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PROBS—FAIR

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EXONERATION OF FLEMMING IN THE TIMBER CHARGES

EVERY OTHER MEMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTIRELY VINDICATED

Royal Commission Investigating Charges Made by L. A. Dugal Reports that Hon. J. K. Flemming did Not Extort Money From Holders of Provincial Timber Licenses—The Valley Railway Satisfactory in Every Particular and Every Dollar of Public Money Voted For it Has Gone Into Its Construction—Commission Also Exonerates All Other Members of Government but Finds There Was Technical "Compulsion" by Mr. Flemming in Case of One Railway Contractor.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Nov. 19.—Lieutenant Governor Wood tonight authorized publication of the reports of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the charges made by L. A. Dugal against Hon. J. K. Flemming and Hon. H. F. McLeod in connection with the construction of the Valley Railway and against Hon. Mr. Flemming in connection with the administration of the crown lands of the province. In the case of the crown lands charge Mr. Flemming is exonerated, the commission report stating that the charge that he directed W. H. Berry, Chief Superintendent of Soilers, to extort certain sums of money from holders of provincial timber licenses is not sustained by the evidence.

In the crown lands case the section of the report of the Commission containing its finding is as follows:

"The vital question in this enquiry is: Did Mr. Flemming through the agency of Berry extort these moneys from the said licensees of Crown Lands? The evidence does not convince us that he did, for against the evidence and circumstances mentioned from which such an inference might be drawn we have the positive and uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Flemming that he did not know or have any hint, knowledge or information that the contributions to said fund were to be otherwise than absolutely voluntary, which testimony we do not feel justified in totally casting aside and disbelieving.

"Not being satisfied by the evidence that the Hon. Mr. Flemming is guilty of directing the extortion of said moneys by the said William H. Berry before the lands were classified, we therefore find him not guilty as charged.

"There has been no evidence whatever to show that any other members of the Government had any knowledge of this fund or its collection; in fact Mr. Flemming in his testimony clearly stated this, saying that he was the only member of the Government, who had anything to do with the matter and that he had not consulted with his colleagues regarding it."

In the Valley Railway charge the section of the report containing the finding is based on the evidence of Contractor John Kennedy who testified that he gave to Mr. Flemming a package of money. There was no threat used in connection with the request for this money but the fact that Mr. Flemming at the time was premier of the province and Mr. Kennedy a contractor for a provincial government undertaking constituted a relation in which a suggestion from Mr. Flemming might be regarded as having the force of compulsion. The commission accordingly found the charge sustained. The charge against Mr. McLeod was not sustained. The Commission also found that every dollar voted for the Valley Railway had gone into its construction and that the road was entirely satisfactory.

Hon. Mr. Flemming last evening issued an open letter to the electors of the province which appears in full on this page. The text of the reports of the commission will be found on pages 8, 9, 10 and 11.

MINISTER OF FINANCE MAKES ENCOURAGING ANNOUNCEMENT

Government Pays Off Eight and a Half Millions of Treasury Bills Which Matured Yesterday—No More Outstanding and No Loan Mature Until 1919—No Special Obligation Except War Expenditures For Next 5 Years.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 19.—Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, stated that the government had paid off in London treasury bills amounting to \$1,700,000, or \$8,500,000 maturing today. The Dominion government has now no outstanding treasury bills and no loan maturities until 1919.

This is a particularly fortunate position especially in view of present international money conditions. It means that no new loans will have to be floated to take care of maturing permanent loans which are usually of large amounts. During the past three years maturing loans of this character aggregating over thirty-five million dollars have been met.

The Minister of Finance has been criticized for the loans that he has made in London in the last couple of years.

In the two years from Feb. 1912 to January 1914 he borrowed \$110,000,000 in long term loans, besides certain temporary loans.

His policy, however, was to secure

the money when he could get it and the wisdom of these operations is shown in the present fortunate position of the department of finance. Apart from the war expenditure there are no special obligations to meet for the next five years.

The permanent loans floated since Oct. 1911 were as follows:

Three and one-half per cent. loan, 1930-50, Feb. 1912, issue £5,000,000.
Four per cent. loan, 1940-60, Sept. 1913, issue £3,000,000.
Four per cent. loan, 1940-60, Dec. 1913, issue £4,000,000.
Four per cent. loan, 1940-60, Feb. 1914, issue £5,000,000.
Four per cent. loan, 1940-60, Jan. 1914, issue £5,000,000.
Total £22,000,000.

Promotion for Alex. Whitehead.

The many friends of Alexander Whitehead, late of Macaulay Bros. & Co., who left here with the First Contingent, will be pleased to hear that he is in good health and has been promoted to the rank of quarter-master sergeant.

Hon. J. K. Flemming Writes Open Letter To The Electors Of New Brunswick

To the Electors of the Province of New Brunswick, Gentlemen: The Reports of the Royal Commission appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of Chapters 22 and 13 of the Acts of 1914 to investigate charges made by Mr. Dugal in the Legislature concerning the Crown Timber Lands of the Province and the administration thereof, and also concerning the construction of the St. John Valley Railway and the administration of the moneys provided for such construction, having been received by His Honor, and having been made public through the newspaper press, it seems proper that I should make some statement concerning the reports, the findings therein, and my own position in regard thereto.

THE TIMBER CHARGES

Mr. Dugal's charge was, in short, that I extorted through the agency of W. H. Berry \$15.00 per square mile, or an amount of about \$100,000 from the lumbermen of the Province. The Commission, after the fullest scope was given for the submission of evidence, and after a careful review of the evidence produced, find when approaching the "vital" question that I "did not extort nor direct Berry to extort any moneys from the lumbermen." The Commission find that I had knowledge that a fund was being contributed to, but did not find that I had any knowledge that such fund was not entirely voluntary.

The investigation naturally brought the whole Crown Lands administration under examination, and I wish the public to note several important points in connection with the recent legislation affecting the administration of the Crown Lands Department. First, no person denies the need there was for dealing by legislation with the subject of Crown Lands in the interests both of the Province and the lumber industry. Second, no public criticism has been made of the Crown Timber Act of 1913 either by the public men or newspapers of the Province. Third, the Act above referred to provided for the submission of Crown Timber Leases without public competition and for the fixing of a bonus to be paid per square mile in lieu of the public sale, as previously carried out. That bonus was fixed on my recommendation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Commission does not hint that the legislation was suggested by any contribution by the lumbermen; in fact, the Act was passed several months before any such contribution was made, and the Commission find that the bonus was fixed without any regard to the above mentioned payments, and further, that they were strongly impressed with the statements of the lumbermen, under oath, that the bonuses were too high, having in view both the interests of the Province and the lumber industry. It will thus be seen that there has been no suggestion of the legislation, and the Commission's finding practically means that it has been carried out administered in the public interest and in accordance with justice such conclusion.

Under the public sale method the lands of the Province were leased from 1893 to 1913, and in that period the Province received \$252,132.07, which was under the twenty-five year lease. The bonus system under the Crown Timber Act of 1913 provided for a fifteen year extension from the expiration of the above mentioned twenty-five year period, and the amount received for such extension in 1913 was \$11,022.53, and a further \$411,022.43 would be paid the Province, thus making a total of \$822,154.86 coming to the Treasury of the Province for a fifteen year concession to cut timber, as against \$252,132.07 for a twenty-five year concession under the old law.

An undeniable fact is the Crown Timber Act of 1913 was good legislation, and the way it was administered has been successful from the standpoint of the Province.

In regard to the contribution of moneys by the lumbermen to the fund, the Commission find that "the money was extorted by Mr. Berry." If such was the case, then I believe the money ought to be immediately returned. I do not believe the money was extorted, having in mind the attitude of the lumbermen for months previous to that time, and also the evidence given by the great majority of them before the Commission. In view of the Commission's findings, however, I have written to Mr. Teed today as follows:—

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 1914.

E. R. Teed, Esq., Town.

Dear Sir:—The report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Crown Timber charges has been made public today. That report finds that the moneys paid by the lumbermen to a fund, a considerable portion of which came to your hands as treasurer, was extorted by Mr. Berry.

Without seeking to exercise any control over the fund or any right to direct in regard to its disposal, yet I feel strongly that in view of the Commission's report that amounts contributed by various lumbermen which came to your hands ought to be made available to them.

If this course appeals to your judgment it would settle the question as to the party receiving moneys that were not freely and voluntarily contributed.

Yours sincerely,
J. K. FLEMING.

It is my earnest desire that if any, or all contributors to that fund did so under pressure of official influence or under pressure by Mr. Berry, or with any other feeling than that it was a free and voluntary contribution, then such payment ought to be at the earliest moment returned.

One statement contained in the report is as follows: "It is also manifest that he (Flemming) directed the disposition of such moneys when collected." That statement I do not think is borne out by any evidence; at least, I never heard any such evidence, nor read of any such evidence being given, and I say most positively that that statement is not true in fact. I neither "suggested" in the collection, nor "directed the disposition" of any moneys when collected.

My administration of the Department was carried on from day to day with but one single object and purpose in view, and that was to properly administer the Department in the interests of the people of the Province, and I conscientiously believe that in that respect I have been successful.

THE RAILWAY CHARGES.

The principal charge here is that of all the moneys provided by the Province by guarantee of bonds and paid by the Dominion by subsidy, an amount of from six to eight hundred thousand dollars of such money had been diverted from its proper purpose and used for purposes other than the construction of the railway. The Commission went fully into the accounts, witnesses were examined representing the Construction Company, sub-contractors were examined, and all books of account produced, as well as the audit of a chartered accountant, who audited the whole of the expenditures. The Commission find that the books of the Construction Company were kept in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and all the information which they asked for was supplied, and having reviewed all the facts they find that the charge of this branch of the inquiry "falls to the ground." They also find after an inspection of the railway that "the line of railway seemed to be very satisfactory and well constructed throughout."

The utter recklessness of Mr. Dugal, or the men behind him who made the charges, is shown in stating that from six to eight hundred thousand dollars were diverted, and, then, as the Commission points out, only attacking expenditures amounting to about \$100,000. In the items composing that amount the Commission has found no proof of diversion and the whole reflection by the Commission on this branch of the inquiry narrows down to two items amounting to about \$4,000.

AUSTRIAN.

London, Nov. 20, 3.07 a. m.—A Reuters despatch from Vienna, by way of Amsterdam, gives the following official statement:

"The battle in Russian Poland progresses favorably. According to the day's information our troops have captured 7,000 prisoners, 12 machine guns and several field guns."

WELSH-DUFFY BOUT

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Freddie Welsh, world's champion lightweight, fought a ten round bout with Jimmy Duffy of Lockport, here tonight, upon the result of which opinion was divided between a draw and a shade for Duffy.

I do not believe that the records of any Legislature or of the Parliament of Canada can produce another illustration of a responsible representative making so serious a charge and falling so completely.

In regard to the personal charge that I compelled James H. Corbett & Sons to pay \$10,000 before they obtained their contract, no evidence of the truthfulness of the charge was produced. The manager of the Company, Mr. Herman Corbett, was on the witness stand and gave evidence, but was not questioned by Mr. Dugal's counsel as to the truth of this charge, though he stated he had the books and records of the Company so far as their work in New Brunswick and in connection with this railway was concerned. There can be only one interpretation as to his not being questioned in regard to it. I have no doubt Mr. Corbett knew that Herman Corbett's evidence would have disproved the charge entirely. Mr. Dugal makes this serious charge against me personally, and yet after the Commission had taken evidence for weeks he produces not one sentence of evidence to substantiate it. Worse than that, the man by whom it could be proved was not asked a solitary question in regard to it. How the Commission failed to mention this I cannot understand. Surely with not a particle of evidence to support this serious charge, and with my own sworn statement that I never compelled James H. Corbett & Sons, nor James H. Corbett to pay \$10,000 or any other sum before they got their contract or after they got their contract, by reason of any arrangement or understanding had previously, the Commission ought to have found that the charge was not only not sustained but totally disproved. I cannot help but be impressed that justice to me would have required this total failure on the part of Mr. Dugal and his counsel to be noted by the Commission.

The charge of compelling contractors to pay was made broad enough to cover not only the specific charge in regard to Corbett but any contractor.

Evidence was given by Mr. John Kennedy that he had paid \$2,000 in June, 1912 for campaign purposes, the general Provincial elections being then pending. On Mr. Kennedy's evidence the charge that contractors were compelled to pay large sums before they obtained their contracts is found by the Commission to be sustained. When that charge was written there could be no question but that the one thought in the mind of the person making such charge was that it should be taken by the public to mean that the contractor was "held up" or "forced" to pay before he got his contract, and that the paying was a material factor in his being able to secure the contract. Mr. Kennedy's evidence shows that he had received his first contract before the money was paid, and that the payment had nothing to do with the first contract. His second contract was not entered into for fifteen months afterwards, and was not in the mind of any person for more than twelve months after the money was paid. Mr. Kennedy's evidence states positively that the payment had no connection with either contract.

The Commission in their finding that the payment "was not an influencing factor in connection with either contract," and yet they find the charge that I compelled the contractor to pay before he got his contract is proved because, as they say, "of the relationship existing between the contractor and myself occupying the official position." This contention might have a considerable force if the contractor was a contractor with the Government of the Province. When it is pointed out that neither John Kennedy nor the firm of Kennedy & McDonald had any contract with the Government of the Province, and never had a dollar's worth of business with the Province in any way, any force such conclusion might have is totally dispelled. The intention of the promoter of these charges is plain enough. The evidence of John Kennedy in no way substantiates that charge. "When the proper time comes and the report has reached the proper place I will discuss the finding and reveal Mr. Kennedy's evidence, and show the public that there is no justification for the finding in regard to the Kennedy payment. The only two witnesses who gave any evidence in regard to it were John Kennedy and myself. Mr. Kennedy swore that the payment had nothing to do with either contract, and I swore to the statement that I had never compelled any contractor to pay in order to get his contract before he got his contract or after he got his contract by reason of any arrangement or understanding had previously, yet the Commission find this charge proved.

I do not wish to use language too strong, the least I can say is that that finding is cruelly unjust. Without evidence and without justification as a public man.

I ask of the public a careful reading of the Commission's report in regard to this Kennedy matter, and I ask of the public the reading of the evidence, taking every question asked John Kennedy and his answer, and I leave it to the intelligent public of New Brunswick to judge for themselves whether there is justification for the report of the Commission that certain newspapers could carry them into their columns, in addition to that, I ask the public to note the fact that no mention is made that the evidence was produced before the Commission to show that the package handed by John Kennedy to me was passed on for the purpose for which it was contributed without ever having been opened by me.

While the investigation was taking place the evidence submitted has been grossly distorted for the purpose of influencing the public mind against me. Mr. F. B. Carvell, who was the leading counsel for Mr. Dugal, made statements from time to time for which there was no justification, which were not in evidence, but were made by him in order that certain newspapers could carry them into their columns, misleading the public mind to suppose that some evidence was being produced to substantiate such statements. Both Mr. Carvell and the newspaper press supporting him professed to be very positive that the public mind was being "greatly impressed during the progress of the case.

Mr. Carvell represents in Parliament the same constituency which has honored me as their representative in the Legislature for the past fifteen years. The present Parliamentary term is pretty well spent. If Mr. Carvell and his party wish to test public opinion, I am prepared at any moment to resign my seat for Carleton, if Mr. Carvell will enter the contest against me, leaving the six thousand electors for Carleton, who know us both, among whom we have both dwelt since childhood, who are intelligent men and will not condone wrongdoing, to judge the case and pronounce their verdict upon it at the ballot box. Mr. Dugal with his leading counsel, Mr. Carvell, have failed to prove their timber charges, they failed completely to prove the larger and more important portion of the railway charges, and can only claim that they have succeeded in the Kennedy item, and that, under the circumstances already set forth herein.

I make the foregoing proposition to give them an opportunity forthwith to test public opinion after the whole subject has been thoroughly put before the electors. I have the strongest faith in the justice of the people. I know that I have given to the Province honest, faithful service, and if it has not been as efficient as it should then it is because of my limited ability. I am prepared to defend my administration both of the Government of the Province and of the Crown Land Department before the people of my constituency or before the people of the whole Province. When the Legislature meets the reports will be presented, and there will be full opportunity for discussion.

J. K. FLEMING.

Woodstock, N. B., November 19th, 1914.

PRISONERS IN ENGLAND ARE WELL TREATED

Fare Better than Those in Germany Who Suffer from Lack of Nourishing Food and Unsanitary Conditions.

London, Nov. 19.—Investigation of conditions in the concentration camps in England and Germany all goes to prove, so far as the prisoners in England are concerned, that they enjoy vastly superior bodily and mental comforts. At Dorchester where there are nearly one thousand interned the food is wholesome and sufficient while facilities are given for recreation and study. United States investigators in Germany, though they have not yet reported officially, have stated to a journalist that the English prisoners suffer both from lack of nourishing food and unsanitary conditions.

Reports from Vienna show a more satisfactory state of things as regards Austrian treatment of prisoners. The feeling of the German prisoners at Dorchester camp have been expressed in a unique testimonial, to Congressional Chairman Holmes, who on relinquishing his duty received a pair of silver candlesticks inscribed in German, "to our esteemed pastor." An illuminated address with one hundred signatures accompanied the gift.

BERLIN LOOKS FOR EARLY FALL OF BELGRADE

Official Report Says Bombardment of City is Being Kept up—Regard Outlook in East as Favorable.

Berlin, Nov. 19, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Included in the information given out to the press today in official quarters is the following:

"Reasons of strategy prevent the disclosure of military movements in the east, yet the official report that operations are progressing favorably indicate that the victory of Wloclawek is being followed up.

"In view of the condition of the roads behind the Russians, and the difficulties of a retirement for them, it seems probable that they will stand against the German attack which, judging from the existing situation probably will be frontal, and against their right wing.

"An official report given out in Vienna says that the German victory near Kugo has had an excellent effect upon the forces in Galicia, who have taken some advanced positions of the enemy in the Cracow area.

"Special despatches from the Serbian areas of the conflict to Berlin papers predict the early fall of Belgrade. Coincident with the Austrian entry into Valjevo, the commanding officer at Semlin sent an emissary to Belgrade with the demand that the city surrender. The commandant of the Belgrade fortress asked an hour for consideration. He did not reply at the end of that time, and the bombardment by the Austrians was recommenced.

"The people of Valjevo scattered flowers along the roadways as the Austrians entered. At the same time some reinforcements threw a bomb from a second story. The house whence this missile came was wrecked by the infuriated soldiers.

"The Serbians have retired seven miles to the southeast of Valjevo, where fighting now is in progress."

MAJ. BECHER, OF SECOND GURKHA REGIMENT KILLED IN FRANCE

London, Oct. 19.—Major Henry Sullivan Becher of the Second Gurkha Regiment, a cousin of Lt. Col. Campbell Becher of this city, who is now with the first Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plains, has been killed in action in France, according to a cablegram received today by Mrs. K. M. Becher of this city.

Early Morning Arrest.

Sergeant Kilpatrick arrested between twelve and one o'clock this morning Scott Scribner, aged eighteen for entering Morris's sweet and confectionery store, 149 Main street, with a false key, and attempting to open a cash register. Eighty cents and eighteen keys besides a quantity of paper and matches were found on his person.

RUSSIAN ARMY CENTRE IS PUSHING AHEAD BY CHECK AT CRACOW

Interest Centred on Operations in East Result of Which May Have Marked Effect on Duration of War—Germans Sending Strong Reinforcements and Guns to Swing Battle—Battle in West Flanders Has Developed into Artillery Duel—Turkish and Russian Squadron Meet in Long Range Duel.

Paris, Nov. 19, 10:40 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight says: "The day has been particularly calm. There is nothing to report."

London, Nov. 19, (9:50 p. m.)—Public interest is now largely centred in the battle between the Russians and Germans between the Vistula and Warta rivers in Poland, as it is believed that the result of the fighting there will have a very marked effect on the operations elsewhere and on the duration of the war.

Curiously, however, is far from being satisfied, as both German and Russian headquarters are very sparing with information. All that is definitely known is that the Russian advance guard, consisting largely of cavalry, which advanced right on to the German frontier after the battle at Warsaw, met superior forces of the enemy and has been compelled to fall back more than half the distance covered in the advance.

The Germans are sending very strong forces of men and guns into the country between the two rivers, where the battle must be fought, hoping that in this confined area the Russians will not be able to deploy their enormous forces to their advantage, as they have done in practically all the previous battles.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief, however, can choose his own ground for the battle, and it is probable that he will select it as far away from the German lines of communication as he can.

In Galicia, before Cracow, and in East Prussia the Russians are pushing their advantage, apparently disregarding the fact that their centre has been compelled to fall back. They are also showing much activity in the Carpathians, their object being to prevent the Austrians from retreating into Hungary. In fact, it is said that they have already cut off 800,000 Austrians who will now be compelled, if defeated, to retreat westward.

In Flanders and France, the battle which has been going on for thirty-five days has again developed into an artillery duel, and infantry attacks, which formerly were of so frequent occurrence, have decreased. This doubtless is due to the inability of the infantry on either side to operate successfully over the muddy ground, and also because of the extended area which the Allies have flooded between the coast and Dixmude.

While they are moving men eastward to oppose the Russians, the Germans are reported to be bringing more big guns to the front, having determined to carry out a big gun bombardment of the Allies' entrenchments.

Russian and Turkish squadrons have met in a long distance duel off Sebastopol and both claim to have had the better of the encounter. According to the Russian report, the former German cruiser, which was attached to the Turkish navy, was damaged, while the Turks assert that a Russian battleship suffered severely, and that the other Russian warships were compelled to retire.

Reminiscent of the early days of the war is the report from Vienna that Belgrade has been called upon to surrender. This city, the capital of Serbia, was under a Russian advance in Galicia, and was relieved only when the Russian advance in Galicia compelled the Austrians to look after their northern frontiers. Now the Serbians, like the Montenegrins, are back in their own country, and the Austrians, unmindful of the second invasion of their northern provinces, are endeavoring to destroy the two little armies.

SATISFIED AS TO NEUTRALITY OF COLUMBIA

British and French Governments Both Satisfied No Unneutral Acts Have Been Committed.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Colombian Legation here was notified today by its government that the wireless discussion with Great Britain and France is a closed incident. The British and French ministers in Bogota complained recently to the Colombian government that there existed in the country hidden wireless stations which were keeping the German fleet informed of the movements of allied ships.

Great Britain and France, through their ministers in Bogota, have both notified Colombia now, the legation was told, that no unneutral acts had been committed by that country.

The cable to the legation says: "The British and French legations have recognized the scrupulous neutrality observed by Colombia in the present emergency. Inexact statements in regard to Colombia's neutrality have been cleared away. As regards wireless communications, we observe the same practices as the United States. In regard to coal, we permit steamers to take only the necessary amounts to enable them to reach the next foreign port. As Colombia is not bound to the rules of the Hague convention, which allow a larger quantity of coal, foreign belligerent ships have not been coaling at our ports to ask for coal."

WANTED LAST LOOK AT HEAD OF THE INDIAN MUTINY

London, Nov. 19.—Among the thousands who lined the Thames embankment as the funeral procession of Lord Roberts passed, was a wounded Indian soldier with his eye bandaged, supported by a nurse. An inmate of Charing Cross Hospital, he had begged permission to get out and see the last of the hero of the Indian mutiny, and he brushed aside the fears expressed regarding the effect of the bad weather on his health. His white turban, his bandaged head, and the nurse who was his companion, told their own tale, and the crowd readily made way to give him a favorable vantage point.

JAPAN DENIES STORIES OF ATROCITIES

Charges of Brutality to Women of China and Pillaging of Homes Refuted by Officials at Tokio.

(Correspondence of the Ass'd Press.) Tokio, October 24.—The following official statement has been made to the Associated Press concerning the charges made in China that the Japanese army has been guilty of pillage and the dishonoring of Chinese women:

"An investigation concerning alleged acts of brutality to our expeditionary forces at Kiao Chow shows that they are distorted versions of requisitions legitimately made by armies in course of war. The report that our soldiers have committed acts of brutality towards Chinese women is without foundation.

"If Chinese have been wounded or killed it is because they attacked a detachment of Japanese troops who were in a state of legitimate defence."

The baseless charges against the Japanese army are doubtless founded on the following incidents:

"On September 16 Japanese soldiers at Heilong entered a Chinese home to buy fruit when they were surrounded by a band of men carrying rifles. Being in danger the Japanese fired blank cartridges to frighten the Chinese but without result. Attacked, they defended themselves by using ball cartridges. One Chinaman was killed, and one wounded. We considered this a case of legitimate defence."

"On September 15, at Lailau, a soldier attached to the commissariat being assaulted by a Chinese coolie, struck the coolie over the head with a sabre and wounded him. This also was an act of justifiable defence, carried out in the exercise of duty."

"On September 29, a soldier of the guard was on night duty at Nanshan when a Chinaman tried to seize his rifle from behind. In the ensuing struggle the Chinaman fiercely resisted arrest. The soldier was forced to wound his assailant with his bayonet, and later the Chinaman died. This also was a legitimate act."

The statement concludes: "The strictest discipline is enforced in the Japanese army. There has been no brutality, and no pillage. The truth will only serve to establish the glory of our arms."

THE SANTA CLAUS SHIP. London, Nov. 19, 9:25 p. m.—Francis Dyke Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will meet the United States navy officer, James, which is sailing as a Santa Claus ship, on her arrival in England, and receive from her, on behalf of the British government, the gifts she bears for British children.

THE DAY'S WAR NEWS TOLD IN SHORT WIRE

Although only meagre reports are at hand from any of the scenes of hostilities, it seems probable that in the western strip of Poland with its northern and southern boundaries respectively the Vistula and Warta rivers, and its western front the border of Posen, the most severe contest for supremacy is proceeding.

"Particularly quiet," is the description of the operations in the western zone given by the French war office, although the usual artillery duels and attacks by infantry at various places were in progress. Tracy-Leval, about 20 miles to the northeast of Paris and at the crook of the elbow of the western battlefront, was the principal scene in the infantry attack where the French reported they held a German attempt to capture the town, inflicting heavy casualties.

As for the east, Petrograd has admitted a big reverse in Poland—reverse in which the Russian armies have been pushed back at least fifty miles from the German border toward Warsaw—Berlin remains reticent concerning the operations.

GERMANS TRY TO PRESS RUSSIANS BACK TO WARSAW. The eastern theatre of the war the newly commenced battles are proceeding," is all the German war office has had to say. A semi-official Berlin report says "reasons of strategy" prevent disclosure of the troops movement.

That these battles "are proceeding," however, is taken to mean that the Germans are still pressing against the Russians in an endeavor to drive them back eastward to Warsaw, over the same ground where only a short time ago the Russians held the whip hand, and herded the Germans westward before them from the Polish capital toward the German frontier.

Along the East Prussian border the Muscovites claim that they are continuously pressing forward and making inroads into German territory. Here also the German makes no claim. As for Poland, she merely says, "the battles are proceeding."

With regard to the operations southward in Galicia, and in southern Russian Poland, the Russians, according to unofficial reports, are still following up previous successes against the Austrians. On the other hand, a news agency despatch from Vienna declares the Austrians have captured 7,000 prisoners and a large number of guns.

A battle has taken place in the Black Sea between Russian and Turkish warships. As to its result the reports are contradictory. Petrograd reports that the former German cruiser Goeben, which now flies the Turkish flag, was struck by Russian shells, that explosions occurred and the encounter and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed. Constantinople through Berlin makes no mention of the encounter having been injured, but says one Russian battleship was badly injured and that the others fled toward Sebastopol, off which place the fight occurred.

The British general headquarters at the front comes a further account of the fighting along the British lines covering the period from November 13 to 15. In this report it is declared that the situation so far as it relates to the British, has not altered in that time.

The engagements consisted, for the most part, of shelling at long range, and the violent German attacks, which had previously been so persistent, had not been resumed.

Several close encounters occurred, however, is indicated by reference to heavy losses, and the admission that the Germans had succeeded in penetrating the British lines at one or two points, only later to be driven out.

Owing to the flooded country on the northern line in Belgium the belligerents frequently resort to the use of flat-bottomed boats in their operations.

Turkey has not yet replied to the request of the United States government for information as to why the launch of the American cruiser Tennessee was fired upon by Turkish land forces at Smyrna. If an answer is not forthcoming shortly, it is probable that the American government will ask the British Admiralty for permission to use its wireless to communicate with the American ships in Turkish waters.

UNITED PEACE SERVICE. PLANNED FOR FEB. 15. Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—At a meeting tonight of the Buffalo Federation of Churches, the Buffalo Peace Society and the committee of 1,000 for the celebration of one hundred years of peace, a resolution was adopted inviting all the churches of the United States and Canada to join in a general church peace service February 15, the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent. President Wilson has been requested to endorse the plan.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP CRIPPLES THE GOEBEN IN BLACK SEA FIGHT

Turkish Fleet Taken by Surprise -- Goeben and Breslau Among Enemy, Former Escaping After Russian Ships Give Her Severe Hammering.

Petrograd, Nov. 19.—The following official statement was given out today by the Russian Ministry of Marine regarding the naval battle in the Black Sea between the Russian and Turkish fleets:

"On November 18 a division of the Black Sea fleet, returning from its cruise to Sebastopol near the coast of Anatolia, sighted, twenty-five miles from the Epherons Light, a Turkish detachment consisting of the Goeben and the Breslau. The Russian fleet immediately drew up in battle order, bringing the enemy to starboard, and opened fire at a distance of forty cable lengths (about five miles). The first salvo of 12-inch guns from the flagship Admiral Evstafy struck the Goeben and caused an explosion amidships, setting her on fire. Following the Evstafy, the other Russian ships opened fire, the Russian guns giving an excellent account of themselves. A series of explosions were seen in the hull of the Goeben, which opened fire slowly. The enemy seemed not to have expected to meet us. The Goeben fired salvos of their heavy guns directing them exclusively at the flagship. The encounter continued for fourteen minutes, after which the Goeben withdrew and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed.

"The Breslau took no part in the fight, holding herself on the horizon. The Evstafy, suffered only insignificant damage. The Russian losses were a Lieutenant and nineteen sailors killed, and five sailors slightly wounded."

The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters tonight. "On the left bank of the Vistula the action has developed during the last few days in two regions—on the front between the Vistula and the Warta, and on the line between Czenstochowa and Cracow. These combats have taken on a character of extreme ferocity, presenting generally a continuous offensive and defensive alternately."

"In East Prussia our troops are attacking positions strongly established. East of Anberburg the German trenches are supplied with triple wire entanglements. We have taken possession of some of these positions about five miles east of Anberburg, and the passage between Lakes Bonvelno and Yrkyo, capturing nineteen cannon, six rapid-firers and several hundred prisoners."

"In West Galicia our offensive continues."

EYE-WITNESSES' STORY OF GREAT STRUGGLE IN PROGRESS IN THE WEST

London, Nov. 19, 9:20 p. m.—The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness to the General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published on November 17 of the movements of the British force and the French armies in immediate touch with it.

November 16.—The nature of the situation on our front has not altered since the last letter. The Germans are continuing to press generally along our line, and have focused their attention mostly round Ypres, though there has, up to now, not been a resumption of the violent attacks against that place.

"Friday, the 13th, was windy, with much rain. Trying, as life in the trenches is under such conditions, our men have at least the consolation of knowing that the enemy were in a worse plight, for the wind blew steadily in their faces."

"On our left, the morning passed in desultory shelling, which gradually swelled in the afternoon into a fierce bombardment of the action of our line running south to the Menin-Ypres road. This was the prelude to an attack along the whole line. Around Ypres the enemy rushed our trenches at one point, but they were driven out again, and another was repulsed, were much less than those of the Germans."

"As each successive attempt to take Ypres by assault fails, the bombardment of the unhappy town is renewed with ever-increasing fury."

"Further to the south on our left centre, the situation remained practically unchanged, a little ground being lost here and there, and then regained. On our centre and right, and indeed along the whole of our line, the hostile artillery appears to have received orders on this day to search the area in the rear of our trenches. This, no doubt, is part of the policy of wearing down."

"On the right, on the night of the 13th-14th, a German trench was taken by a portion of our battalion, the occupants being bayoneted, or taken prisoner. Part of another battalion, which also advanced during the night, encountered some of the enemy who were attempting a similar operation. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which we came off victors; we killed 35 Germans and only lost two men ourselves."

"Saturday was very cold, there was also some rain. On our left, proceedings were started with the usual heavy shelling, and the Germans again resumed the offensive in the afternoon (similar result to that obtained on the previous day). They penetrated our line at one or two points, but were soon driven out, and the line was almost completely restored."

"Further to the south the French made an attack near Wytschaete, and

Surpassing Bargains IN WINTER MILLINERY For the Week-End

Our Prices for the week-end, on Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Ostrich Mounts, Fancy Feathers, Wings and Flowers, are the lowest and represent the Best Values we have offered this season.

The List Includes:

Silk Plush Hats, in black and colors, worth \$3.00 each, at 98 Cents Each

White Plush Hats, also some with Black Underbrims, in Sailor, Turban, and Large Dress Effects, worth, easily \$2.00 each, at 50 Cents Each each, at

Black Silk Velvet Hats, in Ghengary, Turban, Turban, Sailor, Military and every wanted shape, costing from the manufacturer, from \$3.00 to \$38.00 a dozen. Our price, While They Last 98 Cents Each

Sailors, with Black Hatters' Plush Crowns and Black Velvet Brims, worth \$3.00 each, at 98 Cents Each

Large Silk Plush Flowers, Gold Flowers, Silver Flowers, and Roses, worth up to \$1.50 each, now 25 Cents Each

Fancy Feathers, Wings, Ostrich Mounts, Algrettes and Ostrichs From 25 Cents Upward

Ostrich Feathers, in White, Black and Colors, worth up to \$12.00 each, during our clearance sale, will be offered at \$2.00 and \$2.50 Each

MARR'S The House Famed For Millinery 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

and were caught by the fire of our machine guns as they retired, losing about half their number.

"On our right all was quiet. The weather on this day was about the worst we have yet experienced. It was bitterly cold, and rain fell in torrents. Nevertheless, in spite of all difficulties, our aviators carried out a successful reconnaissance. For some time they hovered over the German lines, observing the emplacements of the batteries and searching the roads for hostile columns in the midst of a storm of driving snow and sleet, which was encountered at high altitudes.

"Further information has recently come to hand regarding the enemy's method of sniping and spying. Non-commissioned officers are offered iron crosses if they will penetrate our lines at night. These attempts this work, having discarded boots, helmets and other impediments, crawl as close as possible to our defences, and try to attract the attention of one of our sentries by throwing a stone in a direction contrary to that in which they are crawling. This generally causes neighboring sentries to fire, thus betraying their positions and that of our line of trenches.

German Snipers Disguised in Khaki.

"These spies, or snipers, often wear khaki uniforms and woolen caps similar to those worn by our men and, thus disguised, sometimes succeed in getting right behind our line to favorable spots from which they shoot men passing to and fro. Many of them speak English well and display great ingenuity in getting out of tight corners.

"Another reason for penetrating our lines is the cutting of telephone wires and behind one section of our front breaks have of late been very frequent. That the damage has not been entirely due to bursting shells has now been proved by the capture of one of the enemy's secret agents, carrying wire-cutters and a rifle. The man was known to have been on intimate terms with the Germans before they retired from the area now occupied by us."

The "eye-witness" concludes with an eulogy of a French doctor who, with several Nuns, remained in Ypres during the bombardment, nursing fifty-two German wounded, and was finally killed by a shell. The day after his death the Nuns and wounded were removed to a place of safety.

REV. CANON BOGERT DEAD. Belleville, Ont., Nov. 19.—Rev. Canon David Bogert died at his home here at noon today, after a long illness. Canon Bogert was Past Grand Chaplain of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ontario.

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT AT 8.15

Thompson Musical Comedy Company

PRESENTING "THE TRAVELLING MAN"

Prices—Nights—10.00 and 30c. Matinee—Wed. and Sat.—10 and 20c.

NEXT WEEK THE FOLLIES OF THE DAY

OPERA HOUSE

SUNDAY, 22 November AT 3 O'CLOCK

A LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

—BY—

Willis F. Gross, C. S. Member of Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

All Welcome. Seats Free. No Collection.

IMPERIAL'S CRACKERACK BILL!

"TREY O' HEARTS" The Adventure in an Airship The Runaway Express Train Stealing An Aeroplane Ride

"TREY O' HEARTS"

THE PEPPER TWINS FORBES LAW DUGUID

The Liveliest Hit of the Fall. Canada's Leading Baritone.

DEAR LITTLE "BOBS" LORD ROBERTS At a Grand Military Affair in the City of Liverpool. QUEEN MARY

THOSE FUNNY CARTOONS "SHE LOVED HIM BEST" Splendid Two-Reel Edison.

FIVE REELS -- VAUDEVILLE -- SINGER

MON. "Meeked Wrestler." NEXT Marion & Cumberland WED. "Shannon of The Sixth."

Most Violent Prussia in Either of the Features Army Hold Eastern Front

Petrograd, Nov. 19.—Tremendous importance is attached to the campaign against the Posen, as now reached a decisive stage here; but Russian fighting forward with the battle in East Prussia. The advance of the eastern front along the Gumbert front.

The German entrenchment forced in the Mauria Poland. It is claimed man advance guard, tula and Warthe was back toward the East. The advance of the eastern front along the Gumbert front.

It is here that the strength is to be counted. Fighting of the character has been heavy losses have both sides. It is now the Russian army in Poland. It is believed Kaiser expects to relieve the blow with his along the Vistula and victory for the Russian would be followed by East Prussia, which abandonment of the northern province.

The Hague, via La A Russian staff through here, has the cause of the present Poland:

"The Russian army tains three times as many as the German."

THE CRUISE OF THE GLASCO

Given seven days repairs at Rio Had 5 holes in by German shells

Rio Janeiro, Brazil British cruiser Glasgow today that at the battle the cruiser Rear Admiral Sir Brock's flagship, consisting of the German ordered the Glasgow to Otranto to seek a prize.

Notwithstanding Glasgow answered the man-of-war, and was of shells.

In the first part officers of the Glasgow disassembled, and the crews of the Monmouth went ashore.

The British battle officers say, speeding knots an hour, continue to participate in

STRONG BOXES OTTAWA

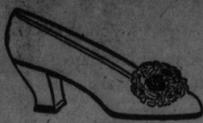
Ottawa, Nov. 19.—ness the Duke of C. Cess Spring-Rice, F. to the United States vitation of the Finns spect the Dominion government's proceedings in the str Eastern Block of buildings. The gold Hon held for the day along with government bonds and securities hundreds of millions all looked over. The sador expressed the in the methods of wing gold coins and of the Dominion Tr the largest and most content.

THE ZEELAND HA

Montreal, Nov. 19.—steamer Zealand was shoal near Sorel six o'clock this morning her way up to Montreil not to have been the gun, the mid-

Waterbury & Rising Ltd.

THREE STORES
KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.



Evening Slippers

Pretty and Stylish.
SATIN.—The most popular style for evening wear. We carry Red, Blue, Pink, White, Black, Yellow, Canary and Lavender. In addition we are in a position to provide any desired shade in a couple of hours.



PATENT.—Pumps and Colonials in a variety of shapes and designs including the new "Louvain" Colonial, Pretty Buckles and latest style heels.



DULL KID.—Dull Kid has lost none of its popularity. So soft and light many ladies prefer it to any other material. A very pretty Colonial is a dull kid vamp with a black suede quarter and Spanish heel, long pointed toe. A graceful style appealing to ladies of mature years.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Our stores open 8.30 a.m., close 6 p.m. Saturday, 10 p.m.

Excellent News For Art Needleworkers

35c. - Each - 35c.

Ready-Stamped Cushion Covers

We have just received a shipment of Stamped Cushion Covers, which are much later in delivery than we anticipated, and which were purchased by us to sell at 48c. each, but owing to the season being so far advanced, we are now compelled to sell them at 35c. to make a speedy clearance. These goods are made of pure Natural Linen, finished at ends with fringe, and are stamped with pretty Daffodil designs. A color chart is also given with each cushion cover to simplify the shadings for the worker.

35c. Each 35c.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY AT WOODSTOCK

Recruiting Campaign in Carleton County auspiciously inaugurated last night.

Special to The Standard
Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 19.—A large audience attended the patriotic meeting held in the theatre here tonight. Judge Carleton was chairman and addresses were made by His Lordship Bishop Richardson and Hon. W. J. Jones, as well as the chairman, who spoke with great force, advising the young men of the town and county to more freely respond to the call to arms inasmuch as the Empire was waging a war for its very existence against a powerful and unscrupulous foe. The Woodstock choral society under the leadership of Dr. I. W. N. Baker furnished vocal music during the evening.

GILLETT'S LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, CLEANING AND DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, AND FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE

SOLD EVERYWHERE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

The speaker told of the origin of the war and continuing said that Germany was waging the war with British money loaned toward the development of German manufactures. He first successfully answered the German contention that this war was caused by the greed of Britain. He quoted German authority alone to prove that she was planning for years this horrid war, this substitution of German culture for the greatest empire the world has ever seen. The world today readily admits that Germany planned the war and only awaited the opportunity to put her plans in force.

British Casualty List.
London, Nov. 19.—A casualty list received in London today from the British army headquarters in France, under date of November 15, contains the names of nine officers killed, eighteen wounded and two missing.

Carleton County Demonstration Car To Tour Province

Containing Wool and Egg exhibits of Live Stock Branch of Dominion Dept of Agriculture.

As a result of the success, which has attended the presentation of the Wool and Egg Exhibition of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at the larger Western Fairs this summer, arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway to place these exhibits before the people of the Eastern Provinces through the medium of a Demonstration Car. This car will leave Ottawa on or about the middle of October and will be operated over the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stops being made at a large number of important agricultural centres. The detailed itinerary is now being arranged and further announcement of the date of the arrival of the car at each point will be given later. There are in charge of Egg and Wool Specialists of the Poultry and Sheep Divisions, respectively, and Demonstrations will be given at each scheduled stop.

The Wool Exhibit

The object of the wool exhibit is to assist farmers and city dwellers alike to gain a more complete and definite knowledge of the character of wools grown in this and other countries. The exhibit is manufactured therefrom. It will demonstrate how wool may be handled to secure the best advantages to both producer and consumer. Carleton was in the preparation of the wool exhibit in an injury to its reputation upon the markets of the world. In an endeavor to overcome these conditions by affixing the wool growers' names to the product, the Sheep Division presents this exhibit to the public.

The Egg Exhibit

The principal features of the Egg Exhibit are contained in two large show-cases and strikingly illustrate right and wrong methods of marketing eggs. In one case, by means of models and appropriate descriptions are shown the various methods of handling eggs, prevailing on too large a number of Canadian Farms and Country Stores. In this illustration the eggs are gathered infrequently and are held until it is convenient to carry them to market and are often traded on a flat-rate basis, for merchandise at the Country Store where the dealer has no means of grading or preserving. Here they are frequently held indefinitely, in anticipation of a rising market and often are shipped in damp cartons to the Wholesale Dealer, where they are candled and graded. The result of the candling is indicated and it is to be noted that a relatively small proportion of the eggs are marketable. The manner in which the average retail grocer permits eggs to deteriorate is also pointed out, and if by chance, a portion of the uncandled eggs should have direct access to the consumer the result is very evident.

SEE IF THE CHILD'S TONGUE IS COATED

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your child's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PEEL LAST NIGHT

C.P.R. Station wiped out and Warehouses of B. F. Smith, S. Hatfield, A. A. Rideout and McCain Produce Co. gutted.

Special to The Standard.
Hartland, N. B., Nov. 19.—Fire broke out in the C. P. R. station at Peel tonight and completely destroyed it. The flames spread to the warehouses of the McCain Produce Co., Stanley Hatfield, B. F. Smith and A. A. Rideout. All of which were consumed or badly damaged with their contents. The warehouses were well filled with produce in readiness for shipment and the loss to these dealers will be quite heavy.

SUCCESSFUL SHOWS HELD BY R.K.V. CLUB

Members listen to patriotic address by Rev. E. B. Hooper-Young men without family ties urged to enlist.

The feature of the entertainment given in the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club last evening was an address by Rev. E. B. Hooper, chaplain of the 2nd Regiment, and lecturer for foreign service, on the duty of young men to rally to the call to arms. Mr. Hooper said that if he was not beyond the age for enlistment he would have enlisted as a private in the ranks. As it was he had volunteered to go to the front as a chaplain of the New Brunswick battalion, and he felt that his duty was to make an appeal to those whose physique and family circumstances would permit them placing their names on the roll of honor and going to the battle line to uphold the traditions of the old loyalist province.

READY FOR WINTER

A large and carefully selected stock of Household Fuel. American and Scotch Anthracite in all sizes Broad Cove Soft Coal and Kindling.

CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED

331 CHARLOTTE STREET
TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670

CHOICE

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

A. C. SMITH & CO.

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

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WEDDINGS.

Woods-Graham.
A pretty wedding took place yesterday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. S. Knowles, Haymarket Square, when Miss Bertha M. Graham was united in marriage to Ernest A. Woods. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Raymond. The bride wore a suit of Copenhagen blue and carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. Many beautiful presents were received by the happy pair. Mr. and Mrs. Woods will spend a few days at Woodrow Cottage, Loch Lomond, after which they will reside at 199 Carmarthen street.

OBITUARY.

Charles A. Murray.
The death of Mr. Charles A. Murray, Moncton, took place Wednesday night, aged 76 years. He leaves three daughters and two brothers. The brothers are William, of the Times Printing Company, and Hon. James A. Murray, of Sussex, commissioner for agriculture in the New Brunswick government.—Moncton Times.



This Adv. is Worth One Hundred Dollars (\$100) to Someone.
Cut this out and the next time you require any dentistry of any kind whatever, such as teeth extracted, filled, cleaned, artificial teeth made or mended, call and see us, as you may be the lucky one.
BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
527 Main St.—245 Union St.
DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor. Tel. Main 682.
Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

READY FOR WINTER

A large and carefully selected stock of Household Fuel. American and Scotch Anthracite in all sizes Broad Cove Soft Coal and Kindling.

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LATE NEWS IN WORLD OF FINANCE

QUOTATIONS IN THE ST. JOHN MARKETS

There have been only a few changes in wholesale prices of commodities during the last few days. No change, such as had been anticipated, in the price of sugar has to be recorded, standard remaining at from \$4.90 to \$5.00.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Sugar, Rice, Tapioca, Beans, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Corn, Wheat, Flour, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Pork, Beef, Mutton, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, Cheese, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples, Peaches, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Beans, Potatoes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Hides, Skins, etc.

HARDWARE ORDERS FROM BRITISH GOVT

Agent of Imperial Government in Montreal Suggests All Articles Bear "Made in Canada" Stamp.

Montreal, Nov. 18.—Further orders have been coming forward from the British government for supplies for the British army, now in the field and now in formation for active service in Europe.

Mr. Stobart stated that he was very greatly pleased with the assistance which he has received from his Canadian friends and gave very high commendation to the quality of the goods which have so far been brought to his attention.

All the goods will be made according to the sealed government sample which has been put in my possession but I am given sufficient latitude so

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Grain and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Grain and Price. Includes Flour, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Grain and Price. Includes Potatoes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Grain and Price. Includes Beans, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Grain and Price. Includes Peas, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Grain and Price. Includes Lentils, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Grain and Price. Includes Chickens, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Grain and Price. Includes Eggs, etc.

GOSSIP FROM MONEY MARKETS

Wall Street is now waiting for an announcement by the committee of five of arrangements for official trading in bonds and guaranteed stocks on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

Advances being scored in Standard Oil stocks remind one of the advances which occurred in some of the rubber stocks at London during the phenomenal boom of four years ago.

Although large buying of railroad material is still withheld from the steel trade, greatly to the disadvantage of mill society, a better feeling is in evidence.

The Moratorium Courts in England are confronted with a difficult problem. They have been given the impossible task of deciding where a line of bankruptcy is to be drawn.

Although the moratorium is totally ended in England, the recourse which has been given to debtors is not to be defeated. Some people are to be protected from bankruptcy, others not.

Notice is hereby given that the light on the Sambre automatic gas and whistling buoy is not burning. It will be relighted soon as possible.

Notice is hereby given that the "Larcher" No. 12 automatic whistling buoy has been reported afloat. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

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CLEARINGS OF CANADIAN BANKS

The St. John bank clearings for the week ending yesterday were \$1,412,749; corresponding week last year, \$1,548,890.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Bank clearings this week were \$50,429,244, an improvement over last week's total of \$48,466,696.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Clearings of Toronto banks for the week ended today were \$39,424,172; last week, \$36,891,459.

Halifax, Nov. 19.—Halifax bank clearings for the week ended today were \$2,008,610.40; for the corresponding week last year, \$2,239,043.67.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—Bank clearings for week ended today were \$4,443,581 as compared with \$4,985,480 for the same period last year.

Quebec, Nov. 19.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$3,508,665; corresponding week last year \$3,792,814.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET PRICES

Table with 2 columns: Cotton and Price. Includes items like January, March, May, etc.

Advertisement for Nova Scotia Bank, featuring a logo and text about deposits and services.

Advertisement for The Bank of Nova Scotia, detailing services and branch locations.

Advertisement for Steamships, listing routes and schedules.

Advertisement for West Indies, featuring a logo and text about travel services.

Advertisement for Donaldson Line, listing ship names and routes.

Advertisement for The Robert Reford Co., Ltd., listing agents and services.

Advertisement for Majestic Steamship Co., listing routes and schedules.

Advertisement for Coal and Wood, listing products and prices.

Advertisement for Pea Coal, listing products and prices.

Advertisement for Canadian Pacific Railways, featuring a logo and text about routes.

Advertisement for The Canadian, featuring a logo and text about news and entertainment.

Advertisement for The Bank of Nova Scotia, detailing services and branch locations.

Advertisement for Steamships, listing routes and schedules.

Advertisement for The Robert Reford Co., Ltd., listing agents and services.

Advertisement for Majestic Steamship Co., listing routes and schedules.

Advertisement for Coal and Wood, listing products and prices.

Advertisement for Pea Coal, listing products and prices.

Advertisement for Furness Line, listing routes and schedules.

World's Shipping News

Table with 2 columns: Country and Price. Includes items like Beef, Butcher's, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Country and Price. Includes items like Mutton, Pork, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Country and Price. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Country and Price. Includes items like Apples, Peaches, etc.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

Table with 2 columns: Date and Time. Includes items like November Phases of the Moon, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Time. Includes items like Foreign Ports, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Time. Includes items like Steamers, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Time. Includes items like Sails, etc.

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Advertisement for Money to Loan, listing terms and conditions.

Advertisement for Queen Insurance Company, listing agents and services.

Advertisement for Printing, listing services and prices.

Advertisement for Commercial Printing, listing services and prices.

Advertisement for Standard Job Printing, listing services and prices.

Advertisement for Money to Loan, listing terms and conditions.

Advertisement for Queen Insurance Company, listing agents and services.

