winners in the major leagues as we all know has been a veritable golden harvest for the club owners and players. The newspapers, by the time the world's series is started, will have engulfed every newspaper in the country, front page and all.

Betty (relating experience)—Really, for a time I was quite beside myself.

Jack—What charming company!

"See here, four times I've told you that I don't and you haven't followed my advice. Now go to the dickens. That will make five times."

# ST. JOHN EXHIBITION

## September 5th to 12th

### The Only Big Fair This Year in the Maritime Provinces

Special Rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway  
 GENERAL EXCURSION RATES WILL BE EFFECTIVE  
 At One Way First-Class Fare  
 Sept. 4th to 12th, inclusive, Return Limit Sept. 14th

FROM	GOOD GOING.	GOOD TO RETURN.
Points on St. John Subdivision, Fredericton to St. John Subdivision, Fredericton Jct. to Fredericton.	Tuesday, September 8th. Thursday, September 10th.	Thursday, September 10th. Saturday, September 12th.
Digby, N. S.	Tuesday, September 8th. Thursday, September 10th.	Friday, September 11th. Monday, September 14th.
Shore Line Subdivision.	Tuesday, September 8th. Thursday, September 10th.	Friday, September 11th. Monday, September 14th.
Houlton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen Subdivision, and St. John Subdivision, Tracey to McAdam inclusive, and Vanceboro, and from Woodstock Subdivision, Maudsley to Newburg Jct. inclusive.	Tuesday, September 8th. Thursday, September 10th.	Thursday, September 10th. Saturday, September 12th.
Brownville and Moosehead Subdivisions.	Tuesday, September 8th. Wednesday, September 9th.	Saturday, September 12th.
Aroostook, Edmundston, Gibson and Tobique Subdivisions and Woodstock Subdivision, Nixton to Aroostook Jct. inclusive.	Monday, September 7th. Wednesday, September 9th.	Friday, September 11th. Monday, September 14th.

SPECIAL RATES FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS:

Digby	1.60	St. Stephen (via McAdam)	2.00	Bath	3.65
Hoyt	1.05	St. Stephen (via Shore Line)	1.95	Perth	3.90
Fredericton Jct.	1.25	St. George	1.25	Plaster Rock	4.05
Fredericton	1.60	St. Andrews	2.00	Andover	4.05
Harvey	1.65	Canterbury	2.45	Aroostook	4.05
McAdam Jct.	2.00	Benton	2.70	Fort Fairfield	4.30
Vanceboro	2.00	DeBec Jct.	2.85	Caribou	4.35
Mattawamkeag	3.05	Houlton	3.00	Presque Isle	4.35
Brownville Jct.	3.95	Woodstock	3.05	Grand Falls	4.35
Greenville Jct.	4.65	Newburg Jct.	3.15	St. Leonard	4.75
Jackman	5.45	Hartland	3.30	Green River	5.10
Loultown	5.90	Florenceville	3.55	Edmundston	5.25
		Bristol	3.55		

Equally Low Rates from All Other Points Conductors Will Sell from Flag Stations.

## Special Rates on the Dominion Atlantic Railway

### GENERAL EXCURSION RATES WILL BE EFFECTIVE

September 4th and 5th, Return Limit September 14th, 1914

### SPECIAL RATES WILL BE EFFECTIVE

Tuesday, 8th September, Return Limit Friday, 11th September, 1914  
Thursday, September 10th, Return Limit Monday, 14th September

AS FOLLOWS

Halifax	86.10	Cambridge	53.80	Weymouth	42.30
Bedford	6.00	Waterville	3.70	Church Point	2.55
Bedford	5.85	Berwick	3.65	Little Brook	2.60
Windsor Jct.	5.70	Aylesford	3.50	Saunierville	2.65
Beaver Bank	5.65	Auburn	3.45	Meteghan	2.75
So. Uniacke	5.35	Kingston	3.30	Hectanooga	3.05
Mt. Uniacke	5.35	Wilmet	3.20	Brazil Lake	3.25
Ellershouse	5.00	Middleton	3.05	Ohio	3.50
Newport	4.90	Lawrencetown	2.90	Hebron	3.50
Windsor	4.75	Paradise	2.60	Yarmouth	3.50
Falmouth	4.75	Bridgetown	2.65	Brooklyn	5.00
Hantsport	4.55	Tupperville	2.55	Scotts Village	5.10
Avonport	4.40	Roundhill	2.45	Clarkeville	5.40
Horton Ldg.	4.35	Annapolis	2.25	South Maitland	6.00
Grand Port	4.30	Clemontsport	2.00	Truro (regular)	6.00
Wolfville	4.25	Bear River	1.80	Centreville	4.15
Pt. Williams	4.15	Digby (basin)	1.60	Sheffield Mills	4.35
Kentville	4.00	North Range	1.95	Kingsport	4.45
Coldbrook	3.85	Plympton	2.05	Parrsboro	5.25

**FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING**  
**MUSIC ALL THE TIME**  
**LIFE, LIGHT AND LAUGHTER**  
**IN ABUNDANCE**

Remember the Dates  
**September 5th-12th** St. John Exhibition  
**THE ONLY BIG ONE THIS YEAR**

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

**THE WEATHER.**

Maritime—Moderate westerly and southwesterly winds; fair and warm.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Thunderstorms occurred today in the vicinity of Toronto; otherwise the weather has been fair throughout the Dominion.

Temperatures

Victoria	48	64
Vancouver	48	72
Calgary	36	62
Edmonton	44	65
Medicine Hat	38	64
Battleford	44	66
Moose Jaw	40	66
Regina	39	63
Winnipeg	60	72
Port Arthur	52	64
Harry Sound	52	60
London	59	85
Toronto	58	80
Kingston	58	74
Ottawa	58	72
Montreal	58	74
Quebec	58	74
St. John	56	68
Halifax	58	68

**AROUND THE CITY**

PREPARING FOR AN INVASION.

A. Bowden, New Brunswick's representative in London, England, writes to James Gilchrist as follows:

"On the east coast from the North of Scotland right down to south, great trenchments and block houses are being made against invasion, and in many cases large numbers of houses have been razed to the ground which would be likely in any way to serve as land marks, so that one would hardly recognize certain sections of the country."

**Peg O' My Heart.**

The advance sale of seats for the engagement of "Peg O' My Heart" at the Opera House opens Thursday morning.

**Man Ejected.**

Sergt. Oakes was called into Turner's restaurant on Charlotte street last night to assist in ejecting a man who was not wanted there.

**Glove Found.**

A lady's glove found by the police on the King Square last evening can be had by the owner applying at the central police station.

**Charged with Begging.**

William Whipple was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Gibbs and is charged with begging from door to door on Exmouth street.

**The County Court.**

The St. John County Court will resume its sessions this morning. Grand and petit juries are summoned to meet at ten o'clock at the court house.

**Back From New York.**

Miss Driscoll, Miss King, Miss Hamilton and Mrs. McClure of the Marr Millinery Company have returned from attending the wholesale millinery convention in New York.

**Dugal Enquiry Today.**

The enquiry into the Dugal charges will be resumed this morning before the Royal Commission. Hon. J. K. Flemming came into the city last evening for the session today. He did not know whether he would be called or not.

**Violations.**

Sergt. Scott has reported Frank Garson for violating section 1 of the street traffic by-law by driving on the right side of Mill street, also for violating section 20 of the same by-law for driving with a reckless disregard to the conditions then existing on the street.

**The Leacockfield.**

Scows were placed over the sunken dredge Leacockfield on the Navy Island bar last evening and it is expected that she will be raised this morning and towed to Hilyard's blocks for repairs. The dredge sunk in the harbor channel last November and was only raised and placed on the bar about six weeks ago.

**Shed Destroyed.**

At 11:45 o'clock last night the firemen responded to an alarm from box 121 at Indian town and when they arrived on the scene they found the fire was in an old boiler shed owned by Messrs. Stetson and Cutler. The shed was situated on the top of the hill far up the Pokioke Road and had not been in use for some years. It was used for furnishing power for the drills in getting out the lime stone. The shed was destroyed before the firemen arrived.

**PERSONAL.**

A. L. McBeath, who has been in St. John as manager of one of the moving picture film companies, left last evening for Montreal where he has accepted a position as manager of one of the big film companies.

Mrs. William Hopper of Montreal, who has been visiting friends in the city, returned to her home on the C. P. R. Pacific express last evening. Her mother, Mrs. A. L. Cowan, accompanied her.

Hon. J. K. Flemming came to the city last evening.

W. H. Barnaby, of M. R. A. Ltd., went out on the Montreal express last evening.

Hon. William Fugatey, M. P., left on the C. P. R. Montreal express last evening.

F. B. Carvell, of Woodstock, came into the city last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Perkins, of West St. John, announce the engagement of their daughter Violet Geneva, to Mr. Garret W. Bushin, of Stanley N. B. The wedding to take place in September.

**TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN CURRENCY**

Steps taken yesterday as result of United States bankers refusing to pay in gold—Will effect exporters—Guarding Canada's position.

As a result of the precautions taken by United States bankers to keep gold in their own country, Canadian banks have abandoned the usual practice of exchanging American money at par, and are charging a two per cent. discount on American bills of exchange, as well as upon American currency. Local bankers stated yesterday that they had no idea how long this condition would obtain as everything depended upon the action of United States bankers. It was said that American banks were now making settlements with clearance certificates. These, it is said, pass at their face value with most American banks, but as the object in resorting to the use of clearance certificates is to prevent gold being diverted from American banks, Canadian banks in self defence are obliged to discount American bank notes as well as bills of exchange.

So far as local business houses doing a purely Canadian business, the action of the Canadian banks in imposing a discount of two per cent. on American bank notes and paper is of no interest except as foreshadowing the possibility of disturbed conditions which is generally regarded as very remote possibility, but it will affect the hotel keepers handling American money to some extent and exporters doing

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL CITY TODAY**

Duke of Connaught will arrive at Union Station at 10 o'clock this morning.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, field marshal of the Canadian forces and governor-general, is expected to arrive in St. John this morning about ten o'clock from Halifax. Mayor Frink yesterday received a communication from Col. Newton, the military secretary, asking his worship to meet the governor-general on his arrival. His impression seemed to be that he did not expect the Duke of Connaught to remain here for any length of time. His impression seemed to be that the train would only be delayed here for a short time and that any conferences with military officers and other citizens would take place in the city.

His Royal Highness has been in Halifax inspecting the troops there and it was thought that he would stop over here and make an inspection of the different corps under arms, but this is hardly possible in the short time at his disposal.

It had been suggested that the 28th N. B. Dragoons should furnish a guard of honor for the governor-general while in the city, but no definite orders had been received late last night. The 62nd regiment is still recruiting men for home service. The detachment for special duty guarding public property which will consist of three officers and fifty-six men will be completed today. Officers of the 62nd are still recruiting men with the object of bringing the regiment up to war strength.

It is important to note that the men who join the regiment now only do so for home service, though they have the privilege, if they want to exercise it, of volunteering for foreign service.

The artillery detachment stationed on Partridge Island received quite a number of new recruits yesterday. A number of men are still required for service on the island and the men receiving pay as soon as they join. Officers will in the next week give much of their attention to recruiting for home service. Most of the companies in the artillery regiment require a few men to bring them up from a peace footing to war strength. As with the infantry, men who enlist in artillery regiments now only do so for home service, though men who have been training are given the preference when volunteers for foreign service are called for.

The 62nd regiment is still recruiting men for home service. The detachment for special duty guarding public property which will consist of three officers and fifty-six men will be completed today. Officers of the 62nd are still recruiting men with the object of bringing the regiment up to war strength.

"The Artistic Fitness of Things" In relation to Builders' Hardware



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

In our builders' hardware department you can find a lock trim to suit every type of architecture and finishes, that will harmonize with every style of interior decoration. A little attention to this matter will add materially to the attractiveness of your new home. We are always glad to go into this matter with you at any time.

**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

**DURABILITY GUARANTEED**

Let Us Save You Money When You Build or Re-model

Of course you don't want to sacrifice roofing quality for price—but you can get a better roofing material for less money—if you buy

**Waterproof-Compo-Rubber Roofing**

It will save you money and give you a good roof. The roof that outlasts all others on the roof. Waterproof—Acid proof—Weatherproof. Write or call for samples.

**Emerson & Fisher Ltd.**

**"A" COMPANY FUSILIERS**

Much enthusiasm shown by members at meeting last evening — To start training

Members of A Company 62nd Regiment St. John Fusiliers, at the meeting of the company at the armory last evening. The new men were sworn in and uniforms were issued. The company already numbers 80 men and more will be taken till the full war strength of 120 is reached.

Those present at the armory last evening showed great enthusiasm in the work and will give their time for dress and training free. On Wednesday evening the company will meet again when instructions in musketry will be given and other features of soldier life explained.

On Saturday afternoon the company will go to the range where rifle practice will be indulged in. Other work in the open will take up the spare time of the men during the remainder of the fall and it is expected that the company will be brought up to a high state of proficiency.

At the present time there are no blank uniforms available for the local men, but the members of A company will each buy his own shirt, which will be used for rough work so that the dress uniforms may be kept clean.

Anyone wishing to join with A company in the drill should be at the armory on Wednesday evening.

**Latest Fall Styles in Men's High-Grade SHIRTS**

The latest is the Fine Cross Pleats in entirely new effects, new cloths and pretty two-tone effects, also a variety of late patterns. Shirts with fine mushroom pleated fronts and the fine pleated fronts with cross stripes, some have starched single cuffs or the new French Double Cuffs starched, also some with all soft double cuffs.

These three styles are the very newest in shirt production and particularly suitable for business or outing wear.

Prices from ..... **\$1.50 to \$3.50**

Men's Furnishings Department

**"Viyella" Flannel for Ladies' and Children's Garments**

"VIYELLA" FLANNEL is ideal for the making of Ladies' and Children's Autumn Garments. This material is fast color, does not shrink and is offered in beautiful plain colors, stripes and plaids. Examine in Wash Goods Department, Front Store.

**The Home Book of Fashions NOW READY**

All the New Patterns for Fall, 1914

Illustrating the newest Home Patterns including those shown in

**The Ladies' Home Journal**

Price for this Artistic Magazine of Fashion only 25c. each, which includes a coupon good for any Paper Pattern free of charge. Price by mail, postpaid, 31c. each.

Pattern Department—Amex

**Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited**

**PUPILS GROW STANDARDIZE SCHOOLS ON OPENING DAY REQUIREMENTS OF TEACHERS**

Another grade eleven in High School—Bright Outlook for year — Teachers in Europe.

The school boy with his bright and shining morning face, and the school girl who looked as if she felt she looked brighter and better than the boys, opened an assault upon the battlements of knowledge yesterday morning, and though there were no casualties to speak of many teachers and guardians of the fount of wisdom retired from the fray at the close of the day with a feeling that they would like to surrender themselves to the delights of vacation for a few days longer. The outpost of education held by the officials of the Schools Board on Union street was besieged by a strong brigade of parents who had neglected to take out permits for their children to attend the schools, but although the pressure was high the educationalists held the fort with amazing valor and managed to hold out for the day, the besiegers retiring with permits.

Although the number of pupils attending the first day after vacation is usually smaller than the average attendance for various reasons, reports from the different schools indicated that at most of them all the rooms were full, particularly so at Alexander and St. Malachi schools. The attendance at the schools yesterday was somewhat of a surprise to the school officials, and indicated that in spite of dull times the town was growing and that the capacity of the schools this term would be taxed to their utmost.

In regard to changes in the schools the most notable departure has been the addition of a new grade XI, in charge of Miss May Ward. This is the first time in the history of the school that there have been three grade elevens. Grade VIII has been removed from the High School and is now in the King Edward building. The complement of the High School consists of six grade nines, three grade tens, three grade elevens, and one grade twelve. There are ninety pupils in grade XI and thirteen in grade XII. The number of boys this year is somewhat greater than the number of girls, although there is a larger number of girls this year than in years past. Two teachers of the city schools staff, Miss Clara Hay and Miss Robinson, are in Europe at the present time, and teachers from the reserve staff have been called to fill their places.

**WEDDINGS.**

**Evans-Baird**

An event of much interest to a large circle of friends took place Wednesday afternoon in Lorneville, when Miss Edith M. Baird was united in marriage to Mr. Richard B. Evans. The ceremony was performed in the Presbyterian church which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The bride, dressed in white silk and carrying a bouquet of white roses, was given away by her father, Mr. Henry Baird. The marriage service was conducted by Rev. W. McN. Townshead of Fairville, assisted by Rev. J. A. Greenlees of Halifax and Mr. Janvier of Philadelphia. The wedding march was played by Mrs. John Armstrong of St. John. On leaving the church the bridal party drove to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Baird where a largely attended reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Evans will reside in Lorneville.

**Cover Off.**

The police report that the cover is off a sewer man hole on the corner of Stanley and Winter streets.

**Destroyed Tree.**

Policeman Kane has reported Carey Wood who drives a team for Harry McBeath for allowing the horse to destroy a tree on Duke street yesterday.

**Band tonight at Queen's Rollaway.**

**COPELAND HOME.**

Jack Copeland, who has been playing ball in the Cape Breton League during the past season arrived home yesterday.

**Much headway along these lines says Dr. W.S. Carter — The increase in salaries.**

One of the principal matters dealt with at the meeting of the Inter-Provincial Teachers' Institute held in Halifax was that of standardizing the requirement for teachers, said Dr. W. S. Carter, superintendent of education for New Brunswick, who was in the city yesterday, and who was elected to preside over the session of the institute.

"At present a graduate of Oxford University, though his qualifications may be of the best, is not eligible to teach school in New Brunswick. Nor can certified teachers from one of the Maritime Provinces teach school in another province. Some progress was made in this matter. When teachers are scarce there is little opposition to an exchange of teachers, but when teachers are plenty there is a natural objection to teachers from outside coming in, if as they may do they accept a lower salary. What the teachers want is the establishment of a minimum salary, though that is pretty difficult problem, since districts which may want the same grade of teachers are very different in their ability to pay salaries."

"One thing I am pleased to say is that all over the province, particularly in the cities, there has during the past year been quite an increase in the salaries paid teachers," said Dr. Carter. "This shows that the people are more and more realizing the importance of education, and it has done a good deal in enabling us to keep our teachers from going west."

Speaking of the institute meeting at Halifax Dr. Carter said the programme was very interesting and that he had certain all the teachers who attended were well satisfied. College professors from all over Nova Scotia were present and they caused an interesting discussion by complaining that the scholars sent them from the public schools were not all they might be. To this complaint the teachers pointed out that the best pupils of the public schools were not always able to go on to college, and they wanted to know why the colleges considering quantity rather than quality admitted many young people who were not always up to the prescribed matriculation requirements.

Another matter dealt with was that of looking after the feeble minded, a problem which New Brunswick has not yet adequately dealt with.

**Scarcity of Imported Cloths.**

There is surely going to be a scarcity of imported cloths. Notwithstanding the fact that F. A. Dykeman & Co. have an abundant supply for the immediate requirements of their customers, they feel that it will be impossible to get any repeats, consequently they are advising their customers to buy their fall and winter needs when they can get the stock and get them at the old price. They are showing a very handsome range of new fall cloths for ladies and children's coats at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$4.50 a yard. Also a large display of blanket plaids to be had at \$1.10 and \$1.50 a yard.

**"All the Comforts of Home."**

On Thursday and Friday nights, September 24 and 25, a coterie of local football favorites will present Mr. William Gillette's famous four act comedy "All the Comforts of Home," under the auspices of the High School Alumnus, (proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund), and under the direction of Irving Beers, who has taught dramatic art in Cornell, Queens and McGill Universities.

**Queen's Rink.**

Band tonight at Queen's Rollaway.

**COPELAND HOME.**

Jack Copeland, who has been playing ball in the Cape Breton League during the past season arrived home yesterday.

**CANADIANS TO SUPPORT CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.**

Empire Typewriter Company Reduces Prices 10 Per Cent.

The Williams Mfg. Co., makers of the Empire Typewriter, have advised us that they intend to keep their factory going and their Canadian workmen busy in spite of the difficult situation brought on by the war.

Their European exportations have been completely wiped out and they now look for Canadian support to keep the wheels going. As their contribution to assist in helping on business they have decided to allow a special discount of 10 per cent. from the 1st September. The idea is that every Canadian buyer of a typewriter from now on may enjoy this special reduction and at the same time contribute towards keeping together an organization of Canadian bread-winners.

Orders for these machines can be left with

**FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER,**  
12 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.  
Phone Main 663.

**Queen's Rink.**

Band tonight at Queen's Rollaway.

**COPELAND HOME.**

Jack Copeland, who has been playing ball in the Cape Breton League during the past season arrived home yesterday.

**Queen's Rink.**

Band tonight at Queen's Rollaway.

**COPELAND HOME.**

Jack Copeland, who has been playing ball in the Cape Breton League during the past season arrived home yesterday.

**Queen's Rink.**

Band tonight at Queen's Rollaway.

**COPELAND HOME.**

Jack Copeland, who has been playing ball in the Cape Breton League during the past season arrived home yesterday.