

END OF GREAT STRUGGLE LOOKS NEARER; ENEMIES IN DEATH GRIP AT BOTH ENDS OF LINE

FRENCH GIVE WAY BUT RESUME OFFENSIVE SOON

Forced to Take Defensive Near Noyon, but Quickly Regain Lost Ground.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGE AT CENTRE.

Germans Bring Reinforcements Into France Over Railways Between Munich, Gladbach and Aix-La-Chapelle.

Paris, Sept. 25, 11.17 p.m.—The official communication issued at eleven o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in Northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being of particular violence. The text of the statement follows: "On our left wing in the region to the northwest of Noyon our advanced troops having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy were compelled this morning to give a little ground. The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence. Being reinforced, however, by fresh troops, these troops have vigorously resumed the offensive.

"In the centre there is nothing new to report. "On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops coming from the direction of Noyon and Toul. In the southern region of Woerthe the enemy is retiring towards Rupt De Mad (in Meurthe-et-Moselle).

"On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as St. Mihiel (on the right bank of the Meuse, twenty miles south southeast of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river.

London, Sept. 25, 11.33 p. m.—German troops are being transported into France over the railway line between Munich, Gladbach and Aix-La-Chapelle, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company, who says this fact is stated in a telegram from Maastricht.

Duel in Air Over Brussels.

London, Sept. 25, 10.35 p. m.—A duel in the air over Brussels between a Belgian biplane, which was making a reconnaissance, and a German machine which was in pursuit of the biplane, is described briefly by a correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who witnessed the contest.

The two machines ascended to a great altitude, and after a swift flight the aviators exchanged shots at short range. Suddenly the German turned turtle and fell, and the Belgian biplane returned towards Antwerp.

London, Sept. 25, 10.35 p. m.—The Central News Agency has received the following despatch from Rome: "A message from Berlin says the general staff, having agreed to the complete official lists of prisoners, has found it necessary to admit that the totals already announced were erroneous. The aggregate number of prisoners in German hands is now reduced from 250,000 to 50,000, of which 20,000 are Russians."

U. S. GOV'T UNABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH MEXICAN CAPITAL

Washington, Sept. 25.—Brigadier General Bliss, commanding the border forces, telegraphed the war department today that all telegraph wires had been cut south of Laredo, Eagle Pass and Juarez. Withdrawal of American forces from Vera Cruz now may be delayed indefinitely because State Department officials have no means of communication with Mexico City to continue diplomatic correspondence regarding the transfer of the Vera Cruz customs house.

OFFICERS OF BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES IN NORTH SEA.



The above illustration shows the officers of H. M. S. Aboukir, which was sunk with two other British ships in the North Sea. Many of the officers in this group have no doubt been changed since this photograph was taken.

STATEMENT ABOUT SINKING OF THREE CRUISERS GIVEN OUT BY THE ADMIRALTY

No Measures to Save Life Should be Taken at Expense of Military Situation, Admiralty Declares—Natural Promptings of Humanity Led to Losses Which Could Have Been Averted by Adhering to Military Considerations—Loss of Ships of Small Importance from Naval Viewpoint.

London, Sept. 25.—The facts concerning the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by a German submarine, in the North Sea, with a loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men, are contained in an Admiralty statement issued tonight. The reports of Commander Nicholson, state that the Aboukir was hit by one torpedo and sunk in thirty-five minutes. These torpedoes were fired at the Cressy, one of the explosives missing narrowly. She lasted for thirty-five to forty-five minutes. The Hogue was struck twice, ten to twenty seconds elapsed between the torpedoes, and went under in five minutes.

The Cressy fired on the submarine and some of the officers were confident that the shots sank her. Commander Nicholson says that the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine, and that there is no real proof that more than one was engaged. The reports show that the greatest discipline was maintained and that acts of heroism were performed, but that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval action, and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be jeopardized by rescue work.

The Admiralty issued the following statement concerning the sinking of the three British cruisers by German submarines in the North Sea. "The facts of this affair cannot be better conveyed to the public than by the attached reports of the senior officers who have survived and landed in England.

"The sinking of the Aboukir, was of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The Hogue and the Cressy, however, were sunk because they proceeded to the assistance of their consort and remained with engines stopped, endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target to further submarine attacks. "The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to heavy losses which would have been averted by strict adherence to military considerations. Modern naval war is presenting us with so many new and strange situations that an error of judgment of this character is pardonable. But it has been necessary to point out for the further guidance of His Majesty's ships that conditions which prevail when a vessel of a disabled ship to their own resources is applicable, so far, at any rate, as large ships are concerned. "No act of humanity, whether to friend or foe should lead to neglect of the proper precautions and dis-

ASQUITH GETS FINE RECEPTION IN IRELAND

"We Are Not Going to Fail," He Says, in Appeal to Ireland—Nationalists Form Guard of Honor.

Dublin, via London, Sept. 25 (11.30 p.m.)—Premier Asquith appeared at the Mansion House here tonight for the purpose as he expressed it in the opening of his speech, "as head of the King's Government to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defence of our common cause." The prime minister received a tremendous welcome when he appeared at the Mansion Hall, with John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his opening words aroused the greatest enthusiasm. He went on to say that there had been wars with regard to which there was a diversity of opinion, but that that was not the case today. "Today, he declared, throughout the empire, without distinction of creed, party or race, climate or class or sect, the people were united in defending the principle of maintaining interests which were vital, not only to the British empire but to all that was worth having in our common civilization and the future progress of man."

OTTAWA VIEWS AUTOMOBILE BATTERY

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The automobile battery entrained for Ottawa this afternoon after motoring in from Rock life and parading through the centre of the city where they were viewed by large crowds of people and given an enthusiastic farewell. The battery passed swiftly through the streets and the impression made was one of deadly efficiency rather than of showy display. The one hundred and twenty-three men under Major Brutten all seem to be well selected and the armored trucks with the machine guns mounted on them, the ammunition wagons, the truck carrying the steel gasoline barrels, and the ambulance car had a distinctly warlike appearance. The equipment for the battery was provided by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Sir Henry Egab, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Messrs. J. R. Booth, T. Ahern, W. X. Soper and others. The machine guns fire 400 shots per minute and the trucks on which they are mounted are armored with heavy steel plates. There are several motor cars for the officers and a dozen bicycles for the scouts.

DOUBLE HANGING IN ALBERTA

Two Russians Pay Penalty for Murder of Paymaster of Cement Works.

PERMANENT OFFICERS FOR BRIGADES OF FIRST CONTINGENT NAMED

Special to The Standard. Valcarrier, Sept. 25.—The permanent officers commanding the brigades composing the first contingent have been appointed. The infantry brigades will be commanded by Lt. Col. R. E. W. Turner, D. S. O., V. C., commander of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons of Sherbrooke, P. Q.; Lt. Col. S. M. Mercer, commander of the 2nd regiment, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Lt. Col. A. W. Curry, commander of the 50th regiment Victoria, B. C.; Lt. Col. J. E. Colton, commander of the 6th infantry brigade, Niagara Falls. The artillery brigade will be commanded by Lt. Col. H. E. Burstall, commander of the Royal Canadian Artillery; Lt. Col. A. C. Macdonnell, London, will command the Strathcona Horse and Lt. Col. C. M. Nelles will command the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Col. Nelles is an officer of the R. C. Dragoons at Toronto and has also been inspector of cavalry.

TWO HAMMER STROKES FALL ALMOST AT SAME TIME; VIOLENT FIGHTING

Fighting Develops Into Two Distinct Battles --- Allies Strike The Right Wing of Enemy and at Other End of Line Germans Hurl Themselves Against French Army Between Verdun and Toul --- Germans Gain Footing on Muse Heights --- French Still Masters of Situation to South of Verdun --- Definite Result in Titanic Struggle Will Likely be Decided in Short Time Now.

London, Sept. 25, 9.50 p. m. — Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in Northern France have fallen and some decisive result must before long be announced. The allies have struck the German right wing, and the Germans, on their part, have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul. Should either stroke be driven home the battle will be decided.

The commencement of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued this afternoon, but little is told of how they are progressing. The action against the German right is described as a very violent general one, in which the French left encountered an army corps composed of troops which the Germans brought from the centre of Lorraine and the Vosges.

The clash occurred in the district between Tergnier and St. Quentin, so that the French have made a considerable advance to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of their army. The country is a rolling one, intersected by streams, canals and a perfect network of roads running in all directions.

In the centre, to the east of Rheims, the French have made some progress, but elsewhere nothing of importance has happened so far as is shown in the official reports, and no other information is available, as the strictest censorship has now been established. Some confirmation comes today of yesterday's report that the Germans have suffered a reverse on the East Prussian frontier.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY

End Came Suddenly—Man of Rare Ability and Striking Personality—Had Brilliant Record in Public Life of Dominion and Was One of Most Capable Leaders of Conservative Party.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, died suddenly at 12 o'clock today, at his home, Lady Whitney and Miss Whitney were the only persons at the bedside. Dr. Herbert J. Hamilton had been hurriedly called, but when he arrived the premier had passed away.

Sir James' death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused by hardening of the arteries. He had been confined to his home through illness since August 1st. Since that time he had spent days in bed, while on different occasions he was able to sit up. "As a consequence of the exhaustion of supplies in some classes of provisions the German government of Brussels has consented to Burgomaster Max going to Antwerp with the object of securing the consent of the Belgian government for the despatch of grain and cattle to re-provision the city. The understanding is that these provisions will not be requisitioned by the Germans."

For some time he has been suffering from heart disease. The death of Sir James will not for the present alter the existing personnel of the provincial administration. Lt. Gov. Sir John Gibson has requested the cabinet to continue, and Hon. H. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, who has been acting premier during the late premier's illness, and who, in the absence of Hon. J. J. Poy, who is indisposed, is senior member of the cabinet, will continue to act in that capacity for a time. The funeral arrangements, so far as completed tonight, will include a lying-in-state in the Legislative Assembly chamber on Monday next. On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock a special service will be held in St. James' Cathedral, where Sir James was a frequent worshipper, and at 10 o'clock a special train will convey the remains to Morrisburg, and interment will take place in the family plot in the cemetery adjoining the Whitney memorial church.

ST. JOHN AND ST. MARTIN'S IN STATE OF WAR

St. John forces and enemy will engage in fierce warfare this afternoon.

At midnight last evening war was declared on St. John, at least that was the idea which prevailed in militia circles, and is expected to cause considerable activity among the militia before sunset today.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER PASSED AWAY

(Continued from page 1) Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Sir Robert Borden paid the following tribute this afternoon to the late Sir James Whitney.

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GRAND CIRCUIT HORSE DRIVER SUSPENDED

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Driver N. Grady of Philadelphia, and the pacer S. H. Brass, suspended by Columbus Grand Circuit judges for the balance of the season after the horse with Fred Jamieson substituted for his regular driver had won the 2.05 pace this afternoon.

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Last Day of Big Bargains in Ready-to-Wear and Outing Hats

Only today remains in which to avail yourself of the extraordinary offering in the season's smartest creations in American Hats of the Outing and Ready-to-wear types, all of which are regular \$4.00 values, and which we offer at

Only \$2.00 Each until closing time this evening. These ultra stylish hats are easily worth double at least, what we now ask for them; they sold rapidly all day yesterday, but some choice bargain values yet remain for today's shoppers.

Marr Millinery Company 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte St.

A BANNER MOOSEPATH PROGRAMME

This afternoon promises well for some keen horse racing at Moosepath Park. The management has handed over for the day a creditable programme and so are now able to announce three classes for the afternoon's sport, namely: a Free-For-All that will include all the fast ones and should produce something out of the ordinary.

At Buffalo: Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 2. At Buffalo: Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 2.

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Will You Accept This Relief for Your Catarrh if I Send It Free?



How to prevent nose from stopping up How to avoid constant throat clearing How to stop bad breath How to relieve shortness of breath

SEND THE TREATMENT AND BOOK FREE. If your New Combined Treatment will relieve your Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown.

Mail to C. E. Gauss, 6176 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

ENTERTAIN THE DELEGATES

The local union of painters and decorators were at home last evening for the delegates of the craft who have been attending the convention of the Trades and Labor Council.

ASQUITH GETS FINE RECEPTION

(Continued from page 1) kind, whether Great Britain succeeded or not.

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TWO HAMMER STROKES FALL MOST AT SAME TIME; VIOLENT FIGHTING

(Continued from page 1) Several train loads of wounded, including German prisoners, have arrived at Pakov, according to a Petrograd despatch.

AMATEURS IN DISTINCT HIT

St. John amateurs again demonstrated their histrionic ability last evening and yesterday afternoon at the Opera House when they presented in most pleasing fashion William Gillette's four-act comedy "All the Comforts of Home."

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GERMANS IN ALLIES' RANGE

Commanders in Allied range of the front, in the West, are generally known to be in the strongly reinforced German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

GERMANS BE HEAVY LOSS

Paris, Sept. 25.—British reports have landed in France. German reinforcements have occupied the Meuse and are marching toward Verdun.

MARRIED.

MALLORY-OUTHOUSE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on September 23rd, by Rev. R. W. Weddall, Charles M. Mallory to Eva C. daughter of the late James Outhouse and wife, all of Saint Andrews, N. B.

DIED.

MOURIER.—In this city, on the 24th inst., at his late residence, 113 Sherbrooke street, Saturday morning at 7.30 o'clock to St. Peter's church for high mass of requiem. Friends invited to attend.

DOMINION CABINET EXPRESSES REGRET

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The Dominion cabinet was in session today and the news of the death of Sir Whitney was received at the cabinet. The ministers expressed their regret and all united in their deepest regret.

GERMAN SIGNAL

Commanders in Allied range of the front, in the West, are generally known to be in the strongly reinforced German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

The German centre had been ordered by the rush of troops from position to meet the threatening movement of the allies and two forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Narbonne.

The military authorities naturally prefer to permit the disclosure of exact position of the fighting, but it is generally known that the progress is in the hands of the allies.

GERMAN SPY IN ALLIES' RANGE. Meanwhile at other parts of the front, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued today in good fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the German and dug themselves deeply in.

All the troops appear to have come thoroughly retrained and to be in the hands of the allies.

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GERMAN CENTRE WEAKENED; WING FORCED BACK

GERMAN SPY IN ALLIES' RANKS SIGNALS DIRECTIONS TO ENEMY

Commanders in Allies' Army discover reason for remarkable precision of Enemy's fire—Germans re-inforced at Western Wing, driven back near St. Quentin—Centre weakened.

The Battlefront, Sept. 25 via Paris, 6.10 p. m.—French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, not only held their own but caused the strongly re-inforced German western wing to reel backwards near St. Quentin yesterday and today, and impelled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

The German centre had been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the allies and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Tonnin.

The military authorities naturally refuse to permit the disclosure of the exact position of the fighting, but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance.

GERMAN SPY IN ALLIES' RANKS.
The commander of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their lines who signalled directions. He was caught and immediately shot.

All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly.

While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens.

The British artillery officers praise highly the gunnery of their opponents. They declare that the German shells almost always burst at accurate range, but often too high to do damage. The soldiers take occasional spells of repose when in deep trenches, smoking pipes and cigars, for a ration of tobacco is served regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the rippling of parchment.

British officers relate an incident which they say occurred during twilight last evening. A large force of German infantry when charged by a British battalion held up their hands in token of surrender. The British approached to take them prisoners when, it is said, the Germans re-opened fire. The British officers ordered their men to lie down, which they did. Then three British machine guns were brought into action and killed every German in that portion of the field.

TWENTY-THREE OFFICERS IN ONE GERMAN REGT. KILLED.
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AUSTRIANS FAIL TO CROSS THE DANUBE RIVER

Driven Back With Heavy Losses in Attempt to Make Crossing at Belgrade—Russians Take Czyschky and Foulstyn.

Petrograd, Sept. 25.—An official announcement from the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, says: "On the southwest front the Russian troops have taken possession of the fortified position of Czyschky and Foulstyn, which covered up Khryoff and other positions in the Rodynno region (between Jaroslau and Przemysl), taking all the enemy's artillery. The Przemysl garrison has evacuated Bourgade and Medyka and has been repulsed in the eastern sector toward the line of forts. There has been no fighting on the German frontier."

London, Sept. 25.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Post says that the Russians have captured Przeworsk, eight miles from Jaroslau, and Lanout, twelve miles further west.

London, Sept. 25.—The correspondent continues, "they have also taken Rzesow, another important strategic point ten miles to the westward or thirty from Jaroslau."

London, Sept. 25.—"The fiercest fighting previous to the capture by the Russians of Jaroslau," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "seems to have been at Sondovays and Vishnya. It lasted a week. The Austrians occupied the hills commanding several miles of open country, and they swept the advancing Russians with guns and quick fires."

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GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG WITH HIS STAFF. THE TRENCH WAR WAS VIGOROUSLY COMBATED FOR THE GREAT BRITAIN IN WHICH HE EXTRACTED THE MOST FROM AN EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT POSITION.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. TEACHERS IN SESSION

Thirty-seventh Annual Convention opened on Thursday—Value of Lessons in Agriculture urged by Speakers.

Newcastle, Sept. 25.—The 37th annual session of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute opened in Chatham Grammar School yesterday morning. Prof. L. R. Hetherington in the chair, Inspector Messersaun, Chief Supt. of Education Dr. Carter and later Agricultural Director R. P. Steeves and Miss Eleanor Robinson, editor of the Educational Review, present, 102 teachers enrolled.

Addresses were given by Inspector Messersaun and Dr. Carter. Inspector Messersaun spoke on the Nature Study Course, urging that the whole, if at all possible, should be taught in every school. If the course were fully taught it would greatly lessen the other work of the school.

Dr. Carter endorsed what had been said by the inspector on agricultural education. The agricultural course had been recommended by the agricultural department with the full approval of the Board of Education. The country which devoted most time with the best results to agriculture is the most prosperous. The reason why the Maritime Provinces is feeling the strain of hard times less than most other places was because the great majority of its people live outside of the towns. It is an excellent thing for town and city teachers to know something of country life. Too much in the past had been taught from books. Teachers and pupils should go out and study from objects.

Physical training, continued Dr. Carter, was of extreme importance, now that machinery is doing away with so much of our physical exertion. If this inactivity is not counteracted our race will soon become physically degenerate. The bodily carriage of pupils should be looked after. Nothing like fresh air and sunshine for school rooms. There should be a pane to open in every window. No school room should be swept with wet sawdust or distillate. Country school houses are often plague spots, for from dust contagion rises. He hoped to see every school under medical inspection before long.

Guorquill, Ecuador, Sept. 25.—The British mail steamer, which was ready to leave for Panama at noon today, suspended the start of her voyage at the last moment when it was announced that a German fleet was cruising near her.

Premier came as a surprise. Although it was known that his health had not been good, no one realized that the end was so near. It was generally agreed that the death of Sir James is a great loss to the Conservative party in Ontario.

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NO ALUM IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

WHETHER IT TAKES LONG TIME OR SHORT, ENGLAND WILL FIGHT TO FINISH

London, Sept. 25 (6.12 p.m.)—Speaking today at a meeting of his neighbors held at Cricketh, Wales, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George made the declaration that the war was quite unexpected.

He never dreamt it would occur, he said, until a few days before hostilities commenced. He never thought any country could be so devilish as to pretend great friendship and at the same time make elaborate arrangements to attack. Indeed, he thought war was so far away he made arrangements to spend August and September at Cricketh.

It took fifteen years to break Napoleon, the Chancellor continued. He said he did not think it would take anything like as long to vanquish Emperor William, but long or short, England was going to see it through.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINER CAPTURED BY BRITISH CRUISER

London, Sept. 25 (3.27 p.m.)—A despatch from Queenstown to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the Holland-American liner Amsterdijk, which sailed from Philadelphia, Sept. 10 with a cargo for Rotterdam, was captured by a British cruiser and taken to Queenstown. After a number of German reservists had been removed from the Amsterdijk the vessel proceeded to her destination.

London, Sept. 25 (4.30 p.m.)—Lt. Commander H. E. De P. Rennick, reported among the missing from the British cruiser Hogue, was in Captain Robert F. Scott's ill-fated Arctic expedition, having been second in command to Lt. Evans, on the Terra Nova. He leaves a bride of twelve months.

Washington, Sept. 24—Captain Samuel S. Burdett, 73 years old, once commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., died yesterday in England. A cablegram received today says his body will be cremated Monday.

Washington, Sept. 25—Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., retired, is dead at Florence, Italy, according to a consular despatch received here today.

He was in command of the Form at the battle of Santiago and landed the first detachment of United States Marines at Taku, China, in the Boxer uprising.

IF HEADACHY, DIZZY, BILIOUS, "CASGARETS"

Tonight! Clean your bowels and stop headache, colds, sour stomachs.

Get a 10-cent box now. You're bilious! You have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, with dark rings under your eyes; your lips are parched. No wonder you feel ugly, mean and ill-tempered. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a drastic on inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels are cured by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarts—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarts because they taste good and never grip or sicken.

"Lest We Forget"
WE need to be reminded quite as much as to be informed. Memory has been jocularly described as "the thing we forget with." Out of sight is apt to be out of mind.
An advertiser who relies on the memory of the public leans on a broken reed. The absence of its advertising from the newspapers has been the beginning of the end for many a firm. "The present suitor hath ever the advantage over the absent lover."
A business that has achieved its magnitude or strength as the result of faithful advertising plays itself false if it suspends or ceases its advertising, on the grounds of economy. It is poor business vision which fails to see the principal feeder of business, and fatal judgment which cuts off or interrupts its flow. Economies may be warranted, but they had better be effected in any other department than in the sales department—the department of revenue. Any course which shoves your customer back from you or hides you from your customer is ruinous. The man with the money needs to be constantly sought. Advertising is the great discoverer of new customers, the great retainer of old ones.
If you forget the public, the public will forget you.

GERMANS MEET ALLIES FORCES HEAVY LOSS

HEAVY LOSS IN DALMATIA

Bombard fortified harbor of Lissa—Hoist British and French flags to entice enemy—Fleet to fight.

Paris, Sept. 25, 5 p. m.—A despatch to the Italian newspaper Messagero, forwarded to Paris by the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency, says that the allied forces have landed in Dalmatia after bombarding the fortified harbor of Lissa. The British and French flags were then hoisted to provoke the Austrian fleet to come out and engage the allied fleet in battle.

Three Austrian squadrons, the correspondent adds, are sheltered in a canal at Fasana, opposite the Austrian naval station of Pola.

London, Sept. 25, 8.50 p. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Boulogne says: "About mid-day a German aeroplane flew over Boulogne at a great height and the aviator threw a bomb into a shipbuilding yard. No one was injured and slight damage was done. The aeroplane continued its flight in a southerly direction."

London, Sept. 25.—It was announced at the admiralty today that only 778 of the enlisted men on the armored cruisers sunk by a German submarine on Tuesday were rescued. They were divided as follows: From the Hogue, 354; from the Aboukir, 226; from the Cressy, 188.

Washington, Sept. 25.—A demand for the recall of A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to this country, is imminent. It is understood this action is to be taken because of the ambassador's recent utterances concerning the international affairs of the United States.

London, Sept. 25.—Reuter's Constantinople correspondent says the German cruiser Breslau has been renamed "Midria," and the Goeben "Sultan Selim." The cruisers, accompanied by Turkish gunboats and torpedo boats, have been engaged in gun practice in the Black Sea.

Ostend, Sept. 25.—A Zeppelin airship, coming from direction of Thourout (12 miles southwest of Bruges, Belgium), dropped three bombs yesterday. One of them struck the avenue P de Sint de Nayer bridge, on the outskirts of the town, another fell in the harbor and another on the premises of a wholesale fish dealer in the fish market, partly wrecking the building. No casualties. The explosion here made a great cavity in the ground and badly damaged all surrounding houses, extinguished street lamps, destroyed electric wires and created a panic. The Zeppelin returned in the direction of Thielit, 12 miles northeast of Courtrai.

DOMINION CABINET EXPRESSES REGRET AT SIR JAS. WHITNEY'S DEATH
Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The Dominion cabinet was in session today when the news of the death of Sir James Whitney was received at the capital. The ministers were surprised at the event, and all united in expressing their deepest regret.
Word of the death of the Ontario

DOMINION COAL COMPANY
RESERVE
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

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I expect to have a supply of Scotch Anthracite ready to place their order with me AT THE PRESENT PRICES. You can leave your order with me for quantity and get delivery by the single ton as required.
JAMES S. MCGIVERN
Telephone 42, 8 Mill street

Seasonable Hints
You don't mind lighting the fire in the morning if you have some of Gibbon & Co. Ltd. spruce or pine kindlings, 45 cents to 55 cents a dozen bunches, \$1.75 a load delivered.
The range will cook and bake nicely if you use Gibbon & Co. Ltd. American Chestnut or Scotch Chestnut for a quick fire. Broad Cove Coal is a good soft coal for cooking stoves and ranges. It lights quick and burns clean.
For a light fire in the furnace, Gibbon & Co. Ltd. have some rough sawed hard wood cheap, also some sawed round wood for kindling the furnace and for use for a short fire in the cook stove, sawed soft wood only \$1.60 a load delivered.
To start the self-feeder without smoke, have some of Gibbon & Co. Ltd. charcoal ready for kindling, then for a steady heat get Gibbon & Co. Ltd. best American Nut Hard Coal and the self-feeder will do its part.
American Egg or Scotch Junco are being sold by Gibbon & Co. Ltd. now at regular prices with a discount of 25 cents a ton on lots of two tons or over and these coal will soon be needed for the hot air or hot water furnace use.
Order by telephone Main 2636 or at Gibbon & Co. Ltd. Coal Docks No. 1 Union street, Gibbon & Co. Ltd. up town office No. 6 1/2 Charlotte street is open all day and in the evenings till nine o'clock taking orders.

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WILLIS
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"THE WILLIS"
BEHIND WILLIS pianos and players stand public and artistic approval. THE WILLIS occupies a unique position among the great pianos of the world, and it is everywhere held in the highest esteem by artists and musical leaders, and is regarded as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.
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The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The conflict between the allied forces and the Germans, in France, should reach a decisive point in a very few days. Both are now on the offensive and conducting vigorous movements, the Germans concentrating an attack upon the French lines between Verdun and Toul, and the allies striking a fearful blow at the German right wing in the hope of turning it, and demoralizing the Kaiser's army. The despatches tell us that both movements are being prosecuted with the greatest ferocity and the fighting is desperate. If the allies are worsted in the struggle it will mean the prolongation of the war; if the Germans are seriously hit, it may result in a speedy termination.

The report of Sir John French, published yesterday, contained the information that the German prisoners taken in recent engagements, included not only men of the first army line, but also reservists and members of the Landwehr. This is of more than passing importance as it indicates that Germany, after less than eight weeks of fighting, has found it necessary to bring her reserves, and what might be termed her second reserves, to her main battle line. It also corroborates the statement that, in the Fatherland, practically every able bodied man has been called to the colors. Evidently the limit of German military resource is in sight. It is not so with the allies. The troops, fighting under the allies' banner, along that immense battle line, are all regular soldiers; what reserves are available have not yet joined the forces, and of the colonial troops, a very small portion are on the field. From now on the allies should have the advantage in numbers as well as in morale and fighting effectiveness. Once the Battle of the Aisne is decided it should mean a comparatively swift advance into the heart of Germany, although it is not to be expected that it will be accomplished without much stubborn fighting.

In the eastern section of the theatre of war the Russian troops continue a successful advance; they have captured their daily quota of towns and villages and are steadily marching in the direction where they can strike the hardest blow at the German capital. It may be expected that highly important news will come from their operations in the next few days.

On the sea, too, the allies have been successful. The British and French fleets have seized an island in the Adriatic in the hope of drawing the Austrian war vessels into action. Even if they do not succeed they are in possession of a base which should prove extremely valuable and useful in the future. Meanwhile the Australian navy has not been idle. Reports are to hand telling of the German seizure of New Guinea, the richest and most valuable of the Kaiser's dominions in that quarter of the globe. Thus is the dream of a German colonial empire gradually disappearing.

A significant report comes from the coast of Sweden. It is stated that thirty war vessels have been seen off the Cattegat. These may be British ships, attempting an expedition toward the Kiel end of the famous German canal, or it may be a German squadron seeking entrance into the North Sea. If either surmise is correct it may mean that the most important naval battle of the war will be fought during the next week or so. And of the outcome of such an encounter Great Britain has nothing to fear. Altogether the war news today is such as to give ground for a very lively belief that developments, highly satisfactory and decisive in character, are about due.

THE CANADIAN FORCE.

A brief message, received during Thursday night, conveyed the information that the Canadian expeditionary force had started on its way to Europe, and that shipment of all the men at Valcartier would be rushed as speedily as possible. When that contingent reaches Britain it will have the proud distinction of being the very largest military force to cross the Atlantic from either its European or American sides.

The preparation of this force has been the greatest undertaking to which the people of Canada ever turned their hand and they have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the mastery and efficient way in which it was accomplished. Most of the men in the contingent volunteered after the war broke out; there is one regular unit in the force but, comparatively speaking, it is a very small one. Too much praise cannot be given to our young men for the promptitude with which they offered their services to their country. It might seem, too, that a possible sacrifice of life, but in a large proportion of

cases, a real sacrifice of business and position. And in this country that means something.

But even when volunteers commenced to pour in the task was not completed. On the contrary it was but commenced. The men had to be organized, trained, equipped and assembled. Equipment was a problem, for Canada's military stores, though in much better shape today than three years ago, were still far from equal to the strain of furnishing a contingent of the size of this one, in the time at public disposal. Then it was necessary to make a careful selection of men and of officers; this has been capably, impartially, carried out, and the result is seen in the splendid force which will bear the name of Canada overseas.

Another necessity imposed by the circumstances was the creation of a training camp; the fine establishment at Valcartier was the result, and, finally, after the weeks of careful, conscientious training, and the fusing of volunteers from all portions of the country into an effective fighting force, came the problem of arranging for transportation. This also has been well accomplished and it is expected that the passage of the Canadian expeditionary force will be conducted, as was the despatch of the British troops to France, without a single casualty.

To the young men who have volunteered and who go to serve their country on the Empire's battlefields Canada is profoundly grateful and with the expression of gratitude will be mingled many a prayer for a successful venture and a speedy return. But there is also deep gratitude and hearty commendation due to the Government, and he is a partisan bigot, indeed, who will attempt to deny it. Canada had not a military system which, at the word, could command corps and brigades ready made, equipped, trained and mobilized; this had to be done hastily and it was done well. The Minister of Militia and Defence and his colleagues in the Dominion cabinet, have worked wonders in the time at their disposal and it has been done with a splendid single mindedness which speaks volumes for the businesslike quality of the administration at Ottawa. We have no desire to approach political matters, but the fact remains that the handling of this task by the Borden Government has been a masterly achievement for which they are entitled to the sincerest thanks of the entire country. Canada owes its Government a debt.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

The formation of the St. John Company of the Canadian Patriotic Rifle Clubs, is an undertaking which should meet with the hearty support of all citizens. The object of the company goes a little beyond the mere practice of rifle shooting, as it is expected to embrace a certain amount of military drill. Its membership will consist largely of business men between the ages of 30 and 45, most of whom have already had some experience either in the militia or on active service, and it is expected that the new organization, by the bringing together of ex-militia men, will do much to revive old companionships and stimulate the military spirit.

It is for that reason it should prove especially valuable. Not only will its members get opportunity to practice a pastime delightfully attractive, but they will also be acquiring, or regaining, proficiency in the handling of arms while their minds will naturally tend in the direction of matters of defence. The outbreak of the war in Europe has done much to elevate the calling of the soldier in public esteem and it is a particularly healthy sign of the day when busy business men, to the number of 100, agree to take from their ordinary pursuits sufficient time to go to the ranges and carry out the objects of the club.

Lord Kitchener, in instructing the British volunteer officers as to the accomplishments most necessary for recruits, said: "Above all teach them how to shoot." The wisdom of the advice is apparent. If ten such rifle companies could be organized in St. John, each with its membership of 100, we should have, in time, 1,000 men trained in the use of the rifle and with some rudimentary knowledge of military drill. Such a force might never be needed, and, again, there might arise a very urgent need for men of that kind. It would be as well to have them, whether needed or not. The plan has received the unqualified approval of the Minister of Militia, and Col. Hughes is nothing if not practical. It is to be hoped that the pioneer rifle company will have that measure of success which it richly merits.

SIR JAMES WHITNEY

Canada has lost a strong man, Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario, passed away yesterday after an ill-

ness, the last serious stages of which were but brief. Some months ago Sir James was stricken with illness, but it was thought he had recovered; indeed he did recover sufficiently to participate in the councils of his party and to appear in his public capacity at a number of important functions. While he had been relieved of the most arduous of his duties, since his first illness, yet his was always the brain behind most of the big projects for the benefit of his native province. He was the strong man, the outstanding figure in his provincial politics.

If the late premier of Ontario had one quality more than another which endeared him to his people, it was his rugged honesty. Brusque in manner he had a heart of pure gold, and the guiding principle of his life and career was service. Ontario has had many brilliant men in public life; she has had but one Sir James Whitney and his passing will be a cause of national sorrow. Fortunately the provincial government is particularly well supplied with able men. In Hon. Mr. Hearst, Mr. Lucas, Dr. Foy, Mr. Pyne, Mr. W. J. Hanna, there are men, any one of whom is well qualified for the task of leading the administration. It will be because of the abundance rather than the paucity of material. Whoever is chosen it is a certainty that the administration of the province will continue along the same progressive lines adopted by the man whose demise Canada mourns today. Men like Sir James Whitney are a memory, not soon filled or forgotten. Sir James' position in the political life of Ontario will probably be well taken by another; his place in the hearts of the Ontario people will remain sacred to him and to him alone.

To the Flag

The following poem was clipped out of an unnamed British newspaper and sent to the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Piling on coal
In the stokers' hole
Are Britons who laugh at fear.
And the engines throb
To the hand of the engineer.
And waiting the word
Whitely men, undisturbed,
The gunner peers over the sea.
These are the men with resolute lips,
The fighting men in the fighting ships.
Who are fighting for you and me.
The ships are ready, the ships are
And the Admiral will not lag,
But fighters are wanted to fight on
land.
So Britons enroll in the heroes' band,
And dock to your Country's Flag!

Serving with French
In the charge; in the trench,
With spirits that never will tire,
Our grave men at their post,
Every man at his post,
Fronts the hell of artillery fire.
Outnumbered, hard pressed,
Yet at the end the best,
Determined to die or to win,
Stemming the Huns in their murderous
blood,
These are the fighters of English
blood,
The men who never give in.

To all the deed that a dastard planned
Then come, Britons, and take
your stand,
Enroll in the glorious warrior band,
And dock to your Country's Flag!

German People Real Winners in European War

Among the prominent American authors and publicists who insist that the supreme duty of civilization is the destruction of the Prussian military system, and that though the German armies must inevitably be beaten in the war, the German people will inevitably emerge as the victors, is Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook. He has written for the New York Sun his views upon the subject. Dr. Abbott speaks with all the gravity of a man who has almost reached his eightieth year, and with all the moderation of a philosopher and student who has a deep knowledge of the issues of the war and its underlying causes. Nevertheless, he does not hesitate to say that the triumph of the Kaiser would be the triumph of barbarism, and that the victory of the Allies will be a victory for civilization.

The Prussian Creed.

Dr. Abbott says that the real cause of the struggle was not the assassination of the Austrian Archduke. That act was the match, but the cause of the explosion was the powder barrel of international rivalry. That rivalry was not undertaken to say which nation was most to blame, but the most striking illustration of the military spirit that is really responsible for the catastrophe he finds in Bernhardi's book. Bernhardi holds that life is a struggle for existence, with the survival of the fittest; that the strongest is the fittest; that a military organization constitutes the true strength of a nation; that there is a power higher in human life, and certainly not in international life, than the power of physical force, and that only the strong nation has a right to exist, and that international arbitration is a snare and a delusion, because it recognizes that there is a small dog in this book of Bernhardi's, the German general calls up-

many into the present war," continues Dr. Abbott, "this spirit which denied that Belgium had any rights which Germany was bound to respect; this spirit which inspired the military party in Germany to regard its treaty with France and England guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium as only a 'scrap of paper,' and this spirit which could not, and apparently still does not, comprehend why Belgium should be bound in honor to defend her neutrality, or why England with no very direct or immediate interest to protect should feel herself bound to come to the defence of her weaker neighbor. The delay of the German army, which is likely to prove disastrous to her designs, has demonstrated in her own chosen field that there is a force in national honor and national conscience which can put up a very efficient resistance to Krupp guns."

Germany Now United.

The writer quotes from an article in the Outlook from Frederick William Wille, for seven years the chief German correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who said: "There are 66,000,000 Germans; 65,000,000 of them did not want war; the other million are the war party." But he added that now that war has come Germany is absolutely united, and will not stack arms till the last among them is incapable of shouldering a rifle, or till the last copper for buying arms on his country to establish a "world sovereignty" by force of arms.

A "Scrap of Paper."

"It was this spirit that led Ger-

The best quality at a reasonable price

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When you buy a watch, you buy service—valuable service, for time is money in the business world and the man who has no watch handicaps himself unjustly.

Why deprive yourself of the money-making service a watch gives you when you can buy a good watch for a small sum.

The service a good watch will render you will gain for you in actual dollars and cents many times the cost of the watch. If that were not a fact, watches would still be luxuries and only the wealthy would buy them.

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munition has vanished from their withering hand. In Germany the situation is much as it was in the South. At first there was only a minority in the Southern States in favor of secession, but when the National troops invaded Virginia the South became united for state independence as the North was for national union. The enthusiasm with which the German Socialists, whom some visionaries had assured us would never permit their country to go to war, answered the call of the Kaiser is proof enough of the fact that Germany is now presenting a solid front to the enemy.

Blessing for German People.

Out of the war will come a great blessing for the German people. True constitutional government will be established, whether in republic or monarchy, a government in which the Ministers will be responsible, not to the Emperor, but to the Reichstag, and the power both of the Kaiser and of the monarch will not be in the hands of an aristocratic oligarchy, but in the hands of the common people. It was the Russo-Japanese War that gave to Russia her first representative assembly, and the present war will surely see an enlargement of the powers of the Douma. Answering the assertion that the war proves Christianity to be a failure, Dr. Abbott says:

"The cynic who thinks this war demonstrates the failure of Christianity should not forget such facts as the heroic struggle of Belgium to maintain her neutrality, the resolve of England at every cost to maintain her pledges to Belgium, the Red Cross following the crucifying the dying alive of prisoners captured in war by barbaric nations before the dawn of Christianity."

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We have a variety culled from the manufacturers making the best in these lines.

Our guarantee of their worth and reliability goes with every pair.

- 12 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$6.00
- 10 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00
- 9 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$4.00, \$4.50, and \$5.00
- 10 inch Oil Tanned Shoe, Packs with Socks and Heels, Palmer's best, \$5.50 per pair
- Other Styles in Palmer's Shoe, Packs, \$2.75 to \$7.50
- 9, 12 and 16 inch Duck Rubber Hunting Shoes with Leather Taps from \$2.75 to \$7.50

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No Higher—No Lower

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The practical use of Silver and its permanence—makes it an appropriate and lasting gift forever appreciated.

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Is one of the special features of this store, and one of particular interest to those who seek the exclusive patterns at moderate prices.

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ONCE a woman uses this machine she would not willingly go back to the old method of bread-making by hand.

- 4 Loaf Size \$2.25
- 8 Loaf Size \$2.60

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

WHY ROAST

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

Phillip Grannan - 568 Main St.
D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED
OUR BALATA BELTING
BEST ON THE MARKET
MADE ENDLESS TO ORDER IN TWO DAYS
Complete Stock of All Sizes

64 Prince William St. Phone Main 1121. St. John, N.B.

Chance for Recruits

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

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

Waterbury

THREE KING ST. UNW.

\$4.50

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.,
Our Stores Open 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Clean- Children - K Under

Various odd lines and sizes. Undergarments are still in our cleaning out before placing on the shelves, to accomplish this we sweep by offering them at half undercosts are of fine elastic mixture, equal to all wool in wear, sizes 2 to 10 years. Clear.

There being a limited quantity we advise an early selection, sizes being sold out.

MACAULAY

Open Air Meeting.
An open air meeting conducted delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress here was conducted in King Square last evening. Among the speakers were Controller Simpson of Toronto; R. A. Riger, Fred Bancroft, W. Bruce and Messrs. Black, York and Bartlett. The meeting extended well along to midnight.

MON.—TUE. Shanghaiad

10th Edition of THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY!
Remember how good it was last week, and don't miss it this week. OUR WE possess a dress A love of A STO

THE FIGHT ON THE SHIP A REAL THRILL

THE LITTLE PAL
MUSIC Western
Drama
CAUGHT IN TIGHTS.
Keystone Comedy.

MON.—TUE. WED. VAUDEVILLE'S FASHION PLATES

The Davis Sisters
Presenting a classy offering dances and songs. Dressed in manner you cannot help but love.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK Some excellent numbers. THE GOLDEN CROSS Thanker's old time drama

WHAT

Starch Work; Fl
Dyeing; Dry
Carpet Cleaning;
Renova

UNGAR'S Dyeing and Carpe

PHONE 58

Full quota of rich deliciousness

"LEADA"

is "Just as Good"

45c, 55c, 65c Per Pound

—No Lower

Silverware

Special features of this one of particular interest to seek the exclusive patterns

Silverware Display

Importers and Jewelers King Street.

"UNIVERSAL" Bread Makers

ONCE a woman uses this machine she would not willingly go back to the old method of bread-making by hand.

\$2.25

\$2.60

SONS, LTD., 13 KING ST.

Y ROAST

in cold? It is hard to regulate the heat of the home can be kept at even summer with a properly installed BEACON HOT AIR OR our prices.

your furnace put in order by competent

568 Main St.

LAREN, LIMITED

MALATA BELTING

ON THE MARKET

TO ORDER IN TWO DAYS

Stock of All Sizes

Phone Main 1121. St. John, N.B.

for Recruits

non-commissioned officers No. 7 Canadian Army Ser will meet at the Armoury 30 o'clock for the issue of equipment. There is room recruits, who can apply at the

By order,

McKEAN,

Major O. C. No. 7 Company,

C. A. S. C.

Waterbury & Rising Ltd.

THREE STORES KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

\$4.50 A Very Unusual Footwear Opportunity

We have received from the Harit Shoe Co., of F'ton, their Spring Sample Shoes. These are the cream of the shoemaker's art. Beautiful materials and superb workmanship. Samples are usually made on narrow lasts so as to make a good impression. This lot are all C wide and the sizes run from 6 to 7 1/2. Regularly they could not be sold for less than \$6.00 and are really worth more. Our price

\$4.50 SEE WINDOWS.

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

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

Clean-Up Sale

OF Children's - Knit - Undergarments

Various odd lines and sizes in Children's Winter weight Knit Undergarments are still in our stocks, which we are desirous of cleaning out before placing our new numbers on the show tables, consequently, to accomplish this fact, we have decided to make a grand sweep by offering them at half price and less. These drawers and undervests are of fine elastic knit natural color, wool and cotton mixture, equal to all wool in weight and warmth, and equally as durable sizes 2 to 10 years. Clean-up Sale Price25c. a garment

There being a limited quantity of these serviceable garments, we would advise an early selection to avoid disappointment through sizes being sold out.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Open Air Meeting. A Fine Entertainment.

An open air meeting conducted by delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress here was conducted in King Square last evening. Among the speakers were Controller Simpson of Toronto; R. A. Rigg, Fred Bancroft, J. W. Bruce and Messrs. Black, Young and Barlett. The meeting extended well along to midnight.

A pie social is to be held in the Public Hall, Golden Grove, Tuesday evening. It is expected that many people from the city will go out and every effort will be made to give them a pleasant evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the Patriotic Fund. A fine programme has been arranged.

<p>MON.—TUE. Shanghaied 10th Edition of THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY! Remember how good it was last week and don't miss it this week. The Fight on the Ship a Real Thrill. HIS LITTLE PAL Mastic Western Drama CAUGHT IN TIGHTS. Keystone Comedy.</p>	<p>AT THE Charlotte St. THEATRES UNIQUE WED.—THUR. OUR MUTUAL GIRL poses as a model for dress designer and assists Ada Taylor in a love affair. A STORY OF LITTLE ITALY American life portrayal that is good.</p>	<p>FRI.—SAT. THE OPEN DOOR First Class Feature. 2 Part Broncho Special A lesson brought home in a forcible manner with thrills and startling incidents. The kind of a picture you want to see twice.</p>
<p>MON. TUE. WED. VAUDEVILLE'S FASHION PLATES The Davis Sisters Presenting a classy offering of dances and songs. Dressed in a manner you cannot help but like.</p>	<p>THUR. FRI. SAT. LYRIC KENDALL AND HINCKLEY Fifteen minutes of cheering diversion, embracing late hits in entertaining, coupled with a comedy melange to thoroughly enjoy.</p>	<p>PROGRAMME THE BIG M Musicians Wife—Drama abels Married Life—Comedy easy Leader—Character Studies.</p>

WHAT WE DO

Starch Work; Flat Work; Wet Wash; Dyeing; Dry Cleansing; Pressing; Carpet Cleaning; Feather Bed and Pillow Renovating, etc., etc.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY

Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works, Ltd.

PHONE 58 28-44 WATERLOO ST.

THE SINGING PICTURE WORLD

WINTER SEASON AT OPERA HOUSE

Thompson - Woods Company will open here on Monday with "Bought and Paid For."

George Broadhurst's great comedy drama, "Bought and Paid For," the selection by the Thompson - Woods Company as the opening play of the stock season at the Opera House, has been termed a strong, even sensational play, and it is certainly both, yet the author has ingeniously introduced comedy in such a way that the shadows are not too deep and the tenseness of the audience not continually taxed.

Robert Stafford is a millionaire railroad man who made his success through personal endeavor. He meets telephone operator and admires her patience and general demeanor with the result that he marries her and takes upon himself also the charge of her sister and the latter's husband. The girl frankly tells her husband that she does not love him but will try to do so and the curtain of the first act descends on the announcement of the betrothal.

The second act finds the bride installed in her elegant home. All is going smoothly save for one thing, namely, that Stafford has developed a taste for strong drink and when under its influence makes himself brutally obnoxious. In an advanced state of inebriety he comes home and forces his attentions on his unwilling wife and even smashes in the door of her sleeping room to which she has fled for refuge. She tries to extract from him a promise that he will give up drinking, the alternative being that she will leave him.

In his pride he refuses to be driven and she goes to live with her sister. He cannot be termed anything better than mere existence. The brother-in-law is out of work and matters are looking exceedingly black when there is a trick the husband and wife are brought together and all ends happily.

It is a peculiar story—very possible, and after witnessing a performance one can easily understand why the play has taken such a strong hold in other cities, for there is much in it that is very human.

Wm. H. Dimock is to play the part of "Stafford," the play created by Charles Richmond; Miss Lois Horrell, the scenic artist of the company, with his assistant has been here, the past week preparing the production.

UNIQUE AND LYRIC LIVELY NEWSLETS

Happenings at these two popular Theatres during the last week — The future.

Patrons of the Unique Theatre were delighted with Chapter IX of the Million Dollar Mystery shown there last Monday and Tuesday. Without doubt it was the most sensational yet, and opened with many possibilities for the outcome of the story. "Shanghaied," which is the title of this episode, is also a most interesting incident of the breaking point. Brains, the head of the band of conspirators, makes his way to the little Newfoundland village and by force carries Florence to a tramp steamer which is in readiness at the shore. Norton, the reporter, however, is on the track of Brains and through the medium of a disguise secures a position on the boat. To tell anything further would spoil the suspense of this particularly good "Shanghaied" will be found just as interesting and thrilling as "A Leap from an Ocean Liner," and those who have been following the Million Dollar Mystery should by all means see this chapter. To those who are not so well acquainted with the plot of the series, this will appeal on account of its unique construction and daring incidents. "Shanghaied" will be shown at the Unique Monday and Tuesday.

The name of Miss Terese Miller has gone down in the history of the Lyric Theatre as being one of the most talented ladies that has graced the stage of that popular amusement resort. Her excellent impersonations in song and story, coupled with a personality that could not help but find favor with the most sedate, were the means of drawing capacity audiences to the Lyric during her engagement there the first three days of this week. Miss Miller left for Boston Thursday morning and will leave there the first of the week for the Western States.

The Keystone and Majestic Companies will be prominent figures in the Monday and Tuesday programme at the Unique, in conjunction with the Million Dollar Mystery. The Keystone players will be seen in a side show farce, "Caught in Tights," while the aggregation of Majestic stars will offer a pleasing Western drama, "His Little Pal."

Miss Maude Fealy, the celebrated "Thankyou star," will be featured in a two part production of "Ye Olden Times" at the Lyric Monday. It is called "The Golden Cross," and is a story that because of it being decid-

THE GIRL OF MYSTERY CAPTIVE IN MEXICO

Gem Theatre has provided another treat for its patrons next week.

The arrival of Lieutenant Gibson, her sweetheart, brings joy to the heart of Lucille Love, Girl of Mystery, as she remains a captive within Hugo Loubeque's hacienda in Mexico for she begins to entertain hopes of escape from his scheming and intrigue to get possession of valuable documents owned by her father. A spy intervenes with her plans, however, and during a scuffle, which is her only salvation. This is a portion of chapter twelve in the great Lucille Love series at the Gem Theatre to be shown Monday and Tuesday, and which is equally as fascinating as any which have yet been presented.

War pictures are announced for Wednesday and Thursday, in the Selig-Heart News Pictorial, including "A Review of the English Volunteers" by Lord Kitchener. The Belgian embassy to Washington sent to protest against German atrocities is also seen, along with other views which include "Yale Football Squad at Practice," and a "Sham Battle at Newport, R. I." There is as well a thrilling two-part detective-crook story entitled "Finger Prints" issued from the Edison studios with a capable cast.

This play shows the success of modern detective methods in tracking criminals by the imprint of the finger tips, for by this means a stolen scarf is restored to its owner. The Edison Company have a very attractive playlet entitled "The Hand of Horror," which while intensely exciting, is not so horrible in its detail as the name would suggest. It is a story of daring themes of adventure with a charming vein of love predominating.

The Unique and Lyric theatres extend best wishes to the Thompson Woods Company, who open the regular season at the Opera House next Monday. Many excellent plays are already listed for presentation and the cast of players is said to be much above the average. Mr. Howard, the leading man, enjoys an enviable reputation in the amusement world as a stock actor of much ability, and no doubt he will become most popular with local theatre goers. Best wishes Thompson Woods Co.

ISADORE KUBELLI.

Isadore Kubelli, the violinist who is at present playing at the Gem Theatre and who recently was in Wanamaker's Cabaret, expects soon to leave for the Canadian West where he has purchased a tract of land. He will take up ranching while also doing some detective work.

Mr. Kubelli has gained considerable renown as a violinist and besides he can play the piano, cello and viola. At the present time he is playing two hard compositions, Zigeunerweisen and variations from the Carnival of Venice. He is particularly good at sight reading especially in overture work. Beside being a musician Mr. Kubelli has gained a considerable reputation as an athlete. He was sparring partner with Johnny Kilbane and has also been playing baseball with several of the best teams in New England.

Since his arrival in the city Mr. Kubelli has made many friends and during last summer was a member of the actors' baseball team.

YOUNG VIOLINIST TO LEAVE ST. JOHN

Isadore Kubelli, who has been playing in Gem Theatre and Wanamaker's, will live in West.

THE GIRL OF MYSTERY CAPTIVE IN MEXICO

Gem Theatre has provided another treat for its patrons next week.

WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES

Women's Work and Wages was the subject of an address by Miss O'Reilly in the school room of St. David's church last evening. W. Frank Hatheway introduced the speaker and her remarks were generally concerned with the recent strike of the shirt-waist makers in New York. The speaker dealt with the subject in a finished manner. At the close a silver collection was taken and a note of thanks extended to the speaker.

JAMES CRUZE SHANGHAIED

More Thrilling experiences for readers of "Million Dollar Mystery"

It is quite evident that the members of the Four Hundred, the band of Russians, will stop at nothing until they gain possession of the now famous Hargreaves Millions. Jim Norton better known as Cruze, who is the fiancee of the millionaire's daughter suffered an experience at their hands a few days ago that he will long remember. While at the depot, waiting for his train he noticed a member of the band hurriedly pass him. Feeling that he might possibly learn something definite of his sweetheart's whereabouts, who it will be remembered was taken to a fisherman's hut in Newfoundland, Norton followed the conspirator. This, it seems, was the intention of that gentleman, as the newspaper reporter was led to a lonely house on River Drive.

Endeavoring to secure an entrance to one of the rooms in the building a trap door was suddenly sprung, and Norton fell to the cellar floor below. All chances of escape was cut off by the appearance of two of the band who, after gazing aim, carried him to a tramp steamer that was in readiness at a nearby wharf. By a strange stroke of fate, however, he was able to save his fiances from Brains, the head of the Four Hundred, and was once again successful in thwarting the design of its secret society. Where, and how it, of course, something that to tell would make it lose most of its value. An opportunity, however, will be given everybody to see just how the entire plot worked out to the advantage of Miss Hargreaves and Norton in the tenth edition of the Million Dollar Mystery which will be shown at the Unique Monday and Tuesday.

MACHINISTS ENTERTAIN

The local union of machinists held a reception last evening to the delegates of their craft from other cities in Canada who have been attending the convention of the Trades Congress. Among the speakers were A. A. Melanson and Robert Gourley of Moncton, D. McCallum, D. Hurling, J. H. Nichols and James Somerville. In addition to the speakers there was a musical programme by local talent after which refreshments were served.

OPERA HOUSE THOMPSON-WOODS STOCK CO.

ALL NEXT WEEK STARTING MON. NIGHT MATINEE WED.—FRI.—SAT.

THE BEST OF ALL NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

The Latest Stock Release—First Time at Popular Prices.

Orchestra 50c; Circle, 1st, 2 rows, 50c; Circle, last 3 Rows, 35c. Balcony—1st, 4 Rows, 35c.; Balcony of Balcony, 25c. Boxes—75c. Gallery, 10c. MATINEES—ADULTS, 25c.; CHILDREN, 15c.

Imperial Today and Monday!

TODAY'S BILL Tremendous Success Already

"The Trey O' Hearts"

Thousands Thrilled Yesterday!

Vaudeville Trio Farewell See those Singing, Joking Dancers "Der Leader of Der Band"—Vitagraph "Helped by the Enemy"—Biograph.

Arthur Huskins Orchestra

Don't Miss Monday's Wonderful Vitagraph

Monday's Film Feature

"Shadows of the Past"

—3 Reel Vitagraph— Same people as in "A Million Bid."

Monday's Vaudeville.

Mott & Maxfield

"The Manicure and The Traveller." Smart and Tuneful.

Monday's New Singer

Miss Elsa Marie

Dramatic Soprano, A Hit Everywhere.

GEM PHOTOPLAYS

WAR PICTURES WEDNESDAY Selig-Heart News Showing Among Other Interesting Features

"Lord Kitchener Reviewing Volunteers In England"

Mon. and Tues. Chapter XII in "Girl of Mystery" Series—

"Lucille Love and The Spy."

Other Big Pictorial Features for Each Succeeding Day

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, BRITANNIA'S DISEASE, DIABETES, ETC.

23 THE PRINCIPAL

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 668. Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

OPEN FIRES OF SOFT COAL

We are getting close to the season when open fires are in order.

There is nothing like Broad Cove for this purpose. And right now, before the fall rush is on, is the time to order.

Re-screened, fresh mined coal ready for immediate delivery.

LOAD (1,400)	Dumped	In Bags
TON	\$4.20	\$4.55
TON	\$6.00	\$6.50
CHALDRON	\$8.40	\$9.10

CONSUMERS' COAL CO., Limited

331 Charlotte St. 'Phons M. 2670

STANDARD, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

The Hooks that never miss, made by O. MUSTED & SON, the largest manufacturer of Fish Hooks in the world. These hooks are the best ever made—tinned and japanned, best shaped and best Fish Killer. If you want a big catch use and ask for MUSTAD'S FISH HOOKS as exclusively used in Norway. New patterns especially made for this market.

To Cure Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that in many instances has effected a complete cure after all else has failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear a watch tick have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear. Therefore, if you know someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrh, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand to them and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmitin (Double Strength) about 75c. worth. Take this home, and add to it 1 1/4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of moist or granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose promptly ends the most distressing head noises, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are directly caused by catarrh; therefore, there are but few people whose hearing cannot be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial. There is nothing better.

Important—In ordering Parmitin always specify that you want Double Strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c. to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P. Q., who make a specialty of it.

Wanamaker's IMPERIAL HOTEL

No. 11 - - - King Square

Beginning today, special rates for those requiring rooms or suites for rooms, hot water heating, electric lights.

Special rates for room and board for winter months.

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

Those applying for rooms write G. D. Wanamaker, manager, Wanamaker's restaurant and Imperial Hotel, Box 40 St. John, N. B.

TRADES CONGRESS HAD A BUSY SESSION YESTERDAY

Pass resolution looking to improvements in conditions among laboring class - Criticize Department of Labor in connection with Vancouver Island strike.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress yesterday it was urged that the government should discontinue the holding out of special inducements to immigrants, the minister of Immigration, the minister of the Interior, the Canadian immigration agent in London and the immigration work of the Salvation Army were condemned, and the adoption of an educational test for immigrants was recommended.

The Congress favored the exclusion of Asiatics, prohibition of employment of white girls by Orientals, and the establishment of free municipal labor bureaus for the purpose of registering unemployed men and women and helping them to positions.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the banks were mainly responsible for the present financial stringency and industrial depression in Canada, and calling upon the government to institute a system of national banks with the sole right to issue money.

After a vigorous discussion a resolution was adopted condemning the Minister of Labor on the ground that his department had failed in its duty in connection with this strike of the miners on Vancouver Island.

The Congress went on record as being in favor of the government taking steps to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Technical Education and Industrial Training.

On motion of Mr. Powell of Ottawa it was decided to ask the government to establish a system of technical education for I. C. R. employes, similar to the systems in vogue on some private railways.

Congress resolved to petition the Minister of Justice to release Joe Angelo, an organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, who was sentenced to prison during the Vancouver strike, and is the only one of several hundred men arrested now incarcerated.

At the morning session W. R. Trotter read the report of the Immigration Committee, commencing with a resolution asking for abolition of immigration bonuses and immigration camps. The committee recommended steps to provide free labor bureaus and the abolition of private employment agencies.

The local convention committee were presented with the plan. Mr. Bruce then produced from an orange-colored pumpkin an green case containing a brooch, which he presented Miss O'Reilly, fraternal delegate from the Women's Trade Union League.

Miss O'Reilly said she did not expect presents, but she wanted every lady to pledge themselves to cooperation with the movement of the women to get what they wanted and make the world a brighter for children.

Delegates Armstrong said he agreed with the minister of labor that they had to educate public opinion. He had to educate public opinion. He had to educate public opinion.

Delegates Bancroft and Riggs said and not express regret. Delegates Armstrong said he agreed with the minister of labor that they had to educate public opinion.

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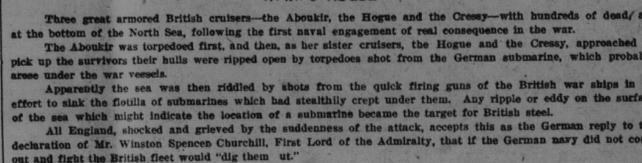
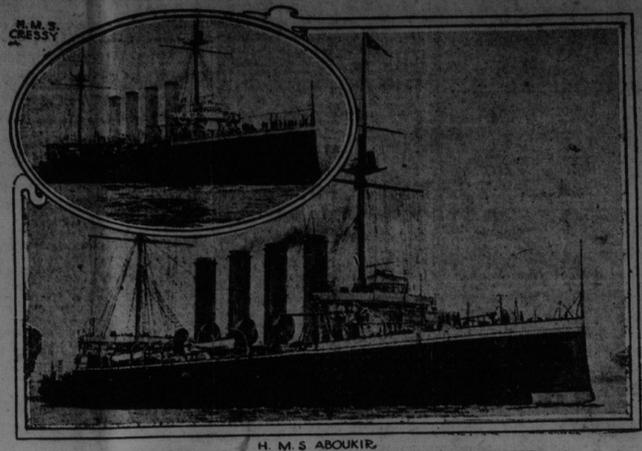
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GERMAN NAVY SINKS THREE OF ENGLAND'S ARMORED CRUISERS.



Three great armored British cruisers—the Aboukir, the Hogue and the Cressey—with hundreds of dead, are at the bottom of the North Sea, following the first naval engagement of real consequence in the war.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first, and then, as her sister cruisers, the Hogue and the Cressey, approached to pick up the survivors their hulls were ripped open by torpedoes shot from the German submarine, which probably awoke under the sea was then riddled by shots from the quick firing guns of the British war ships in an effort to slak the foetus of submarines which had stealthily crept under them. Any ripple or eddy on the surface of the sea which might indicate the location of a submarine became the target for British steel.

All England, shocked and grieved by the suddenness of the attack, accepts this as the German reply to the declaration of Mr. Winston Spence Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, that if the German navy did not come out and fight the British fleet would "dig them out."

The Dairy Shorthorn

No satisfactory records are available regarding the steers from Dairy Shorthorn cows, though it has been a privilege to see quite a number of steers which the purchaser of feeders in this country would be delighted to secure, although they might not make show animals. As to milk production, it is easier to obtain records, though even this side of the question has been more or less neglected in some herds.

Being what we call a "dual purpose" breed, we would not expect to find any world's records in this breed, but we would naturally expect to find such records as would qualify the breed to be classed as a profitable dairy breed. Of individual cow records, one of the best, if not the best, is that of the cow known as Darlington Grand 6th. Her highest yearly record was 12,567 lbs. a record which has been beaten by a number of other cows for the best one year's production, but this remarkable cow produced over 100,000 pounds of milk in ten consecutive years, a record which places her among the really high-class dairy cows.

Organizer J. E. Potts of the Carpenters' Union, addressed the Congress, declaring that the International Union had neglected the Maritime Provinces, and outlining an itinerary for organization in the Maritime Provinces. Congress adjourned at 6 p. m. till 9 a. m. this morning.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—L. C. Collet, the British aviator, who dropped three bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Düsseldorf yesterday, and in this herd whole year, and their records and averages are given apart from those which were in the herd only for a portion of the year. The highest record was made by a cow called Dorothy, which produced 12,561 pounds of milk, and the average yearly record of the 74 cows was 6,658 pounds per cow. When we consider the number of cows included in this test, we must admit that it is a fairly good showing even from a dairy standpoint.

Two Years of Torture From Stomach Trouble

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one the wrong way by using purgatives and the other drug which only act locally and which in the long run causes more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up the stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood which gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summersville, N. S., who says:

Two years ago I was afflicted with a severe case of indigestion and stomach trouble. I had lost all my weight and was unable to eat. I had tried every remedy I could get, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was in a state of despair when I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought a box and began to take them. I had not taken them long when I began to feel better. I was able to eat again and my weight began to come back. I had not taken them long when I was cured. I have since recommended them to all my friends who are afflicted with stomach trouble.

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me was to give me a new supply of red blood. I had lost all my red blood and was unable to live. The pills gave me a new supply of red blood and I was able to live again. I have since recommended them to all my friends who are afflicted with stomach trouble.

The best and the latest of the Geo. M. Chas. plays, "Broadway Jones," is announced as the second week's play to be given by the Thompson Woods Company.

If a turkey or chicken is rubbed inside with a cut lemon it will make the meat white, juicy and tender. It is also a good remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble.

Not Confined to Rates Strain. I have mentioned the fact that Rates blood is very popular among the breeders of Dairy Shorthorns in England, but deep milking qualities are not confined to cattle of this breeding by any means, and it is possible to find cows of practically straight Scotch breeding which make profitable dairy cows if the owner will fit to develop them along that line.

It will no doubt take years to bring the Dairy Shorthorn into prominence in this country, especially since it is difficult to make importations at a reasonable cost, but the persistent use of sires from deep-milking dams and the careful selection of breeding stock will work wonders in the development of dairy qualities in the Shorthorn cattle in this country. What will be the ultimate position taken by the Dairy Shorthorn in this country remains to be seen, but the breeders of Shorthorn cattle have it in their power to develop a dual-purpose breed of great possibilities which they see fit to do so. The whole matter now rests in the hands of the Shorthorn breeders.

More Miles From These Bicycle Tires



All Goodyear tires are made to give utmost mileage. Goodyear Automobile Tires have won their leadership through this super-service. Goodyear Motorcycle tires are on three of every four of this year's new machines, and hold every world's record for speed and durability.

Which all means that in Goodyear Bicycle Tires you are assured the same high value that has won membership in these other Goodyear fields. Goodyear Bicycle Tires have the famous All-Weather tread—Goodyear's own invention, which gives a grip wet roads, while giving a smooth riding quality.

Good Cheer for Autumn Functions

At social gatherings in the late fall, especially dinners, smokers and strictly "stag" affairs, RED BALL PORTER naturally claims a place as being particularly appropriate to both season and event. You will find RED BALL PORTER pleasantly invigorating and a lively spur to a lagging appetite. A drink or two on cool, bleak days makes a genial, comfortable glow and keeps out autumn winds.

Judges of brewery products will tell you that RED BALL PORTER is BEST. For almost half a century it has held the preference with people who know really good porter. BREWED AND BOTTLED ONLY BY Simeon Jones, Limited - Brewers - St. John, N. B. Shipped in Small, Plain, Clean Boxes by Express Prepaid.

LATE DECIDED IMPROVEMENT

Commercial Paper is mainly at Seven P and Banks Careful

New York, Sept. 25.—The late decided improvement in the market. Banks are beginning their emergency currency, and the minimum rate is still 7. New York funds remain scarce, and emergency has been so abundant. Money, however, is far from abundant. There is a steady and banks are carefully credit.

Money, however, is far from abundant. There is a steady and banks are carefully credit. The secretary of the treasury recommended by his recent report that he prohibit national banks from making deposits to their 5 per cent. redemption fund, by draft on their New York branches, and draft upon their New York branches in favor of the assistance of New York. Hereafter, the 5 per cent. fund must be made to the Washington or any of the cities by deposit of lawful gold.

This settles a matter which has been troubling the banks of New York for some time, and which has been a normal condition. It has been a normal condition. It has been a normal condition. It has been a normal condition.

It was all well and good, but the situation was normal. It was all well and good, but the situation was normal. It was all well and good, but the situation was normal.

NO MISTERY ABOUT PLAN OF SEAN. Retreated from Marne. They Had to, and vanishing Now Because Cannot.

London, Sept. 25.—A telegram of the Daily News telegraph into prominence from outside of Paris. The battle now proceeding in the man can see it. It would be a walker, or instance at night, to get from one end to the other. You still croakers who are convinced that the Germans are playing a game that they have something to do, and will present a surprise, which is not a surprise, and come back to the common sense of the Germans.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The official announcement, that has been given out at quarters. In the western theater today there have been engagements, but nothing has transpired. There is no news from the Eastern war area. Paris, Sept. 25.—Telegraphed the correspondent Havas Agency says that engagements preceding Jaroslavl by the Russian force, on the Vistula River, most important. The right lasted seven days, and was interrupted. The Austrians were on the summit.

Two Years of Torture From Stomach Trouble

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble...

NO MYSTERY ABOUT PLANS OF GERMANS

Retreated from Marne Because They Had to, and Not Advancing Now Because They Cannot.

Autumn Functions

Autumn fall, especially dinners, affairs, RED BALL a place as being particularly important and event.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF FINANCE

DECIDED IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES TO SHOW IN N. Y. MONEY MARKET

Commercial Paper is More Free Although Minimum Rate Remains at Seven Per Cent.—Funds are Not Abundant and Banks Carefully Scrutinize Credit.

SITUATION BAD IN AM. STEEL BUSINESS

Some think Like Conditions of 1896, Iron Age Says—Consumers Well Provided For.

DOM. IRON PREFERRED GOVT OWNERSHIP PLAN UNNECESSARY

Arrangements to meet arrears probable as soon as recovery in industry is shown—Dividend due Oct. 1.

NO MYSTERY ABOUT PLANS OF GERMANS

Retreated from Marne Because They Had to, and Not Advancing Now Because They Cannot.

Autumn Functions

Autumn fall, especially dinners, affairs, RED BALL a place as being particularly important and event.

Weather Insurance

Rain or snow, if they find even a small crack in your roof, can do almost as much damage as a fire.

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing

gives absolute protection against storm. NEPONSET Paroid Roofing cannot leak.

The Royal Trust Co.

Capital Fully Paid, \$1,000,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR LOCAL TRAINING HOME SERVICE 62nd Fusiliers.

Western Assurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1851 Assets, \$3,213,438.25

Send For Our List Of Municipal Debentures.

Eastern Securities Co., Ltd. Investment Bankers 92 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

Robert Carter CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Auditor and Liquidator Business Systematized Cost Systems Installed

Paul F. Blanchet CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

54 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAMER MAY QUEEN

will leave P. Nash & Son's wharf, in downtown, Wednesday and Saturday, mornings at 8 o'clock until further notice.

STEAMER ELAINE

Leaves Indiantown, Old May Queen wharf, foot of Hammond street, every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

MAJESTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR BELLEISLE Steamer Champlain will leave St. John on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon for Hatfield's Point and intermediate landings.

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.

BOILER MAKERS NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

CHOICE

Carleton Co. Hay, Manitoba White Oats All kinds of Mill Feeds

A. C. SMITH & CO.,

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

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC MONTREAL EXCURSIONS

Fares from St. John, N. B. \$14.30

BOSTON \$10.50

Daily September 19 to October 17. Good for thirty days.

SINGLE FARE TO MONTREAL

From all stations, Campbellton and East.

Going Sept. 17, 18, 19. Returning Oct. 5, 1914.

STEAMSHIPS.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION Autumn Excursions

via the INTERNATIONAL LINE Going Sept. 19—Oct. 16, inclusive.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at nine a.m. for St. John to Portland and return.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 p.m.

CRYSTAL STREAM S. S. CO.

ST. JOHN-FREDRICKT ROUTE. STMR. D. J. PURDY will sail from North End for Fredericton and intermediate points every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester Steamer From London. Aug. 22 Man. Exchange Sept. 8

FURNESS LINE

From London. Aug. 29 Kanawha Sept. 19

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED).

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:—

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., St. John, N. B.

This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Northerly winds, cooler and showery. Washington, Sept. 25—Forecast: New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday. Toronto, Sept. 25—A pronounced high air cover, the eastern half of the continent while an important disturbance now off the Carolina coast is likely to pass not far from the coast of Nova Scotia. A few light local showers have occurred today in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, while from Ontario westward the weather has been fine.

Around the City

Notice is given in the Royal Gazette of application for letters patent incorporating The Boundary Fur Farms Limited with head office at St. Stephen and capital stock of \$45,000.

Good Crops

The farmers of the province have every reason to congratulate themselves this year, for said Ex-Warden McAuley of Kings county who was at the Victoria yesterday. They have had splendid crops and the best of weather in which to harvest them, and there is every prospect of a ready market at good prices. Soft apples are not at present bringing a good price; they are a perishable product and so many soft apples have been put on the market that the price was bound to come down. But I see no reason why the farmer should not get big prices for his crops generally this year.

Markets

There was a fair supply of meat and vegetables in the retail market yesterday. There were not many changes in prices. The following are some of the quotations: Roast beef, 14 to 25c; steaks, 20 to 28c; mutton, 10 to 15c; lamb, 12 to 20c; veal, 10 to 18c; pork, 18 to 20c; chickens, 13.50 to 15.00 pair. Moose meat is plentiful, steaks fetching 20c. Potatoes are now obtainable at 2 1/2c; cabbage 5 to 10c; cauliflower, of which the supply continues fairly plentiful, 10 to 20c; each; beets, carrots and parsnips, 5c bunch; turnips, 20c; cabbages, 5c; squash, 2c; lettuce, 5c; celery, 10c; tomatoes, 5 to 10c. Fish had been exceedingly scarce during the past week or so. Haddock and cod, however, remain unchanged in price, at 5c. Mackinac el bring 15 to 35c; a limited supply of halibut is being sold at 18c. lb. Pickered is now in season, the price asked being 12c. lb. Clams are coming in freely, the price being 20c. per quart.

L. C. PRIME'S MODEL DAIRY FARM

Certified Milk to be supplied from new plant at Primecrest Farm, near South Bay.

Mr. L. C. Prime last spring purchased and stocked an up-to-date farm and dairy located at South Bay. Mr. Prime's business interests have taken him the last few years, not only through Middle and Western Canada, but through many of the States, where he has been much impressed with the attention paid to secure a pure milk supply, large amounts of money being spent by producers to secure absolutely pure, safe milk at the lowest possible cost. At much expense Mr. Prime has fitted out Primecrest Farm, with the latest scientific appliances for securing and producing safe and pure milk. Modern coolers have been installed and the glass jars are thoroughly sterilized. The cows are subjected monthly to tuberculin test by Dr. F. Fred Johnson, that it may be absolutely certain that they are strong and healthy. The men working in the dairy and barns are medically examined every month. The entire farm and dairy have been put in charge of an expert of high standing—Prof. H. H. Wood, a graduate of the famous Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., U. S. A., where milk production and delivery have become a science. All Primecrest Farm milk is put up in glass bottles, with sealed caps, getting into the milk and preventing the danger from the ordinary tin cans, which sometimes become rusty. No dirt can get into the milk, as sometimes happen when it is being measured in the ordinary way from a large can, or while being transported. In the States, "certified" milk usually sells at rather a high price, usually 4 or 5 cents a quart higher than the ordinary milk, but Mr. Prime is anxious that St. John people should be able to get their milk at a reasonable price, and we understand at present Primecrest Farm milk will be sold on the basis of "certified" milk at 9 cents a quart and special "baby milk" at 12 cents a quart. The scientific knowledge of Superintendent Wood insures St. John people of the purest and safest milk that they have ever known. Visitors are most cordially invited to inspect Primecrest Farm and Dairy.

DEMONSTRATION ON STAND GIVES HIS STORY OF SHOOTING

Declares it was O'Leary's hand on gun that caused fatal shots — Demonstrated struggle — Youthful prisoner also told of drawing revolver, but claimed he only intended to frighten officer.

John H. Braman charged with the murder of Officer O'Leary took the stand in his own defence at the session of the court yesterday afternoon. The youthful prisoner stated that it was O'Leary's pressure on the trigger that made the revolver discharge. The accused gave his evidence in a low voice and did not seem to be confused by the grilling cross-examination by the attorney general. By the accused taking the stand the crown were able to obtain statements made to Deputy Chief Jenkins by the prisoner which the court ruled as being inadmissible.

Afternoon Session. John H. Braman, the accused, took the stand in his own defence. Witness said he met Petrie on the morning of the fatal shooting. They went to Marston's to buy a pair of clothing. Petrie asked Braman if he knew O'Leary by sight. Accused answered in the negative. Petrie and Braman parted company on King street. He met O'Leary on Charlotte street.

O'Leary took prisoner into an alley next to the Bank of Nova Scotia. O'Leary asked me for the money. Witness gave him the money and said, "If you do by God I'll shoot you." As he said this he pulled the revolver from his pocket. O'Leary ran towards him with the handcuffs. Prisoner said O'Leary grabbed accused by the throat with one hand and with the other caught the hand holding the revolver. O'Leary said, "Drop it, drop it." I wanted to tell him that I could not, that my finger was on the trigger, but I couldn't speak. Just then the gun went off and as I rolled on the floor it discharged again. At this moment Gillespie came in the room.

Witness said he went to the toilet to get some water. He had just returned when he saw O'Leary and Gillespie. O'Leary was holding the revolver. Gillespie said, "Drop it, drop it." I wanted to tell him that I could not, that my finger was on the trigger, but I couldn't speak. Just then the gun went off and as I rolled on the floor it discharged again. At this moment Gillespie came in the room.

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Cross Examination. Cross examined by the Attorney General witness stated he remembered the date on which the shooting occurred it being July 6th last.

Q—When you met O'Leary on Charlotte street did you know him? Ans.—Yes. Leggett pointed him out to me.

Q—Did O'Leary say he arrested you or that you were under arrest? Ans.—No.

Q—Did you hold a conversation with him on the way to your house? Ans.—Yes, about the robbery.

Q—Did he say anything about the Mowatt robbery? Ans.—No.

Q—Were you compelled to go with O'Leary—did you feel that way? Ans.—Yes.

Witness told O'Leary that he and others broke into Carleton's and Mowatt's.

Q—Did O'Leary have hold of you at any time while going to your house? Ans.—No.

Witness said he did not know that he was in the custody of the officer. He thought that O'Leary just wanted the stolen goods and then he would have been allowed to go.

Q—What happened when you got to the house? Ans.—We went into the house I walked towards the toilet. O'Leary was standing by the table about three feet from me. I went to get the stuff, which included two automatic pistols and ammunition. These things were placed in a hole in the ceiling. I brought these out and gave them to O'Leary.

Q—What happened then? Ans.—O'Leary placed his hand in his hip pocket and pulled out the handcuffs. O'Leary came towards me. I started for the toilet, thinking I would get away via Gillespie's door. Q—How far away from him were you? Ans.—About three or four feet when I stopped.

Q—Why did you stop? Ans.—When he said he was going to put the handcuffs on you. Q—Why did you walk away? Ans.—I suspected that he was going to arrest me as when I gave him the goods O'Leary said "this will be easier at your trial."

Witness then pulled his revolver threatening to shoot O'Leary. Witness then attempted to escape when O'Leary jumped on him throwing him against the wall.

Demonstrated Shooting. At the request of the Attorney General the prisoner demonstrated with the aid of Constable Thomas X. Gibbons, how O'Leary threw him against the wall. Q—Was your own finger in the trigger guard? Ans.—Yes.

SIX THOUSAND BARRELS NOW READY TO GO

New Brunswick's gift of potatoes being rapidly gathered and repacked—Picking the best.

Six thousand barrels of New Brunswick potatoes, a small portion of this province's gift to the Empire, have already been placed in the bags and barrels ready for shipment to the old land. Potatoes have been secured from different parts of the province and thirty men have been set at work in two large sheds at West St. John, repacking them in barrels and sacks for shipment to England.

The potatoes that have so far arrived are cobbles from Victoria and Carleton counties and generally they have been excellent condition. J. B. Dargatz, secretary of agriculture, said yesterday that the potatoes were of a particularly high grade and in order to ensure the very best tubers a careful selection was being made. All small and misshapen potatoes were discarded and disposed of locally.

The work of repacking is being carried on by A. C. Smith & Co. and Leslie Blipp is the inspector for the government. Only the very best goods are being taken.

Green mountain potatoes will also be secured as soon as they are dug, but these are not expected for two weeks yet and it is intended to ship 40,000 barrels on the Battle line steamer, which will sail from St. John late in October. With the potatoes will be sent donations of food.

One of the bags in which the potatoes will be shipped is on view in the window of the Standard office, and bears the following words: "Potatoes grown in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada—New Brunswick's Gift. The barrels will bear the same legend."

Ans.—Yes. I would have fired but not to shoot. Q—Did you not say to Jenkins "Yes we would have shot any person who would have shot at me?" Ans.—I might have said it.

Q—Were you in the toilet when O'Leary was going to put the handcuffs on you? Ans.—No. I was just going in the door of the toilet. Q—And what did you do then? A.—I turned and pointed the revolver at him.

The court here took recess for ten minutes to give the Crown an opportunity to procure a memorandum of Braman's statement to Deputy Chief Jenkins.

When the hearing resumed witness was cross-examined concerning a conversation with Deputy Chief Jenkins and said he did not remember anything that was said.

Asked concerning the taking of O'Leary's watch by witness said he did not hear O'Leary say anything except "Your a hot one."

The examination in chief of Braman took less than half an hour, the cross-examination over two and a half hours.

Dr. Honor observed at the close of the cross-examination of Braman that his testimony was given in fair and frank manner.

Under re-examination by Mr. Sweeney, Braman said that he usually carried a revolver when in the woods where his camp was located.

Morning Session. The proceedings in the trial of John H. Braman on the charge of murdering Frank E. O'Leary, were interrupted yesterday morning when it became necessary to remove from the court room the accused's father and his step-mother, the latter crying loudly as she went and shrieking: "My boy! My boy! The poor boy!"

Dr. W. White, who gave testimony as to O'Leary's condition, the operation and the cause of death. He was examined, cross-examined and examined on technical points, on which he gave expert testimony.

Dr. Frederick T. Dunlop also gave evidence of the post mortem examination he made.

Dr. O'Connell, a gunsmith, a new witness, was then called, and when shown the revolver and bullet in evidence, said the revolver was a 35-calibre, and the bullet was a 35.

Two Presentations. J. L. Sugrue, president of the local Trades and Labor Council was presented yesterday with an umbrella by the members of the recreation committee of the Trades Congress. The same committee presented Mrs. Sugrue with a set of cut glass ware.

Shirt Waist Sale. On Saturday morning F. A. Dykeman & Co. will place on sale a lot of shirt waists. See the beautiful display in the window of the store, which will give you an idea of the wonderful value. You will find a large assortment of styles, they come in high neck and long sleeves; high neck and short sleeves; and low neck and short sleeves. Nearly all of these are made from the finest of lawn and voile, and are beautifully trimmed. Prices begin at 39c. and from that up to \$1.50.

Why not let your daughter learn typewriting at home on one of my reliable Remington or Smith Premier. Easy to learn and easy terms. A. Mine Fraser (Jas. A. Little, Mgr.), 37 Dock street, St. John, N. B.

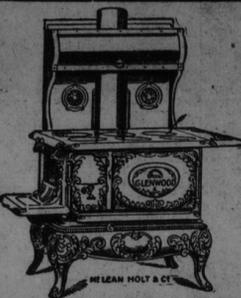
Saint John Business College. Evening classes for the winter months reopen Thursday, Sept. 30th. Band at Queen's Rollaway tonight. Our St. John Shoe Factory. Shoes made in St. John are now worn by many persons in this city. The display in the McRobb's shoe Co.'s window is worthy of inspection.

Had you been interfered with by you would have used the revolver? Ans.—Yes.

Corn Poppers

Soon the long fall evenings will make necessary the open fire. This is where a real good Corn Popper comes in. We have them at 20c each, made of sheet steel, with good strong handles, serviceable in every way. Kitchenware Department

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

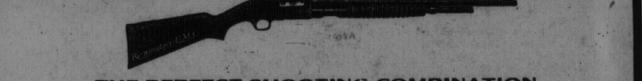


Baking Day Becomes a Pleasure When you install A GLENWOOD

It matters not what style you purchase it is sure to give you satisfaction. Constructed on the most scientific lines, with many exclusive GLENWOOD features. They are handsome in design, economical on fuel, and the best bakers on the Canadian market today. Just think over 3000 Glenwood Ranges in use in St. John, N. B. Every user a satisfied customer; every range guaranteed. Call at our retail store or write for a Glenwood circular.

McLEAN, HOLT & CO., LIMITED 1515 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Also for sale by BUCHANAN & CO., St. Stephen; HOWARD ROGERS, Fredericton.

For a Long Shot and a Sure Shot Use Remington—U. M. C. Rifle and Ctges.



THE PERFECT SHOOTING COMBINATION. The aim is guaranteed when Remington U. M. C. Cartridges are used, to the full extent of the marks guaranteed. We also stock ROSS, MARLIN, STEVENS and IVER JOHNSON RIFLES and SHOT GUNS. (Dominion and Eyer Ammunition.) EMERSON & FISHER, LIMITED

See the Fine Exhibit of Trimmed Hats For the Week-End in Millinery Salon

OPENING AND SALE OF Children's Fall and Coats Commencing This Morning

AN IMPORTANT SHOWING OF THE NEWEST AND CUTEST LITTLE COATS BROUGHT OUT THIS SEASON—A WIDE RANGE OF STYLES BEING FEATURED. These little coats are suitable for ages ranging from three months to four years and the display is so comprehensive that mothers will take great delight in the mere study of the models so cleverly made and suggesting ideas of much style value.

There will be Coats in White and Colored Cashmere, White and Colored Corduroys, White and Colored Serges, White and Colored Broadcloths, White Navy Cloths, Teddy Bear and White Bear Cloths, White Lambs' Wool Cloths, etc.

Prices from \$1.85 to \$6.50. Visit the opening and see, as you will, the most interesting and varied display of any season. WHITEWEAR DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

Men's Fall Suits

It is the man who is particular about the style and the fit of his clothes that this display will appeal strongest. There is something a little different about these models than suits ordinarily shown and we should like to have you see them at close range.

Try on as many as you like and welcome. Suits priced all the way from \$10 to \$30. CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited. PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

VOL. VI. NO. CANAD SEEN MI A Visit To The Brunswick At Camp REVIEW BY DUKE & S A Wonderful Inspirational Sp Witnessed By and of Visit Camp At N Beautiful Pict Valcarlier Camp, Queb A sapphire sky with of fleeting clouds, a bre with the tonic wine of e purple hills save here blotching splash of carn touched the trees, a dull with dusty roads intersec lar intervals, mile upon tents, hardly as snowy a came from above, and e the wonderful mysterio —this is Valcarlier Camp in the beauty of a Septe The location of the w city of Canada is not i tourist. But it was not i it should be. One does n cartier because it is easi or because it holds the from as Quebec to the history of early Canada— can be read in books an one's leisure. At Valcarl A pure writers will ur purest of the world. The the wheels of the souled Canadian respons today we get at a of the history of tonor the representatives of o manhood, bravely obser themselves for the war. It is wonderful, insusequently it is no sacro with the minor inconve seventeen mile ride in a railway carriage, grinding out an ear-splitting whole length of the jour side—never-to-be-forgo "tabacadien" and disembarkation at a w which woke up one mon itself famous. Typical Quebec S It was Sunday mornin Standard party, after a fast, boarded the "speci Quebec and Lake St. Jo for the ride from Quebea tier. The train was crow comfortably on, and it was such a crowd as one sees sion trains journeying to show place of a holiday. Sunday is a holiday. Tru attend to their religious these are conveniently a is not interfere with the the day, for Sunday excellence for "vittit

VALCARTIER MARKS EPOCH IN CANADA

CANADA'S FINEST TROOPS SEEN IN HISTORIC REVIEW; A MEMORABLE SABBATH DAY

WHERE THE WHELPS OF THE LION PREPARED TO WRITE PAGES OF EMPIRE HISTORY

A Visit To The New Brunswick Lads At Camp.

REVIEW BY THE DUKE & STAFF

A Wonderful And Inspirational Spectacle Witnessed By Thousands of Visitors — Camp At Night A Beautiful Picture.

Valcartier Camp, Quebec, Sept. 22.—A sapphire sky with tiny wisps of fleecing clouds, a breeze fragrant with the tonic wine of early autumn, purple hills save here and there a blotching splash of carmine, indicating that the first kiss of frost has touched the trees, a dull green plain with dusty roads intersecting at regular intervals, mile upon mile of white tents, hardly as snowy as when they came from stores, and encircling all the wonderful mysterious Laurentians—this is Valcartier Camp glistening in the beauty of a September day.

The location of the wonderful war city of Canada is not ideal for the tourist. But it was not intended that it should be. One does not go to Valcartier because it is easily get-at-able, or because it holds the same attraction as Quebec to the cover of the history of early Canada,—such history can be read in books and studied at one's leisure. At Valcartier, history is the making.

When writers will use trenchant pen to tell of the wonderful assembly of the whole of the hearty whole-hearted Canadian response to the war—today we get at the internal of the history of tomorrow, we see the representatives of our Canadian manhood, bravely, cheerfully preparing themselves for the acid test of war. It is wonderful, inspiring, Consequently it is no sacrifice to put up with the minor inconveniences of a seventeen mile ride in a second-class railway carriage, dry car wheels grinding out an ear-splitting dirge the

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes and Staff

curious are always welcomed. A bare hour's ride brought us to the little station, but before it was reached the camp could be seen, a mass of white tenting on the plain, thrown into bold relief by the mountains behind it. Here were the rifle ranges where, we were told, some exceedingly creditable scores had been made up by the lads, who a short month ago, had been balancing ledgers, or selling groceries or growing wheat, or pursuing any of the hundred and one occupations of the Canadian at peace. Then a few minutes and the station was reached and we were bundled into an army transport automobile made over into a carry-all for the half mile drive to the camp.

The Army Medical Corps.

Arrived at the camp the party was permitted to walk through the lines. The first tents to attract attention as they were the first to be reached were those given over to the Army Medical Corps. Even if the name of the corps had not been set out on a diminutive board sign at the entrance to their lines it would have been easily identified by the rows of field ambulances, each bearing on its sides the red cross which has spelled merciful relief on many a battlefield.

Captain J. L. Duval, of West St. John, is in charge of the St. John section of the Medical Corps and an enquiry for him, of a very erect and important looking young orderly, brought the word, "In his tent, sir." Captain Duval was busy, and after a hand-shake and a terse "glad to see you, sit down for a minute" he turned to a waiting soldier and asked "where were you this morning?" "Standard guard tent, sir," was the reply. "As a prisoner?" "No sir." Then the captain handed the soldier a neat lit-

tle was completed. Later we had a drink of bare juice out of the same mug—and enjoyed it. The dinner was served and in response to the Major's invitation we dined with him. It was not Chateau Frontenac fare, but the novelty of the experience gave it a zest and the boiled beef, two potatoes and a wholesome ration of carrots, or sugar, proved most satisfactory. We were offered bread and jam as a desert delicacy, but refused it.

The signal corps is an especially business like organization. They are completely equipped for all the necessary duties that may come to them in war time and have already made a splendid reputation for efficiency. A smiling, khaki clad officer was introduced as Major F. A. Lister of Ottawa. In command of the signallers, and he explained the workings of the Lister Field Telephone, of which he is the inventor and which has been adopted by the Canadian army. Major Lister confined himself to a bare outline of the possibilities of the instrument but later we learned from other officers that in it the signal command signaller had achieved a great advance in the work of the field telephone.

A few days previously the signallers, under Major Powers, who has been appointed to the charge of that branch of the work, succeeded in getting a connection for a distance greater than seven miles, and doing it in remarkably quick time. The telephone is wonderfully simple in its operation. It can be attached to an ordinary wire fence or any strung wire, and operated as well as if all the equipment were specially provided for it. On the occasion referred to the boys used four miles of wire fencing and strung three miles of wire. Then, when the connection was made, the results obtained were most satisfactory.

The Other New Brunswickers.

Down in the artillery lines were found Major Frank C. Masee, who has been appointed to the command of the heavy artillery, Major McGowan and the other St. John artillery officers, all very busy and businesslike, preparing their men for the review in the afternoon, the great event of the day. In the infantry were introduced Col. McLeod, Major Guthrie, Captain Mevity, Captain Sturdee, Lieutenant Morgan and Lieutenant Welch with the scores of others all well known about town. With one accord they declared they were well and happy, waiting only for the word that would send them out to do their part in the struggle of the Empire.

The review in the afternoon was probably the most wonderful spectacle of the kind ever seen in Canada. Within the full camp strength was not on parade it is estimated that at least 20,000 men were in line and half as many more detailed for various duties about camp. There was a brisk breeze and a great number of visitors. No restraint was visible anywhere in camp. Visitors were permitted to wander about at will and in almost every tent, before review, could be seen soldiers surrounded by groups of friends. Probably, when the distance is considered, no city in Canada was represented better than St. John. There were at least a score of visitors who had made the trip especially to see the review. And they were not disappointed, for the memory of that splendid array of men and horses will linger long in their minds.

Gay Trappings of War Conspicuous By Absence.

There was not so much of the picturesque in the appearance of the men. At ordinary militia training camps there is much color, the scarlet coated infantrymen, the blue and scarlet of the artillery, the dashing cavalry uniforms, all these combine to make a kaleidoscope of color very pleasing. In Valcartier this is missing. What one sees is wave upon wave of khaki clad men equipped to the last button, but seriously equipped. The "gay trappings of war" are conspicuous by their absence. This is a work-a-day garb in which our soldier lads are clad and its purpose is utilitarian not ornamental. South Africa taught Britain the lesson that khaki, more than any other material, possesses the peculiar faculty of rendering its wearers inconspicuous, no inconsiderable advantage when one remembers what an excellent mark the scarlet or gold-braided uniforms of our fathers were made for a modern enemy. Consequently all soldiers in Valcartier are



Lt. Col. McLeod of the N. B. Battalion

khaki clothed. Officers are distinguishable from men only by the minor difference of shoulder decorating or a thread of cuff braiding, but at fifty yards it is impossible to distinguish officer from private.

The Parade. The review was timed to commence at three o'clock. Long before that hour thousands of visitors in automobiles, private and military, carriages, military wagons and on foot had chosen positions along the line fronting the immense parade ground on which the



Capt. Ronald McAvity

manoeuvres were held. The hour of waiting soon passed. Mounted military policemen galloped up and down keeping with sedulous care the spectators back behind an imaginary line drawn of interesting sights while waiting for the "big show." In an automobile, quickly driven up the sandy, dusty road, one glimpsed Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. George E. Foster accompanied by ladies. Sir Robert and Lady Borden occupied another car, while, a few minutes before the ar-



Capt. Sturdee and Captain McAvity

rival of the reviewing party, the Vice-Royal car containing the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia and the ladies in waiting rolled along. Another distinguished visitor was Hon. C. J. Doiery, Canadian Minister of Justice.

An Inspiring Sight

Meanwhile things were happening on the parade ground. Far across the plain, through the fringe of scrub, one caught a glimpse of moving men barely discernible, another evidence of the efficiency of khaki. Finally they emerged from cover and de-nuded into the open, a regiment of infantry marching splendidly and moving with mechanical precision to the position assigned to them. Hardly were they in place when from every side



Company Butchers Cutting Meat

came masses of men, artillery, cavalry, departmental corps and the Highlanders, the bright colors of their kilts effectually masked by an ugly khaki apron. A review of the plain showed the various regiments waiting an open space between each, but seemingly thousands upon thousands of them. Officers trotted busily to and fro and all the while the ubiquitous military policeman, good natured, courteous, but inflexible, was gently urging the visitors to "stay behind the line please."

The Highland Brigade.

Down at the lower end of the immense parade ground is a knot of mounted officers. In the centre of the group proudly floats the Royal Standard of England, evidence that somewhere in the party is the accredited representative of our King. God bless him, come from his palatial Ottawa home to inspect and say good bye to the men who in a few days will be speeding on their way to uphold the traditions of Crecy, of Agincourt and Poitiers, of Waterloo and Quatre Bras, of Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol, of Paardeburg, Ladysmith and Pretoria; sturdy, clean-limbed and clean-minded Canadian Imperialists; the whelps of the lion with their fighting blood raised.

A carter, a brisk trot, a railrop, up the line the reviewing stand passed fit to the group. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, grizzled, grey and distinguished, holding his saddle with the easy confidence of the cavalryman, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, grizzled, grey and distinguished, holding his saddle with the easy confidence of the cavalryman, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, grizzled, grey and distinguished, holding his saddle with the easy confidence of the cavalryman.

After reaching the reviewing stand the party trotted leisurely up and down the lines of soldiers on a brief but comprehensive inspection, then back to the stand and the march-past commenced.

Not a Spectacular Triumph

There was no music, nothing in the nature of a triumphal spectacle in that passing of thousands upon thousands of fighting men. It was just what it purported to be, a review for business purposes of a force of men on grim business bent. And now they marched. On viewing them one could easily imagine the sentiment which prompted the writing of that well-known immortal song descriptive of the old brigade: "steadily, shoulder to shoulder" they came down the line and swung past the stand in precise ranks every arm, every body moving in the rhythm of perfect harmony. Truly the whelps of the lion showed worthy of their parentage.

The troops marched past in column of half battalions, and the original intention to circle the ground twice, once in column and the second in quarter column by companies, but the immense parade ground was taxed to accommodate the large number of men manoeuvring and it was deemed advisable to march once and then permit the various units to return to the camp.

Kisses for Germany.

First in the line came the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, regular troops, with their guns and equipment. Splendidly businesslike and efficient they looked, the crack corps of the camp, and as they passed the reviewing stand one could have drawn a line across the gun muzzles without deviation of an inch.

Then came the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Strathcona Horse, sword-bared to the sun, veterans of South Africa most of them, and showing the effect of careful painstaking drill under conditions as nearly as possible approximating war time. The alignment of the Horse Artillery and the cavalry detachments was perfect; not a horse's nose was out of line and the men rode as one. Following came battery after battery of field artillery, the gunners riding on the carriages, arms folded, and military looking. Then the ammunition column and field engineers with full equipment and wagons.

Then down the line passed the word that the infantry were coming. There it was, always something inspiring about a foot regiment. One's mind goes instinctively to deeds of valor in which the naked steel played an important part, consequently it was the infantry column that the visitors desired most

WHERE THE WHELPS OF THE LION PREPARED TO WRITE PAGES OF EMPIRE HISTORY

Miles of Tents Housing 32 Thousand Soldiers.

A CITY OF CHOSEN MEN

Our Boys Tenting On Historic Ground — Description of Camp — Arrangements Perfect In Every Particular.

Valcartier Camp, Quebec, Sept. 22.—Stretching mile upon mile until, in the monotonous beauty of glistening tents, vision is lost on the purple haze of the hills, the mobilization camp of Canada's greatest military movement has made the hitherto unknown way-station of Valcartier a familiar name from coast to coast. What only a few months ago was uncultivated farm land, a sandy plain on an almost forsaken branch railroad, is today a populous city, floating in the air, but for the time being the busiest spot on the continent and containing more enthusiasm to the square foot than has ever before, in this land at least, honored the old flag so proudly waving on Headquarters Hill. It is a city of soldiers, a city of men, chosen from all paths of life and who, forgetting their former individual ideals are shaping their lives in accordance with the best traditions of the British army to which they now belong. In doing so they have created in the Valcartier camp conditions which must reflect the greatest credit on all and are the cause of entire satisfaction to those on whom devolved the duty of assembling the first Canadian contingent.

An Ideal Location.

The ground chosen for the mobilization camp is ideal. Seventeen miles from the city of Quebec, within sight of the field where Wolfe and Montcalm recognized each other's heroism and won undying fame, one of the spots in Canada where every foot of earth breathes memories of history-making days, there was found a stretch of country lending itself admirably to the purposes for which it was desired. Immediately fronting the little Lake St. John railway station is an open field some three or four hundred yards square. This, reached by a siding, formed a splendid location for the commissariat department, as goods unloaded from the trains could be placed in readiness for easy handling with the least possible trouble. Beyond this field the ground slopes gently upward to a height of perhaps forty feet and on the summit of this ridge stands an old farmhouse now the headquarters of the Canadian army. This ridge falls to the eastward and, extending more than five miles to the Valcartier hills in the distance, there lies a plain, fat as a table, of sandy soil and commanded

Company Cooks at Work

men on parade was estimated at not more than 20,000 and yet to the layman their numbers appeared wonderfully large; it required one hour and five minutes for the procession to pass the reviewing stand, and at that the men were marching smartly. From the showing one could glean a slight idea of the terrible force required to fight a war such as the present one. Twenty thousand men, more than most of the visitors to Valcartier had ever seen together before, and yet, but as a mere grain in the scale with which the future of Europe is being weighed. Seeing twenty thousand, one wondered what fifty thousand, or one hundred thousand would look like, but it was impossible to visualize them.

(Continued on page 16)

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Washing at One of the Troughs—Pacific Coast "Kilties"

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... ranging from three months to four ... that mothers will take great delight in ... made and suggesting ideas of much style

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News of the Churches

CHRISTIANITY IN ITS RELATION TO THE WAR

Rev. Dr. Morison in Scholarly Sermon answers challenge of critics who claim that the Church has failed in its mission of Peace—War, at times, not only lawful but incumbent on Christian Nations.

The following sermon on Christianity and War was delivered last Sunday night in the First Presbyterian church, West Side by the Rev. Dr. Morison.

Matt. 5:9—Blessed are the Peacemakers. Luke 22:36—He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one.

The Press has rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to the Empire by its universal loyalty to the expressed wishes of the British War Office.

The Press of the entire Empire has manifested a splendid appreciation of the value of correct news from the front, and has refrained from publishing false news.

There seems on the other hand to be no good reason to doubt that the German military authorities have deliberately issued through methods with which they are well acquainted, reports of their campaigns that were in accord with their military policy, than with the actual facts of their military operations.

The German Press has been filled with these misrepresentations, and the press of other lands, more especially this invasion of falsehoods with intent to mislead and deceive.

Christianship and the War. In considering the copy, however, relating to the war that has appeared in various journals, to my mind, perhaps the most amazing statements are those which have appeared dealing with the relation of Christianity to this war.

The "World" New York asks almost in despair, "If our civilization is truly Christianity, could such a conflict as this have been possible, after all these years of teaching and preaching?"

Then follows this statement, neither pastor nor potentate laid his case before the Christ of Peace. It is a worthy Christianity, which after sixteen centuries, recedes in time war no God, but the God of Battles.

The Christian peoples of the earth are powerful enough to put an end to war whenever the spirit of peace shall take possession of them—and then the editor concludes, "War is a true Christianity could command peace forever."

murder in any real sense be Christian at all? Is there any connection between the teaching of the Jesus and what they believe?

Let me add to these challenges to Christianity as voiced by two Episcopal clergymen, the Rev. R. M. Boyce and the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, the despairing comment of Arthur Brillard, the Outlook's War correspondent at home. Mr. Bullard writes with reference to the bringing of the Native troops of India, by England into this European campaign.

I have made all the quotations in this connection that I will bring before you, this time.

To my mind it is nothing short of amazing that clergymen who are supposed by their training to have grasped the principles of Christianity as advanced in the teaching of its Founder, should deliver themselves thus and so.

I know very well that such statements readily appeal to a certain type of mind, and the more they are repeated and repeated by those who are hostile to the Christian religion, the more they will be only too gladly received.

Jesus Christ did not teach that his followers must be peace-makers and peace-lovers. Jesus Christ taught that the establishment of this Kingdom means that there was to be a new order on earth first righteousness, or square deal—and out of that, and subsequent to that, there was to be the joy of Peace.

That the German war party have not followed the teaching of Christ I freely grant. As I pointed out on a former occasion, they have exacted the teaching of Christ to the winds, and in its place they have adopted the brutalist philosophy of Nietzsche.

As Rev. Dr. John Clifford, of London, recently declared: "Most observers have noted with apprehension and alarm, the triumph of materialism, the thought and practice of Prussia. The teaching of Nietzsche is yielding its place to the opinions of the Superman, his brain and without conscience."

Morals are obsolete. Ethics are ruled out of life of the states. Only naked might remains. Goliath is lord in all. The Ruchstag is told by the German chancellor, Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg, that the German people are "just protest of the Luxemburg and Belgium."

Effect of the War on Missions.

"What effect will the war have upon missions?" was one of the important questions discussed at a special meeting of the Foreign Mission Board in Truro last week.

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As the editor of the Continent has said: "As long as the wickedness of self-aggression continues on the earth, the heroism of unselfish and fearless battle against it must continue to be regarded as a monumental landmark, showing what man can dare for the justice and right that God intends."

War must not cease through the paralysis of men's courage in a craven spirit of defeatism.

Dr. Arthur S. Phelps has received an interesting letter from Miss Patricia at the beginning of his pastorate at Waterville. Dr. Phelps was glad to hear that the church in New England will be strengthened by his coming to Maine.

At Westbourne Park, Chapel, on the 22nd inst., the Rev. Dr. Clifford preached a great sermon on "The Dawn of the New Heavens and the New Earth." The sermon was a masterpiece of logic and logic and logic.

Row Pastor Got Acquainted. During the summer one of our pastors had an interesting experience in a matter which is of interest to all.

War and Missions. In a brief article in last week's Presbyterian Franchise, written by Rev. G. A. Sutherland, Convener of the Board of Foreign Missions (B.F.M.), we find these striking words of challenge which are worth repeating:

"We must fight the tendency to allow the war to absorb all our interest, and to let the church know the magnitude of the work that must go on in war or peace. We shall not contribute to the success of our beloved Empire by neglecting the kingdom of God. If we are not able to meet the demands made upon us, we ought at least to be equipped to do so."

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Steel Beams, supplied to exact lengths. Steel Ceilings—Siding and Corrugated Sheets—Expanded Metal and Concrete Bars—Metal and Steel Sashes—Metal Lathing—"Master Builders' Concrete Hardener."

WEDDINGS.

Flewelling-Watson. "A very pretty wedding," was the expression made by many as they came away from All Saints Church.

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WHITE or WIRE up if you want to buy Beautiful SILVER BLACK FOXES or CROSS FOXES. Black Foxes, Also Stock in Reliable New Brunswick Fox Co. for sale. Agents wanted.

FUNNY FOX CO. ST. JOHN, N. B. RUBBER CLOTHING. Best Coats for Men and Women, Both rubber and cloth surfaces. Boys and Misses Garments, to 2 the four-year-old and upwards. Oiled Clothing. Knee Rugs, Camp Blankets, Rubber Boots. Everything in Rubber. No advance. Cash prices. Erney & Co, 68 Dock Street.

Paris, Go Shrine and

New York, Sept. 25. "Paris, Go Shrine and" is a slogan that has been heard in many quarters. It is a slogan that is always and everywhere. It is a slogan that is always and everywhere.

There is little excitement in the first moments of the war. The excitement is in the first moments of the war. The excitement is in the first moments of the war.

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Paris, Gay City, Become Shrine of Patriotism and Great Sacrifice

New York, Sept. 25.—"Vive la France!" This slogan, which Parisians have always said they pledged their happiness and their lives, is here at last. It resounds doubtless throughout France, but it centres now reverberates here in Paris, and it has markedly changed the gay city into an entrenched shrine of patriotism and sacrifice. Paris is today like a battle field cleared for action, with convalescences, luxuries and even necessities thrown overboard. Practically every able bodied man has left to keep his pledge, and nearly every one remaining behind is hoping in some way to help France against the enemy.

Walking with the slowly moving throng of men and women this evening on the boulevards, one is struck by the absence of familiar faces and who pass is a Frenchman. Americans and Englishmen are here in great numbers, watching the searchlights from vantage points playing skywards as if searching for a lost planet. In the air are the planes of the British and aeroplane attack or surprise from some unweave Zeppelin or dirigible.

Wine Shops Close at Eight O'Clock. There is little excitement and the first outbreaks of noise and enthusiasm that marked the outbreak of the war have vanished. The cafes and restaurants closed early, and hereafter all cafes, bars and wine shops will close at half-past nine. Most of the shops have been closed all day, and in many instances there is a little sign that states that the proprietor and his staff have left for the colors.

The women are silent and accompany their escorts frequently without a word. There is an amazing lack of enthusiasm among them that one would naturally expect. The French temperament. The explanation of it sinks in when one has absorbed the spirit of the people here. One of the peasant women who has sold papers near the Cafe de la Paix for the last thirty years gave perhaps the best explanation when she said: "It's all too serious to be excited about. We peasants consider it a sacrifice to sing the 'Marseillaise' at a frivolous gathering, and you notice they don't sing it here at the cafes chantant. For the same reason we don't shout while the destiny of France is being decided."

Special editions of the newspapers have been forbidden and official news is communicated to the press at three different hours in advance. These statements give full details, on account of the censor. The French military authorities have followed the example of other nations in that respect, and Parisians are resigned to the knowledge that they may only hear news of their country long after the actual fighting.

The news from the front is presented in laconic fashion with few picturesque trimmings, and the gist of it is taken at a glance. The news that Great Britain had joined France and Russia, brought no surprise but it was a pleasant relief when it was published officially. Every Englishman in Paris is now a King and the same courtesy title is extended to every American.

Here and there one sees a German caught in Paris, unable to get away, but so long as they attend to their own affairs, and keep quiet they are not molested. There is something about the Frenchman's individual sense of honor which prevents him from taking unfair advantage of an enemy under any circumstances, but this does not apply to French crowds under provocative names or areas, which accounts for isolated reports of incidents in which unfortunate Germans are concerned.

A Bas les Prussiens! "A bas les Prussiens!" is a cry that excites the crowd in the twinkling of an eye, and only the strong arm of the authorities can check them when it is necessary. Military activities are still seen in the heart of the city. High powered automobiles come throbbing through the streets, carrying staff officers here and there, and small detachments of French soldiers appear at intervals on the boulevards, while the Gare St. Lazare is still alive with military preparations, which has superseded completely all other traffic. It sends a chill through one to see aeroplanes start off eastward in general, hovering over the city for several minutes as if they had been something left behind when the way and disappeared with great rapidity.

Nearly all of the large hotel are closed except the Hotel Majestic and the Hotel de Ville. Scores of well known Americans are still here unable or, in some cases, unwilling to leave. A habitual visitor to the Hotel Majestic would be indeed surprised if he were to drop in tonight. All the familiar faces and practically the entire staff of waiters have vanished. The splendid service in the restaurant.

Much Pain From Kidney Disease. Doctors in Vain Until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Were Used. Kidney derangements are often associated with disorders of the liver and bowels, and under these conditions ordinary kidney medicines usually fail to effect a cure. It is because of the unique, combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so generally successful, even in the most complicated cases.

Mr. Emanuel Bernard, farmer, St. Paul, Vermont, writes: "About eighteen years ago my wife was afflicted with kidney disease, and suffered greatly from headaches, pains in bowels and stomach, and her heart was affected. For a year she was treated by her doctor, with no apparent benefit. She then used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with most satisfactory results. This gave us such a good opinion of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills that we always keep them in the house to be used for all derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00, all druggists. Cash prices. Bates & Co., Montreal, Quebec.

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

Antwerp's power to withstand a long siege is fully borne out by history. In 1832 a force of 4,000 Dutch defended the city against an invading force of 60,000 French and the combined fleet of France and England for twenty-four days. It was only after the besiegers had suffered a loss of nearly 2,000 killed and wounded, while the Dutch lost not less than 500, that the citadel was taken and the city surrendered.

In that day the cannons were crude devices compared to the modern rifle quick firers, but this discrepancy between the weapons of that day and this is fully made up by the string of modern forts that have been erected since then around the present war capital of Belgium. These are more up-to-date than those of either Liege or Namur on the Meuse.

The developments leading up to the former siege were briefly as follows: Following the wars of Napoleon, Belgium was united with Holland under Prince William Frederick of Orange-Nassau. The union was not to the taste of the Belgian people, who differed from the Dutch in religion, language and occupation. In the union Holland with 2,000,000 inhabitants, was granted an equal number of representatives with Belgium's 4,000,000. The majority of Belgium was only 4,000,000 florins, while that of Holland was 1,200,000,000. The consolidated debt was to be assumed by both countries.

In the convention which passed the constitution containing these objectionable provisions, the Belgians who dissented were in the actual majority. But all absent Belgians were held to have assented, and so the vote was carried in favor of the union. The language in judicial and other processes was abolished, and there were other conditions equally objectionable.

In August, 1830, there was an outbreak in Brussels, speedily followed by similar demonstrations of discontent in other Belgian cities. Insurrection led to a revolution. The Belgians were held to have assented, and so the vote was carried in favor of the union. The language in judicial and other processes was abolished, and there were other conditions equally objectionable.

NEW ERA DAWNING IN RUSSIA'S COUNTRY. London, Sept. 25.—Mr. Newton Booth, an American mining engineer, of San Francisco, who has just returned from Russia, relates that Emperor Nicholas drives a motor car through the streets of Petrograd unattended, and that he has no more fear of his people and army than he has of his own subjects.

Mr. Knox has been out in Mongolia, and on his way back passed through Siberia and much of Russia. "I noted a wonderful change of feeling in the Russian people since my last trip," he said. "A new national spirit has sprung into being. I met the first evidences of this in Siberia, where political prisoners are being liberated. Tolerance is being shown toward the Jews, and there are greater liberties for all the people. I saw Emperor Nicholas driving in a motor car through the streets of Petrograd like a private personage."

All Russians for War. "All classes are full of enthusiasm for the war," I saw evidence of troops all the way across Russia, and I was astonished at the efficiency of the transport. I visited prisoners of war in their camps. The men were quite cheerful, and appeared well treated. I talked with nine Austrian officers who crossed the line and surrendered at the end of the war. I also saw two German barbers of Petrograd in this camp. They had furnished their rooms luxuriously and were expecting an easy life, but instead of this they had been sent out to work on the roads.

Continuing his story, Mr. Knox said that the government is paying Russian peasants double prices for their horses, and the owners of automobiles receive half the original price of their vehicles.

New Era for Zar's People. "Russia and Siberia are harvesting the largest wheat crop in years," Mr. Knox said. "The Russian people believe that there will be a new era for this country, following the war, brought about by development of British and French capital. Siberia is certainly the only unexploited country in the world. I penetrated to mines eight hundred miles north of the Siberian Railroad, which are as rich as the Klondike. It is a wonderful wheat country, and splendid for cattle raising."

It was dangerous crossing the Gulf of Finland, owing to Swedish mines. While the people of Sweden favor the allies, the ruling class is in fear of Russian aggression. We were led by a submarine into Stockholm. The passengers on the vessel were ordered to remain in their cabins in order not to learn the course. I got into trouble by looking out of my cabin window. The allies are popular in Norway."

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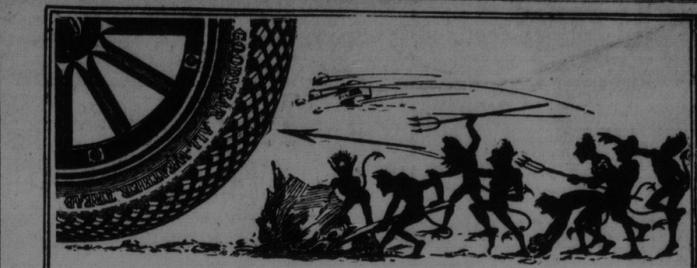
PLACES ARE INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR CAMPAIGN

The National Geographic Society of the United States has prepared the following facts concerning places that are figuring prominently in the current news of the military operations in the European war.

TILSIT—A town in East Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Memel, 72 miles northeast of Koenigsberg by rail. The peace treaty signed here in 1807, the preliminaries of which were settled on a raft moored in the Memel, by the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, established the kingdom of Westphalia and the duchy of Warsaw, and marked the completion of Prussia's humiliation by Napoleon. Tilsit's population is approximately 40,000. Its manufactures include machinery, chemicals, soap, leather, shoes and glass.

ALLENSTEIN—A garrison town in East Prussia, on the River Alle, 30 miles from the Russian frontier. It has iron foundries, saw mills and brick works; also an extensive trade in cereals and timber. The population is about 27,000.

DANZIG—A strong maritime town and seaport, the capital of West Prussia, on the western bank of the Vistula, 253 miles northeast of Berlin by rail. Its population is close to 175,000. The strong fortifications which, with ramparts, bastions and watered ditches, formerly entirely surrounded the city, were removed on the north and west sides in 1895-1896. The remainder of the massive defenses remain, with 20 bastions. In the hands of the military authorities, the machinery for flooding the surrounding country on the eastern side have been modernized.



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During the month of August, The Standard, having in mind the intense interest everywhere existing in news from the war, and desiring to place this news before the people of New Brunswick at the least possible cost, offered to send The Daily Standard for one year to bona fide new subscribers, at the remarkably low rate of two dollars. This offer was promptly snapped upon by hundreds of persons throughout the Maritime Provinces and since the end of August we have received many letters from persons who had indirectly heard of the offer but were unable at the time to take advantage of it.

Only bona fide new subscriptions will be accepted at this low rate. But here is an opportunity for those who are already subscribers to this paper. If you are now a regular subscriber to The Daily Standard, and if your subscription is paid in advance, you may enjoy the reduced rate on the following conditions: Send us one new subscription at the two dollar rate, and we will accept \$2 in renewal of your own subscription when enclosed in the same envelope. If your own subscription is not paid in advance it will be necessary to pay up all arrears before this offer can be enjoyed. That is, no person who is now indebted for his or her paper may secure the renewal rate of two dollars until his or her subscription is paid in data.

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Britain Protests Ship's Transfer To American Registry,

Expected Issue on President Wilson's Merchant Marine Programme Arises in Case of the Robert Dollar, Tramp Steamship, Flying British Flag but Owned by American, Which is Refused Clearance in Brazil on Hoisting the Stars and Stripes.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The expected issue on President Wilson's merchant marine programme arises in the case of the Robert Dollar, a tramp steamship flying the British flag but owned by an American, which is refused clearance in Brazil on hoisting the stars and stripes.

The State Department at once protested against the transfer of the Robert Dollar to American registry. The British Consul at Rio de Janeiro, who protested against the transfer of an American-owned steamship from British to American registry, the Brazilian government refused clearance to the vessel, the Robert Dollar, and the Brazilian government acceded to the request.

Late this afternoon word was received at the State Department that the Brazilian government could not release the vessel as an American vessel since that would make Brazil liable to the charge of having violated her neutrality.

The State Department at once prepared to fight the case in another direction. Fresh instructions were sent tonight to American diplomatic representatives abroad, presumably to London, opening up their light directly between the United States and Great Britain.

That this issue will be hard fought by Great Britain is made certain from its vital importance to British commerce on the seas. Even the seizure of these newly made American ships on the high seas and a costly court case before international courts is likely to result from the issue raised by the refusal of the British Consul to permit this vessel to hoist an American flag.

Opponents of the administration's merchant marine policy in Congress, have seized upon this case as proof of their contentions that this attempt to create an American merchant marine at this time by the purchase or seizure of foreign vessels would result in serious complications with the European governments, especially Great Britain, which is regarded as bitterly opposed to this undertaking.

These opponents of the administration contend that the President's merchant marine scheme is in violation of international law, likely to result in intrusions of the country's neutrality and to cause serious controversies with the European belligerents.

While the administration's legal advisers upon this question admit that opposition from Great Britain or some other European country is not unlikely, they profess to have complete faith in the correctness of the administration's attitude, and assert that a merchant marine can be created in this way without giving the European belligerents good ground for a protest.

British government proposed to protest against the creation of an American merchant marine in accordance with the announced programme of the administration. The French and Russian Ambassadors have already made an advance protest, inspired supposedly by Great Britain.

The administration's merchant marine programme was divided into two parts:—The creation of a government-owned merchant marine through the purchase of foreign merchant vessels which were to be transferred to American registry; and, second, the creation of a privately owned American merchant marine to be built up by inducing these Americans, who now own merchant vessels under foreign registry to transfer these vessels to American registry.

These camps are located at Aldershot, Newbury, Dorchester, Queensberry, Lancaster, Dyfrin Hall (which is near Chester), Edinburgh and Templemore, Ireland. The Aldershot camp is at Frith Hill. At Dorchester the men are in barracks. The Newbury camp is on the famous race course, and two treated for ten days were used at Queensberry, and similar accommodations have been secured at Lancaster. The Irish station at Templemore is using the military barracks for the housing of these prisoners, and Edinburgh has a large camp in the open. Dyfrin Hall is a large country mansion and has been given over to the use of officers. If another camp is needed it will be located probably at Salisbury Plain.

The Aldershot camp, like others in the open, is surrounded by a barbed wire fence 10 feet high, around which are a distance of about 20 feet there is a ring of wire entanglements five feet broad. The prisoners here are all men who would be serving in the German army if they could get out of the country, together with men suspected of spying. They are all housed in tents with board floors.

An official of the war office, following an inspection of these prisoners, has made a report in which he says they seem to be happy, and comfortable. The rations served them are based on the German army scale. The men cook their own meals and keep their tents in order. They are divided into squads of 20 each, and each squad elects its own captain, who is responsible for the good behavior of his men and the tidiness of their section of the camp. All needed clothing is supplied by the commandant, who has orders to purchase what is necessary from local shops. The men sleep on straw mattresses and are supplied with blankets. This is better treatment, in the matter of sleeping facilities, than is given the British soldier; he has to sleep on bare boards. The English troops on guard at the camp have no floors to their tents, as have the prisoners.

Given Books and Games. The prisoners are allowed to amuse themselves as they please. They are given candles, soap and towels and must answer a daily roll call. The camps are brightly lighted with electricity at night to prevent their escape and are at all time surrounded by armed guards. If the prisoners are given special work they are paid for it. Every camp is supplied with a resident medical officer and an interpreter. Any money or other property taken from a prisoner is carefully labelled, to be returned to him at the end of the war, or when he may be at liberty.

The authorities are now bringing in books and games in order to make the time of the prisoners pass as pleasantly as possible. Officers are held in custody, in comfortably furnished. Each officer has a room to himself, furnished with a bed like those supplied to British officers, and two straight and one arm chair. They are given the same rations as are served the British officers and receive the pay they would get if they were serving the German army.

British Trades Union Congress Issues a Manifesto on War. London, Sept. 25.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, after a two days' conference today, issued a manifesto to trade unionists of the country on the war. The committee was especially gratified at the manner in which the Labor Party in the House of Commons has responded to the appeal made to all political parties to help in the defense of the country.

Another factor to be remembered is that upon the result of the struggle in which this country is now engaged, rests the preservation and maintenance of free and unfettered democratic government, which in its international relationships has in the past been recognized and must unquestionably prove to be the best guarantee for preservation of the peace of the world.

The mere contemplation of the overbearing and brutal methods to which people have to submit under a Government controlled by a military war, should be sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of the nation in resisting any attempt to impose similar conditions upon countries at present free from military domination.

But if men have a duty to perform in the common interest of the State, the State owes a duty to the citizens of its citizens who are prepared and ready to make sacrifices in its defense and for the maintenance of its honor. Citizens called upon to voluntarily leave their employment and their homes for the maintenance of their military duties, have a right to receive at the hands of the State, a reasonable and assured recompense, not so much for themselves as for those who are dependent upon them, and no single member of the community would do otherwise than uphold a Government which in such an important and vital matter took a liberal and even generous view of its responsibilities towards those citizens who come forward to assist in the defense of their country.

Long life to the free institutions of all democratically governed countries. The Committee considered the advisability of holding the Trades Union Congress this year, but announced that in the present condition of affairs it was impossible to fix a date. London, Sept. 25.—Throughout England the Young Men's Christian Association has established 350 recreation and refreshment centers where territorial are encamped, training for active service on the continent.

The tents are provided with writing materials, desks, newspapers, games and a temperance bar at which drinks are sold at a nominal price. Music and organs are provided whenever possible and the soldiers are encouraged to sing and make the music a social center. A bank is also maintained which enables the soldiers to put their money away for safe keeping.

Thousands of Fighting. Besides this great war, the British army at present has upon thousands of fighting warriors to whom the light has been the breeze of a station after regeneration, will relieve Britain of any earning the loyalty of her subjects, and enable her to theatre of war without the greater part of the 75,000 British army at present in India. This last will give an India the benefit of a trained force of Englishmen who will be of great value to the native princes are no other but the aggregate of the fortunes would probably count too great for the sun to grasp.

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For ten years we have been talking practical patriotism—urging Canadians to buy the Canadian-made Gillette Safety Razor in preference to cheap German makeshifts.

The war has clinched our arguments. So confident are we of the future of the only safety razor made throughout in Canada, that we are bringing out within a few weeks a New Model the

GILLETTE "BULLDOG"

It's British to the hilt, and looks the part. The price stands at \$5.00—no increase over the Standard Gillette Set. Watch for the Gillette "Bulldog" ["what we have we'll hold"] in the shop windows—you'll like it.

The war has not checked Gillette progress. Our factory is running full time, with complete staff. Thus we are doing our part toward maintaining Canada's prosperity. Do yours by buying, in preference, goods.

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Don't let your life be clouded by indifferent health—don't suffer needlessly—don't remain Weak, Anaemic, Nervy, 'Run-Down.' Let 'Wincarnis' (the wine of life) give you new health, new strength, new blood, new nerves, and new life. 'Wincarnis' is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-maker, and a nerve food—all combined in one clear, delicious beverage. It strengthens the weak, gives new rich blood to the Anaemic, new nerves to the 'Nervy,' sleep to the Sleepless, new vitality to the 'Run-Down,' and new life to the Ailing. And it is the only Wine Tonic of any repute that does not contain drugs.

Begin to get well FREE. Send for a liberal free trial bottle of 'Wincarnis' to the following address: Wincarnis, Ltd., 100, Queen's Quay East, Toronto, Ont., Canada. You can obtain regular supplies from all leading Stores, Chemists and Wine Merchants.

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REGAL FLOUR

This is directly the result of high quality and merit and the constant maintenance of uniformity. Much of the success of baking bread is made possible by the excellence of Regal Flour. Give this Flour a trial and you'll quickly appreciate its superiority. The success you'll have will surprise you. Ask your grocer to send you a barrel.

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No peat is employed in the curing of the malt for McCallum's Perfection Scotch, and the "smoky" taste, so objectionable in many Scotch whiskies, is noticeably absent. Perfection, with all the "elegance" of a distinctively high-class Scotch, is a mellow, epicurean beverage, with a distinct appeal to the cultivated palate.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—Always ask for D. & J. McCallum's

Aggregate of Nat... Estimat... Dispo...

The presence of Major Maharaj Bahadur Sir P. C. S. I. K. C. B. A. D. of Jodhpur; Sir Ganga Bahadur of Patiala, and other prominent figures with their army forces now at the front. British, coupled with the Indian forces, are making the House of Mr. Roberts, Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, gains of the Imperial Government of India. These troops, would in Great Britain has accepted repeated requests of the British Government to be allowed to help "Raj" with men and money. Sir Ganga Bahadur Singh is honorary colonel of the 34th Indian Cavalry, and Prince Albert Victor is Colonel of the 1st Indian Cavalry. The British Government may be presumed that it is included in the cavalry. The British Government has not been overestimated. It is the disposition of Great Britain, millions of money, the progress of the rulers of the world of India, whose treasure provide enough wealth to of a world war. Just the native princes are no other but the aggregate of the fortunes would probably count too great for the sun to grasp.

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Patriotism Buying!

...talking practical patriotism—Canadian-made Gillette Safety Razor makeshifts.

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...the world's largest manufacturer of safety razors.

INDIAN STATES COULD BE THE BILLS OF A WORLD WIDE STRUGGLE

Aggregate of Native Princes' Wealth Almost Beyond Estimation — Her Riches and Men at Disposition of the Motherland.

The presence of Major General the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Pertab Singh, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., A. D. C., resident of Jodhpur, Sir Ghansu Bahadur, Maharaja of Patiala, and other Indian potentates with the Indian expeditionary forces now at the front with the British, coupled with the statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. C. Roberts, Under Secretary of the Colonial Department, that content of the Imperial Service troops of the Indian States accompanied these troops, would indicate that Great Britain has accepted the offer repeated requests to pay the bill of the states to be allowed to help the British "Raj" with men and money. Sir Pertab Singh is honorary colonel of the Thirty-fourth regiment of Indian cavalry, Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, from Secunderabad, and it may be presumed that this regiment is included in the cavalry brigade with the expeditionary force.

The significance of this news cannot be overestimated. It places at the disposal of Great Britain, in addition to the millions of money, the princely treasures of the rulers of the native states of India, whose treasure chests can provide enough wealth to pay the bill of a world war. Just how rich the native princes are no one can say, but the aggregate of their amassed fortunes would probably arrive at a sum too great for the human mind to grasp.

Thousands of Fighting Men

Besides this great war chest, the native States can provide thousands upon thousands of fighting men—warriors to whom the lust of battle has been the breath of life for generation after generation. Lastly, it will relieve Britain of any worry concerning the loyalty of her Indian subjects, and enable her to move to the theatre of war without fear of the greater part of the 75,000 men of the British army at present stationed in India. This last will give Great Britain the benefit of a trained fighting force of Englishmen who have been under fire and are veteran soldiers. This without reckoning at all upon the 185,000 men of the Indian army itself, divisions of which have already been sent to the front.

Apart from British India, which is controlled entirely by Great Britain, the native States form another part of the Indian Empire. These States, whose chieftains are in subordinate relation to the British Emperor, comprise two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population. That two-ninths comprises practically the entire Indian population, and its men are all fighters. Every Indian State has its own army, separate and distinct from the British army, and its men are drilled by British officers and are armed with modern weapons. Many of the States are obliged, according to treaty, to provide troops upon requisition by the British government. To bring about still more efficiency in military matters, Lord Curzon started several years ago an Imperial Cadet Corps, composed of the sons of Indian rulers.

Indian States Numerous.

The administration of the native states is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject to the Imperial government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war or peace or sending ambassadors to foreign states. In case of trouble the British government can depose the delinquent chief or suspend him from the exercise of his powers. Several of the states pay tribute. This yearly tribute is approximately at \$50,000, of which almost half is from Mysore.

The states vary in size and importance. Hyderabad, for instance, the leading state, is the size of Italy, and the Nizam is immensely rich. The states of first magnitude are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jajpur, Madhya Pradesh, Indore, Travancore and Cochin. All these states have superior residents. Some of them, together with the various states of the Rajputana and Central India, remain, in all, are under the supervision of the Governor General. The remainder, mostly of minor importance, are under the supervision of various provincial governments.

Hyderabad, covering an area of 52,000 square miles, has a population of 13,000,000, and its annual revenue is \$2,500,000. Mysore, the next in importance, with a population of more than 5,000,000, has a revenue of \$1,500,000. Baroda, whose Gaskwar is well known here, is third on the list, with a population of 3,000,000 and a revenue of \$1,100,000. The Himalayan states, west of Nepal, of which the important frontier state of Kashmir is a part, form another large group.

Mountain States Will Aid.

The Sikh states, of which the most important is Patiala, provide many fine fighting men for the Indian army. Rajputana comprises the ancient fortresses lying between Sind and the United Provinces. Twenty states of varying size and importance make up this group.

To give the names of the entire aggregate of native states would require a large volume. There are all 450 states, of which only 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefdoms which sprang from the ruins of the Mogul Empire in the eighteenth century.

Besides these states there are two of much importance, which, while in India, have so much independence that they can only be treated as being within the sphere of influence of the Indian Empire. They are the mountain

ECONOMIC EFFECT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

Statisticians regard it as most revolutionary dislocation of world trade ever in history — Germany's imports amounted annually to almost Three Billions of Dollars.

The economic effects of the war in Europe already have amounted to what commercial statisticians here believe is the most revolutionary dislocation of international trade in the world, and the case of France, roughly speaking, there has been nearly a month's interruption of an exchange of products whose value in normal times amounts to sixteen billion dollars a year—the total being derived from the seven billions of dollars in exports and nine billions of dollars in imports, which have recently reported as the annual business done in this line by five of the nine nations now at war.

There has not been a complete suspension of this trade in the case of England, whose industrial production and shipping go on notwithstanding the war in Europe, which has recently whose shipping is largely free, but whose male industrial workers are nearly all on the battlefields, and the tie-up is practically complete as regards Germany, Austria and Belgium. The extent to which Russian trade, carried on largely with Asia, is affected is not definitely known, but it has been considerably decreased.

The business which the countries at war (excepting Japan, Serbia and Russia) have been doing annually in exports and imports is roughly summed up in the following table:

Country	Exports	Imports
Germany	\$2,131,000,000	\$2,544,000,000
Austria	650,000,000	722,000,000
France	1,280,000,000	1,334,000,000
Belgium	73,000,000	89,000,000
Gr. Britain	2,371,000,000	3,624,000,000

Germany's annual exports to the western hemisphere have amounted to about \$931,000,000 a year. Germany, bought from the United States in the fiscal year of 1913 goods to the value of over \$331,000,000 and sold to her goods to the value of nearly \$199,000,000.

She shipped to the United States last year chemicals—including coal-salts, indigo, potash, quinine, and other drugs—to the value of \$21,750,000; \$13,000,000 of cotton goods; one million of potash salts; 35 million pounds of palm and palm-kernel oil; \$3,000,000 worth of toys; 65 million pounds of rice flour; 7 million pounds of cocoa and immense quantities of cutlery, anti-friction balls, gloves, silks, paper goods and clover and sugar-beet seed.

Some of Germany's Exports.

Among the articles which Germany has been exporting in large quantities to South America, Central America, Mexico and Canada are: cement, coke, blasting-caps and detonators, primers, blasting fuse, cartridges, fireworks, and other pyrotechnical preparations, velvet, plush and other silk material, trimmings and edgings, yarn, carpets and rugs, woolen piece goods, clothing material, cotton thread, cotton tissues, cotton piece goods, socks and stockings, underclothing goods, lace tissue, felt, women's and children's cotton goods, haberdashery, leather for shoes, calf and sheep leather, patent leather, boots and shoes, leather goods, rubber goods, wrapping paper, printing paper, paper goods, stationery, tiles and porcelain ware, glass and glassware, jewelry and gold and silver plate, manufactures of gold and silver, cast iron manufactures, kitchen utensils, bath-tubs, stoves, ranges and heaters, malleable iron goods, bar and hoop iron, iron and steel sheets iron and steel wire, iron and steel pipes, tubes and couplings, rails, railway supplies, switches, wheels and axles, milk cans, steel cylinders, and other manufactures of iron and steel sheets and plates, iron and steel tools, steam boilers and gas engines, steam and gas fixtures, cutlery, industrial machinery, wire rope, barbed wire, woven wire, netting and springs, iron building material, printing machinery, type and supplies, copper wire and iron and copper wire combined, castings of copper and

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by Improved Flower. Heals the ulcer, kills the bacteria, soothes the inflamed lining in the throat and permanently cures. A box 25c. Money Ref. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Chemists & Druggists, Montreal, Toronto.

Alien Enemies in the United Kingdom Number Over Fifty Thousand

London, Sept. 25.—The number of "alien enemies" in the United Kingdom, which is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000 including women and children, daily becomes a matter of more concern.

Most of the better class have received police permits to remain at liberty, reporting at stated times to the police stations. Of these many continue in employment, but the discharging of clerks, teachers, government and servants of German or Austrian birth is becoming more common as the war feeling grows. The women, who are required to register with the police, are supported by charitable funds, or out of the 200,000 marks appropriated by the German government for the relief of subjects in England.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Bordeaux, the city to which the French government has been removed, has the aspect of a royal seat of government, rather than Republican. It resembles Versailles. The desire to build a grandiose city is everywhere in evidence. The streets are broad, the squares spacious and the buildings of large proportion, yet the 250,000 inhabitants of the city are insufficient to give it the appearance of a populous centre. Bordeaux could easily shelter a population three times as large.

Remember

whenever you are troubled with minor ailments of the digestive organs, that these may soon develop into more serious sickness. Your future safety, as well as your present comfort may depend on the quickness with which you seek a corrective remedy.

By common consent of the legion who have tried them, Beecham's Pills are the most reliable of all family medicines. This standard family remedy tones the stomach, stimulates the sluggish liver, regulates inactive bowels.

Improved digestion, sounder sleep, better looks, brighter spirits and greater vitality come after the system has been cleared and the blood purified by

Beecham's Pills

Worth a Guinea a Box
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

In Quest of the Moose or Other Game

Of all seasons of the year, the Sportsman loves Autumn the best. These beautiful crisp, bright, smart mornings starting out from the camp in quest of his monarch, the moose, and other game makes a fellow forget his worries and life seems worth while. And more so, if he has a bottle or two of

BROWN'S DELICIOUS FOUR CROWN SCOTCH

in his hamper. Never forget this great "life-saver." Any dealer can supply you or direct through the local agents.

FOSTER & CO., Agents for New Brunswick, St. John

“Business as Usual”

Such is the slogan adopted by many of the English business Houses.

Many branches of commerce are being continued without an appreciable interruption and exports to Canada and other countries are being kept up.

For instance: Lovers of Scotland's foremost brand of whisky ROYAL ARMS need have no fear of a shortage in the supply as the distillers are sparing no effort to continue "Business as Usual" and that means Canada's supply will be kept up.

ROYAL ARMS is featured by dealers everywhere.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, St. John.
Sole Agent for Canada and Newfoundland.

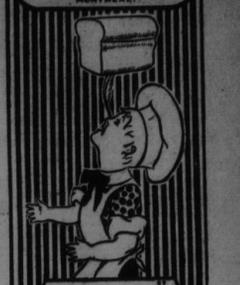
SAFETY FIRST

Drink only that old time favorite
Whyte & Mackay's
Special Selected
Highland Whisky

and make sure.

Purity is its chief characteristic. Sold everywhere.

This is the feather-weight loaf of snow-like purity, golden-dimpled and lofty, porous, satin crumb—of course you use FIVE ROSES.



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached
Not Bleached

BIG, HEARTY BABY BOY

Mrs. Beck's Fondlest Hopes Realized—Health, Happiness and Baby.

Upper Lohave, N. S., Can.,—"I wish to thank you for the benefit I received by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles from which I was a great sufferer, so that I was completely run down in health. Other medicine did not help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong. I now have a big, hearty baby boy, and praise your medicine for the wonderful lot of good it has done me."—Mrs. ISRAEL BECK, JR., Upper Lohave, Lunenburg Co., N. S., Canada.

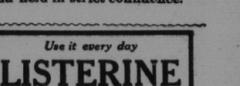
The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some derangement of the feminine system, often curable by the proper remedies.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal.

If you have the slightest doubt of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Use it every day LISTERINE the ideal antiseptic



Such is the slogan adopted by many of the English business Houses.

Many branches of commerce are being continued without an appreciable interruption and exports to Canada and other countries are being kept up.

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JOHN J. BRADLEY, St. John.
Sole Agent for Canada and Newfoundland.

EVERY WOMAN

is interested in...
Ask your druggist for...
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.
General Agents for Canada.

CATARRH and DISCHARGE'S

Relieved in 24 Hours
SANTAL MIDY
Beware of counterfeits

ways ask for D.&J. McCallums

SCENES AT BERMUDA WHEN THE ROYAL CANADIANS REPLACED THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT, WHICH SAILED FOR ENGLAND.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT LANDING



The above illustrations show a rather interesting military movement in the transportation of English troops. Under the direction of Lord Kitchener, the Royal Canadians, a regiment of volunteer troops, were sent from Canada to Bermuda to replace the Lincolnshire Regiment (Eighth Battalion), which had been stationed at Bermuda for several years and were therefore well seasoned and trained for actual service. The Lincolnshire regiment embarked on the same transport which brought the Royal Canadians and were cheered by thousands as they sailed for England, whence they will be sent to the front. The wives of the officers and men accompanied the regiment to England, as did also the wives and officers of the Royal Canadians to Bermuda.

These photographs, which were made in the harbor of Hamilton, Bermuda, show the Royal Canadians landing at Hamilton and marching to their new barracks, and on the right is shown the Lincolnshire Regiment embarking for England; also Colonel M. C. Andrew and Captain Wellesley, with the Lincolnshires on a tugboat in the harbor.

WHERE THE WHELPS OF THE LION PREPARED TO WRITE PAGES OF EMPIRE HISTORY

(Continued from page 1, section 2) in its entirety by the ridge on which the Headquarters building stands. To the south, fringing the whole camp grounds, is a strip of thickly wooded country perhaps half a mile deep and rising from the level of the camp to what is undoubtedly the finest parade ground in Canada. This beautiful stretch, three quarters of a mile wide and five miles long, absolutely level and without obstructions of any sort, is where the troops have done their drilling and where the reviews have taken place. There is room available for three times the number of men now assembled, and indeed so extensive is the plain that twenty-five thousand men appear on it only as scattered units.

Laying Out the Tented City.

Here was the country from which the Department of Militia had to create a city capable of housing in health and in comfort more than thirty thousand men. The task in spite of all natural advantages was one which demanded strenuous exertion and careful planning. In the first place roads were built. The ground was ploughed up, drainage provided and in a very few hours after operations were begun access could be had to the camp grounds from the railway station over roads just as good as are found in most parts of the province. The engineers had surveyed the field and when work on the main camp was begun everything was in accordance with previously accepted plans. Running north and south past the headquarters, the old road was used as

midway up the hill leading to the parade ground is found the field hospital. From headquarters a view can be had of the whole grounds though the distances are so great that much of the detail is lost. On the right, Main street, so-called, are transports and horses. On the left will be found the canteens, banks, telegraph offices, picture houses, photograph studios and the various other institutions of a similar nature catering to the needs of thirty thousand men. Directly below these the infantry lines begin and for the next few miles the different battalions will be found in order as numbered. Nearest the street are the tents of the men and beyond them the accommodations for the officers. Officers attached to these units. When camp was first established it was necessary to fill the tents but as accommodations improved and more room was available the numbers were thinned out until now the tents average ten or twelve men each, this giving everyone ample space for eating and storing his equipment.

The arrangements for cooking and washing are perfect. The centre of Main street is devoted to vehicular traffic. On either side is a ditch three feet wide for waste water. Next come the water service pipes which, in front of every company, bear faucets for the use of those companies. The arrangements are strongly contrived, the waste flowing into the roadside trench. Along the sides, too, are metal burners in which all waste and garbage from the cook houses are destroyed. Between these washing



Dinner Parade—Come to the Cook-house Door.

the starting point. From this road, and in an easterly direction main streets were built, and every hundred yards or so these main arteries were intersected by cross streets giving access to all portions of the encampment. The principal street which passes through the centre of the tented city is upwards of four miles in length and is cut by nearly fifty cross streets, the latter usually denoting the dividing lines of the different battalions.

Here then is the situation. Approaching from the station one first reaches the Red Cross sections from which first aid and supplies are to be had by those in need. Then the headquarters office surrounded on three sides by a mass of tents for the accommodation of attached officers, immediately in front and across the road are the commissariat and ordnance departments, while running east for miles the main camp spreads itself over the valley. To the south, and

of poles being erected through the camp, while a circle of lights outlines the entire grounds. The soil is the only weak point. It is of a sandy nature and has of course been much cut up by the constant movement of thousands of men. This, especially in dry weather, has made things very dusty and during the past week particularly the dust has been really a rather serious annoyance. Yet the men prefer it to the very disagreeable weather which prevailed during the earlier portion of their stay. At one time, so heavy was the rain that for more than sixty hours not a person in the camp could get dry. The officers, looking for trouble, expected that thousands would be in hospital when things finally cleared, but to their great surprise not more than three or four men developed colds and these did not amount to anything. In fact it seems that the outdoor life with plenty of exercise and simple food has worked wonders, for even the ailment of the boys who went from St. John are now finding their old clothes too tight for them. One lad from Moncton who says he had trouble in passing a medical examination put on twenty-four pounds in three weeks at Valcartier. All have gained in weight, all are looking as strong and husky as veterans and are enjoying every minute of their stay although naturally anxious to get away.

Their food is of the best. It may be said that they have meat in some form or other three times a day. In the mornings they get bacon or sausage, at noon beef, and in the evenings stew, meat cakes, or whatever other concoction their cooks happen to make up from what is left over in the tin. They have an abundance of bread, jam, porridge, soup (and the soup is good) cheese and indeed a great variety, and better than they may expect to receive on service.

Every man has to keep himself clean, and this means his clothing as well as his body. For the latter innumerable shower baths are provided. At first these were open to the weather but after lady visitors began arriving in appreciable numbers the baths were enclosed. The washing troughs are used for clothing as well and it would amuse some of the mothers and sisters of St. John boys to see these lads with a cake of soap, a scrubbing brush and an abundance of cold water washing their flannel underwear. They never think of shrinking, but squeeze into the garments before they are half dry and thus fool the sheep. Yet after two husky soaks, there is mighty little water left in it.

All Imbued With Consciousness of Duty to Empire

Above all the men are keeping themselves clean morally. Every man in camp seems to have become imbued with the idea that there is an institution of which he has become a part, and which has behind it generations of all kinds of manliness. There are certain standards which must be recognized and every one of these men owes to that institution—which means the men around him—the best that he can give. The cranks have become good natured. The dyspeptics forget their stomachs and eat of the best of the land. The chronic grouches lose their hatred of the world and of himself in the enjoyment of his fellows. The idle and the lazy, if there were any such at the beginning, have disappeared in an activity wherein one man's shirking means more work for his neighbor. They are thirty thousand men as individuals, but they are one man as an army corps, and it

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT EMBARKING

is as an army corps and not as individuals that they are serving their country. Everybody is happy. They smile all the time, they sing as long as they can stay awake, and they look out for the welfare of each other in a manner such as would never occur to them at home.

St. John's Soldier Lads a Credit

These men have been drilling hard. It is no easy matter to spend almost the entire day on the parade grounds in sun or rain, but the training has done them a world of good. No one who had seen the 62nd detachment leaving here a few weeks ago would recognize in the accomplished and self-possessed soldiers at Valcartier the same men. They go about their work as though it were an old story and one with which they were



Soldier and Grub

thoroughly familiar. And in this connection it is worth stating that the men from St. John compare very favorably with those from any part of Canada. The Standard representative a few days ago acquired of strangers in Valcartier as to the relative efficiency of the different units. While the expression of opinion was by no means unanimous there were many who spoke of the New Brunswick battalion as the best in camp. At the review this was not borne out. True, the local boys looked well and marched well, but the Vancouver killed regiment looked better. That old 92nd has a reputation which it is hard to beat and the men certainly do their best to live up to their record. This was even the more surprising when it is known that the Scotsmen were inoculated only a couple of days before, and that when marching in close formation with their sore arms bumping against each other they suffered agony. Yet their alignment was absolutely perfect and they were given the heartiest applause accorded any of the infantry battalions, the St. John boys evidently taking second place.

There is a difference in the officers, too. For example, we saw Harry McLeod, Frank Masee, Percy Guthrie, Ron. McAvity, "Chick" Sturdee, "Chub" Morgan and the rest. These people are one man as an army corps, and it

NO SUCCESSOR TO PREMIER WHITNEY TO BE SELECTED YET

Said that choice lies between Hon. I. P. Lucas and Hon. W. H. Hearst.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—A special meeting of the Ontario cabinet was hurriedly called this afternoon consequent upon the death of Sir James Whitney. It is understood that the Hon. Dr. Pyne will be appointed acting premier. A permanent successor will not likely be announced at once. It is said the choice lies between the Hon. I. P. Lucas and the Hon. W. H. Hearst.

FALL EXCURSION TO MONTREAL

Montreal is always a city of interest and especially so in early autumn when the weather is enjoyable, the many stores crowded with seasonable novelties, and the places of amusement in full swing. A visit there at this time of year cannot be otherwise than enjoyable, and with the very low fares prevailing on the Intercolonial Railway in connection with the annual fall excursions, the round trip can be made more cheaply than at any other time. On September 17, 18 and 19 the round trip fare from St. John will be \$14.30, tickets good for return October 5th. On Oct. 1, 2 and 3, the same rates will prevail with the return limit October 13th. Travellers from the Maritime Provinces have the choice of two of the finest trains on the continent, the "Ocean Limited" and the "Maritime Express," both renowned for the excellence of their sleeping and dining car service.

MARCONI STATION AT SIASSONSET CLOSED

Woods Hole, Mass., Sept. 25.—Word was received here from Nantucket this afternoon that the Marconi wireless station at Siasconset was closed at one p.m. The closing was ordered yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who fixed the hour of suspension at noon today.

LINCOLNSHIRE ON TUGBOAT READY TO GO ABOARD TRANSPORT IN HAMILTON HARBOUR, BERMUDA. LEFT TO RIGHT IN FOREGROUND COLONEL M. C. ANDREW AND CAPTAIN WELLESLEY

CANADA'S FINEST TROOPS SEEN IN HISTORIC REVIEW; A MEMORABLE SABBATH DAY

(Continued from page 1, section 2)

did spectacles of young manhood, earnest-faced, serious, purposeful. Men with a call, a mission and bent upon performing it. Stories had been related that members of the contingent upon leaving home had laughingly promised to friends to write from "Berlin," upon seeing them in splendid preparation for whatever might be the same flag. It forced home upon one the value of British citizenship, it was good to be of the breed, even if one was but a spectator instead of a participant in the greatest review Canada has ever seen.

The Camp at Night.

After the review and march past followed more receptions in the various tents and as we were about to leave for the return journey we were told "you must wait to see the camp lighted up, that is a feature." And it was.

One of the most notable things about Valcartier is the excellent arrangements which have been made for comfort and sanitation. The camp is well drained and provided with a first class water supply. Also it is marvelously lighted. Darkness comes quickly in the Laurentians, the sun appears a fiery ball just sinking behind the crest of the serrated hills to the west. It is daylight, and its dying gleams cast long shadows o'er tent and shack. Then one feels a subtle change coming.

The sun hides behind the hills, and they are hills—in a province less plentifully provided they would be dignified by the name of mountains, and mountains New Brunswickers would call them. But tell that to a westerner, fresh from the majesty of the Rockies, and he can ill conceal his disgust. So to escape the withering scorn of the westland we content ourselves with hills. Down plumps the sun behind the most grown up hill and a myriad of lights which had burned before but were unnoticed. They are but dim as yet as if gathering strength for a mighty effort to come and the air is filled with a hum-

we do not mind it. We have witnessed a sight of which we can tell posterity. We have lived a day.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.
J. D. Irving, Buctouche; W. James, Cambridge; R. S. Warner, Boston; E. D. Evans, Moncton; C. E. Hill, Portland; C. S. Archibald, Toronto; W. Laughland, Glasgow; L. F. Higgins, Bangor; J. C. Barbeau, Montreal; B. F. Smith, East Florenceville; W. S. Ailly, Toronto; Mrs. E. L. Richardson, Waltham; E. Fotheringham, Brandon; E. G. Morse, Paradise; Mrs. E. Maroon, Worcester; H. L. Dyaart, W. H. Hill, Boston; Miss L. Howell, New York; S. L. Morrison, Fredericton; W. B. Barnes, Moncton; Alice G. O'Neill, Julia M. O'Neill, St. Andrews; C. A. Hambley, Grand Manan; W. Bavin, Moncton; B. B. Brush, Toronto; Mrs. E. H. Campbell, Springfield; J. J. Fox, H. H. Russell, Toronto; Mrs. W. W. Rogers, Yarmouth; Byron Boyd, Augusta; J. B. Daggert, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morrison, Fredericton; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. White, Boston; Chas. H. Norman, Montreal; R. S. Hamer, Ottawa; Mrs. M. W. Norton, Claire E. Norton, Providence; Chas. M. Proctor, Boston; F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal.

Victoria.
L. C. Daigle, Moncton; Philomane Daigle, do; R. R. James, Woodstock; F. E. Roub, Truro, N. S.; L. Roy Lap, Centerville; Dr. F. X. Morris, Fairville; H. C. Le Blanc, Cape Bald; Andrew A. Allen, Moncton; R. J. Laties, Frossland, P. E. I.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McCormick, Lewiston; R. R. Norman, Halifax; Geo. Scott, Sussex; Geo. F. Gray, Woodstock; J. E. McAuley, Lower Millstream; H. E. Douglas, Stanley, N. B.; Morris A. Scovill, Gagetown; Elma B. Van Wart, Boston; H. E. Outhouse, Tiverton, N. S.; F. J. Bourque, Richibucto; W. L. McFarland, Fox Harbour; Geo. E. Frauley, St. George; F. E. Roub, Truro, N. S.

London, Sept. 25.—London papers are unanimous in the opinion that England will not soon suffer famine. Imports of grain have been largely in excess of normal because so many continental ports have been closed. Up to the present time forty-seven cargoes of grain destined for continental ports have been landed in England.



Peeling Potatoes

The parts to Canada and the United States are now open and a regular steamer service between Archangel on the White Sea, and London, has been established which will make it possible for Russia to continue its shipments of butter and eggs to England.

At present the stocks of wheat in London warehouses are said to be 60 per cent. above the average, while the wheat, maize and barley stocks are 120 per cent., 200 per cent. and 600 per cent. respectively above the average. More than 6,000,000 gallons of petroleum, not intended for England, found their way here because of the closing of continental ports. Ships bearing print paper have resumed sailing from Norway and Sweden so it seems likely newspapers will not be short of white paper.