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PROBS—SHOWERY

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ALLIES ARE DRIVING AHEAD IN FIERCEST FIGHTING YET

Latest French Report Says Germans Have Crossed the Yser, but Belgians Are Holding Their Lines Against Terrible Bayonet Charges — French and British Shoving Enemy Back Near Lille — Artillery Engagements Are Proceeding Along the Heights of the Meuse — German Regiment Cut to Pieces in Argonne — Gallant Belgian Force Sacrificed When Escape of Main Body from Antwerp Was Effected — Russians and Austrians Locked in Death Struggle Near Ivangorod.

Fierce fighting between the Allies and the Germans continues in the western theatre of war, especially in the district near the North Sea coast in Belgium, around Nieuport, and southeasterly toward the River Lys.

The Germans claim that they have thrown additional forces westward across the Yser, between Nieuport and Dixmude, and that, despite the fact that the Allies had received reinforcements, the Germans have advanced at several points northeast of Ypres, and taken over 500 British prisoners, a number of them officers.

The latest French report admits that the Germans have crossed the Yser, but goes no further in this respect. It is not known, therefore, whether this is a reiteration of the precious acknowledgment of a German corps crossing there, is confirmation of the last German claim.

Along the remainder of the battlefield in Belgium only brief mention of the operations is made. South of Lille, the French claim repulses to the Germans and advance by the Allies near Soissons and Craonne. Artillery engagements are proceeding on the heights of the Meuse and in the Woëvre district. In the Argonne a German infantry regiment is said to have been annihilated.

"The situation of the Belgians and French at Dixmude has undergone a change for the better in the past few days. This does not mean, however, that the Germans are on the run. Much water will run through the Yser before the Germans will definitely abandon their design upon the northern coast.

"The reports of a German retreat towards Bruges are exaggerated. The retreat up to the present is a matter of a mile or two made in order to get further away from the guns on the warships. The Germans are now entrenched a mile or more inland, and consequently are able to pay less attention to sea attacks.

"The casualties in the Belgian army during its gallant fighting about Dixmude have been tremendously heavy, but the spirit of the troops is still wonderful.

In the east there are heavy engagements between the Russian and the Austro-Hungarian forces in the vicinity of Radom and Ivangorod, in Poland, and between the Austrians and the Russians south of Przemysl, in Galicia. No definite results has been attained in either of these sections. The Austrians have driven the Montenegrins from positions on the Bosnian frontier.

General Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, chief of the British general staff, is dead. The death is also reported of the German Major General Pochhammer, who was killed in action in the Argonne forest.

Commander Lueddecke, of the commerce-raiding German cruiser Karlsruhe, has been promoted to be a captain.

The British government has received an additional report from its correspondent with the Russian headquarters, Bernard Pares. The report, written Saturday and telegraphed to London, pays tribute to the Russian army's handling of the situation in capture of the Austrian territory.

American cotton shipments will not be considered contraband of war. Great Britain has notified the United States government to this effect. This will permit the safe movement of cotton to any point, even including Germany and Austria.

The British government's decision with regard to cotton will also apply to non-contraband cargoes from a neutral country transported in neutral ships.

London, Oct. 25, 9:10 p. m.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought on in West Flanders, northern France and Poland. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose the advantage at another.

It appears from the official reports issued from German and French headquarters, that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire to which they were subjected from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland, and have succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week past, to the west of Dixmude.

They have also made progress to the northeast of Ypres, and are still in possession of Roulers, towards which the allies were advancing last week, and at one time were reported to have captured. The Germans claim to have taken five hundred British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

Of the gains claimed by the Germans, the French report makes no mention, dismissing the battle with the sentence: "There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battles on the centre and left wing the German report does not speak, but the French declare they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and on the Heights of the Meuse, and have destroyed three more German batteries. From unofficial sources it is learned that the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

FIGHTING IN EAST.
In Poland a very heavy battle is now in progress between the fortresses of Ivangorod and Radom, where the Germans and Austrians, who were defeated in their first attempt to cross the Vistula before the former city, have made a stand against the Russians, who have followed in the hope of destroying them.

Both sides have, according to their own reports, made prisoners and captured guns, but the battle, which extends over a front of twenty-six miles, has not yet been decided.

The Austrians are still making a bold effort to cross the River San, and are carrying on a splendid fight south of Przemysl in the hope of reaching and re-capturing Lemberg.

The Montenegrins today admit that they have had to withdraw to their previous positions along the Bosnian frontier, after an attack by a superior force of Austrians.

Turkey, which it was believed at one time had decided to throw in her lot with Germany, has again assured the ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to maintain her policy of neutrality. Turkey, however, continues her military activities, and is collecting transport animals, which, it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier. It is considered that the presence of strong Russian forces on the Turkish border has influenced her not to take any action against the allies.

AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.
"All the Allies must take their-hats off to the Belgian army, which several days has been holding in check two entire German army corps near Dixmude, frustrating the German designs on the strip of territory between Dunkirk and Calais," says a despatch to the Times from one (Continued on page 5)

BRITISH CRUISER SINKS SUBMARINE.

London, Oct. 25.—Official announcement is made that a German submarine has been rammed and sunk by the British destroyer Badger, Commander Charles Freemantle, off the Dutch coast. The Badger's bow was somewhat damaged.

WORKING ON SUNDAYS TO MAKE RIFLES

Ross Rifle Factory Has Orders for 100,000 to be Delivered Within Year—Will Double Force.

Quebec, Oct. 25.—For the first time the Ross rifle factory today started Sunday work, besides working night and day to get ahead with the contract for a hundred thousand rifles, which it has just received from the British government, and which calls for complete delivery in the space of a year. There are now about 800 employees at the factory, and this number will be gradually increased until there are practically double that number, which will be shortly after New Year.

COWARDLY TACTICS OF THE GERMANS

Nearly Two Hundred People Killed in Warsaw by Bombs from Enemy's Aeroplanes—Taking No Prisoners in East.

London, Oct. 25.—"The German campaign with aeroplane bombs against Warsaw has been rather effective," says the Warsaw correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company. "On one day forty-four people were killed or wounded and of these only nine were soldiers. On another day there were sixty-two casualties. No soldiers were injured at that time, but many children, who were drawn into the streets by curiosity were struck. Each aeroplane, apparently has an equipment of five bombs which are fired at intervals in the flight across the city.

"According to information gleaned from prisoners, aeroplane raids on London are impending.

"From all accounts the Germans for some time were under the delusion that they would be welcomed in Warsaw and therefore started the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes comparatively late in the fighting.

"Relatively few prisoners have been taken in the fighting along the Vistula. This is explained by the mutual hatred of the contestants and their determination to come to mortal clutches. During a fight at Rashin, near Warsaw, the Germans were, as strongly entrenched in the forests. The Russians set fire to the woods, smoking the Germans out, and then turned their artillery on them."

FIRE FROM BRITISH SHIPS PROVES VERY EFFECTIVE

Enfilades German Trenches and Causes Tremendous Losses — Vessels Continuously Attacked by Submarines — Unofficial Report Says Machine Gun Was Lost.

London, Oct. 24, 5:33 p. m.—The Admiralty today issued the following announcement:

"All of yesterday, monitors and other vessels of the British bombardment fleet fired on the German right wing, which they searched thoroughly and effectively, in concert with the operations of the Belgian army.

"All German attacks on Nieuport were repulsed.

"Much damage was done to the enemy by naval fire which enfilades the German lines and prisoners taken yesterday and the day before testify to the heavy losses the enemy has suffered from this cause.

"Fire also was opened in the afternoon on the German batteries near Ostend. Admiral Hood now has a fine flotilla of vessels very suitable for this work but at the same time not of great value.

"During the day our ships were persistently attacked by an enemy submarine and torpedoes were fired without success at the Wildfire and the destroyer Myrland.

"Other British vessels again attacked the German fleet. Naval aeroplanes and balloons aided in directing the fire.

"The weather conditions were fine and favorable. No loss was sustained by the flotilla yesterday."

A despatch to the Evening News from Dunkirk gives heretofore unpublished details of the bombardment of the Germans on the coast of Belgium by British monitors.

LOST MACHINE GUN.

The Admiralty had stated previously that the British naval loss was slight and the correspondent sustaining this says that only one ship was damaged, but adds that the landing party which the Admiralty statement referred to as going ashore with a machine gun, suffered severely losing a lieutenant and a number of men, who were picked off by German sharpshooters.

The gun was of necessity abandoned, and only a handful of the Britishers got back to their ship.

The correspondent states that the Germans placed guns in gaps between houses along the shore, adding: "The British ships steamed down the coast at full speed, giving the Germans their starboard guns. Then they turned and came back, letting go their port guns. By the time they next came by the German guns were silent, and an ambulance had appeared and was picking up the dead and wounded.

"The Duchess of Sutherland is in Dunkirk with a party of physicians."

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD BURIED IN SINGLE FIELD

Wounded German Soldier Tells of Havoc Wrought by Allies' Fire—Terrific Fighting Going on in Nieuport-Ostend District—Cannot Care for the Many Wounded.

London, Oct. 25.—Fierce fighting is going on in the district between Nieuport and Ostend, as well as around Thourout, Thleit and Deynze, according to a despatch received late Saturday by the Reuters Telegram Company from Sluis, Holland, by way of Amsterdam.

"The Yser Canal is being obstinately defended by the Belgians," the despatch continued. "The bombardment was kept up all night, but this morning, (Saturday) both sides rested for a while. At noon heavy fighting was resumed, but the battle has not yet been decided.

"The Germans are guarding the lighthouse at Knocke, close to the Dutch frontier on the North Sea, as a measure of precaution against a possible landing by the British. The sand dunes also are being guarded. Ger-

man marines have occupied the village of Sluis and the villages between Sluis and Bruges.

"Great movements of troops have taken place from Bruges and yesterday an army corps arrived from Antwerp, Bruges and Ghent on its way to Thourout, and Westende, from which point many wounded are being brought back. Long trains conveying wounded soldiers have arrived at Bruges, where it is impossible to accommodate all the unfortunates. The medical stores are inadequate and the number of doctors not large enough to cope with the work.

"The fighting has been of a most sanguinary character. One German soldier relates that at one point between Ostend and Nieuport, 1,500 of his comrades were buried in a single field."

HAS GERMANY RIGHT TO LAND SOLDIERS HERE

Count Von Bernstorff, Ambassador to United States Says Monroe Doctrine Does Not Apply.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld today by Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, who declared this would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The ambassador suggested that, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not consider it in any sense an infringement on the Monroe

Doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil.

Discussing his now much talked of note of September 3, to the State Department here explaining the attitude of the German government towards the Monroe Doctrine, and giving assurances that Germany was not contemplating any South American colonization scheme in event of victory over the allies, the ambassador said only South America was referred to at that time, because there had never been any question raised as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

HONORS FOR POINCARÉ.

Glasgow, Oct. 25, via London.—Raymond Poincaré, president of the French republic, has been unanimously elected rector of the Glasgow University.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND GERMANS DROWNED AND KILLED IN ONE FIGHT

Dykes Cut Southeast of Dixmude with Disastrous Results for Enemy, Says Correspondent of London Sunday Observer — Battle in This Region Most Desperate of the Entire War.

London, Oct. 25.—The Sunday Observer prints a despatch sent by a correspondent in the Department of Pas De Calais, France, saying that through the cutting of the dykes in the low country southeast of Dixmude a large German force has been flooded out. Some estimates place the German losses there at five thousand drowned, besides thirty thousand killed and wounded. This may give some hint, the despatch adds, as to what is meant when it is declared that the fighting in this region is the most desperate of the entire war thus far.

A large number of women spies have been captured and promptly shot in the vicinity of Dixmude. In some cases the women declared they had been terrorized into practicing espionage. Almost without exception they had no idea of the risk they were running, or the penalty for their offense.

The Belgian field army is doing staunch work around Dixmude. Four times on Thursday afternoon the Germans charged the Belgian trenches with the bayonet along the whole front. Each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Regarding its local aspect the German retreat toward Thleit after the repulse at Dixmude may be described as a rout, for although the retreat was covered by German artillery the French took more than 1,500 prisoners, including 700 wounded.

Some of the prisoners believed they were within twenty miles of Paris.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS; FIGHTING VERY HEAVY

FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 25.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"The action has continued under the same conditions as on preceding days. A battle of a very violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the River Lys. The German forces have succeeded in crossing the Yser, between Nieuport and Dixmude."

"To the west and to the south of Lille spirited attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

"Between the Oise and the Argonne there is nothing to report except several small advances by our troops to the northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

"On the heights of the Meuse there is an artillery engagement. In the Woëvre region our heavy artillery holds today under its fire the road connecting Thiaucourt, Nonard, Brussels and Joinville, which is one of the main lines of communication of the Germans, near Saint Mihiel.

It is reported that yesterday in the Argonne region an entire regiment of German infantry was annihilated during an operation which was extended to the woods to the north of La Chalade."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—The following communication was issued to night from General Headquarters.

"On October 23 and 24 the Russian troops inflicted several defeats on the German rear guards, who were attempting to hold positions along the Rivers Raska, Skernevka and Rylka.

"Lovinz, Skierniewice and Rawa were taken by bayonet attacks. "The Austrians, in retreat with the Germans on the roads near Radom, having received reinforcements, and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured prisoners, cannon and rapid-firers.

"Along the River San and south of Przemysl desperate fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses.

"An Austrian column, which descended the Carpathians near the town of Dolina (twenty-two miles from Stry), has been defeated and dispersed."

SERVIAN.

Nish, Oct. 24, via London, 4:36 p. m.—A semi-official statement given out in this city today declares that on October 20 the enemy attacked the Servian and Montenegrin troops along the whole Bosnian front. All these onslaughts were repulsed and some of the enemy's columns which had made counter attacks against the Servians were compelled to retreat in disorder.

In the pursuit of these detachments Servian troops advanced for some distance.

At all other points on the front the situation remains unchanged, the statement continues. The enemy from time to time has opened artillery and infantry fire, sometimes feebly, against the Servian positions at Gutchevo, Mitrovitza and in the direction of Belgrade.

AUSTRIAN.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 24, 3:24 p. m.—A despatch from Vienna brings the following official announcement by the Austrian government under date of Oct. 23:

"Strong Servian and Montenegrin forces which had penetrated the southeastern frontier districts in East Bosnia that were offensive works were defeated on October 22, after a severe battle lasting three days. In the region of Nokró, and forced to retreat hastily. Details will follow later as the results of the pursuit are not yet known."

The report of the battle was signed by Ordnance Master Potiorek.

GERMAN.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 25, 8:18 p. m.—A Berlin despatch received here gives a report from the German general headquarters under date of Sunday morning. It says:

"The Yser-Ypres Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude was crossed Saturday by further strong German forces, after heavy fighting.

"East, northeast, of Ypres the enemy has received reinforcements, but in spite of this our troops have advanced at several points, capturing about 500 British, among them 28 officers, including a Colonel.

"In the east our forces have begun an offensive movement on Augustow. Near Ivangorod our troops are fighting jointly with the Austro-Hungarians, and have taken 1,500 prisoners.

"Another official despatch from Berlin says that the condition of Gen. Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, who is suffering from an affection of the liver, is greatly improved."

U.N.B. TEAM DEFEATED DALHOUSIE

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 25.—U. N. B. won the football game from Dalhousie University at College Field by a score of 8 to 3.

The defeat of the Halifax team was somewhat of a surprise both for the local followers of the game, as well as the visitors themselves, and showed that Coach Campbell is developing one of the best teams the Red and Black has ever had.

U. N. B. got the jump on Dalhousie at the outset, and Bob Melrose slipped over their line two minutes after the start of the game. The kick was from a difficult angle, and Marston failed to convert. Three minutes later Melrose went over again, this time on a six man combination run around the end, the ball being heeled out on a scrim on the 15 yard line, and passed across the field, the combination being McGillibon to Burden to Millidge to Murphy to Balkam and to Melrose. Marston converted the score.

Towards the end of the first half Dalhousie pressed U. N. B. hard, but lacked the punch to get over the line, and displayed poor tactics as they kicked the ball over to their opponents, thus losing scoring chances. Their only try came about the middle of the last half when a long kick was fumbled by Edescombe. Dalhousie players following up and falling over the ball, while another lot of players, mostly U. N. B. men were engaged, or interested in a scrap about the middle of the field. Effort to convert failed.

John Dolan was referee and the teams lined up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Player Name. Includes Fullbacks, Quarterbacks, Forwards, and other positions.

THEY DIDN'T WIN SO ATHLETIC PLAYERS GO

New York, Oct. 24.—When the Athletics take the field next week Connie Mack, it is reported, will not be on the bench directing the attack of the former world's champions. The veteran has obtained control of the Athletics Club's stock, and will soon be elected president instead of Benjamin F. Shibe.

Mack is said to own fifty-one per cent of the stock, having recently secured one per cent from Harry Reach, so the story goes. The tall manager is 54 years old and is beginning to show the wear and tear of his long career as a team leader. He has made a fortune out of the national game and can well afford to take a rest.

As president of the Athletics, Mack will still have a grip on the team, but Harry Davis, it is reported, will be the actual manager on the bench, with Ira Thompson, as his right hand adviser. Davis was a failure as manager of the Cleveland Naps several years ago, but his heart wasn't in his work.

REPORTED CONNIE MACK WILL RETIRE

New York, Oct. 24.—Now it can be set down indisputably that changes in Connie Mack's Athletics are coming. The line-up of 1915 will most likely miss the bulky form of his Rube Oldring, of the veteran Eddie Plank and some few of their teammates.

Mack must begin and rebuild or share the misfortune of Frank Chance who allowed a great team to die suddenly upon his hands.

Oldring himself knows that the axe is coming; in fact, he told the Boston rooters that same thing. While the Braves were pounding Shawkey in the fatal fifth and the crowd was chaffing the Philadelphia left fielder, Oldring took occasion between safe hits to tell his tormentors that he was nearly done.

"This is my last world's series and my last ball game," said the Rube. "You'll never see me in a uniform again. I'm done with baseball, and I'm glad of it. We are up against a great team, and we realize it. We were not looking for this opposition and it's proven too much for us."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ROYAL. F. C. Dannenberg, Toronto; G. L. Clifton, A. C. McLaughlin, J. B. Giles, F. Barker, F. H. McLean, Montreal; H. T. Jones, St. John; C. H. Clark, N. R. Norman, S. R. Balcom, F. J. Clark, Lt. Col. J. Houlston and wife, Major E. C. Dean and wife, Halifax; E. N. Jory, Ottawa; G. T. Watson, London; W. A. Kearney, Galt; C. A. Wentworth, Newcastle; C. A. McMaster, Bedford, Eng.; D. B. Donaldson, Toronto; A. Johann, St. Louis; O. E. McCurdy, Sydney; J. T. Tomkins, Hillsboro; N. Gratton, Waltham, Mass.; W. S. Copland, Antigonish; S. Williams, Halifax; Mr and Mrs Keeler, Miss Keeler, R. S. Kent, H. J. Danes, New York; A. B. Tenkles and wife, Sussex; F. L. Mealen, Boston; G. T. Alexander, Springfield; G. T. Kenney, T. Lewis, J. W. Fenton, Montreal; P. Duryee, W. J. Mason, F. E. Ritchie, C.

DOCTORS GAVE BOTH UP; NOW FIGHT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Freddie Welsh, champion light-weight of the world, and Charlie White, the best of the class Chicago ever produced, will battle in Milwaukee, November 9.

And that announcement, which appeared a few days ago, has a moral behind it.

How many boxing fans know that both Freddie Welsh and Charlie White were given up by doctors at the age of sixteen years? And that they were pronounced physical weaklings with but a few years to live?

Today those two frail, flat-chested boys stand at the top of the boxing profession—physical marvels—powerful human motors of strength and endurance.

Training Did It. Of course, training did it. But not training alone. Determination and constant application brought these two to the athletic perfection and boxing skill sufficient to make fight fans part with \$2,000 or \$5,000 to see them perform in the same ring.

White attributes his physique to the fact that he is a vegetarian. He has not tasted meat since the time, as a stender boy, he was told he had no chance to spend many years among us.

Now, at twenty-eight, he is perhaps the speediest boxer in the ring and as near perfect physically as a man can be.

Warned by physicians, White's parents sent him to Bill O'Connell, the old-timer who runs a gym in Chicago. White taking his regular exercises Charles developed so much speed with the gloves that O'Connell's attention was attracted. Two years later the frail kid developed into a pretty tough young fellow, was fighting the best of the featherweights.

HANK'S HITS NETTED HIM BIG SLICE

While the world's series is over and playing any part of it at this time, what remote date shows bad taste, people are still interested in Hank Gowdy and how the fat has smiled on him since the curtain dropped on the sensational series.

First of all Gowdy received a bonus of \$1,000 for the season's play instead of \$1,000 originally promised him. Furthermore he has received a three-year contract that calls for a large salary.

Did his home run and his two doubles affect his immediate earning capacity? Well, it meant \$1,250 for him the very first night after the game. He was eating his dinner at the Adams Hotel in Boston with his picture when a manufacturer of a certain sort of salve approached him between "pork chops," and asked whether he could have his signature for his salve for \$50. "Sure," said Hank. "Show me the money." The \$50 was promptly handed over and Hank signed.

Later the same evening a moving picture concern handed him \$200 for the right to have his photo on their reels for exhibition purposes.

Bill Hillerich of the Hillerich bat factory of Louisville asked if he would take \$500 for his signature for use on a Gowdy model bat. Hank gobbled up that money. Still later the same evening he opened a telegram from Hammett's offering Rudolph and himself \$1,000 for a week at the New York show house. That contract is being filled this week and may be prolonged indefinitely.

One of the little incidents of the post series days that will appeal to admirers of Gowdy is the promise he made his parents to buy them a nice home for their use as long as they lived. It will not be long now until some Columbus property will be secured by Gowdy for this purpose. It will mean a lot to the "old folks" besides shows a manly vein in the big boy that just goes to further prove the stuff that is in him.

HEROIC RUSSIAN OFFICER HONORED

Captain Martinoff Accorded Order of St. George by Emperor Nicholas—Commander-in-Chief also Decorated.

London, Oct. 23 (11 p.m.)—Emperor Nicholas has conferred the Order of St. George, third class, on Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, and the same Order, fourth class, on Captain Martinoff.

Captain Martinoff, though wounded, remained for three days on an unprotected observation post, exposed to shell and shrapnel fire, directing the artillery fire. When a shell started a fire close to a powder magazine Captain Martinoff led the party which extinguished the flames.

Blarris, France, Oct. 23, via Paris 3.10 p. m.—There is no truth in the report of the death of Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico.

Senior Diaz has been suffering from a slight gastric trouble, but he has driven out daily for several days past and this morning he took a walk on the beach.

Kuppenheimer, J. A. Forsythe, Toronto; G. F. Swortfeger, R. P. Trundel, New York; D. L. MacDonald, Brocton.

Cleaning Out Berths. The dredge fielding is engaged cleaning out the berths on the West Side, a job she has done for some years past just before the opening of winter navigation.

ROTHESAY WON FROM FREDERICTON

At Rothessay on Saturday afternoon before a good attendance, the Rothessay Collegiate school team defeated the Fredericton team in a game of football by a score of six to nothing.

During the game Brewer, one of the Fredericton forwards sustained a fracture of a shoulder.

The following was the lineup of the teams:

Table with 2 columns: Team and Player Name. Lists players for Rothessay and Fredericton.

Games to be Played. Rothessay vs. Fredericton at Fredericton November 4th.

League Standing. St. John High School... Won 2, Lost 0. Rothessay... Won 1, Lost 1. Fredericton... Won 0, Lost 2.

CANADIAN SOLDIER KILLED BY HORSE

London, Oct. 25.—Two fatalities within the first week of their arrival have marred the stay of the Canadian soldiers at Salisbury Plain.

The first victim was Private Wm. Harlow, whose death was reported early last week. The second case is that of Gunner Percy Sawyer, who was killed to death by a horse on Wednesday.

Sawyer was an Old Country man from a Surrey village, who had served in the Quebec garrison artillery, and was a gunner with the headquarters staff division artillery. An inquest was held on Friday at West-down North Camp by the county coroner. The evidence showed the horse had bolted, dragging Sawyer, who had the rope around his wrist. Death was due to a fractured skull.

The coroner complimented James Edgar Buck for pluckily trying to release the victim while the horse was kicking wildly. He also expressed regret that the gunner should have lost his life before having an opportunity to fight for his country.

HOPEWELL HILL NOTES

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Peck of Hillsborough motored to Fredericton last week to attend the Maritime Baptist convention.

Mrs. Rupert Parker and Mrs. W. J. Lewis of Rentville, N. S. are visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. W. J. McGorman and Mrs. J. M. Carnath motored through to Sussex yesterday and see the guests of Mrs. G. H. Adair for a few days.

Miss Mary Newcomb left on Thursday morning for the West where her marriage to Alfred E. Hopkins of Fairmount will take place upon her arrival in Saskatchewan.

Miss Nellie and Miss Newcomb are spending a few days in Dawson, guests of Mrs. Audber Jonah.

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Mrs. Rupert Parker and Mrs. W. J. Lewis of Rentville, N. S. are visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. W. J. McGorman and Mrs. J. M. Carnath motored through to Sussex yesterday and see the guests of Mrs. G. H. Adair for a few days.

Miss Mary Newcomb left on Thursday morning for the West where her marriage to Alfred E. Hopkins of Fairmount will take place upon her arrival in Saskatchewan.

Miss Nellie and Miss Newcomb are spending a few days in Dawson, guests of Mrs. Audber Jonah.

Classified Advertising

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

WANTED.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for Sheba, Queens county, N. B. to start school Nov. 1st. Apply stating salary to Secretary of Trustees, Albert O. Keirstead, Starkeys, Queens county, N. B.

WANTED—Harness makers wanted. Ten men required. Wages \$18.00 to \$25.00 per week. Steady employment. Will assist with part of passage if guarantee is furnished. Apply Hugh Carson Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario.

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

MALE HELP WANTED. MEN—For firemen, brakemen, \$120 monthly. Send age, postage. Rail way, care Standard.

AGENTS WANTED—Salesmen \$60 per week, selling one-hand egg-beater. Sample and terms 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

TO LET. FURNISHED ROOMS, 168 King street east.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—100 cords sawed slab wood (hard), 100 cords sawed slab wood (soft). Apply to J. E. McAuley Co., Hatfield's Point.

FOR SALE—Driving Mare, Harness, Carriages, Sleigh, Fur Robes and Accessories for sale. Frank Pales, 22 Germain St. Phone Main 1258.

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

NERV.S. ETC. ETC. ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrical Specialist and Masseuse. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. etc. Facial Blisters of all kinds removed. 27 Coburg street.

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

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

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

COFFISH. Dry Codfish and Pollock. JAMES PATTERSON, 9 and 20 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary of the last will and testament of Robert Maxwell, late of the City of Saint John, Assisstant Receiver General, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are required to make prompt payment to the undersigned The Eastern Trust Company, 120 Prince William street, St. John, N. B., and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file the same forthwith duly verified by affidavit with the said The Eastern Trust Company.

Dated this fifteenth day of October, 1914. PAMELIA T. MAXWELL, THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, Executors. BARNHILL, EWING & SANFORD, Solicitors.

AN EXAMINATION. will be held of applicants for the position of official Stenographer at the Chancery Court room, St. John, on Tuesday, 3rd November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Applicants are required to write 150 words per minute and transcribe notes correctly. Appointments to present vacancies will be filled from successful candidates.

GEORGE J. CLARKE, JOHN B. M. BAXTER, OMAS F. SANFORD, Examiners.

LANDING. One Car New Crop Ontario ONIONS. A. L. GOODWIN, Germain St.

HOTELS.

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

ROYAL HOTEL. King Street, St. John's Leading Hotel. T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

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

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

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

WINE AND LIQUORS. RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO. Established 1878. Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents for MACKIE'S WHITE HORSE GELLAR SCOTCH WHISKY, LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, SIMPSON'S HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKY, KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH WHISKY, AUK'S HEAD BASS ALE, FABBET MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER, GEC. SAYER COGNAC BRANDS, Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street, Phone 538.

M. & T. McQUIRE. Direct Importers, and dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Rye, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars. 11 and 15 Water Street. Telephone 578.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS. William L. Williams, successors to M. A. Finn. Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince William street. Established 1876. Write for family price list.

THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LTD. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS. Iron and Brass Castings. WEST ST. JOHN. Phone West 15.

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

J. FRED WILLIAMSON. MACHINISTS AND ENGINEER. Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work. INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Phone, M-229; residence M-1724-11.

ENGRAVERS. F. C. WHEBLEY & CO. Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 50 Water Street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 982.

Musical Instruments Repaired. VIOLINS, MANDOLINS and all stringed instruments and stoves repaired. SYDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

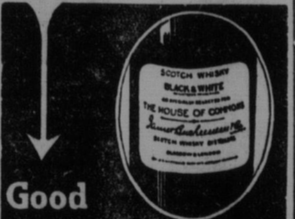
WILLIAM J. BREEN, MARINE DIVER. Examination of Ship's Bottoms, Harves, Under Water Concrete Work, Laying of Pipe Line, or Cable, Salvage or any class of submarine work.

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

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

FUNNY FOX CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

RUBBER CLOTHING. Best Coats for Men and Women, both rubber and cloth surfaces. Boys and Misses Garments, to fit the four-year-old and upwards. Oiled Clothing. Knives, Camp Blankets, Rubber Boots. Everything in Rubber. No advance. Cash prices. Estey & Co., 46 Dock Street.



Good Dealers Gladly Sell You BLACK & WHITE. D. O. ROBLIN, Can. Agt., Toronto.



Auto Tire Bargains. We have a large stock of Auto Tires that we are not going to carry through the winter. These Tires are Not Factory Seconds, Blemished or Repaired, but are somewhat aged. In order to clear our stock the following sizes will be classed as seconds and sacrificed while they last at

Table with 2 columns: Tire Size and Price. Lists various tire sizes and their corresponding prices.

40 Per Cent Off List Price. 4 Perfection Plain 32x4 2 Clincher Traction 30x3 2 Perfection Plain 32x2 2 Clincher Traction 31x3 1/2 5 Clincher Plain 32x4 7 Clincher Traction 32x3 1/2 3 Clincher Plain 32x4 4 Clincher Traction 32x4 7 Clincher Plain 32x4 1/2 5 Clincher Traction 32x4 1/2 1 Universal Plain 30x3 1/2 6 Clincher Traction 30x4 1/2 1 Universal Plain 34x3 1/2 8 Universal Traction 30x4 1/2 2 Universal Plain 32x4 3 Universal Traction 32x3 1/2 2 Universal Plain 36x4 1/2 3 Universal Traction 34x3 1/2 4 Detach Plain 34x3 1/2 1 Q. Detach Trac. 34x3 1/2 5 Detach Plain 32x4 1 Q. Detach Trac. 35x4 3 Detach Plain 35x4 2 Q. Detach Trac. 35x4 4 Detach Plain 36x4 2 Q. Detach Trac. 36x4

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS CO. 54-58 Canterbury Street Phone—M. 153.

\$10.00. The Million will run for two in this paper. By the Thankuser... made possible not in this paper but in the various... For the solution \$10,000 will be... Film corporation. CONDITIONS. The price of \$10 man, woman, or child acceptable solution which the last... dress will be members of the chapters of the... Solutions may be... York, any time... This allows actors... chapter has been... A board of three... most acceptable. Harold MacGrath... Miss Mae Thine... board will be obse...

Stanley Hargreaves... gang of brilliant... Black Hundred... club for the... incidentally meets... Black Hundred... try to get him... issue by a letter... writes a letter to... eighteen years... left on the door... Florence Grace... also draws \$1,000... it is reported the... man when the be... prosecuted. Florence arrives... Countess Olga... its her and claim... born detective... called by Norton... By bringing the... Norton lays a... gang. Countess... wife's captain, at... the reporter's... avertive through... only hirelings... After falling to... Black Hundred... her for money... telling them... Norton and th... once the next... home. The victi... removes a seal... a cavity takes... hers of the Blac... (Copyright, 1914... NORTON MA... ERHAPS THE... secret agent's... that neither J... least idea wh... summer house... pended. Florence... during the evening... to the summer ho... been her father... in her that just... fessed to Jones... "You received a... not show it to me?... "You warned me... tion to them." "No; I warned y... without first cons... have made a captu... these things. I... tear them up or... "Jones, I believe... far," said Floren... have been from m... "Never in this w... Still, I beg your... What I do and ha... impress upon you... can be made a co... You have already... and each time you... good to us. But h... less people. They... everybody and eve... where, some plac... "If I thought fo... possible to take y... this spot, it woul... But this is our... impregnable. The... that prevents a ge... drils. If we tried... toward; and they... well. Now, good-... of all this doubt... days. There will... be lopped off as... "Please let it be... father." Jones's eyes span... word that he want... were not tell you... "Do you think h... on?" she asked, a... "What expecta... her hand. "As—as a turn... Jones in his tur... rug. It is only a... high for his daug... ally-as honest man... thing I know of... loyal and brave." "Thank you, Jon... when the time co... pare father for th... "There is an old... But she interr...

The MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY By HAROLD MACGRATH

\$10,000 FOR ONE HUNDRED WORDS.

"The Million Dollar Mystery" story will run for twenty-two consecutive weeks in this paper. By an agreement with the Thinker Film company it has been made possible not only to read the story in this paper but also to see it each week in the various moving picture theaters. For the solution of this mystery story \$10,000 will be given by the Thinker Film corporation.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

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

Solutions may be sent to the Thinker Film corporation, either at Chicago or New York, any time up to midnight, Jan. 14. This allows several weeks after the last chapter has been published.

A board of three judges will determine which of the many solutions received is the most acceptable. The judges are to be Harold MacGrath, Lloyd Lowmyer, and Miss Mae Fines. The judgment of this board will be absolute and final. Nothing

of a literary nature will be considered in the decision, nor given any preference in the selection of the winner of the \$10,000 prize. The last two reels, which will give the most acceptable solution to the mystery, will be presented in the theaters having this feature as soon as it is possible to produce the same. The story corresponding to these motion pictures will appear in the newspapers coincidentally, or as soon after the appearance of the pictures as practicable. With the last two reels will be shown the pictures of the winner, his or her home, and other interesting features. It is understood that the newspapers, so far as practicable, in printing the last two chapters of the story by Harold MacGrath, will also show a picture of the successful contestant.

Solutions to the mystery must not be more than 100 words long. Here are some questions to be kept in mind in connection with the mystery as an aid to a solution:

No. 1—What becomes of the millionaire?
No. 2—What becomes of the \$1,000,000?
No. 3—Whom does Florence marry?
No. 4—What becomes of the Russian countess?

Nothing connected either directly or indirectly with "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be considered as a contestant.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

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

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

By bribing the captain of the Orient, Norton lays a trap for Braine and his gang. Countess Olga also visits the Orient's captain, and she easily falls into the reporter's snare. The plan proves abortive through Braine's good luck and only briefings fall into the hands of the police.

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

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

the water front and succeeds in dropping the box into the sea.

Countess Olga causes an estrangement between Norton and Florence.

Accomplices of Braine kidnap Florence while she is shopping and hurry her off to sea. She leaps overboard and is picked up in a dazed condition by Shy-erme. The Black Hundred locate her and Braine, disguised as her father, takes her back to sea with him. Florence sets fire to the boat and is rescued by a ship on which Norton has been shanghaied.

Norton and Florence, safely ashore and with no longer any misunderstandings between them, take the train for home. The train is wrecked and the Black Hundred carry the injured Florence to a deserted hut. Norton, who arrives to rescue her, is tied to the railroad tracks. Florence saves him and finally Jones comes to the rescue of both.

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

Owing to the falling off of contributions to the parent organization in Russia, an agent arrives and assumes the leadership of the American branch of the Black Hundred. Through the assistance of the countess, the new head is thoroughly humiliated. Braine promises his own plans pending restoration to power.

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CHAPTER XXV.

ERHAPS the most amusing phase of the secret agent's discomfiture was the fact that neither Jones nor Florence had the least idea what had happened in the summer house nor that anything had happened. Florence regretted a hundred times during the evening that she had not gone out to the summer house. It might really have been her father. Her regret grew so deep in her that just before going to bed she confessed to Jones.

"You received a letter of that sort and did not show it to me?" said Jones, astonished.

"You warned me never to pay any attention to them."

"No; I warned you never to act upon them without first consulting me. And we might have made a capture! My child, always show me these things. I will advise you whether to tear them up or not."

"Jones, I believe you are going a little too far," said Florence haughtily. "It might have been from my father."

"Never in this wide world, Miss Florence. Still, I beg your pardon for raising my voice. What I do and have done is only for your own sake. There are two things I wish to impress upon your mind before I go. This can be made a comedy or a terrible tragedy. You have already had a taste of the latter; and each time you escaped because God was good to us. But He is rarely kind to thoughtless people. They have to look out for themselves. I am acting under orders; always remember that."

"Forgive me; I acted wrongly. But I'm so weary and tired of this eternal suspicion of everybody and everything. Can't I go somewhere, some place where I can have rest?"

"If I thought for a single moment it was possible to take you thousands of miles from this spot, it would be done this very night. But this is our fortress. So far it has been impregnable. The police are watching it and that prevents a general assault by the scoundrels. If we tried to leave we would be followed; and they play that game exceedingly well. Now, good-night. We'll have you out of all this doubt and suspicion one of these days. There will not be any part; that will be lopped off as you'd lop a limb from a tree."

"Please let it be quick. I want to see my father."

Jones's eyes sparkled. "And you have my word that he wants to see you. But more I care not tell you."

"Do you think he would object to Mr. Norton?" she asked, studying the rug.

"As what capacity?" he countered, forcing her hand.

"As—as a husband?" bravely.

Jones in his turn studied the patterns in the rug. "It is only natural for a father to look high for his daughter's husband. But, after all, an honest man is worth as much as anything I know of. And Norton is honest and loyal and brave."

"Thank you, Jones. I intend to marry him when the time comes; so you may as well prepare father for this eventually."

"There is an old adage—"

"But she interrupted him. "If you have a

new adage, Jones, I shouldn't mind hearing it. But I'm only just out of school, where old adages are served from soup to pudding."

Good-night!"

And Jones went to the rear of the house, chuckling.

In the passing it might well be observed that the Hargrave house had a remarkable message. There was a gardener, a cook, and a maid; and the three of them reported to Jones each night before going to bed. They were all three detectives from one of the greatest organizations in America.

Finding themselves unable to lure Florence away from the environs of the Hargrave home, the Black Hundred set some new machinery in motion. They proposed to rid the house of every one in it by a perfectly logical device. But the first step in this new move was going to be extremely delicate and risky. It was no small adventure to enter the Hargrave home; and yet this must be done. So finally "Spider" Beggs was selected for the work. The man could practically walk over crockery without causing a sound; he could climb a house by the window ledges; and he could hold his breath like those professional tank swimmers.

Three or four nights after the Paroff fiasco, Jones started the rounds, putting out the lights. He left the one in the hall till the last, for it was his habit, after having turned off that light, to stand by the door for several minutes, watching. One never could tell.

On the other hand, "Spider" Beggs never approached a house till an hour after the lights went out. Persons were likely to move about for some minutes later; they might want something to eat, a drink of water. So he remained hidden behind the summer house till long after midnight. When at last he felt assured that all in the Hargrave house were asleep, he moved out cautiously. Both his future and his pocketbook depended upon the success of this venture. It took him ten minutes to crawl from the summer house to the veranda, and to have detected this approach Jones, had he been watching, would have needed a searchlight. Beggs hugged the lattice work for another ten minutes and then drew himself up and wriggled to one of the windows. Here was an operation that needed all his art and skill: to lift this window without sound. But he was an old hand and windows with ordinary locks were playthings under his deft touch. He raised the window, stepped over the sill into the library, and crouched down. He did not close the window; house thieves never do. They leave windows and doors open, because sooner or later they have got to make their escape that way.

Presently he stood up, flashed his torch, found the library shelves, and tiptoed toward them. He then selected three or four volumes, opened them at random and laid neat packages of money between the leaves. It was not real money, but only a bank clerk could have told you that. This done, he moved toward the window again.

"Stop!" said Jones quietly.

"Spider" Beggs gasped. It was so unexpected; but at the same time almost instinctively he plunged headlong through the window, and the bullet which followed snipped

a lock of his hair. He threw himself off the veranda and scurried across the lawn, zig-zag fashion. But no more bullets followed.

Jones turned on the lights and investigated the room, but he could not find anything disturbed, and naturally came to the conclusion that the intruder had been interrupted before he had begun his work. He turned off the lights and sat up the major portion of the night. Nothing more happened. Florence came down, but he sent her back to bed, explaining that some one had attempted to enter the house and he had taken a shot at him.

"Spider" Beggs had a letter to write. He was in high feathers. He had tackled a difficult job and had come away without a scratch. But he had the misfortune to write his letter to the secret service officials in a hotel often frequented by Norton. And

"Yes, Mr. Hargrave had it built several years ago. I don't know what his idea was; possibly he anticipated an event like this. You and your men will find entrance by this method. It can be done without exciting the suspicions of the watchers."

"Looks as if my yarn wasn't going to be delayed so long after all. Jones, you ought to have been in the secret service yourself," admiringly.

Jones smiled and shrugged. "I am perfectly satisfied with my lot—or would be if the Black Hundred could be wiped out of existence."

"I'll see the secret service people at once. I stand in well with them all."

"And good luck to you. We'll need good luck."

Norton was welcomed cordially by the chief. The secret service men trusted him

"Then I pass. I know you well enough. If you've made up your mind not to talk a can-opener. And that's why we trust you, my boy. Don't forget the telephone."

"I shan't. So long."

That same night Braine paid the Russian woman a brief visit.

"I think that here's where we go forward. The secret service will raid the house tomorrow and then for a few days we'll roam about as we bally please. I'm hanged if I don't have every plank torn up and all the walls pulled down. More and more I'm convinced that the money is in that house."

"Don't be too confident," warned Olga. "So many times have we been tripped up when everything seemed in our hands. The house should be guarded but not entered for a day or two; at least not till after the raid

"H'm. Complimentary?"

"No; just ordinary everyday love."

"Ah, Olga, why the deuce must you get and fall in love with a bundle of asses like myself? Ashes and bitter ashes, too. Sometimes I regret. . . . But the regretting only seems to make me all the more savage. What opium and dope are to other men, danger and excitement are to me. It is not written that I shall die in bed. I have told you that already. There is no other woman—now. And I do love you after a fashion, and a man loves a comrade. Wait till this dancing bout is over and I may talk otherwise. And now I am going to a reception. I am going to shake hands and hobnob with the elite—beautiful world! And while I bow and smirk and crack witticisms, I and the devil will be chucking in our sleeves. But this I'll tell you, while there's a drop of blood in my veins, a breath in my body, I'll stick to this fight if only to prove that I'm not a quitter."

He caught her suddenly in his arms, kissed her, ran lightly to the door, and was gone before she could recover from her astonishment.

The affair went smoothly, without a hitch. Norton and his men gained the house through the tunnel without attracting the least attention. The Black Hundred, watching the front and rear of the house, never dreamed that there existed another mode of entrance or that there was a secret cabinet room.

Half an hour later the head of the secret service, accompanied by his men, together with "Spider" Beggs, who was in high feather over his success, arrived, demanded admittance, and went to the front of the business at once.

"Your name is Jones," began the chief. The butler nodded, though his face evinced no little bewilderment at the appearance of these men.

"What is it you wish, sir?"

"I am from the secret service and I have it from a pretty good source that there is counterfeit money hidden in this house. More than that, I can put my hand on the very place it is hidden."

"That is impossible, sir," declared Jones indignantly.

"I'm an old hand, Mr. Jones. It will not do you a bit of good to put on that bold front."

Beggs smiled. How was he to know that this was a comedy set especially for his benefit.

"I should like to see that money," said Jones, not quite so bravely.

"Come with me," said the secret service man. "Where's the library?"

"Beyond that door, sir."

The chief, beckoning to his men, entered the library, went directly to a certain shelf, extracted three volumes, and there lay the money in three neat packages.

"Good heavens!" gasped Jones.

"I shall have to request you and the family to accompany me to the station."

"But it is all utterly impossible, sir! I know nothing of that money, nor how it got there. It's a plot. I declare on my oath, sir, that I am innocent, that Miss Florence and her companion know nothing about it."

"You will have to tell all that to the federal judge, sir. My duty is to take you all to the station. It would be just as well not to say anything more, sir."

"Very well; but some one shall smart for this outrage."

"That remark has been," was the terse comment of the secret service man.

He led his prisoners away directly.

Norton and his men had to wait far into the night. The Black Hundred did not intend to make any mistake this time by a hasty move. At quarter after ten they descended. Braine was not with them. This was due to the urgent request of Olga, who still had her doubts. The men fought about the house, searching nooks and corners, examining floor and walls, opening bookshelves, pulling out drawers, but they found nothing. They talked freely, however, and the dictagraph registered every word. The printing plant, which had so long defied discovery, was in the cellar of the house occupied by the Black Hundred. Norton and his men determined to follow and raid the building. And the reporter promised himself a good front page story without in any way conflicting with his promises to Jones.

Events came to pass as they expected. The trailing was not the easiest thing. Norton knew about where the building was, but he could not go to it directly. He was quite confident that its entrance was identical with that which had the trap door through which he had been fung that memorable day when he had been shanghaied.

When they reached the building he warned the men to hug the wall to the stairs. The trap rawned, but no one was hurt. They scampered up the stairs like a lot of eager boys; broke the door in—to find the weird executive chamber dark and empty and an acrid smoke in their nostrils. This latter grew stifling as they blundered about in the dark. By luck Norton found the exit and called to the men to follow. They saw Beggs at the top of the stairway and called out to him to surrender. He held up his hands and the stairs collapsed. Real fire burst out and Norton and his companion had a desperate battle with flame and smoke to gain the street.

The fire was put out finally, but there was nothing in the ruins to prove that there had been a counterfeiting den there. There was, however, at least one concealing feature: in the future the Black Hundred would have to hold their star-chambers elsewhere.

It was checkmate; or, rather, it was a draw.

BE CONTINUED.]



I SHALL HAVE TO REQUEST YOU AND THE FAMILY TO ACCOMPANY ME TO THE STATION.

so Jim, on finishing his own letter, blotted it and casually glanced at the blotter. A single word caught his eye. Being an alert newspaper man, always on the hunt for stories, he examined the blotter with care. It was an easy matter for him to read writing backward, having fooled away many an hour in the composing rooms. The word which had awakened the reporter's sense in him was "counterfeit."

He held the blotter toward the mirror and read enough to satisfy himself that the Black Hundred had become active once more. And this was one of the best ideas they had yet conceived.

Hargrave had always been something of a mystery to his neighbors. Where he had lived in other days was unknown; neither had any one the remotest idea from what source his riches had been obtained. And nothing was known of Jones or the daughter. It was a very shrewd method of clearing every one out of the house and leaving it to be examined at leisure. And he had fallen upon this thing; he, Norton, all because his tailor had written him a sharp note about his bill and he had been provoked to reply in kind! Counterfeit money. There was quite a flurry these days over certain issues of spurious paper. It was so good that only experts could detect it. There were two plates, one for ten and another for twenty. For a while he was pulled between duty and love. Well, it would only add another interesting chapter to the general story when he published it. He started out to Riverside to acquaint Jones with the discovery.

"Humph!" said Jones; "not a bad idea this. So that's what the speak was doing here last night. I've been wondering and wondering. Let's have a look."

He went through the books and at length came across the three volumes. These held a thousand in excellent counterfeit.

"Mighty good work that. What are you going to do?" asked the reporter.

Jones rubbed his chin reflectively. "How long may a counterfeiter be sent up?"

"Anywhere from ten to twenty years."

"That will serve. My boy, this time we'll go and take Mr. Black Hundred right in his cubby hole."

"You know where it is?"

"Every nook and corner of it. Now you go at once to the chief of the local branch of the secret service and put the matter to him frankly. I, Florence, Susan, and the rest of us must be arrested. The wretches must believe that the house is empty. They'll rove about fruitlessly and will return to their den to report the success of the coup. All the while you and some detectives will be in hiding upstairs, dictagraph and all that. When the time comes you will follow. This will not reach the heads, perhaps, but it will demoralize the organization in such a way as to make it helpless for several months to come. There is a tunnel from the stables to this house."

"What a tunnel!"

and told him lots of tales that never saw light on the printed page. The reporter went directly to the point of his story, without elaboration, and the chief smiled and handed him the original letter.

"Norton, I've been after this gang of counterfeiters for months and they are clever beyond words. I've never been able to get anywhere near their presses. And for a moment I thought this note was from a squealer. I've a dozen men scouring the country. They find the bogus notes, but never the men who pass them. You see, it's new stuff. I know what all the old timers are at; but none of them has had a hand in this issue. Some foreigners, I take it, under the leadership of a man I'd very much like to know. Now, what's your scheme?"

Jim outlined it briefly.

"It all depends," said the chief, "upon the fact that they will be impatient. If they have the ability to wait, we lose. But we can afford to risk the chance. The man who wrote this letter is not a counterfeiter. He's an old yegman. We haven't heard anything of him lately. We tried to corner him on a postoffice job, but he slipped by. He may be a stool. Anyhow, I'll draw him in somehow."

"There'll be some excitement."

"We're used to that, too. All we've got to do is to locate this man Beggs. There are signs of spits in this letter. Very well played, if you want my opinion. What's this Black Hundred?"

"I'm not at liberty to tell just yet. It's a strange game; half political, half blackmail. It's a pretty strong organization. But if they're back of this counterfeiting, there's a fine chance of landing them all."

Here the chief's assistant came in. "Got Beggs on the wire. Says he'll conduct you to the home if you'll promise him immunity for some other offenses."

"Tell him he shall have immunity on the word of the chief. But also say that he must come to see me in person."

"All right, sir."

"I don't believe it would be wise for Beggs to see me here. I gave him a good send-off—Sing Sing—five years ago. He may recollect," said Norton.

"Suit yourself about that. Only, keep into communication with me by telephone and I'll tip you off as to when the raid shall take place. Lucky you came in. I should have honestly gone there and arrested innocent people, and they would have had a devil of a time explaining. It would have taken them at least a week to clear themselves. That would leave the house empty all that time."

Norton did not reply, but he put the blotter away carefully. There was no getting away from the fact, but the god of luck was with him.

"Do you know what's back of it all?"

"I can't tell you any more than I have," said Norton.

is cold. I'm beginning to see traps everywhere."

"Nonsense! Leave it to me. We shan't stick our heads inside the Hargrave house till we are dead certain that it is absolutely empty. Olga, you're a gem. I don't think Russia will bother us for awhile. Eh? Paroff will not dare tell how he was flim-flammed. The least he can do to save his own skin is to say that we are fully capable of taking care of ourselves."

Olga laughed. "To think of his writing a note like that! Florence would have recognized—and no doubt did—a palpable attempt to play an old game twice."

"How does she act toward you?"

"Cordial as ever; and yet . . ."

"Yet what?"

"I thought her an ordinary school girl, and yet every once in awhile she makes what you billiard players call a professional shot. What matter? So long as they do not shut the door in my face, I ask nothing more. But do you want my opinion? I feel it in my bones that something will go wrong tomorrow."

"Good lord, are you losing your nerve?" cried Braine impatiently. "The secret service has the warning; they will find the green stuff, and Jones & Co. will moff off to the police station. And there'll be a week of red tape before they are turned loose again. They'll dig into Hargrave's finances and all that. We'll have all the security in the world to find out if the money is in the house or not. Why worry?"

"It's only the way I feel. There is something uncanny in the regularity of that girl's good luck."

"Ah, but we're not after her this time; it's the whole family."

"The servants, too?"

"Everybody in the house will be under suspicion."

"And you can trust Beggs?"

"His life is in the hollow of my hand. You can always trust a man when you hold the rope that's around his neck."

Still the frown did not leave Olga's brow. With all her soul she longed to be out of this trap. It had all looked so easy at the start; yet here they were, weeks later, no further forward than at the beginning, and added to this they had paid much in lives and money. Well, if she would be fool enough to love this man she must abide with the consequences. She wanted him all by herself, out of danger, in a far country. He might tire, but she knew in her heart that she never would. This was her one great passion, and while her mode of living was not as honest as might be, her love was honest enough and unwavering, though it was not guided by the pleasant fancies of youth.

"Of what are you thinking?" he asked when he concluded that the pause had been long enough.

"You."

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

"THE WHITE PAPERS."

The Standard presents to its readers this morning the full text of the most important document in connection with the war in Europe. It is the famous "White Papers" issued by the British Government that the world might know the real history of the events leading up to Great Britain's participation in the greatest war of all time. A perusal of the correspondence contained in this remarkable document must impress the reader with the fact that up to the very last minute, Britain's sole actuating desire was to maintain the peace of Europe and of the world, but events reached a stage where she had no recourse but that of armed force, if she would not become a by-word and reproach. The neutrality of the Belgians was guaranteed by Great Britain in common with other nations of Europe. Germany violated this neutrality in defiance of her own pledged word and it became necessary for Britain to take up arms and by their use defend the bond.

While the world has been given a smattering of knowledge of events prior to the outbreak of hostilities, it is only after reading the official correspondence and records, such as embodied in the document which the Standard presents this morning, that one can appreciate the real motive of Britain in this war. Consequently, "The White Papers" constitute a most important contribution to the history of the present conflict. They are published by the Standard at considerable additional expense but this is willingly met in the belief that our readers will appreciate the enterprise shown.

THE WAR SITUATION.

What is described as the most severe battle of the war is now in progress in Northern France and reports from it indicate that no decisive result has yet been achieved. The Germans have gained ground against French troops opposing them, but, to offset this, the French, in the Meuse region, claim to have made substantial progress and to have silenced three German batteries, one of which was made up of heavy guns. The German advance toward Dunkirk, on the coast, has been checked by the fire of the British warships and the enemy has been forced to approach his goal by another route. It is evident that the Germans will not be permitted to establish themselves within gunshot range of the coast and if the success of the warships in this instance can be taken as a standard by which to judge future efforts, it would seem that the danger of a German attack upon England, or indeed of German's ability to get her troops out of the present fighting zone, by the water route, is more fancied than real.

Count Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, whose activities to date have found outlet chiefly through the medium of the agency which supplies "doped" German news for foreign consumption, has raised the point with the United States Government that if Germany should attempt to land troops in Canada the act would not constitute an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine. The German Ambassador claims that as Canada has sent troops to fight against Germany, it would be but fair reprisal if Germany should attempt to gain a temporary foothold on the North American continent.

In view of the fact that the British navy is still intact, and that it is required but a very few ships to make the French coast untenable ground for the German army, Von Bernstorff's statements, while they may reflect his ambition, are not to be taken seriously. Before Germany can land troops in Canada it is necessary for her to take the British navy into account, for it is natural to suppose that at the first suggestion of such a move the British Admiralty would take the necessary measures to cope with it. Canadians need have no anxiety, for the present at any rate.

On the Eastern frontier the fighting continues between the Russians and Austro-Germans, but there, as in France, no decisive results have been reported. On sea the Allies are still successful, the ramming of a German submarine by the British cruiser Badger being the latest evidence of activity. Altogether the operations of Saturday and yesterday are well summed up in the statement of the French war office, which simply says "the situation is satisfactory."

A BUSY WINTER

Unless all signs fail, it looks as if the coming winter would be a busy one in St. John, and especially on the West Side. While some steamship lines which formerly visited this port are hardly expected to be running up to past schedules, having suffered temporary loss of boats through their being requisitioned for the service of the Imperial Government, there

should be no diminution in the freight traffic, and if we are deprived of the pleasure of seeing some of the big passenger liners in port, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that their absence from the trans-Atlantic trade is due to the fact that the Empire requires them for more serious business, and the Empire comes first.

The indications, however, are that the shortage from this cause will not be serious. Already, it is understood that one of the new C. P. R. liners will open the season, and while no announcement has yet been made, it is the belief that she will sail from St. John direct. This seems to be the opinion of the Grit newspapers in Halifax, which are stating that St. John has stolen a lap on the sister port, and this year will get the C. P. R. boats again. Other lines are arranging their sailing lists for the winter, and although it is not easy to go ahead until something approaching definite knowledge of the likelihood of the Imperial Government continuing to require the ships is received, it is felt that the services will be nearly normal.

In considering the winter season from the point of view of trade and employment for St. John, it should not be forgotten that this winter is likely to see much special work done here. It is expected that there will be three steamers a week loading horses, which will have the effect of bringing in small amount of extra business. It is also likely that the supplies of foodstuffs to be shipped through this port will be larger than for some years, and while inward cargoes may be light on account of disturbed conditions in Europe, there is the probability that the export trade will more than make up the shortage.

In the matter of port equipment, St. John is in a better position than in former winters. Hon. Mr. Hazen has had our interests well in hand, and it was largely through his efforts that the decision was reached to hasten the work on the West Side wharves after public works elsewhere in Canada had been curtailed or temporarily abandoned. The value of this is seen in the fact that there will be at least three more berths available for steamers, two of which will accommodate 800-foot ships, while the largest vessels now coming here are less than 600 feet in length. In fact, the situation may be summed up by the statement that our port accommodations is better than ever and there is every indication that there will be for all of it. The outlook for the winter port business is much brighter than it was expected to be.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT

It was a happy thought on the part of the members of the City Cornet Band, and the management of the Imperial Theatre, which resulted in the excellent sacred concert of last evening, the gross proceeds of which were devoted to the fund for the Relief of the Belgians. The audience tested the capacity of the theatre and the concert, absolutely sacred in its character, proved most enjoyable. Thus those who patronized the venture not only had the satisfaction of assisting in a good cause but were given a musical treat of the highest class. The success of the initial undertaking is likely to lead to a repetition of similar efforts and so long as they are maintained at the high standard set last evening they are worthy of support.

While there may be some who object to a Sunday night concert it should be remembered that Sunday is the one night in the week when almost every one is at leisure. A sacred concert is ennobling and edifying in its effect, as good music always is, and there can be no objection to it on that score. Last evening's concert was a success from every viewpoint and the thanks of the citizens are due to the gentlemen who made it possible. There can be no doubt that if it should be decided to repeat the undertaking, equal or greater success would attend it.

CANADA'S MEN.

(Winnipeg Tribune.) Canada has sent 33,000 men across the water, and a second contingent is now being organized. The question is frequently asked as to what Canada could do if pushed to the limit. For an answer we have to look to the census figures. In 1911, the figures given for men of the fighting age are:

18 years old	73,610
19 years old	70,197
20 to 24 years	385,856
25 to 29 years	370,494
30 to 34 years	310,339
35 to 39 years	257,875
40 to 44 years	213,018
Total	1,681,388

There are tens of thousands of men over 44 years of age fit and ready if the call should come. We do know, however, that we are in a position to send 100,000 men, and more, if necessary.

URGES STRICT SOBRIETY FOR THE SOLDIERS

Lord Kitchener calls on general public to refrain from treating men training for foreign service.

London, Oct. 24, 2:15 p. m.—In line with his now famous advice to the British expeditionary force to be courteous, but not more than courteous, to women, Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, today issued an appeal to the public in which he emphasizes the importance of keeping the army now in training in good condition.

This result, he says, will be obtained only by strict sobriety, and while the soldiers are doing all they can to get into condition in the shortest possible time Lord Kitchener urges the public, both men and women, to aid them in their sobriety by refraining from treating them, and by appointing committees in neighborhoods where soldiers are stationed to impress them with the need of temperance, and assist them in avoiding temptation.

Lord Kitchener was today unanimously elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

FUNERAL OF COL. BURLAND IMPRESSIVE

Late Red Cross Commissioner for Canada buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—Borne on a gun carriage, with the casket which held him remains draped with the flag, and resting thereon his helmet and sword, the late Lieut. Col. Jeffrey Hale Burland, Red Cross Commissioner for Canada, was borne to the tomb in Mount Royal cemetery, Montreal, yesterday afternoon, mourned by thousands of citizens. His Lordship Bishop Farthing conducted the service in Christ church cathedral and at the grave the rector, Rev. Dr. H. Symonds, had charge of the service. One hundred men from the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, under Captain McLaure, formed the firing squad at the grave.

The honorary pall bearers were: Lieut. Col. C. A. Hodgetts, A. M. C., who succeeds Col. Burland as Red Cross Commissioner; Lieut. Col. F. Minden Cole, Lieut. Col. Robert Starke, Lieut. Col. Sir Montagu Alan, Lieut. Col. C. Finlayson, Lieut. Col. Ostell and Major H. B. Yates. The Duke of Connaught, governor-general, was represented by Lieut. Col. Sherwood, and the Militia Department at Ottawa by Lieut. Col. P. Winter. Sir Frederick Borden, former minister of militia came from the Maritime provinces to attend the funeral.

Renewed Vigor In Old Age

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

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

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LORD ROBERTS ANSWERS INGENEROUS CRITICISMS OF MAJOR GENERAL HUGHES

Canada's Minister of Militia has shown tremendous energy in recruiting and sending to England of First Contingent—Will be Guest of Honor at Junior Constitutional Club.

London, Oct. 25.—Col. W. Grand Morden is issuing invitations for a dinner which he is giving at the Junior Constitutional Club on Thursday next, when the guest of honor will be Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, the occasion being the celebration of the military promotion of Major-General of Militia. All the Canadian officers able to get leave from the camps at Salisbury Plain will attend. The ungenerous criticisms of Major-General Hughes, not only in Canada but among Canadians here, were sufficiently answered by Lord Roberts in welcoming the soldiers of the Canadian contingent after inspecting them at Salisbury yesterday.

GERMANS HIDE BEHIND THE AUSTRIANS

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—"In the region between Radom and Ivangorod, Russian Poland," says a statement issued by the official news bureau Saturday night, "attacks frequently have been made by the Germans. When the Russian troops began the offensive, however, they meet Austrians. It seems as though the German army operating in this region were supported by big brigades of Austrian infantry, upon whom they imposed most systematically difficult rear guard work. Thanks to the Austrian sac-

rifices the Germans often succeeded in sparing their own troops. The subordinate has been imposed largely on the troops belonging to the First Polish Corps and the Fifth Hungarian Corps. "It is affirmed that the minister of the interior had prepared and is going to submit to the Council of Ministers a law regarding the liquidation of rural properties. He intends, it is said, to deprive German and Austrian subjects of the right of owning real estate outside of the cities of the twenty-five governments, near the frontier or adjoining the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov."

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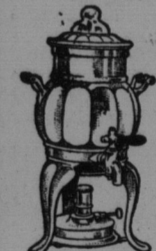
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HARDEST ENGAGEMENT OF WAR IS BEING FOUGHT

(Continued from page 1)
of its correspondents in Northern France. The message continues: "It is now permitted to explain how the Belgian army was able to take up a position on the Yser Canal: In other words, how it was able to make a successful retreat from Antwerp, in face of the elaborate plans of the Germans. The Belgian army escaped what might be called annihilation by a magnificent feat of arms. It sent a force of a few thousand men to the neighborhood of Melle (in East Flanders, 12 miles southwest of Ghent) with orders to hold back the pursuing enemy at all costs for a sufficient period to cover the retreat of the main army, which hugged the Dutch frontier on its sea-ward march. The battle of Melle eventually resulted in the virtual annihilation of the gallant little body of Belgian fighters, but it meant the salvation of the Belgian army and their Allies.

HARDEST ENGAGEMENT NOW ON

Paris, Oct. 25.—The hardest engagement since the commencement of the war is now on from the coast down to Arras. The principal scene of the conflict is around La Bassée, virtually dominating Lille, where the German troops threw themselves in masses against the Allies. For the most part British troops are engaged here.

Both sides have suffered terribly. The Black Watch and Royal Irish regiments have been in the thickest of the fighting, and the British casualty list is very great, although much smaller than that of the Germans, who encountered them in solid formation.

There has not been a minute's respite in the conflict since Friday morning, except during the darkest hours of the night, but even then the artillery of both armies kept up a continuous duel.

The Germans appeared at this point to have an inexhaustible supply of men, whom they did not spare. Everywhere where one man fell, two seemed to appear to fill the gap. The Allies, however, have at their disposal fresh troops, and succeeded in repulsing the Germans whenever they pushed a formidable attack home.

"All the transport arrangements of the Allied troops are working splendidly, and the men at the front are kept well fed and supplied with ammunition. The ambulance services are admirable; the wounded are not left long on the field, but are transported to nearby hospitals.

"The government authorities have been making special efforts to attend the wounded; all the railroads have joined in the organization, and have placed sufficient ambulance cars at the disposal of the authorities to carry 70,000 men, while many can be transported by the river canal barges which are fitted with beds and supplied with surgeons and nurses.

The battle front along the Belgian frontier is of the most violent character, and, according to latest advices brought in by officers from the front, the Allies are holding their own well, and the general position is regarded as completely satisfactory. Near the coast, the valley of the Yser has been insisted by the Allies in order to offset the offensive of the Germans, who are not able to advance through the boggy land, which at one time formed an arm of the sea.

"The Belgians in their encounter with the Germans, have thrust the invaders back and at the conclusion of this fighting, 1,700 German dead were found on the field.

"In Arras and the Vosges the fighting is also very severe, and up to the present has resulted to the advantage of the French, who are constantly advancing. A company of seventy-five Parisian reservists in the advanced trenches were subjected to a bayonet charge from two battalions of German infantry. After emptying their magazines several times the Parisians retired to another trench, where a French battalion was lying in reserve. The whole battalion delivered a counter charge, but the Germans were in overwhelming numbers.

"Thirty Parisian reservists became detached and hid in rifle pits until the Germans passed them. They then charged the German rear in the darkness, shouting loudly. The Germans believed that French reinforcements had arrived, and fifty-three officers and men surrendered—all that were left of the two battalions.

NO TROUBLE TO GET MONEY IN ENGLAND

Citizens of Motherland Contributing Enormous Sums to Different Funds—Blankets Had to be Stopped.

London, Oct. 25.—The private subscriptions being raised in England for war purposes have reached remarkable proportions. The National Relief Fund, known as the Prince of Wales' Fund, today totalled more than \$1,630,000. Part of this sum will be devoted to the relief of suffering caused by the war in Great Britain to soldiers' dependents and through unemployment, and a liberal grant will be made for the relief of Belgian sufferers.

The Times' fund for sick and wounded already amounts to more than \$2,500,000. Five hundred motor ambulances for use in France so far have been purchased with this money, while 200 private cars have been donated for this work. All of this fund not expended for cars will be given to the Red Cross.

Queen Mary's fund for providing work for women has reached nearly \$400,000. The Daily Telegraph raised nearly \$200,000 for the Belgians in shilling subscriptions in the few days since the fall of Antwerp, while the Pall Mall Gazette previously had turned over to the Belgian minister in London \$125,000 from its subscribers.

A fund for wounded and needy Indian soldiers, started a few days ago by British people who formerly lived in India, now amounts to \$275,000. Princess Mary's appeal to purchase Christmas gifts for the men at the front has yielded nearly \$90,000, and the readers of the Daily News have sent in \$5,000 for Christmas puddings. In response to Queen Mary's appeal to women for 300,000 belts, and the same number of pairs of socks, 10,000 of each are being shipped to the front daily.

Grand Duke Michael's attempt to secure 250,000 pairs of gloves, and the same number of pairs of mittens, for the British troops, is meeting with equal success, as also is Lady French's request for mufflers.

When the announcement was made recently that the troops in the British camps were suffering from an inadequate supply of blankets, because the factories were unable to fill the regular army style orders fast enough, so many thousands of blankets from private homes poured into the various committee headquarters that it was necessary to issue an appeal requesting the people to stop sending blankets.

In addition to the voluntary efforts mentioned every regiment has a corps of workers at home busy supplying its needs. The advertisement columns of the newspapers are filled with notices from officers' wives as to what are the

The Daily Fashion Hint.



Brown is one of the popular after-noon colors this season. This afternoon suit of brown chiffon velvet has an Eton jacket embroidered with gold, a deep girdle caught by a polished hard rubber buckle and gold brocade revers and collar.

particular needs of the men, and recently there have been frequent announcements that the supplies have exceeded the demand.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

USED BY ALL BEST HOME PROFESSIONAL BAKERS
DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

GERMANS LEFT 3000 DEAD ON BATTLEFIELD

French Troops in Argonne Forests Lured German Column Into Small Village and Annihilated Them.

Paris, Oct. 25.—In the Argonne region the fighting in the forests has been very heavy, with numerous casualties, while on the heights of the Meuse the artillery keeps up a continuous bombardment. A French observation official by a daring reconnaissance, saved a detachment of French artillery and infantry from probable annihilation, and brought about the defeat of a strong German column, which suffered terrific losses. The officer made his way by side paths to a point a considerable distance in front of the French lines, where he noticed that the Germans were advancing towards a village where the French were entrenched. He signalled his discovery, and the French evacuated the village and opened artillery fire on the approaching Germans, who dashed into the houses for shelter. Four French batteries bombarded and destroyed the village and then turned their attention to the surrounding woods, to which the Germans had fled. After the fight, 3,000 German dead were found in the vicinity, only a small remnant of the column escaping.

Two French aviators, Corporal Strobeck, and Mechanic David, today pursued and brought down a German aeroplane east of Amiens. Both were decorated with the Military Medal of Honor on the field. The operators of a German aeroplane threw four bombs into Verdun. One of the bombs broke through the roof of a house, doing little damage, another did not explode, and two fell into the Meuse.

GEN. DOUGLAS PASSED AWAY

Chief of the Imperial General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council.

London, Oct. 25.—General Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, chief of the Imperial General Staff, and first military member of the Army Council, died today.
General Sir Charles Douglas was appointed chief of staff of the British army on April 1st, following the resignation of Sir John French, the present commander of the British expeditionary force on the continent. Sir Charles was born in 1850 and had served in all Great Britain's wars since the Afghan campaign of 1879. He had been inspector general of the home forces since 1912, when he was made chief of the general staff.

FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT SENDS SHOT AT OSTEND.

London, Oct. 24, 10.30 p. m.—While a French torpedo boat was approaching the Ostend pier at night recently two shots were fired at her by German guns which were concealed, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The torpedo boat replied with seven shots which killed a German officer and wounded three others. Several hotels and the pier were damaged.

REPATRIATION OF THE BELGIAN REFUGEES.

London, Oct. 25.—The Burgomaster of Rotterdam announces, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to Reuters' Telegram Company, that the Dutch government and the German authorities in Belgium have come to an agreement regarding the repatriation of Belgian refugees. All of them will be allowed to return to Belgium, with the exception of those liable for military service, who are to be treated as prisoners of war. The Burgomaster has appealed to the citizens of Rotterdam to cooperate with him in assisting the fugitives to return to Belgium.

MAJOR RIVERS-BULKELEY MET DEATH IN ACTION.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—A cablegram has been received at Government House announcing that Major T. Rivers-Bulkeley, commander of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's household, has been killed in action at the front. Major Rivers-Bulkeley a year ago married Miss Pelly, Lady-in-waiting to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught. She is at present in England.

Her Favorite Amusement.
Headline—"Kaiser Threatens to make England Dance." Well, England likes to lead the German.

BORN.

THORNE—To Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Thorne, on October 25, 1914, a son.

DIED.

SULLIVAN—In this city, on the 24th inst., Catherine, daughter of the late Jeremiah and Catherine Sullivan. Funeral from P. Fitzpatrick's rooms, Waterloo street, today (Monday) at 2.30. Friends invited to attend.

See the Latest New York Sailor "Flossie Allen"

Untrimmed Lyons, Silk Velvet "Tommy Atkins" "Tricorns" "Glengarry" and other military shapes, extra good value at \$2.00

Ladies' Felt Hats - - - \$1.00 each
Misses' Hats, from - - - \$1.00 up

Children's Trimmed Velvet Hats, white, navy, cardinal and brown, at 50c each

These hats are a wonderful bargain
Good values in Trimmed Hats for our Week-End Sale

Elegant lot of New Flowers, now so popular for millinery

MARR MILLINERY COMPANY,

1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

REPORTED A FED.



ROGER BRESNAHAN

According to a report from Chicago Roger Bresnahan, of the Cubs, has signed a contract to manage the Brooklyn Federal League team.

Natural Mistake.

"I see that several young women up in Maine have been licensed as guides."
"How very rash."
"Rash? Why so?"
"It will be so easy to mistake them for dears."

"What on earth shall I do with all this money I've inherited from my aunt?"
"Invest it."
"Invest it? But then there'll be still more of it!"

Skin Trouble On the Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes—"I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment." Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.



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

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

THE CHEAPEST COAL

It's because there's so little waste that our special HARD COAL is most economical to use—and therefore, cheapest.

It gives a lasting heat, easy to regulate in Furnace or Range, and yet costs no more than common coal. All screened and dust removed before delivery.

TRY IT NEXT TIME
CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED
331 CHARLOTTE STREET
TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670

STANDARD, OCT. 26, 1914

CLOTHES FOR SOLDIERS

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 24.—A local woolen mill starts Monday on double shift to fill an order for 250,000 suits of woolen underwear for the British army. The total of the order approximates half a million dollars, the mill officials said today.

Says the Judge

"I'm no bookkeeper, but when I take a drink of ROYAL ARMS SCOTCH I feel I've put something to my credit. That's the way I balance accounts with my friends. Just settle differences over a good whisky—"ROYAL ARMS."

When you want a real drink, ask for ROYAL ARMS and then make sure you get it.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, St. John
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

LACE LEATHER

CANADIAN and AMERICAN RAW HIDE and TANNED Both in Sides and Cut

ALSO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Leather, Balata, Hair and Rubber Belting

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED
64 Prince Wm. St. Phone M. 1121. St. John, N.B.



TO a burglar the name Yale on a front door means "nothing doing." To the householder it means that comfortable sense of security which comes from the knowledge that a Yale lock is burglar-proof.

Let us show you our assortment of Yale Locks. You can choose the particular lock that will meet your requirements

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.
Market Square and King Street

MURRAY AND GREGORY LTD. St. John, N.B.

PLATE GLASS AND MIRRORS

FOR BATH ROOMS, HALLS AND STAIR WINDOWS

—ART GLASS—

Costs less than Blinds and Curtains—Will last longer and enriches any home

How You Can Use Beaver Board

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

Schofield Paper Co. Ltd.
Distributing Agents
Watch this space for further information.

WE WILL BUILD

FROM THIS PLAN
FROM YOUR PLAN
FROM OUR OWN PLANS

Any Style of House You May Require, with Workmanship and Materials Guaranteed.

in one or other of the choicest localities in or about St. John, such as De Mont's Street, on the West Side, an ideal residential district.

PRICES MODERATE TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY.

The Fenton Land and Building Co.
Robinson Building - St. John

H. B. WHITENECT

GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND REAL ESTATE AGENT



I have lots for sale in different parts of the city at a very low price and will sell you a lot to build on or I will supply you with plans and specifications, give you a price and build you a house cheaper than you can get anyone else to do it. I also do all kinds of repair work. For any information call at my office.

26 Delhi Street
Or Phone M 1918

Douglas Avenue Properties for Sale

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

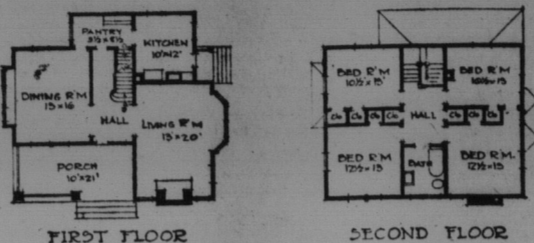
This district is being developed by the New Brunswick Realty Limited. Just as soon as the present properties are sold, new ones of the same modern design, excellent material and workmanship, will be constructed by the company.

The two properties now offered are built:—
1st—On solid concrete wall with concrete floored cellar under entire house.
2nd—Of good merchantable lumber, no inferior stock.
3rd—First class heating, plumbing and wiring throughout.
4th—Counter plastered and floors finished.
5th—Houses built under F. Neil Brodie's (architect) personal inspection.
6th—Layout—Living room, open fire place, dining room, parlour, kitchen, four bed rooms, bath room, large cellar.

Your inspection solicited. Ready for occupation September 15th.
The "New Brunswick Realty Limited" is a Company incorporated under Dominion Charter. Its officers and directors are, W. S. Fisher, President; F. Neil Brodie, Vice-president; M. G. Teed, K. C., E. R. Machum, L. P. D. Tilley.

For particulars and purchase price, apply to L. P. D. Tilley, Solicitor, Pugsley Building, St. John, N. B.

A Modern Suburban Home



The design shown herewith is one of the very best layouts, containing unusually large rooms. This is accounted for by the economical use of the framing construction and carpentry which is reduced to the minimum in a house of this design. The first floor shows a good sized porch, hall, living room with large open fireplace, dining room with seat in bay window, pantry and kitchen.

The second floor consists of four bed rooms, all with exceptional closet space and one of the features that should be noted is the furnishing of the rooms is not interfered with by projecting closets. A modern and well equipped bathroom is provided for.

The exterior is stucco over wire lath with a shingle roof stained a dark green; exterior woodwork is painted white.

An itemized cost of construction follows:

Excavation	.....	\$125
Stonework	.....	200
Brickwork	.....	200
Millwork	.....	750
Lumber	.....	500
Plastering	.....	400
Painting and glazing	.....	250
Plumbing, etc.	.....	200
Hardware	.....	75
Heating and sheet metal work	.....	250
Total	.....	\$3,050

Clyde Smith Adams, Architect.

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

FRENCH ARMY IS WINNING FROM GERMANS IN ALSACE

Occupy Thann in Valley of Moenster. Valley of Wesser, and all the passes, including Sainte Marie—Enemy have not attacked French African colony

Paris, Oct. 25, by way of London (2.30 p.m.)—The Excelsior publishes a message from Geneva which states that according to an absolutely credible witness who has returned from the battlefield, the French occupy Thann, the valley of Moenster, the valley of Wesser and all the passes, including the Pass of Sainte Marie in Alsace, Verdun and Pontamousson.

In order to understand the results accomplished by the Allies it is necessary to consider the conditions as reported at the end of last month, when the left wing of our line was on the Oise, in the region of Compiègne, and those portions which were disposed farther to the west hardly reached the Somme in the vicinity of Amiens.

"Today, however, the battle front stretches 200 kilometres in Belgium, reaching the ocean, where our left wing co-operates with the English fleet."

Another despatch to the Embassy from the Minister of Foreign Affairs denies the report that the Germans have attacked the French colony Jibouti, on the east coast of Africa. The despatch follows:

"Certain foreign papers have received from German official sources news that a German cruiser has bombarded the railway of Jibouti and destroyed French storehouses. Our Colonial Minister has just informed me that this information is false."

WARNS PUBLIC AGAINST GERMAN STAFF REPORTS

French Military authorities point out that Berlin official statements are not true—Enemy's trick failed to work, and French forces made gain.

Paris, Oct. 24, 4.10 p. m.—Semi-official comment on the present situation was made by the military authorities of Paris as follows:

"It is proposed again to call to the public attention that faith should not be placed in the official bulletins of the German general staff. A bulletin given out by this staff alleges that our attacks on the heights to the south of Thiaucourt were repulsed with very considerable losses to our men.

"As a matter of fact our offensive in this direction found it impossible to maintain itself at all the points won in the course of the advance movement; nevertheless we were successful in retaining, as a whole, the major part of the Terrain, which our offensive movement succeeded in landing."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
Backache
No. 23 THE PRINCE OF WALES BUILDING ST. JOHN, N.B.

WEDDINGS.

Sussex, Oct. 25.—An interesting event took place here on Saturday evening when at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Maggs, her daughter, Miss Billa, was united in marriage to A. J. Gray, district divisional freight agent for the I.C.R. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. W. G. Rice, the happy couple motored to St. John where they will reside. The bride was one of the most popular young ladies of Sussex and the groom is well and favorably known in railway circles throughout the Maritime Provinces.

FUNERALS.

Mrs. Thomas Price.
The funeral of the late Mrs. Thos. Price took place yesterday afternoon

EAT CABBAGE, FISH, SAUSAGE, NEW BREAD

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

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

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapepsin" is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

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

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

at 3.45 o'clock from her late home, 345 Mecklenberg street, and was largely attended. Rev. G. A. Kohring conducted the funeral service and the Stone church quartette sang "Abide With Me," and "Peace, Perfect Peace." Interment was in Fernhill cemetery.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John McIvor.
The death took place Saturday of Mrs. John McIvor at her home 83 Millidge avenue. The deceased leaves a husband and ten children, the youngest child being but five days old. The funeral will take place this morning and interment will be in Cedar Hill cemetery.

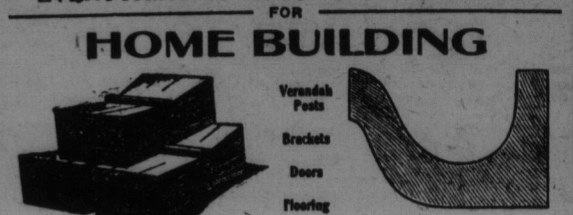
PILES
Do not suffer another day with PILES. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. See a box at Galters, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.

Protect and Beautify Your Buildings
... WITH ...

Scientific Painting

Leave Your Orders at
H. L. & J. T. MCGOWAN, LTD.
House and Sign Painters
Phone 697 137 PRINCESS STREET

EVERYTHING IN WOOD AND WOODWORK FOR



HOME BUILDING
Rough Lumber, Lath, Etc.
Get quotations and full information from
THE CHRISTIE WOODWORKING COMPANY LIMITED
99 ERIN STREET

STRUCTURAL STEEL
And Builders' Castings

Including Cast Iron Columns, Coal Doors, Sash Weights, and all other castings for building construction.
We carry a large stock of Steel Plate, Beams, Angles, Tees, Channels, Rivets, Bolts, etc., also, Old Rails.
HEAVY REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
Estimates furnished promptly.
Call, 'Phone or Write

JAMES FLEMING - PHEONIX FOUNDRY

Artistic Electric Fixtures and Shades
For Residence and Store Lighting
—AT—
HIRAM WEBB & SON'S
Phones Main 2579-11 Main 1395-11 91 GERMAIN ST.

WHYTE & MACKAY'S
Away Above the Others.

In the race for popular favor, this brand is "heels" to all comers. Year after year its sales have increased by leaps and bounds.

Because of its proved purity, fine flavor and all-round goodness, **WHYTE & MACKAY'S** has been accepted as the leader of all other brands.

Sold everywhere.

Two-Faced. We all hate double dealing so, At it we frown and hiss. We like one two-faced action though, And that one is—the kiss.

Perquisite for His Honor. Mrs. Justwed—Did the minister kiss you when you were married? Mrs. Freed—No, but the judge kissed me when I got my divorce.

The Rose of Shy

THE BERLIN EXCHANGE FALLS TO NEW YORK

Rates for Sterling don stiffened in London—Financial district in development

New York, Oct. 25.—Financial affairs in Washington, where further negotiations are for the alleviation of conditions and the uncomplex cotton situation, are more generally recognized these factors constitute upon which all financial operations of the future are to be laid.

The feature of the for situation was the new exchange on Germany, drafts sold at 97 1/2. This came of the large discount against shipments of and general merchandise. Trustworthy accounts large sums of money are here for financial and interests in Berlin, Hartford and other large German Empire.

Exchange on London steady, this resulting in a chase of bills in connection with the city bills were less complete business with London that additional ship commodity to Liverpool.

Increase in idle rail

World's Miniature

October Phases of Full moon... 4th Last quarter... 12th New moon... 19th First quarter... 26th

Day of week	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water, a.m.
26 M	6:59	5:15	11:15
27 Tu	7:01	5:16	6:22 11:15
28 W	7:02	5:14	7:25 11:15
29 T	7:04	5:12	8:21 11:15
30 Fr	7:06	5:10	9:09 11:15

PLENTY OF Montreal, Oct. 23.—T more Head, from Rott Montreal next Monday said to have a cargo of which is estimated at cases.

STEAMER NO. Royal Mail Packet L here, Capt. Partridge, m. Saturday for West I. Fax.

Furness Line S. S. I. Kellman, sailed Saturday via Halifax.

QUICK WO. Portland, Oct. 23.—T Eastington, which arrived from Parrsboro, N. go of 182 tons of coal, long in port. She left noon at the Maine Cent before dark was unloaded way back to the pr Stevenson, her master hustler, as can be judged that in the past eight days three trips, two here John, N. B., a record beat.

PORTLAND SA. In former years the steamer season at this ly commenced in Nov more sailings generally the last week in the mo however, none of the s pected to leave before one week later than a far nothing is known a ers, or how many, of t ard Line are coming it is currently proposed circles that there will in each service in the ember.

PULWOOD SEASO. The pulpwood season closing earlier than h past. It was expecte bridge and Glencliffe w one or two more cargo Chatham, but the Glen to arrive here today, w cargo coming this yea national Paper Co. finished unloading her ego and cleared to ret N. B., but later was in port, and yesterday

VOLUME

LC HC 62 Recruiting 0

THE WEATHER. Maritime—Strong winds and moderate gales; showery. Toronto, Oct. 25.—A disturbance of considerable energy has come into the lake region from the northward, and will probably cause gales from Lake Superior to the Atlantic. Fine cool weather has prevailed today in all the provinces.

Around the City

Boy Lost. On Saturday Sgt. Scott found a three year old boy wandering about Water street, and the youngster was taken to the central station for safety. He was afterwards returned to his mother, Mrs. Thomas Cregan, Duke street.

Found by Police. The following articles were found by the police on Saturday and can be had on the owners applying at central station. Key on Charlotte street; gold cuff link on Princess street; carriage rug corner of Mill and Pond streets, and an unpaid cheque on North Market street.

Rescued in Time. About 6.30 o'clock Saturday evening I.C.R. Policeman W. G. Roberts arrested Hugh McFadden for being drunk in the I.C.R. depot. When found the man was lying under a car and if he had not been found when he was it is possible he would have been killed when the train started.

Beaconsfield Conservatives. The Beaconsfield Conservatives will hold a meeting in the Flower School house tomorrow at eight p. m. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and delegates and substitutes to the next Conservative convention will be chosen. Speeches will be delivered by Commissioner Wigmore and John A. Barry.

Non-Coms Sports. The non-commissioned officers of the 62nd regiment have arranged for a series of sports to take place in the Queen's rink on the evening of November 4. The proceeds will be devoted to the Belgian and Patriotic Funds. A fine entry list has been secured and it is expected that the different features will be well worth seeing.

Couldn't Stay Sober. After doing a term of four months in jail Fred deForest was allowed to go from jail on Friday afternoon under a suspended sentence with the understanding that he would take the pledge to abstain from liquor and bring a certificate that he had taken the pledge to the Magistrate. The man was not long away from the cells as he was gathered in by the police on Water street Saturday and charged with being drunk.

WEDDINGS. Dickson-Alexander. Alma, N. B., Oct. 23.—The home of Captain D. T. Alexander of Alma was the scene of a pretty social event on Wednesday afternoon, 21st inst., when his daughter, Cassie, was united in marriage with Lifford Dickson of Alma by Rev. J. E. Shanklin of Kingston, N. B. The bride, who was unattended, was becomingly gowned in cream silk and wool sublime with satin finish and carried a bouquet of sweet peas and asparagus ferns. The bride was given away by her father and the bridal party entered the parlor to the strains of a wedding march beautifully rendered by Mrs. J. E. Shanklin and took their places under an arch of autumn leaves and golden rod very artistically arranged. The prevailing color in the house decorations was yellow. After the ceremony the bridal party with their immediate relatives were served with a dainty luncheon. The groom's gift to the bride was a set of furs and her father's gift was \$100 in cash. She received many other elegant and useful presents. Amid showers of rice, ringing of bells and blowing of steam whistles Mr. and Mrs. Dickson left by auto for Sussex, thence by rail to Portland, Lancaster and other New England towns. The bride's travelling costume was brown serge with hat to match. On their return they will settle in Alma.

PERSONAL. Latest reports on the condition of Rev. R. A. Armstrong are to the effect that he is steadily improving. Mr. and Mrs. Gershon S. Mayes, who have been visiting in Boston, have returned home earlier than had been intended in consequence of the illness of Mr. Mayes' father.

OBITUARY. Miss Catherine Sullivan. The death occurred on Sunday of Miss Catherine Sullivan, daughter of the late Jeremiah and Catherine Sullivan, of this city. The funeral will take place today from F. Fitzpatrick's undertaking rooms, Waterloo street, at 1.30 p. m. Beware of teas that are dusty and full of broken leaves—these are injurious in use and unpleasant in the cup, the dust being generally put there to reduce the cost. "Salada" Teas are always fresh, fragrant, free from dust and economical in use—preserved and sold only in sealed packets at 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c, per pound.

THE SACRED CONCERT WAS A BIG SUCCESS

Over Twenty-one hundred people in Imperial Theatre—Programme rendered in excellent style.

The sacred concert in the Imperial Theatre under the auspices of the City Cornet Band last evening was a decided success and about twenty-one hundred people listened to the different numbers on the programme. The proceeds were in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund and the concert was given generous support. Long before the hour of starting King Square in front of the theatre was blocked by people waiting to gain admission to the big auditorium. Almost as soon as the doors were opened the big building was filled to overflowing and the people who came later were unable to gain entrance. Even the stage was utilized for the benefit of some who could not secure a place in the main part of the house, still even with the additional space many were turned away. The different numbers on the programme were heartily appreciated by the audience and the different soloists were forced to respond to encores. The Band was in fine condition and the sacred numbers given by it were rendered in a style that appealed to all. Everyone in the audience heartily appreciated the playing of the band. The members of the band too seemed to be animated by the spirit of the airs and put an emphasis into their work that has seldom been excelled on the local stage. Besides the band numbers those who assisted were Miss Nellie Coholan, Mrs. L. Murray Curran, Madame Murlong-Schmidt, Elias Casson, S. Herbert Mayes, M. T. Munro and C. A. Munro. The accompanists were Mrs. Mullin and D. Arnold Fox. Each one of the soloists received a hearty reception and their selections were impressively rendered. Mayor Frink was present and explained the object of the concert and also thanked all those who had helped to make the affair a success. He particularly mentioned the management of the Imperial Theatre, who had donated the theatre for the purpose. The big auditorium was crowded from orchestra to the last gallery chair and even the aisles were requisitioned by people who pressed into the building. The crowd was very orderly at all stages and aside from the hand clapping displayed the decorum usual in religious services. From every standpoint the concert was a decided success and a large sum was secured as a contribution towards the relief of the Belgians, who have suffered so severely during the last few months in their endeavor to keep Germany from violating the existing treaties and helping to protect the remainder of Europe from being invaded by the Teutons. The programme at the concert last night was as follows: The National Anthem. "Canadian All," words by D. H. Waterbury, music by D. Arnold Fox. March—Stabat Mater, Rossini. Song—"Thy Will Be Done," M. T. Morris. Mr. Morris sang as an encore "The Lord is My Light." Selection—Joy to the World, Barnhouse. Synopsis: Joy to the World; I Am Praying for You; Ring the Bells of Heaven; Let the Lower Lights be Burning; Rock of Ages; I'll Stand by You Till the Morning; Plevel's Hymn; My Redeemer; Will Jesus Find Us Watching; Nothing But the Blood of Jesus; Overcome the Lion; Coronation; Dare to Be a Daniel; Finale. Song—"The Penitent," Mrs. L. Murray Curran. Mrs. Curran's encore was "I Cling Thee My Savior." Violin solo—(a) Ave Marie, Schubert-Wilhelm; (b) Romance, Rubenstein-Wienlawski, Prof. Elias Casson. Song—"The Ninety and Nine," C. A. Munro, who sang for an encore "Render Ye Your Hearts." Cornet solo—"The Holy City," D. J. Gallagher. This number was given with band accompaniment and as an encore "The Rosary" was given. Song—"There is a Green Hill Far Away," Madame Murlong-Schmidt. Madame Schmidt when recalled sang a French sacred song entitled "Mon coeur a' ouvre a ta voix." Band—"Kyrie and Gloria" (Mozart's 7th mass). Song—"Hear Us, O Lord," Miss Nellie Coholan, whose encore was "The Ransomed of the King." Song—"Land of Hope and Glory" by S. Herbert Mayes. An encore was demanded and Mr. Mayes sang a patriotic selection. Grand Religious Selection, Bayer. Synopsis: Nearer My God to Thee; All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name; Rock of Ages; Non-er; Work for the Night is Coming; Jesus Lover of My Soul; Shall We Gather at the River; Lux Benigna; Lead Kindly Light; Yield Not to Temptation; Sun of My Soul; Safe in the Arms of Jesus; The Palms; Onward Christian Soldiers. Finale Grandioso, The Old Hundred. God Save the King. The band was under the direction of Frank Waddington.

DR. HERRIDGE SPEAKS TO MEN

Inspiring address delivered in St. David's church yesterday afternoon—Urges self discipline.

An inspiring address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Herridge, moderator of the Presbyterian church in Canada at a mass meeting for men only held in St. David's church yesterday afternoon. Rev. J. H. McVicar opened the meeting, and Rev. Gordon Dickie offered prayer, and there was an appropriate song by a choir of men. The attendance was large, and the eloquence of the speaker made a great impression. A collection was taken in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Dr. Herridge took his text from Acts 16-24: "I exercise myself." St. Paul thought the true type of man was the athlete who trained himself in moral gymnastics, the soldier who stands on the firing line of the soul without a tremor. It was hard to preach and harder to practice. We wanted not only precept, but example. He was not a narrow fanatic, but a many-sided character. He had tremendous powers of concentration, gained by self discipline. He was a student, not a recluse, a mystic, but not an idle dreamer. His fiery zeal enabled him to do herculean labors, but necessitated constant self discipline. "I can't do it," said the Canadian, removed from the ordinary temptations of men. His view of the Christian man was that he should be a tried warrior who knew how to use his arms. To him that overcometh is the crown of life. The preacher said we must exercise to preserve our health and the same law operated in the moral realm. Paul's asceticism was the asceticism of the soldier not the coward who runs away. Referring to the war, Dr. Herridge said he hoped the ordeal we were now going through would make Canadians a more united people, and capable of greater self discipline, and a deeper religious life. Last evening Dr. Herridge again occupied the pulpit of the St. David's church and preached the last of the series of missionary sermons he has been delivering here. The preacher's eloquence and earnestness have made a strong impression upon the church going public of St. John, and should have a considerable effect in promoting the religious life of the community.

PREPARING FOR MOBILIZATION OF BATTALION

Work will soon be started in the Armory to fit it to accommodate soldiers.

The military authorities will lose no time making arrangements for the mobilization of the New Brunswick regiment at St. John, and work will be started before long at the armory, where they made an inspection of the men to be mustered here. On Saturday Lieut.-Colonel J. Houlston of Halifax, of the engineering staff for this military district, and Major E. C. Deane of the Army Service Corps, were in the city, and made inspection of the facilities here for mustering men for the New Brunswick regiment, and for other units which may be mobilized here. They made an inspection of the armory, and then went to Paradise Island and inspected the quarters there available for mobilization purposes. It is understood that it will be necessary to use all the rooms in the armory for mobilization purposes, and that temporary banks for the accommodation of the men will be erected wherever possible. As yet it is not known how many men will be mustered here for training preparatory to proceeding to one of the great training camps in England, but it is said it would be possible to provide satisfactory accommodation for several thousand men. The Halifax officers will make a report to the divisional headquarters in the accommodations available here. They returned to Halifax yesterday. While recruiting is going on the local militia officers are still waiting for definite instructions. A report was printed in the evening papers on Saturday that Col. J. L. McAvity, the well known commanding officer of the 62nd Fusiliers, had been appointed to the command of the New Brunswick battalion which is to be raised for service overseas. Col. McAvity said yesterday he had received no official announcement of his appointment, but had reason to hope the report was correct. When the first news of trouble in Europe came Col. McAvity at once offered his services to the Militia Department in any capacity they could be using. It is reported that Rev. G. A. Kurling, rector of the Stone church has offered his services to the Militia Department as a chaplain to go with the second Canadian expeditionary force.

CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Queen Square Methodist Church founded one hundred and sixty years ago—Impressive services.

The one hundred and sixth anniversary of the founding of Queen Square Methodist church was celebrated yesterday, when special mention of the history of the church was made. Rev. Hammond Johnson preached at both services, when he made special reference to the anniversary. At the evening service he pointed out the different modes of service. He referred to the present struggle in Europe in which England, France, Russia, Serbia and Belgium were engaged with the Germans and Austrians. He stated that the Germans in spite of their avowed acts of indirect opposition to the natural generosity of St. John people when anything of this order is placed before them the members of the circle have arranged for a twilight recital to be given in Centenary church on Tuesday afternoon commencing at four o'clock. The programme will be in charge of Miss Alice Hea, organist of Centenary, and will include, in addition to organ sections, several numbers by Mrs. Neuman of New York; Mrs. A. P. Crockett, Miss Thompson (by special request "The Lost Chord"), Mrs. MacMichael, Mrs. Thomas Gunn, A. C. Smith and others. A silver collection will be taken. It is hoped that the attendance in support of this very worthy organization will be large.

HORSE RAN AWAY

Saturday afternoon a horse, attached to a wagon, ran away on Mill street and was caught on Dock street. The animal was placed in Crawford's stable on German street. The horse was unharmed but the wagon was slightly damaged.

COATS

Another shipment of those handsome curl coat coats push trimmed and silk lined throughout have been received by F. A. Dykeman & Co. The price is only \$13.75. The firm has been informed by customers that coats not as attractive or as well made are being shown in other stores at \$20.00. They come in black, navy, grey and brown; are finished with ornaments of frog and pipe on the seams with silk plush, which makes a very rich and stylish effect. They are also showing a lot of black curl coat coats in all sizes at \$10.75.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES

The local shoe dealers, who realize that thousands of persons in St. John want to wear a pair of shoes made in their city, should carry a good stock of "Humphrey's Solids" and "Humphrey's Goodyear Welts" to supply popular demand.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Harvey announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude L. to Ralph H. Watts, marriage to take place in the very near future.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

Purchase goods made in Canada. Dearborn's Perfect Baking Powder is equal to any, and superior to most brands.

DIAMOND ENAMEL WARE. Good Quality. Medium Price. Preserving Kettles, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 85c, \$1.10, \$1.35. Berlin Kettles, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00. Potato Pots, 65c, 80c. Stove Pots, 70c, 85c. Tea Kettles, 85c, 90c, \$1.10. Coffee Pots, 45c, 55c, 60c. Tea Pots, 40c, 45c, 55c, 60c, 75c. Pudding Pans, 15c, 20c, 25c. Milk Cans, one quart, 40c; two quart, 45c; three quart, 65c. Double Boilers, 60c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.20. Thumb Scoops, 15c. Lipped Sauce Pans, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c. Deep Straight Sauce Pans, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c. Dinner Pails, 70c, 85c. Chowder Pails, \$1.25. Water Pitchers, 45c, 55c, 70c. Water pails, 70c, 85c. Wash Basins, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Cream Pitchers, 40c, 45c. Basting Spoons, 10c, 12c, 15c. Fruit Jar Fillers, 15c. KITCHENWARE DEPARTMENT.

WH. THORNE & CO. LTD. MARKET SQUARE & KING ST. MADE IN CANADA. Now is the time for the people of Canada to purchase Canadian goods. The Slater Shoe is Made in Canada. SAME PRICES. \$4.00 - \$5.00 - \$6.00 - \$7.00. Slater Shoe Shop - 81 King Street. R. P. SWEETMAN, Manager.

Building or Remodelling. If You Are BUILDING or REMODELLING Your Present Home You Will be Interested in Our Line of BUILDERS' HARDWARE. CEMENT, NAILS, BEAVER-BOARD, BUILDING PAPER, ROOFING PAPER, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, LOCKS, HINGES, MANTELS, GRATES, TILES, ETC. IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR LINE. HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Sale of Ladies' Heavy Coat Cloths Continued Today. In Dress Goods Department—Ground Floor. New Velvets and Corduroys. FOR FALL AND WINTER COSTUMES AND DRESSES. Velveteens and Corduroys will be much used this season, and in preparation to supply the demand, we have an unusually large and attractive display of these materials. Black Velveteen—24 inches wide. Yard, 65c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.10. Colored Corduroy—Fine cord, in navy, taupe, bronze, purple, white, black, ivory; 27 inches wide. Yard, \$1.25. Black Velveteen—27 in. wide. Yard, \$1.25, \$1.45. Colored Velveteen—32 in. wide. Yard, \$2, \$2.25. Black Corduroy—22 in. wide. Yard, \$1.10. Colored Corduroy—In white, bronze, navy, mid-brown, Copenhagen, dark brown; 22 in. wide. Yard, 65c. Colored Corduroy—In white, Copenhagen, mid-brown, navy, purple, lawn; 22 in. wide. Yard, \$1.10. Colored Velveteen—In Copenhagen, dark brown, mid-brown, navy; 22 inches wide. Yard 75c. Colored Velveteen—In mid-brown, Copenhagen and dark brown, navy, bronze, purple, mid-grey, golden brown, 24 inches wide. Yard, \$1.15. Colored Velveteen—In taupe, mid-brown, navy, light brown, grenat; 24 inches wide. Yard \$1.35. Silk Department—Second Floor.

White Enameled Beds. The illustration shows a neat design which can be supplied 4 feet 6 inches and 4 feet wide, each at same price \$9.75. Simpler patterns are offered in good variety at \$2.85, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$8.00. Better qualities from \$12.50 to \$20.00. Springs in all the various grades and priced from \$2.50 to \$6.75. Mattresses of all descriptions and qualities in all sizes, including the celebrated "Ostermoor."

Ladies' Knitted Motor Scarfs and Mufflers. At 75c each—In reseda, champagne, black, sky, navy, cardinal, grey, brown. At \$1.00 each—In black, green, pongee, grey, tan, champagne, sky, saxe, navy. At \$1.10 each—In sky, white, grey, champagne. At \$1.35 each—In grey and cream. At \$1.40 each—In purple and black, blue and black, red and green. At \$1.50 each—In grey, champagne, reseda, cardinal, tan. At \$1.75 each—In white and silver. At \$2.00 each—In cerise, black, white, grey, purple, pongee, reseda, etc. At \$2.15 each—In white, royal, tan, pongee, grey, cerise, green. At \$2.25 each—Grey, tan, white, navy, gold, saxe, black. At \$2.50 each—In blue and black, tan and black, white, pongee. At \$3.15 each—In cerise and black. At \$3.25 each—In blue and black, tan and white, purple, and black, grey and black, grey and white. At \$3.50 each—Stoles in white, cerise, white and grey, blue and black, black and red. NECKWEAR DEPARTMENT—ANNEX.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

THE WHITE PAPERS

WHY ENGLAND AND GERMANY WENT TO WAR

COMPLETE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS DEALING WITH THE VARIOUS STEPS LEADING UP TO BRITAIN'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY

The St. John Standard prints herewith the full text of the White Papers of the British Government giving the official diplomatic correspondence that immediately preceded Britain's declaration of war against Germany, as presented to the British Parliament.

This is by far the most important document bearing upon the European situation. It was first issued in the form of a blue book by the British Foreign Office on August 5. It contains the despatches and documents that were exchanged between the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the British Ambassador on the continent, respecting the crisis produced by the Austro-Hungarian note sent to Serbia on July 23rd, and the subsequent invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary.

In all the White Paper contains one hundred and fifty-nine documents, all included within a period of less than a fortnight, showing how sudden and intense was the crisis and how extreme was the diplomatic activity that accompanied its development.

The White Paper anticipates the Austro-Hungarian note of July 23, for the first despatch, dated July 20, gives the account of a conversation between Sir Edward Grey and the German Ambassador in regard to the disquieting situation between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. The last, which is dated Aug. 4, is the British ultimatum presented to Germany in regard to the latter's violation of the integrity of Belgian territory.

Here are the White Papers in full:

"THE WHITE PAPER"

No. 1.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Rumbold,
London, Foreign Office, July 20, 1914.

Sir:
I asked the German Ambassador today if he had any news of what was going on in Vienna with regard to Serbia.

He said that he had not, but Austria was certainly going to take some steps, and he regarded the situation as very uncomfortable.

I said that I had not heard anything recently, except that Count Berchtold, in Vienna, had deprecated the suggestion that the situation was grave, but had said that it should be cleared up.

The German Ambassador said that it would be a very desirable thing if Russia could act as a mediator with regard to Serbia.

I said that I assumed that the Austrian Government would not do anything until they had first disclosed to the public their case against Serbia, founded presumably upon what they had discovered at the trial.

The Ambassador said that he certainly assumed that they would act upon some case that would be made known.

I said that this would make it easier for others, such as Russia, to counsel moderation in Belgrade. In fact, the more Austria limits, and the stronger the justification she could produce for making any demand, the more chance there would be of smoothing things over. I hated the idea of a war between any of the great powers, and that any of them should be dragged into a war by Serbia would be detestable.

The Ambassador agreed wholeheartedly in this sentiment. I am, &c.,
E. GREY.

No. 2.
Sir H. Rumbold to Sir Edward Grey,
(Received July 22.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 22, 1914.

Last night I met Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the forthcoming Austrian demarche at Belgrade was alluded to that evening. His Excellency was evidently of opinion that this step on Austria's part would have been made ere this. He insisted that the conversation was one for that question at issue was one for Austria alone, and that there should be no interference from outside in the discussions between those two countries. He had, therefore, considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian Government should be approached by the German Government on the occasion of this conversation with the Secretary of State.

Finally, his Excellency observed to me that for a long time past the attitude adopted toward Serbia by Austria had, in his opinion, been one of great forbearance.

No. 3.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen,
London, Foreign Office, July 23, 1914.

Sir:
Count Mensdorff told me today that he would be able tomorrow morning to let me have officially the communication that he understood was being made to Serbia today by Austria. He then explained privately what the nature of the demand would be. As he told me that the facts would all be set out in the paper that he would give me tomorrow, it is unnecessary to record them now. I gathered that they would include proof of the plot to murder the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and a long list of demands consequent upon the assassination.

As regards all this, I said that it was not a matter on which I would make any comment until I received an official communication, and it seemed to me probably a matter on which I should not be able to make any comment at first sight.

But, when Count Mensdorff told me that he supposed there would be some thing in the nature of a time limit, which was in effect akin to an ultimatum, I said that I regretted this very much. To begin with, a time limit might inflame opinion in Russia, and it would make it difficult, if not impossible, to give more time, even if after a few days it appeared that by giving more time there would be a prospect of securing a peaceful settlement and getting a satisfactory reply from Serbia. I admitted that, if there was no time limit, the proceedings might be unduly protracted, but I urged that a time limit could always be introduced afterward; that, if the demands were made without a time limit in the first instance, Russian public opinion might be less excited, after a week it might have cooled down, and if the Austrian case was very strong it might be apparent that the Russian Government would be in a position to use their influence in favor of a satisfactory reply from Serbia. A time limit was generally a thing to be used only in the last resort, after other means had been tried and failed.

Count Mensdorff said that if Serbia, in the interval that had elapsed since the murder of the Archduke, had voluntarily instituted an inquiry on her own territory, all this might have been avoided. In 1909 Serbia had said in a note that she intended to live on terms of good neighborhood with Austria; but she had never kept her promise, she had stirred up agitation the object of which was to disintegrate Austria, and it was absolutely necessary for Austria to protect herself.

I said that I would not comment upon or criticize what Count Mensdorff had told me this afternoon, but I could not help dwelling upon this awful consequences involved in the situation. Great apprehension had been expressed to me, not specially by M. Cambon and Count Benckendorff, but also by others, as to what might happen, and it had been represented to me that it would be very desirable that those who had influence in St. Petersburg should use it on behalf of patience and moderation. I had replied that the amount of influence that could be used in this sense would depend upon how reasonable were the Austrian demands and how strong the justification that Austria might have for pressing for making her demands. The possible consequences of the present situation were terrible. As many as four Great Powers of Europe, as I say Austria, France, Russia, and Germany—were engaged in war, it seemed to me that it must involve the expenditure of so vast a sum of money and such an interference with trade that a war would be accompanied or followed by a complete collapse of European credit and industry. In these days, in great industrial States, this would mean a state of things worse than that of 1848, and, irrespective of who were victors in the war, many things might be completely swept away.

Count Mensdorff did not demur to this statement of the possible consequences of the present situation, but he said that all would depend upon Russia.

I made the remark that, in a time of difficulties such as this, it was just as true to say that it required two to keep peace as it was to say, ordinarily, that it took two to make a quarrel. I hoped very much that, if there were difficulties, Austria and Russia would be able in the first instance to discuss them directly with each other.

Count Mensdorff said that he hoped this would be possible, but he was under the impression that the attitude in St. Petersburg had not been very favorable recently.

I am, &c.,
E. GREY.

No. 4.
Count Berchtold to Count Mensdorff,
(Communicated by Count Mensdorff,
Vienna, July 24, 1914.)
(Translation.)

The Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Serbian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade:

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Serbian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Serbian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government: 'Serbia recognizes that the fait accompli regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers may take in conformity with Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers Serbia undertakes to renounce from now onward the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last Autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighborly terms with the latter.'"

The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement, with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Serbian Government, as gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Serbian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the monarchy and has tolerated unstrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive activities. In short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Serbian population to hatred of the monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

The culpable tolerance of the Royal Serbian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevio assassinations were planned in Belgrade, that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Serbian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana, and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organized and effected by the chiefs of the Serbian frontier service.

The above mentioned results of the Magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which it has maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and those propagated in the territories of the monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on it the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquility of the monarchy.

To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government sees itself compelled to demand from the Royal Serbian Government a formal assurance that it condemns this dangerous propaganda against the monarchy; in other words, the whole series of tendencies in Serbia which engage in propaganda against the monarchy, to detach from the monarchy territories belonging to it, and that it undertakes to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Serbian Government shall publish on the front page of its Official Journal of the 28th June (18th July) the following declaration:

"The Royal Government of Serbia condemns the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—i. e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories be-

longing to it, and it sincerely deplors the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

The Royal Government regrets that Serbian officers and functionaries participated in the above-mentioned good neighborly relations to which the Royal Government was solemnly pledged by its declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

The Royal Government, which disapproves and repudiates all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, considers it its duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the Kingdom, that henceforward it will proceed with the utmost rigor and against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which it will use all its efforts to anticipate and suppress.

This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the royal army by the Official Bulletin of the army.

The Royal Serbian Government further undertakes:

1. To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

2. To dissolve immediately the societies styled Narodna Odbrana, to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Serbia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies disintegrated from continuing their activity under another name and form;

3. To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Serbia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

4. To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserves to itself the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

5. To accept the collaboration in Serbia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy;

6. To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Serbian territory. Delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

7. To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Serbian State employe, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial inquiry at Serajevo;

8. To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Serbian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz and Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passages across the frontier;

9. To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Serbian officials, both in Serbia and abroad, who, notwithstanding their official position, did not hesitate after the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and, finally,

10. To notify the Empire and the Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

The Austro-Hungarian Government expects the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 28th July.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CORRESPONDENCE

MR. BEAUMONT	British Councillor of Embassy at Constantinople.
M. BOSCHKOVITCH	Servian Minister at London.
COUNT BENCKENDORFF	Russian Ambassador at London.
COUNT BERCHTOLD	Austrian Foreign Minister.
SIR F. BERTIE	British Ambassador at Paris.
DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG	German Chancellor.
SIR G. BUCHANAN	British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.
SIR M. DE BUNSEN	British Ambassador at Vienna.
M. CAMBON	French Ambassador at London.
SIR E. GOSCHEN	British Ambassador at Berlin.
SIR EDWARD GREY	British Foreign Secretary.
HERR VON JAGOW	German Secretary of State.
SIR A. JOHNSTONE	British Minister to Luxemburg.
PRINCE KUDACHEF	Russian Councillor of Embassy at Vienna.
PRINCE LIGNOWSKY	German Ambassador at London.
COUNT MENSENDORFF	Austrian Ambassador at London.
SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON	British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
COUNT POURTALES	German Ambassador at St. Petersburg.
SIR R. RODD	British Ambassador at Rome.
SIR H. RUMBOLD	British Councillor of Embassy at Berlin.
MARQUIS DI SAN GIULIANO	Foreign Minister of Italy.
M. SAZONOF	Russian Premier.
M. SUCHOMLINOF	Russian Minister of War.
COUNT SZAPARY	Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.
PRINCE TROUBETZKOY	Gen. attached to military household of the Czar.
SIR F. VILLIERS	British Minister to Belgium.
M. VIVIANI	Premier of France.
HERR VON ZIMMERMANN	German Under Secretary of State.

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This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the royal army by the Official Bulletin of the army.

The Royal Serbian Government further undertakes:

1. To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

2. To dissolve immediately the societies styled Narodna Odbrana, to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Serbia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies disintegrated from continuing their activity under another name and form;

3. To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Serbia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

4. To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserves to itself the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

5. To accept the collaboration in Serbia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy;

6. To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Serbian territory. Delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

7. To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Serbian State employe, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial inquiry at Serajevo;

8. To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Serbian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz and Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passages across the frontier;

9. To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Serbian officials, both in Serbia and abroad, who, notwithstanding their official position, did not hesitate after the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and, finally,

10. To notify the Empire and the Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

The Austro-Hungarian Government expects the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 28th July.

A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial inquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note.

I have the honor to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations:

On the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Serbian Government, addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Serbia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Serbian frontier.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Serbian politics, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom. Individuals belonging to the

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LETTERS, PRECEDENTS, RECALCITRANT, RECALCITRANT, RECALCITRANT

Office, July 25, 1914. I am very desirous to see the attitude of the Government. I am sure you will be able to give me more on behalf of the Government.

(Continued from page 10.) No. 29. Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd. London, Foreign Office, July 25, 1914. The Italian Ambassador came to see me today. I told him in general terms what I had said to the German Ambassador this morning.

Italy would not remain in the hands of the Emperor. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, July 26, 1914. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, July 26, 1914. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, July 26, 1914.

of the Imperial and Royal Government. They are provided for in the Imperial and Royal Government. They are provided for in the Imperial and Royal Government.

Royal Government have communicated to the Emperor. They are provided for in the Imperial and Royal Government. They are provided for in the Imperial and Royal Government.

general situation. No. 48. Sir E. Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen. London, Foreign Office, July 27, 1914. Count Mensdorff told me by instruction today that the Serbian Government had accepted the demands which the Austrian Government were obliged to address to them in order to secure permanently the most vital interests of the Austrian Monarchy.

grade aimed at the territorial integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Imperial and Royal Government has delivered a note in which a series of demands were furnished, for the acceptance of which a delay of forty-eight hours has been granted to the Royal Government.

Enclosure in No. 51. Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey. Paris, July 27, 1914. I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copy of a memorandum from the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the steps to be taken to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

Enclosure in No. 51. Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey. Paris, July 27, 1914. I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copy of a memorandum from the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the steps to be taken to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

(Continued from page 13)

forts to reach peace and moderation at Vienna, have been seriously handicapped by the Russian mobilization against Austria. He has, nevertheless, been possible to attain his object at Vienna, perhaps even rather more than was altogether palatable at the Ballplatz. He could not, however, have his country defenseless while time was being utilized by other Powers; and if, as he learns in the case, military measures are now being taken by Russia against Germany also, it would be impossible for him to remain quiet. He wished to tell me that it was quite possible that in a very short time, today perhaps, the German Government would take some very serious step; he was, in fact, just on the point of going to have an audience with the Emperor.

His Excellency added that the news of the active preparations on the Russo-German frontier had reached him just when the Czar had appealed to the Emperor, in the name of their old friendship, to mediate a settlement, when the Emperor was actually conforming to that request.

No. 109.
Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received July 31.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

I read to the Chancellor this morning your answer to his answer to my British neutrality in the event of war, as contained in your telegram of yesterday. His Excellency was so taken up with the news of the Russian measures along the frontier, referred to in my immediately preceding telegram, that he received your communication without comment. He asked me to let him have a copy of the telegram which you had just read to him as a result of suggestion that he would like to reflect upon it before giving an answer, and his mind was so full of grave matters that he could not be certain of remembering all its points. I therefore explained to him the text of your message on the understanding that it should be regarded merely as a record of conversation, and not as an official document.

His Excellency agreed.
*See No. 101.

No. 110.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I learned from the German Ambassador that, as a result of suggestion by the German Government, a conversation has taken place at Vienna between the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has also been instructed that he may converse with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that he should express his views about the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and discuss suggestions and any questions directly affecting Austro-Russian relations. If the Russian Government objects to the Austrians mobilizing eight army corps, it might be pointed out that this is not too great a number against 400,000 Serbians.

The German Ambassador asked me to urge the Russian Government to show good will in the discussions and to suspend their military preparations.

It is with great satisfaction that I have learned that discussions are being resumed between Austria and Russia, and you may express this to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and tell him that I earnestly hope he will encourage them.

I informed the German Ambassador that, as regards military preparations, I did not see how Russia could be urged to suspend them unless some limit were put by Austria to the advance of her troops into Serbia.

No. 111.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I hope you will be able to inform me now proceeding between Austria and Russia may lead to a satisfactory result. The stumbling block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Serbian assurances and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Serbia.

It has occurred to me that, in the event of this proposal, the present situation being found by Vienna and St. Petersburg, Germany might sound Vienna, and I would undertake to sound St. Petersburg, whether it would be possible to bring the two interested Powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Serbia, provided that they did not impair Serbian sovereignty and the integrity of Serbian territory. As your Excellency is aware, Austria has already declared her willingness to respect them. Russia might be informed by the four Powers that they would undertake to prevent Austrian demands going the length of impairing Serbian sovereignty and integrity. All Powers would of course suspend their military operations or preparations.

You may sound the Secretary of State about this proposal.

I said to German Ambassador this morning that if Germany could set any reasonable proposal forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and so the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it, His Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; that, otherwise, I told German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.

No. 112.
Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received July 13.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

According to information just received by German Government from their Ambassador at St. Petersburg, whole Russian Army and Fleet are being mobilized. Chancellor tells me that "Kriegsgesfahr" will be proclaimed at once by German Government, as it is against Germany, that

Russian general mobilization is directed. Mobilization will follow almost immediately. His Excellency added in explanation that "Kriegsgesfahr" signified the taking of certain precautionary measures consequent upon strained relations with a foreign country.

The news from St. Petersburg, added His Excellency, seemed to him to put an end to all hope of a peaceful solution of the crisis. Germany must certainly prepare for all emergencies. I asked him whether he could not still put pressure on the authorities at Vienna to do something in general interests to reassure Russia and to show themselves disposed to continue negotiations on a friendly basis. He replied that last night he had begged Austria to reply to your last proposal, and that he had received a reply to the effect Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs would take wishes of the Emperor this morning in the matter.

No. 113.
Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received July 31.)
(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

It has been decided to issue orders for general mobilization. This decision was taken in consequence of report received from Russian Ambassador in Vienna to the effect that Austria is determined not to yield to intervention of Powers, and that she is moving troops against Russia as well as against Serbia.

Russia has also reason to believe that Germany is making active military preparations, and she cannot afford to let her get a start.

No. 114.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie and Sir E. Goschen.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I still trust situation is not irretrievable, but in view of prospect of mobilization in Germany, it becomes essential to his Majesty's Government, in view of existing treaties, to ask whether French (German) Government is prepared to engage to respect neutrality of Belgium, so long as no other Power violates it.

A similar request is being addressed to German (French) Government, it is important to have an early answer.

No. 115.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Villiers.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

In view of existing treaties, you should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs that, in consideration of the possibility of a European war, I have asked French and German Governments whether each is prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium provided it is violated by no other Power.

You should say that I assume that the Belgian Government will maintain to the utmost of her power her neutrality, which she desires to see other Powers to uphold and observe.

You should inform the Belgian Government that an early reply is desired.

No. 116.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I have received your telegram of yesterday.

Nobody here feels that in this dispute, so far as it has yet gone, British treaties or obligations are involved. Feeling of some difference of opinion it was during the Morocco question. That crisis involved a dispute direct involving France, whereas, in this case France is being drawn into a dispute which is quite different from that which has been a decisive factor in situation. German Government do not expect our neutrality.

It cannot undertake a definite pledge to intervene in a war. I have so told the French Ambassador, who has urged his Majesty's Government to reconsider this decision.

I have told him that we should not be justified in giving any pledge at the present moment, but that we will certainly consider the situation again directly there is a new development.

*See No. 98.

No. 117.
Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received July 31.)
(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 31, 1914.

At 7 o'clock this evening I was sent for by Minister for Foreign Affairs. When I arrived the German Ambassador was leaving his Excellency.

German Ambassador had informed His Excellency that, in view of the fact that orders had been given for the total mobilization of Russian army and fleet, German Government have in an ultimatum which they have addressed to the Russian Government required that Russian forces should be demobilized.

The German Government will consider it necessary to order the total mobilization of the German army on the Russian and French frontiers if within twelve hours the Russian Government do not give an undertaking to comply with German demand.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs asks me to communicate this to you, and inquires what, in these circumstances, will be the attitude of England.

German Ambassador could not say when the twelve hours terminate. He is going to call at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs tomorrow (Saturday) at 1 p. m. in order to receive the Government's answer as to what attitude they will adopt in the circumstances.

He intimated the possibility of his requiring his passports. I am informed by the Russian Ambassador that he is not aware of any general mobilization of the Russian forces having taken place.

No. 118.
Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received July 31.)
(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 31, 1914.

I am informed by Count Forgach, Under Secretary of State, that although Austria was compelled to respond to Russia's mobilization, which he deplored, the Austrian Ambassador in London has received instructions to inform you that mobilization was not to be regarded as a necessary

hostile act on either side. Telegrams were being exchanged between the Emperor of Russia and the German Emperor, and conversations were proceeding between Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg and Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. A general war might, he seriously hoped, be stayed off by these efforts. On my expressing my fear that Germany would mobilize, he said that Germany must do something, in his opinion, to secure her position. As regards Russia, he said that the Conference of Serbia, Austria-Hungary found it difficult to recognize such a claim. I called his attention to the fact that during the discussion of the Albanian question at the Conference of Ambassadors the Russian Government had stood behind Serbia, and that a compromise between the views of Russia and Austria-Hungary resulted with accepted frontier line. Although he spoke in a conciliatory tone, and did not regard the situation as desperate, I could not get from him any definite promise of a similar compromise in the present case. Count Forgach is going this afternoon to see the Russian Ambassador, whom I have informed of the above conversation.

No. 119.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

Your telegram of 31st July. I spent an hour with Secretary of State urging him most earnestly to insist on the proposal and make all other effort to prevent terrible catastrophe of a European war.

He expressed himself very sympathetically toward your proposal, and appreciated your continued efforts to maintain peace, but said it was impossible for the Imperial Government to consider any proposal until they had received an answer from Russia to the effect that they would accept the communication, which he admitted had the form of an ultimatum, being that, unless Russia could inform the Imperial Government within twelve hours that she would immediately countermand her mobilization against Germany and Austria, Germany would be obliged on her side to mobilize at once.

I asked his Excellency why they had made their demand even more difficult for Russia to accept by asking them to demobilize in south as well as in north. It was in order to prevent Russia from saying all her mobilization was only directed against Austria.

His Excellency said that if the answer from Russia was satisfactory, he thought personally that your proposal merited favorable consideration, and in any case he would lay it before the Emperor and Chancellor, but he repeated that he would not discuss it until the Russian Government had sent in their answer to the German demand.

I again assured me that both the Emperor William, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, and the German Foreign Office had even up till last night been urging Austria to still continue to continue discussions—telegraphic and telephonic communications from Vienna had been of a promising nature—but Russia's mobilization had spoiled everything.

*See No. 111.

No. 120.
Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

Neutrality of Belgium, referred to in your telegram of 31st July to Sir F. Bertie.

I have seen Secretary of State, who informs me that he must consult the Emperor and the Chancellor before he could possibly answer. I gathered from what he said that he thought any reply they might give could not but be in the nature of a promise, and he was therefore doubtful whether they would return any answer at all. His Excellency, however, took note of your request.

It appears from what he said that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Germany. As an instance he mentioned that the use of dynamite in the event of war of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already.

I hope to see his Excellency tomorrow again to discuss the matter further, but the prospect of obtaining a definite answer seems to me remote.

In speaking to me today the Chancellor said that he would be in any case desirous to know the reply returned to you by the French Government.

*See No. 114.

No. 121.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

Sir: I told the German Ambassador today that the reply of the German Government with regard to the neutrality of Belgium was a matter of very great regret, because the neutrality of Belgium affected feeling in this country. If Germany could see her way to give the same assurance as that which has been given by France it would materially contribute to relieve anxiety and tension here.

On the other hand, if there were a violation of the neutrality of Belgium by one combatant while the other respected it, it would be extremely difficult to restrain public feeling in this country. I said that we had been discussing this question at a Cabinet meeting, and as I was authorized to tell him this I gave him a memorandum of it.

He asked me whether, if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality, we would engage to remain neutral.

I replied that I could not say that; our hands were still free, and we were considering what our attitude should be. All I could say was that our attitude would be determined largely by public opinion here, and that the neutrality of Belgium would appear very strongly to public opinion here. I did not think that we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone.

The Ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions on which we would remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed.

I said that I felt obliged to refuse definitely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only

say that we must keep our hands free. I am, &c., E. GREY.

*See No. 122.

No. 124.
Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 31, 1914.

On the receipt at 8.30 tonight of your telegram of this afternoon, I sent a message to Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting to see him. He received me at 10 o'clock at the Elysee, where a Cabinet Council was being held. He took a note of the inquiry as to the respecting by France of the neutrality of Belgium which you instructed me to make.

He told me that a communication had been made to you by the German Ambassador in London of the intention of Germany to order a general mobilization of her army if Russia do not demobilize at once. He is urgently anxious as to what the attitude of England will be in the circumstances, and begs an answer may be made by His Majesty's Government at the earliest moment possible.

Minister for Foreign Affairs also told me that the German Embassy is packing up.

*See No. 114.

No. 125.
Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 31, 1914.

My immediately preceding telegram.

Political Director has brought me the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to your inquiry respecting the neutrality of Belgium. It is as follows:

French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity of leaving the defence of her own security to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. President of the Republic spoke of it to the King of Belgium, and the telephonic communications from Brussels has spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs today.

*See No. 124.

No. 126.
Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Paris, Aug. 1, 1914.

I have had conversation with the Political Director, who states that the German Ambassador was informed, on calling at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs this morning, that the French Government failed to comprehend the reason which prompted his communication to discuss the substance of that general mobilization in Russia had not been ordered Austria had decreed a general mobilization, and that the evening satimons were ready to demobilize if all Powers did likewise. It seemed strange to the French Government that in view of this and of the fact that Russia, and Austria had not yet mobilized, the German Government should have at that moment presented an ultimatum at St. Petersburg requiring immediate mobilization by Russia. There were no differences between France and Germany, but the German Ambassador had made a menacing communication to the French Government, and he requested an answer the next day, intimating that he would have to break off relations and leave Paris if the reply were not satisfactory. The Ambassador was informed that the French Government considered that this was an extraordinary proceeding.

The German Ambassador, who is to see the Minister for Foreign Affairs again this afternoon, is demanding his passports, but he stated that he had packed up.

No. 127.
Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, Aug. 1, 1914.

General mobilization of army and fleet.

No. 128.
Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Brussels, Aug. 1, 1914.

The instructions conveyed in your telegram of yesterday have been acted upon.

Belgium expects and desires that other Powers will observe and uphold her neutrality, which she intends to maintain, and she desires the preservation of peace, and in the event of the violation of the neutrality of her territory, they believed that they would be obliged to defend themselves against intrusion. The relations between Belgium and her neighbors were excellent, and there was no reason to suspect their intentions; but he thought it well, nevertheless, to be prepared against emergencies.

*See No. 115.

No. 129.
Minister of State, Luxembourg, to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 2.)
(Telegraphic.)

Luxemburg, Aug. 2, 1914.

The Luxembourg Minister of State has just received through the German Minister in Luxembourg, M. de Buch, a telegram from the Chancellor of the German Empire, Bethmann, Holweg, to the effect that the military measures taken in Luxembourg do not constitute a hostile act against Luxembourg, but are only intended to insure against a possible attack of a French army. Full compensation will be paid to Luxembourg for any damage caused by using the railways, which are leased to the Empire.

No. 130.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

We are informed that authorities at Hamburg have forcibly detained steamers belonging to the Great Central Company and other British merchant ships.

I cannot ascertain what grounds

behind Russian military preparations. So long as conversation with Austria continued, His Imperial Majesty understood that not a single man should be moved across the frontier. It was, however, of course impossible, for reasons explained, to stop a mobilization which was already in progress.

M. Sazonof said that, undoubtedly there would be better prospect of a peaceful solution if the suggested conversation were to take place in London, where the atmosphere was far more favorable, and therefore hoped that you would see your way to agreeing to this.

His Excellency ended by expressing his deep gratitude to His Majesty's Government, who had done so much to save the situation. It would be largely due to them if war were prevented. The Emperor, the Russian people would with approval take the attitude adopted by Great Britain.

*See No. 103. *See No. 97.

No. 121.
Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

I spent an hour with Secretary of State urging him most earnestly to insist on the proposal and make all other effort to prevent terrible catastrophe of a European war.

He expressed himself very sympathetically toward your proposal, and appreciated your continued efforts to maintain peace, but said it was impossible for the Imperial Government to consider any proposal until they had received an answer from Russia to the effect that they would accept the communication, which he admitted had the form of an ultimatum, being that, unless Russia could inform the Imperial Government within twelve hours that she would immediately countermand her mobilization against Germany and Austria, Germany would be obliged on her side to mobilize at once.

I asked his Excellency why they had made their demand even more difficult for Russia to accept by asking them to demobilize in south as well as in north. It was in order to prevent Russia from saying all her mobilization was only directed against Austria.

His Excellency said that if the answer from Russia was satisfactory, he thought personally that your proposal merited favorable consideration, and in any case he would lay it before the Emperor and Chancellor, but he repeated that he would not discuss it until the Russian Government had sent in their answer to the German demand.

I again assured me that both the Emperor William, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, and the German Foreign Office had even up till last night been urging Austria to still continue to continue discussions—telegraphic and telephonic communications from Vienna had been of a promising nature—but Russia's mobilization had spoiled everything.

*See No. 111.

No. 122.
Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

Neutrality of Belgium, referred to in your telegram of 31st July to Sir F. Bertie.

I have seen Secretary of State, who informs me that he must consult the Emperor and the Chancellor before he could possibly answer. I gathered from what he said that he thought any reply they might give could not but be in the nature of a promise, and he was therefore doubtful whether they would return any answer at all. His Excellency, however, took note of your request.

It appears from what he said that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Germany. As an instance he mentioned that the use of dynamite in the event of war of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already.

I hope to see his Excellency tomorrow again to discuss the matter further, but the prospect of obtaining a definite answer seems to me remote.

In speaking to me today the Chancellor said that he would be in any case desirous to know the reply returned to you by the French Government.

*See No. 114.

No. 123.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

Sir: I told the German Ambassador today that the reply of the German Government with regard to the neutrality of Belgium was a matter of very great regret, because the neutrality of Belgium affected feeling in this country. If Germany could see her way to give the same assurance as that which has been given by France it would materially contribute to relieve anxiety and tension here.

On the other hand, if there were a violation of the neutrality of Belgium by one combatant while the other respected it, it would be extremely difficult to restrain public feeling in this country. I said that we had been discussing this question at a Cabinet meeting, and as I was authorized to tell him this I gave him a memorandum of it.

He asked me whether, if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality, we would engage to remain neutral.

I replied that I could not say that; our hands were still free, and we were considering what our attitude should be. All I could say was that our attitude would be determined largely by public opinion here, and that the neutrality of Belgium would appear very strongly to public opinion here. I did not think that we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone.

The Ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions on which we would remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed.

I said that I felt obliged to refuse definitely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only

the detention of British ships has been ordered.

You should request German Government to send immediate orders that they should be allowed to proceed without delay. The effect on public opinion here will be deplorable unless this is done. His Majesty's Government, on their side, are most anxious to avoid any incident of an aggressive nature, and the German Government will, I hope, be equally careful not to take any step which would make the situation between us impossible.

No. 131.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

I still believe that it might be possible to secure peace if only a little respite in time can be gained before any great power begins war.

The Russian Government has communicated to me the readiness of Austria to discuss with Russia and the readiness of Austria to accept a basis of mediation, which is not open to the objections raised in regard to the formula which Russia originally suggested.

Things ought not to be hopeless so long as Austria and Russia are ready to converse, and I hope that German Government may be able to make use of the Russian communication referred to above, in order to avoid tension. His Majesty's Government are carefully abstaining from any act which may precipitate matters.

No. 132.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

Following telegram from M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff of the 31st July communicated to me today.

Translation.—(Urgent.) Formula amended in accordance with the English proposal: If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Serbian territory, and if recognizing that the Austro-Serbian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the Great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Serbia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude.

(Above communicated to all the Powers.)

No. 133.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

M. De Etter came today to communicate the contents of a telegram from M. Sazonof, dated the 31st July, which are as follows:

"The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador declares the readiness of his Government to discuss the substance of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia. M. Sazonof replied by expressing his satisfaction, and said it was desirable that the discussions should take place in London, and that the participation of the Great Powers.

"M. Sazonof hoped that the British Government would assume the direction of these discussions. The whole of Europe would be benefited thereby. It would be very important that Austria should meanwhile put a stop provisionally to her military action on Serbian territory."

(The above has been communicated to the six Powers.)

No. 134.
Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Paris, Aug. 1, 1914.

President of the republic has informed me that German Government were trying to saddle Russia with the responsibility; that it was only after a decree of general mobilization had been issued in Austria that the Emperor of Russia ordered a general mobilization; that, although the measures which the German Government have already taken are in effect a general mobilization, they are not so designated; that a French general mobilization will become necessary in self-defence, and that France is already forty-eight hours behind Germany as regards her military preparations; that the French Government orders not to go nearer to the German frontier than a distance of 10 kilometers so as to avoid any grounds for accusations of provocation to Germany, which would remain mobilized on the other hand, are actually on the French frontier and have made incursions on it; that, notwithstanding mobilizations, the Emperor of Russia has expressed himself ready to continue his conversations with the German Ambassador with a view to preserving the peace; that French Government, however, wishes to markedly pacific, sincerely desire the preservation of peace, and do not quite desire, even now, of its being possible to avoid war.

No. 135.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

Information reaches me from most reliable source that Austrian Government have informed German Government that, though the situation has been changed by the mobilization of Russia, they would in full appreciation of the efforts of England for the preservation of peace be ready to consider favorably my proposal for mediation between Austria and Serbia. The understanding of this acceptance would naturally be that the Austrian military action against Serbia, would continue for the present, and that the British Government would urge upon Russian Government to stop the mobilization of troops directed against Austria, in which case Austria would naturally cancel those defensive military counter-measures in Galicia, which have been forced upon Austria by Russian mobilization.

You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs and say that if, in the consideration of the matter should be discussed with German Government.

No. 136.
Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 1.)
(Telegraphic.)

Paris, August 1, 1914.

Minister of War informed Military

Attache this afternoon that orders had been given at 3.40 for a general mobilization of the French Army. This became necessary because the Minister of War, "Kriegsgesfahr," the German have called up six classes. Three classes are sufficient to bring their covering troops up to war strength, the remaining three being the reserve. This he says, being tantamount to mobilization, is mobilization under another name.

The French forces on the frontier have opposed to them eight army corps on a war footing, and an attack is expected at any moment. It is therefore of the utmost importance to resist against this zone of ten km. has been left between the French troops and German frontier. The French troops, will not attack, and the Minister of War is anxious that it should be explained that the act of mobilization is one for purely defensive purposes.

No. 137.
Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.
(Telegraphic.)

London, Foreign Office, Aug. 1, 1914.

I saw the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador this morning. He supplied me with the substance of a telegram from the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs had sent to the Austrian Ambassador in Paris. In this telegram his Excellency was given instructions to assure the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that there was no intention in the mind of the Austro-Hungarian Government to impair the sovereign rights of Serbia to obtain territorial aggrandizement. The Ambassador added that he was further instructed to inform the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that that there was no truth in a report which had been published in London, to the effect that the Austro-Hungarian Government intended to occupy the Sanjak.

Count Mensdorff called again later this afternoon. He informed me that the Austrian Ambassador, whom he sent for yesterday, to do his best to remove the wholly erroneous impression in St. Petersburg that the "door had been banged" by Austria-Hungary on all further conversations. The Russian Ambassador promised to do this. Count Berchtold repeated on this occasion to the Russian Ambassador the assurance which had already been given at St. Petersburg, to the effect that neither an infringement of Serbian sovereign rights nor the acquisition of Serbian territory was being contemplated by Austria-Hungary.

Special attention was called by Count Mensdorff to the fact that this telegram contains a statement to the effect that further conversations at St. Petersburg had not been broken off by Austria-Hungary.

No. 138.
Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 2.)
(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, Aug. 1, 1914.

Your telegram of today.

I have communicated the substance of the above telegram to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and spent a long time arguing with him that the chief dispute was between Russia and Austria, and that Germany was only drawn in as Austria's ally. If, therefore, Austria and Russia, were, as was evident, ready to discuss matters and Germany did not desire war, it was logical that Germany should rather hand and continue to work for a peaceful settlement. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that she could not undertake a general mobilization; that, although the measures which the German Government have already taken are in effect a general mobilization, they are not so designated; that a French general mobilization will become necessary in self-defence, and that France is already forty-eight hours behind Germany as regards her military preparations; that the French Government orders not to go nearer to the German frontier than a distance of 10 kilometers so as to avoid any grounds for accusations of provocation to Germany, which would remain mobilized on the other hand, are actually on the French frontier and have made incursions on it; that, notwithstanding mobilizations, the Emperor of Russia has expressed himself ready to continue his conversations with the German Ambassador with a view to preserving the peace; that French Government, however, wishes to markedly pacific, sincerely desire the preservation of peace, and do not quite desire, even now, of its being possible to avoid war.

No. 139.
Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.
(Received Aug. 2.)
(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1, 1914.

The Emperor of Russia read his telegram to the German Ambassador at the audience given to his Excellency yesterday. No progress whatever was made.

In the evening M. Sazonof had an interview with the Austrian Ambassador, who, not being definitely instructed by his Government, did his best to deflect the conversation toward a general discussion of the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, instead of keeping to the question of Serbia. In reply the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his desire that these relations should remain friendly, and said that, taken in general, they were perfectly satisfactory; but the real question which they had to solve at this moment was whether Austria was to crush Serbia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Serbia, a free and independent State. In these circumstances, while the Serbian question was unresolved, the abstract discussion of the relation between Austria-Hungary and Russia was a waste of time. The only place where a successful discussion of this question could be expected was London, and any such discussion

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discussion was being made in the action of Austria-Hungary in attacking Belgrade, a virtual bid town, to bombardment.

M. Sazonof informed me of his conversation with the Austrian Ambassador. He went during the Balkan crisis, it clear to the Austrian that war with Russia would follow an Austrian attack. It was clear that Austria's policy was as intolerant as the dependence of Austria on the German Government. It was, in fact, a question of life and death to both Austria and Germany. Both sides had to be satisfied with defiance, secure in their German ally. Similar to Germany had been an e double-faced policy. It was little whether the German knew or did not know of the Austrian ultimatum. It was that the Austrian

