

ROUMANIA, GREECE AND ITALY TO DECLARE WAR ON TURKEY?

Turkey's Attack on Russia Will Produce Grave Complications in Balkan States and Asia Minor—Greece, Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria Will Undoubtedly Be Drawn in as Result of Shelling of Black Sea Forts By Cruisers Purchased From Germany—Ottoman Cavalry Reported 200 Miles East of Suez But British Authorities Do Not Fear Attack On That Point or Egypt—Italy Will Probably Side in With Allies Owing To Fear of Musselmen Uprising in Tripoli—Roumania Will Fight on Side of Italians But What Action Bulgaria Will Take is Puzzle to Diplomats.

London, Oct. 30, 5.33 p. m.—The Russian gunboat Donets was sunk, a part of the crew was drowned and the others were killed or wounded by the Turkish torpedo boats which yesterday raided the fort of Odessa, according to a message to Lloyd's Agency.

The Russian steamers Lazareff, Wlitz and Whampoa, and the French steamer Portugal, were damaged by shell fire, and a number of sailors were killed or wounded.

Shells also were fired on the suburbs of Odessa, near a number of oil tanks, but the latter were undamaged. A sugar factory, however, was hit. Some civilians also were killed or injured by the shells.

MEANS PROLONGATION OF WAR.

Rome, Oct. 30, 12.50 p. m.—Turkey's attack on Russia without a declaration of war is causing a serious impression, as it is generally taken to mean a further extension of the war, and also its indefinite prolongation.

On the request of the Russian government the Italian government has instructed the ambassador of Italy at Constantinople to protect Russian subjects and interests.

TURKEY'S WAR STRENGTH.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The full war strength of Turkey's army is 300,000 trained men, according to statistics here, but in addition it is believed that there are about 400,000 irregulars, some of whom actually have joined the army and the rest are ready to do so.

The regular army is composed of thirteen army corps, most of which are in Turkey in Asia. The infantry is said now to be the strongest branch. The artillery lost many of its guns during the recent Balkan war.

Turkey's naval strength consists of three battleships, four cruisers, three torpedo gunboats, ten destroyers, ten torpedo boats, twenty-eight small gunboats, a coast defence ship and some auxiliary craft. The battleships are old, and none has guns larger than eleven inch.

Two of the four cruisers are the Goeben and Breslau, recently captured from Germany.

GERMAN VERSION

Berlin, via The Hague, to London, Oct. 30 (8.40 p. m.)—One version of the fighting in the Black Sea between Russian torpedo boats which were attempting to prevent the Turkish fleet from steaming through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea is that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk by the Turks.

REPORT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

Amsterdam, Oct. 30, via London (6.03 p. m.)—The Berlin newspaper Zeitung Am Mittag, publishes today what purports to be an official communication from Constantinople. It states:

"Russian torpedo boats attempted to break through the Turkish fleet leaving the Bosphorus and steaming into the Black Sea. The Turkish ships opened fire and sank two of the Russian vessels. More than thirty Russian sailors saved by the Turks, were made prisoners. The Turkish fleet sustained no losses."

Amsterdam, Oct. 30, via London, 9.10 p. m.—The Handelsblad says it has learned from Berlin that the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea October 28, and that minor engagements followed. Turkish scouts, with wireless outfits, are said to have appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

According to the same advices, Turks living in neutral countries have been ordered to present themselves to their consuls.

STEAMING TOWARD SUEZ.

London, Oct. 30—Six p. m.—Strong Turkish cavalry divisions are said to have arrived in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akabah, on the Red Sea, about 200 miles south of the Suez Canal, and the entire Turkish fleet is reported to have steamed into the Gulf of Akabah.

This news was contained in a Cairo despatch received in Vienna, and forwarded to London, by the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News Agency.

A POSSIBLE WAY OUT

London, Oct. 30 (3.11 p. m.)—The view has been expressed in official circles that the Turkish government may conceivably try to dissociate itself from the action of its warships in the Black Sea in bombarding Russian ports, including Odessa.

It is suggested that the Porte, when it hears the comment of the Allied governments, may throw the onus for his course on the shoulders of the German commanders of its warships, and declare that they acted without orders from the official government. The retort to this, it is said in London, will be a demand that the German officers and crews now in the Turkish navy be sent home within twenty-four hours.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Turkey's attack on Russia, reports of which were confirmed in official despatches to the American government and the Russian embassy here, was viewed by officials and diplomats generally here today, as likely to produce the gravest complications throughout the Balkan States, North Africa and Asia Minor.

The announcement of a state of war between Russia and Turkey was expected eventually to bring into the list of belligerents, Greece and Italy followed by Roumania and Bulgaria.

United States Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople in a brief cablegram late today made no mention of a declaration of war by Turkey on Russia, but said the British Ambassador had informed him of the bombardment of Odessa by three Turkish torpedo destroyers and the sinking of a Russian gunboat. Previously Charge d'Affaires Wilson, at the United States embassy at Petrograd relayed a message from the United States consul at Odessa stating that in the bombardment of the town some American property was destroyed.

With these despatches and previous indications from the Levant, officials feared the long expected conflagration in Turkey was at hand. They prepared to use the United States cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee to assist American missionaries, if necessary, and to set in motion measures of relief for American civilians, similar to those begun when the first nations of Europe were plunged into war.

WAR INEVITABLE.

The far-reaching effects of Turkey's bombardment of Russian ports was everywhere admitted. While it was suggested in some quarters that the Ottoman government might repudiate the raid of the Turkish destroyers, and the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, attributing the acts to the initiative of the German officers and crew manning them, the belief prevailed that Russia would not passively accept this view, but would consider herself in a state of war with Turkey.

The complications in Albania, where Greece has sent troops to occupy Epirus, supposedly incurring the displeasure of Italy, which country feels a special interest in that country, is believed to alter somewhat the alignment which would have resulted a month ago from Turkey's entrance into the field of operations. The news from Athens that Greece entered Albania with the consent of the Triple Entente was a puzzling phase of the situation for Washington officials. The feeling has been expressed in many quarters here for months that Italy would side with the Triple Entente if Turkey declared war on

(Continued on page 2)

WILL MAKE SHRAPNEL IN CANADA

Hon. W. T. White Makes Arrangements for Manufacture in Silver Lead Mills at Kootenay.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Through the efforts of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, the manufacture of shrapnel in Canada is going to be the means of a very materially benefitting the silver lead industry in the Kootenay. The bullets for the shrapnel are to be made from Canadian lead. Hon. Mr. White took the matter up with the committee of the cabinet placing orders for shells and satisfactory arrangements have been made with the smelting companies at Trail, B. C.

The finance minister, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., a short time ago was instrumental in securing the continuance of smelting operations and of shipments from the leading mines in the Kootenay country, which otherwise would have been largely stopped because of the present business and financial conditions.

LIBERALS WANTED A "SAW OFF"

Neither Liberals or Nationalists Intended to Oppose Hon. Mr. Casgrain—Tried to Work Bluff.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—Neither Liberals nor Nationalists will oppose Hon. Thos. Casgrain in Quebec county, and the former apparently never had any intention of doing so least such action should precipitate a general election. Local Conservatives, however, say that the Liberals attempted to get "something for nothing," and that in return for Mr. Casgrain's election by acclamation of the Provincial Government asked for a "saw-off" in Quebec West, where Hon. John C. Kaine, the present member in the local house, has long been slated for the legislative council. The idea seems to have been that Alderman L. A. Cannon, was to have succeeded Mr. Kaine.

NO SUPPLIES FOR ENEMIES FROM CANADA

Order in Council Passed Yesterday Dealing With Contraband of War—Articles Especially Mentioned.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30.—A far-reaching contraband of war order in council was passed by the cabinet today to prevent the exportation to a hostile country or to any country which will in turn export to an enemy's country any articles which would be useful during war to the enemies of Great Britain.

Divested of technical terms the order in council means that Canada will take particularly good care that nothing will find its way from the Dominion to the enemies of Great Britain which would be of any assistance to them.

A number of articles are specially mentioned as nickel, nickel ore, woolen goods, food, explosives, horses, fodder, leather, coal, copper, petrol, aeroplanes, barbed wire, etc.

WAS STRUCK BY SHRAPNEL

London, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.—Princess Henry of Battenberg has been informed by the army headquarters at the front that her son, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, whose name appeared in the list of killed made public a few days ago, met death leading his company in an attack. The prince was struck by a shrapnel bullet from a bursting shell, and died almost immediately afterwards.

A despatch to the Central News says Prince Maurice has been buried near Ypres.

HOSPITAL SHIP ROPILLA CRASHES ON ROCKS; OVER ONE HUNDRED LOST LIVES

Went Ashore Near Whitby on Yorkshire Coast During Great Gale—All Nurses Were Saved but Doctors and Crew Drowned—Vessel Split in Two.

Whitby, England, via London, Oct. 30, 11.10 p. m.—The loss of life on the British hospital ship Ropilla, which crashed on the rocks of the Yorkshire coast, near here before dawn today, is a matter of doubt tonight. The vessel, however, is a total wreck, having broken in two while life-savers on shore were shooting lines and trying vainly to make one fast to the ill-fated ship.

Bearing physicians, nurses and hospital supplies, the Ropilla was on her way to a Belgian or a French port to succor the wounded when she was driven ashore. It is understood that all

the women on board were saved, including one who was a survivor of the Titanic disaster. The fate of the physicians is uncertain as is that of the captain and the crew. The total number of people on board is not definitely known but some estimates place it at 200.

When the stricken vessel broke in two, eight men could be seen from the shore, clinging to a piece of wreckage from the after part of the ship, and it is assumed that they were swept to their death in the boiling sea. Fourteen bodies had been washed ashore this evening.

(Continued on page 2)

Stubborn Fighting in Northern Area Marked by Awful Losses of Life — Allies Making Good Progress and Are Slowly Driving Enemy Back into Belgium — Kaiser's Forces Completely Worn Out in Yser Battles, Giving Away Before Counter Attacks -- Belgians Near Dixmude, Repulsed Several Determined Attacks -- French in Alsace Captured German Trenches in Heroic Bayonet Charge, but Suffered Heavily — Reports from East Indicate Lull in Fighting with Russians on Offensive — Austrians Said to be Rapidly Retreating.

BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES MAY BORROW

United States Government Will Not Interfere With Activities of Financiers—Russia on Market.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Viewing credit loans to belligerent countries as private transactions, the Washington administration will not attempt to inpose its influence against such transactions on the part of American bankers.

This was learned on the highest authority today after it became known that German financiers were contemplating the establishment of a credit loan in this country similar to the \$10,000,000 credit fund negotiated by the National City Bank of New York and other bankers for the French government.

The decision of the Washington administration may lead to the purchase in the United States of about \$50,000,000 worth of supplies by Russia, and an equal if not a greater amount by Germany. Details of the expected transactions are lacking here.

RUTHLESS, REMORSELESS, RELENTLESS.

Admiral Fisher's Motto—May Expect Rapid Curtailment of Rights of Neutrals.

London, Oct. 30, 4.25 p. m.—Fred T. Jane, naval author and journalist, whose intimate acquaintance with naval matters makes his statements authoritative, writing in the Evening Standard says, that under the Fisher Naval Administration, "we may expect a rapid curtailment of the rights of neutrals to come and go as they please in our waters."

"Ruthless, remorseless and relentless," the writer says, "was one of Lord Fisher's war maxims in the old days. We may look to short shrift from him for any German captured who has achieved results by using any flag except his own. It will probably be a case of hang first, and inquire afterwards, and if public opinion or the cabinet object, let them object."

Mr. Jane suggests that the humanitarian element in the British cabinet has hitherto interfered in a question like that of mine-laying and he says that Lord Fisher will not permit such interference.

DR. H. E. CASGRAIN DEAD

Quebec, Oct. 30.—A prominent figure in the Ancient Capital has disappeared in the person of Dr. H. E. Casgrain, D. D. S., L. D. S., the oldest practicing dentist in the city of Quebec, who passed away here this evening.

He was the first man in Quebec, and probably in Canada, to own and operate a motor car.

GERMANS HAVE LEFT OSTEND?

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 31, 2.36 a. m.—Both the Handelsblad and the Telegraaf report that the Germans have evacuated Ostend.

The Far East has taken for the moment, at least, the centre of the stage in the war drama that is being enacted in Europe, Asia and Africa, and on the high seas. With a lessening in the hostilities in Northern Belgium and France, and with the situation caused by Turkey's use of her warships against ostensibly friendly nations not yet clear enough to reveal what its outcome will be, comes the announcement that the Japanese and British have begun a general attack on Germany's fortified base at Tsing Tau.

The shelling of Tsing Tau began with the dawn of the Japanese Emperor's birthday today, and at last accounts was proceeding vigorously. Tsing Tau has been invested by land and sea since the commencement of hostilities in Europe.

Severe fighting still continues in Belgium, but there is no mention by any of the war chancelleries of a resumption of the sanguinary encounters of the early week.

The British war office says the British are steadily gaining ground on the western wing, but that the German resistance is stubborn.

Of the operations along the line in Northern France, the French report a recrudescence of the activity near Rheims along the heights of the Meuse and to the south of Frenes on the Woerpe.

London, Oct. 30, 11 p. m.—The complications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of the Turkish Empire into the conflict on the side of the Teutonic Allies. Following the Breslau's exploit in bombarding Theodosia, Russia, Turkish destroyers have sunk the Russian gunboat Donets in Odessa harbor, and damaged three Russian and one French merchantmen.

No official declaration of war has yet been made, but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of conflict may be greatly widened, and the issues complicated. The Balkans, whence sprang the present European conflict, present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may be easily drawn into the vortex.

Greece, it is believed, will likely be the first state now neutral to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties, and to Great Britain by obligations for diplomatic support in the last war. But her interests and sentiments are violently hostile to Turkey and Greece.

TURKEY'S PROGRAMME

An attempt to invade the Caucasus on one side and Egypt on the other, is the programme military men think the Turkish army is likely to endeavor to carry out. Turkish forces have been gathering recently in Syria and Palestine, but a march across the Sinai peninsula will be a hard one, because the country is virtually a desert. The English papers are confident that the protection of the Suez Canal against a raid, and of Egypt against invasion, are well provided for. They recognize that the addition of Turkey to the belligerent forces will prolong the war and increase its horrors. They say that this means that Great Britain must raise more men. How long Italy can remain aloof is a question that is being asked by the newspapers.

The Portuguese government describes the German invasion of Angola as a small affair, but it is thought here that it may result in bringing Portugal definitely into the general war on the side of the Triple Entente.

News received from the western battle lines tonight indicates that the Germans' desperate attempt to gain Calais, and command the English Channel, has failed for the present. The flooding of the valley of the Yser Canal, together with the work of the British warships and of the Belgian army along the coast, are reported to have compelled the Germans to withdraw somewhat, while the British and French are said to have been able to advance on the line further into the interior.

The British naval force near Newport consists of three monitors, three cruisers and a battleship with 12-inch guns. Destroyers are protecting the ships from attacks by German submarines, which have been hovering around the coast.

A German official report says that Dunkirk is preparing for a siege, and that the populace is prepared to flood the locality in case of a German advance.

No important developments have been reported from Poland or Galicia today.

BARON FISHER, FIRST SEA LORD.

With the announcement that Baron Fisher will succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord, the Admiralty newspapers believe that the warfare on the part of the navy will be pushed sternly. "The essence of war violence; moderation in war is imbecility," is one of Admiral Fisher's sayings.

A renewed demand is being made for the closing of the entire North Sea and the planting of mines there.

A majority of the newspapers express confidence in the loyalty to the country of Prince Louis of Battenberg, but a few of them consider that his resignation was wise and desirable.

RETURNING TO OWN COUNTRIES TURKEY MUST BE CONQUERED

Paris, Oct. 30, 6.50 p. m.—The French government is arranging through the American embassy here to send to Germany and Austria all subjects of those countries now detained in France, who are not subject to army duty. The first convoy of these subjects of enemy countries probably will leave for Switzerland next week.

The French citizens held in Germany and Austria will be returned to France. There are relatively few Frenchmen in these countries. Baron Von Sochoen, the former German ambassador here, said before departing from Paris that there were about 80,000 Germans in France. It had been supposed that the Germans outnumbered the Austrians, but the attaches of the American embassy who are dealing with the situation estimate that there are twice as many Austrians in France.

Lord Charles Beresford in Ringling Speech Says Powers Shouldn't Underrate Situation.

London, Oct. 30, 11.45 p. m.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, in a speech at Chesterfield tonight devoted considerable time to Turkey's advent into the war.

"Turkey has now joined our enemy and added to our difficulties," said the speaker. "I hope the government will take efficient steps to meet the difficulty. We must not underrate it. We must remember that if Germany and Turkey do succeed we might as well say good-bye to civilization."

TURKEY'S ACTION MEANS PROLONGATION OF WAR AND ADED HORRORS FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

TERRIFIC GERMAN RUSHES RESPONSIBLE FOR GREAT LOSS OF LIFE TO ENEMY

Allies Take Advantage of Invaders Waste of Men and Push Steadily Forward—German "Bull Headed" Tactics Astonish British and French Soldiers.

Paris, Oct. 30, 11.41 p. m.—Officers returning here from the battlefield declared that success for the Allies has grown out of the series of furious conflicts on the extreme left wing lying near the coast, as well as in the neighborhood of Ypres and Arras. Everywhere, they say, the Belgian, French and British forces have been able to resist the onslaughts of the German columns, and to reply with counter-attacks so full of vigor that they carried the Allies always still farther forward in the movement to re-secure Belgium.

The unhesitating manner in which the Germans threw their masses of men at the Allied positions times after time, these officers declare, caused astonishment. In the lines of the Allies the impression prevailed that it was the determination of the Germans to break through at any cost. Their heroic sacrifices were in vain, however, for after they had used themselves as a human battering ram they were compelled to fall back without having accomplished their task.

The opening of the dykes by the Belgians near the mouth of the River Yser placed a formidable obstacle in the way of the Germans, who were compelled to recross the river, and during this operation suffered severely from the Allies' artillery.

The attacks of the Germans today are reported not to have been accompanied with the violence of their previous assaults. The opposing forces were constantly in contact.

FRENCH USE BAYONET.

The behavior of all the Allied troops under the terrific strain has been wonderful. Battalions of French marines, formed of supernumeraries from the fleet, covered themselves with exceptional glory in the great bayonet charge along the coast line, which did much towards forcing the Germans to retire.

Around La Bassée both the Allies and the Germans have displayed indomitable bravery in the hand-to-hand fighting which has been going on day and night for two weeks. First one side and then the other has taken the offensive, and the line has swayed

some times this way and some times that.

The country is interposed with thick hedges and ditches, which makes operations difficult and often these obstacles may be overcome by the troops in the face of a withering fire.

On the entrenched line of the Somme, Oise and Aisne, frequent isolated actions occurred today, especially near Rheims. Both armies were so well buried in rifle pits and trenches however that no important change in the positions was brought about.

Night Fighting

The fact that the battle is progressing is more easily discernible at night than in the day time, when the smokeless powder renders the artillery and rifle fire almost invisible. In the darkness, however, the flashes shoot out brightly, and the roar and rattle of the cannon and machine guns seems louder, while the scene is brightened by the blaze from burning villages and farms.

A French aeroplane was compelled to descend yesterday between French and German trenches, but the occupants escaped. Last night Capt. Belenger, with several infantrymen, made a daring reconnaissance and found the machine only slightly damaged. They effected repairs and brought the aeroplane away, in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy.

On the Meuse the Germans have been unable to bring their great howitzers into effective action, owing to the hilly, wooded country, while the French troops, with their thorough knowledge of the ground, have been able to execute very annoying movements. Today's infantry engagements in that region were very hot.

In Upper Alsace the Germans and French were entrenched opposite each other on the slopes on either side of a valley, but despite the enormous difficulties of their task the French troops advanced, in the face of a terrible fire and captured the trenches of the enemy, which they previously had swept with well served artillery fire. The operation was costly in casualties but the French secured a commanding position.

HOSPITAL SHIP ROPIELLA CRASHES ROCKS; OVER 100 LIVES LOST

(Continued from page 1)

Rain was falling in torrents, a gale was blowing and the seas were mountainous when the vessel hit the rocks. Distress rockets immediately flared above the ship, attracting the coast guards, but as the storm continued violent, it was possible to launch only two boats from the shore. These boats brought back all the people they could carry.

Most of the ship's boats were crushed in the attempt to launch them and only one got away, bearing a handful of survivors. Even these had to be dragged upon the beach, as the boat capsized in the breakers.

For four hours, members of the crew and others could be seen clinging to the rigging, their plight becoming more desperate as the tide rose.

In an effort to reach them the life-savers shot many rockets. Then at 8.30 o'clock the inevitable came—the ship's back broke.

It is believed that most of those on board perished.

AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED LOST

London, Oct. 30 (7.15 p.m.)—It is believed that at least one hundred persons have perished through the running on the rocks early this morning, near Whitby, of the steamer *Ropiella*, which was being used as a hospital ship. Including the hospital unit and her crew there were about two hundred persons on board the vessel.

A despatch to the Evening Times from Whitby late today said the ship had broken in two, and her stern had gone down. The life savers shot a line across the floating forward part of the *Ropiella*, but communication between it and the shore could not be established.

DENMARK NEEDS COTTON DADLY

Copenhagen, via London, Oct. 30, 10 p. m.—Cotton is needed badly in this country and the manufacturers are anxious to learn whether American shippers are now willing to risk sending cotton here.

In order to avoid all possibility of a breach of neutrality in connection with shipments, the Danish government has prohibited the re-exportation of cotton. Furthermore, the King today signed an act providing that cotton goods shipped into Denmark shall be used by Denmark alone.

WAS ACCIDENT

Montreal, Oct. 30.—The supposed bomb outrage in the tenement block on Frontenac street, which resulted in the instant killing of a Russian inmate, Peter Diakara, and the death of the following morning of Mrs. Morris Jurinsky, one of the tenants whose both legs had to be amputated as a result of the explosion, in the tenement, was declared by the coroner's jury today to have been an accident, and not a crime. The jury, however, could not decide as to the cause of the explosion, whether it was due to dynamite or gas.

BRITISH KILLED

London, Oct. 30, 9.20 p. m.—An additional casualty list was issued by the war office tonight. It is dated Oct. 25 and gives the names of twenty-four officers killed and fifty wounded. In the list of dead is Captain the Hon. Christian Meliss, Hon. Ruthven of the Black Watch Regiment, third son of Baron Ruthven; Lt. Col. Crell Pickford Higginson of the Shropshire Light Infantry and Captain Sir Frederick Villiers Robinson of the Third Northamptonshire Regiment.

A casualty list of non-commissioned officers and men, gives sixty killed, 120 wounded, 595 missing, of whom 300 belong to the Suffolk Regiment.

ZEPPELIN RAID.

London, Oct. 30, 4.40 p. m.—According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a Swedish paper published at Gothenburg, declares that on Wednesday of this week a Zeppelin dirigible balloon flew over Paris and dropped six bombs on the city. Three of the missiles, according to this account, did considerable damage, killing eight persons and wounding several others. French strikers, the newspaper adds, attacked the Zeppelin but without result.

UNITED STATES IS PROTESTING ONCE AGAIN

Detention of S. S. Kroonland Subject of Protest this Time—Has Cargo of Copper.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The State Department has decided to protest to Great Britain against the detention of the American steamship *Kroonland*, held up at Gibraltar with some 1,200 passengers, and a cargo of copper bound from New York for Italian and Greek ports.

The British authorities will be asked whether the vessel is held because of the nature of her cargo, which has been declared conditional contraband, or because German and Austrian reservists are among her passengers. Full information concerning the case is lacking, but upon the facts at hand State Department officials take the position that the ship either should be released or taken forthwith into a prize court.

It was pointed out tonight that the *Kroonland* sailed from New York ten days before Great Britain added copper to the list of conditional contraband, and made no stops en route to Gibraltar, and therefore should not be subject to seizure on account of her cargo.

So far no official communication has been received concerning the reported detention of the Italian steamers *San Giovanni* and *Regina D'Italia*, but as these vessels carry American copper cargoes the State Department probably will protest also against their detention at Gibraltar, especially as they are billed to Italian ports.

SUNK WHILE TRYING TO SINK EMDEN

Another Version of Penang Incident—Claim Enemy's Cruiser Flew Russian Flag When She Entered Harbor.

Paris, Oct. 30, 11.14 p. m.—Advices received here today show that it was the French torpedo boat destroyer *Mousquet* which, with the Russian cruiser *Zentchug*, was sent to the bottom yesterday at Penang, Strait Settlements, by the German cruiser *Emden*.

Another version of the affair is given in the *Matin*. This says that the *Emden* entered Penang, disguised as a Russian warship, flying the Russian colors and skillfully outwitting her identity until she got well into port.

Then, according to the *Matin's* correspondent, the *Emden* suddenly hoisted the German flag and opened fire on the *Zentchug*, which, taken by surprise and unable to defend herself, was sunk in a few minutes.

The *Emden* then dashed out to sea with the *Mousquet* pursuing her. The torpedo destroyer tried to torpedo the ruler, but the fight was too unequal and the *Mousquet* was sent to the bottom.

The correspondent adds that all the cruisers of the Allied fleet are now pursuing the *Emden*.

The Minister of Marine, in an official announcement of the affair, says the survivors of the *Mousquet* were picked up by the *Emden* before the German cruiser departed from the scene. The number of men rescued was not given.

ROUMANIA WITH ITALY

Roumania has indicated, in official communications, that she will ally herself with Italy in whatever course the latter takes. The Bulgarian government is understood to be friendly to Turkey and Austria, though recent reports have spoken of the wavering attitude of the government at Sofia, because of popular demonstrations in behalf of the Entente.

Striking differences of opinion developed today among the diplomatic representatives here as to the probable future course of events in Turkey and the Balkan countries. In some quarters it was suggested that Turkey must have had some assurance from Greece that the latter would remain neutral, before she would dare to attack Russia. One of the military attaches, only recently in Constantinople, held that Bulgaria would line up against Turkey, for the reason that, while the government of the former country was pro-Turkish, the people were strongly Russian in their sympathies.

Some of the British officials pointed out that even if war actually broke out between Russia and Turkey, England would not necessarily be involved. It was recalled that England did not declare war upon Austria until it was established that Austrian troops were fighting in France, thereby enabling the latter country to invoke the aid of its ally because she was being attacked. It was admitted as possible, in the event of an actual invasion of Russia by Turkish forces, the British government might have to respond to Russia's call for help.

Persons familiar with the geographical conditions of the countries scout the idea of the Turkish invasion of Egypt. The Turkish army could not be transported by water to Egypt in the face of the allied fleets, and the hot deserts, peopled by hostile Arabs could make it almost impossible to march an army overland.

The October clothing sale conducted by Mr. Wilcox at the corner of Charlotte and Union streets has been a great success. Business during this month has been better than for any corresponding month during the previous year. This is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that many persons in different lines are talking about depression. This sale which includes ladies' and girls' coats, suits and underwear, and men's and boys' overcoats, raincoats, suits, hats, etc. will continue until Monday, Nov. 2nd. Thereafter all who are interested in saving money would do well to look out for November's bargain and housewifery.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS TELL OF GOOD PROGRESS

GREAT BRITAIN

London, Oct. 30, 11.35 p. m.—The official press bureau at 11:15 p. m. issued the following statement of conditions in the western theatre of the war:

"Severe fighting continues with little intermission along the Allies' line, especially towards the north. The German resistance is stubborn and fierce counter-attacks are made by them frequently.

"Nevertheless the British are steadily gaining ground, in a counter-attack one brigade delivered a brilliant bayonet charge, accounting for many of the enemy, whose losses throughout the fighting are heavy."

FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 30.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In Belgium, according to the latest advices, there is nothing to report in the region of Nieupoort or Dixmude.

"On our left wing the enemy has directed violent attacks against the front of the British troops, and on the two banks of the La Bassée Canal, without obtaining any success.

"There has been a recrudescence of activity in the region of Rheims and along the heights of the Meuse at the south of Fresnes-on-Woevre."

GERMANY

Berlin, via London, Oct. 30, 6.45 p. m.—An official statement issued by the German army headquarters this morning, says:

"Our attacks to the south of Nieupoort and to the east of Ypres are being successfully continued. Eight machine guns and 200 British soldiers have been captured.

"In the Argonne forest our troops have occupied several block-houses and points of support.

"To the northwest of Verdun, the French attacked without success. On the other parts of the western war theatre, and in the eastern arena, the situation is unchanged."

BELGIUM

Havre, via London, Oct. 30, 11 p. m.—The Belgian minister of war has received the following from the headquarters of the Belgian army:

"During the night of the 28th and 29th, the enemy again attempted to seize by surprise, the southern end of the bridge at Dixmude, but was repulsed.

"During the day of the 29th, our front was subjected to a heavy bombardment. Moreover, the enemy made two infantry attacks, one against the right of our army division and another and very violent one against two brigades mixed with other army divisions. The enemy was repulsed with very heavy losses.

"On the other parts of the front the firing was intermittent during the day. To the south of Dixmude the Germans lost ground near Lughem, Mercken and Bixchoote, where the French offensive is progressing in the south of Paschendale. The Germans, who had assumed the offensive, were repulsed and lost ground south of Becelaere. South of the River Lys, the situation has undergone no great change, but meanwhile the French have succeeded in progressing on various points of the front.

"The numerous prisoners taken give testimony to the accuracy and destructive character of our machine gun fire, which they say inflicted heavy losses."

RUSSIA

Paris, Oct. 31, 1.25 a. m.—The Havas Agency has received the following official communication concerning the fighting in the East, as issued by the war office in Petrograd:

"Severe fighting along the East Prussian front continues. Our troops have repulsed repeated German attacks in the region of Bakalbajovo. Beyond the Vistula our troops are on the heels of the rear guard of the enemy on the Lodz-Yagwivost front. A number of artillery parks and aeroplanes have been captured.

"In the region of Tarnovo the retreating Austrians were attacked October 29 by our troops, which crossed the Vistula south of Luzoff. Caught under a cross-fire the enemy sustained a considerable loss in killed or wounded, and left a thousand prisoners in our hands.

"The Austrians in the Carpathians are showing great activity around Turka."

TURKEY'S ENTRY INTO WAR A SERIOUS COMPLICATION

Russia. This view, however, has been based largely on the supposition that the Mussulmen in Egypt, rising against British rule, would incite their brethren in Tripoli to attempt to cast off Italian domination. Italy, to remain neutral, must eventually reach some understanding with the Triple Entente concerning the partition of Albania or the activities of Greece in that country.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. Hutchinsin returned yesterday from Toronto where he attended the meeting of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Board, which met on Oct. 27 and 28. The reports submitted showed the organization to be on a sound footing, with the aggregate receipts for the year amounting to \$135,000.

Mrs. M. F. Churchill, Miss Besale Churchill and Miss Barbara Miguld returned missionaries, were in attendance at the sessions.

Mr. Spurden of Fredericton was again appointed chairman of the eastern section of the Foreign Mission Board.

Special Values in Millinery For Friday and Saturday

Black Shapes of fine quality velvet, dozens of smart new styles, all are adaptations of the correct fashion types for fall and winter, 1914, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Smartly Trimmed Velvet Hats, especially trimmed for today and tomorrow, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and upward.

Very latest for young ladies, Velvet Caps. These come in black, navy and cardinal, \$1.50 each.

"LIDS FOR KIDS"

Children's Trimmed Felt and Velvet Hats, all the wanted colors, 50 cents each. The greatest hat value ever.

Everything in the latest trimmings, all at special prices.

MARR'S THE HOUSE FAMED FOR MILLINERY 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

ROBERT THOMSON

Many expressions of regret for the sudden death of Robert Thomson, head of the shipping firm of William Thomson & Co., were heard yesterday. Although Mr. Thomson had not enjoyed the best of health for the past few years he attended to his business duties as usual and on Thursday was at his office and in the evening received friends. Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning he took a serious turn and passed away shortly afterward.

Mr. Thomson was more widely known through his business connections than perhaps any other St. John man, and wherever known he was held in the same high regard that the people of St. John entertained for him. His death removes one who played a most important part in the business life of St. John during its most stirring days, and who, as a private citizen, discharged faithfully and well all the duties and obligations of citizenship.

Mr. Thomson was the eldest son of the late William Thomson, founder of the firm of Wm. Thomson & Co., and was in his 73rd year, having been born on June 9, 1842. At the age of seventeen he went to Liverpool, England, entering the office of Messrs. Duncan & Kendall as junior clerk. After three years spent in learning English methods in business Mr. Thomson returned to St. John in 1862 and entered his father's office, and in 1870 was admitted as partner. Twelve years later, on the retirement of his father, he became the active head. His associate and partner was his brother, the late John T. Thomson.

EDWARD R. JEWETT

Edward R. Jewett, a prominent and respected citizen, passed away at his residence, 13 Queen Square, at about half past six o'clock yesterday morning, after a brief illness, aged 70 years. While his health has been poor for the past few years, Mr. Jewett's condition gave no grounds for apprehension and no later than Thursday afternoon he was out and about the city as usual. About five o'clock he felt ill and returned home and a doctor was summoned and from that hour his condition steadily became more serious until death ensued at six-thirty-five yesterday morning. Death was due to heart failure.

The late Mr. Jewett was a native of Bangor, Maine, and when about sixteen years old he came to St. John to become associated with his uncle, the late E. Jewett, in the lumber manufacturing business of E. D. Jewett & Co., of which firm he later became a member. He also became engaged in lumber manufacturing on his own account, having a mill at Millville. For a long time he was largely interested in the tugboat business. During the past few years Mr. Jewett has retired from active work, the late E. Jewett, Jr., being his partner in the business.

Mr. Jewett was a member of the St. John Baptist Church, and was a faithful attendant when a church member. He had a deep interest in horses and his knowledge along these lines was frequently recognized when he acted as judge at races. He was also a member of the judging committee at the last exhibition. Mr. Jewett was a genial man who had many friends in all walks of life. One of his hobbies was a deep interest in the fire department, and he was an active assistant in the extinguishing of fires.

The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at half past two from 13 Queen Square to Fernhill Cemetery.

and seconded by J. A. Likely, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that this Council has heard with deepest regret of the sudden demise of Mr. Robert Thomson, a prominent member of the Board of Trade and a merchant of long and honorable standing in the city. It would place on record his deepest sense of loss that the city has sustained by the death of one who for so many years was one of its most active and honored commercial leaders, and who in all the relations of his life, public and private, was a true man and a good citizen. His upright, gentle disposition, kindly brotherliness and broad Christian charity and courtesy endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. To his family, who have been so suddenly and sadly bereaved, it would extend its heartiest sympathy.

"Further Resolved, that this resolution be entered upon the minutes of Council and a copy be forwarded to the widow of the deceased and to his son, Percy W. Thomson."

DIED.

JEWETT—Suddenly on October 30th, at his residence, 13 Queen Square, Edward R. Jewett.

Funeral on Monday from his late residence. Service begins at 2.30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

THOMSON—Suddenly, on 30th inst., street, Robert Thomson, in the 72nd year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, from his late residence. Service begins at 2.30 o'clock.

YOUNGCLAUS—On Oct. 29th at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. Strayhorn, Somerville, Mass., Jennie, wife of the late Thomas Youngclauss, leaving one sister and several nieces and nephews to mourn their loss.

Funeral Saturday afternoon from Eschmott street Methodist church, service begins at two o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

JENKINS—At Jenkings, Mass., on 29th inst., John Jenkings, formerly of this city.

ALLIED GERMAN

THE GERMAN WORK

Kaiser's press bureau... ling nature... ish Empire is

London, Oct. 30 (9 p.m.) was received here tonight:

"Dunkirk is preparing man advances the who the town of Dunkirk, is ped bombs.

"The rebellion in the head of the insurance in the western Traliamen.

"The inhabitants of through fear of Germa "The banks in Cal French fleet has been "Vienna official ad in Galicia, where both batteries have been de several successes have been captured after g "The enemy lost f and five hundred men, "The stock of cop al, even if the war sh enough to satisfy the "Herr Rhombert, kio, has informed inter European and America

WANTS 160 MILL TO BRING ITALY TO COMPLETE E

Home, Oct. 30, 1.4 health of Signor Salandra prime minister, who is overwork, was much bet temperature being norma to be able to preside of the council of Saturday.

Premier Salandra is r working hard for an und tween Gen. Supelli, the m and Signor Rubini, the the treasury. General asked for \$160,000,000

Men's D... Ope... 9... Every

Men's \$22.00... Men's \$18 Ov... Men's \$18 Ov... the latest s... Men's Tweed... Men's Grey Cr... Men's Black R... Boys' Odd Spr...

Char

Men's D... Ope... 9... Every

Men's \$22.00... Men's \$18 Ov... Men's \$18 Ov... the latest s... Men's Tweed... Men's Grey Cr... Men's Black R... Boys' Odd Spr...

Char

Men's D... Ope... 9... Every

Men's \$22.00... Men's \$18 Ov... Men's \$18 Ov... the latest s... Men's Tweed... Men's Grey Cr... Men's Black R... Boys' Odd Spr...

Char

Men's D... Ope... 9... Every

Men's \$22.00... Men's \$18 Ov... Men's \$18 Ov... the latest s... Men's Tweed... Men's Grey Cr... Men's Black R... Boys' Odd Spr...

Char

Men's D... Ope... 9... Every

Men's \$22.00... Men's \$18 Ov... Men's \$18 Ov... the latest s... Men's Tweed... Men's Grey Cr... Men's Black R... Boys' Odd Spr...

Char

Men's D... Ope... 9... Every

Men's \$22.00... Men's \$18 Ov... Men's \$18 Ov... the latest s... Men's Tweed... Men's Grey Cr... Men's Black R... Boys' Odd Spr...

Char

Men's D... Ope... 9... Every

ALLIED FORCES SLOWLY BUT SURELY DRIVING GERMANS BACK; PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE

THE GERMAN VERSION OF WORLD WAR SITUATION

Kaiser's press bureau sends out information of starting nature—Announces to grateful subjects British Empire is falling.

London, Oct. 30 (9.40 p.m.)—The following despatch from Berlin was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Dunkirk is preparing for a state of siege. In the event of a German advance the whole neighborhood will be flooded. Paris exists in the town of Dunkirk, upon which several German aviators have dropped bombs.

"The rebellion in South Africa has increased. Gen. De Wet is at the head of the insurrection in the Orange Free State, and Gen. Beyers in the western Transvaal. The Boers have imprisoned many Englishmen.

"The inhabitants of London are leaving the capital for Scotland, through fear of German airships.

"The banks in Cairo, Egypt, have suspended business. The Anglo-French fleet has been recalled from the Dardanelles.

"Vienna official advices say there have been no new developments in Galicia, where both armies are well entrenched. Several Russian batteries have been destroyed by the heavy Austrian guns. In Serbia several successes have been obtained. A strongly fortified position has been captured after gallant resistance.

"The enemy lost four guns, eight machine guns and five officers and five hundred men, in addition to a great deal of war material.

"The stock of copper in Germany is ample to provide war material, even if the war should be of long duration. The stocks are large enough to satisfy the requirements of private industries.

"Herr Rhombert, former Counselor of the German embassy in Tokio, has informed interviewers that Japan's aim is to free Asia of European and American influence, and subjugate China."

WANTS 160 MILLIONS TO BRING ITALY'S ARMY TO COMPLETE EFFICIENCY

Home, Oct. 30, 1.40 p. m.—The health of Signor Salandra, the Italian prime minister, who is ill, owing to overwork, was much better today, his temperature being normal. He hoped to be able to preside over the meeting of the council of ministers on Saturday.

Premier Salandra is reported to be working hard for an understanding between Gen. Supelli, the minister of war and Signor Rubini, the minister of the treasury. General Supelli has asked for \$160,000,000, which is \$40,

000,000 more than the sum requested by General Porro, when he was recently offered the war portfolio to bring the Italian army up to a state of complete efficiency.

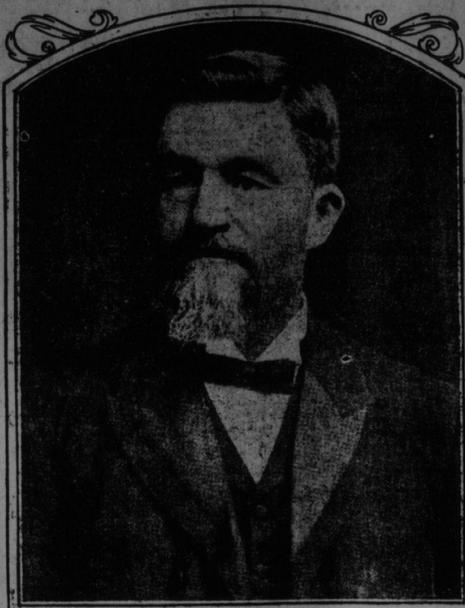
Signor Rubini, however, protests against such a high expense, and does not wish to have it raised through new taxation.

General Supelli and his friends, it is said, think that an extraordinary moment like the present one requires extraordinary measures.

A GERMAN THREAT

Berlin, Oct. 30—(By wireless to Sayville)—Germany has notified Great Britain, through American Ambassador Gerard, in Berlin, that if German civilians in England, excepting those against whom there are grounds of suspicion are not liberated by November 5th, all British subjects will be similarly arrested. The feeling in Berlin on this subject is very high.

FAMOUS BOER GENERAL WHO IS LEADING REVOLT AGAINST ENGLAND



GENERAL CHRISTIAN DE WET

General Christian De Wet, famous Boer general and Minister of Agriculture, of the Western Transvaal and the Orange River Colony of South Africa, an English possession, is reported to be the leader of a new rebellion started in the colony. It is asserted that his chief lieutenant is Brigadier General Christian Frederick Beyers, until recently commandant general of the citizen forces of the Union. Both these officers were mentioned in the first reports of the disaffection of sections of the Boer and Afrikaner population.

WILL RESUME TRADING IN TIN

New York, Oct. 30—The board of managers of the New York Metal Exchange voted today to re-open the exchange for trading in tin on November 9, the date of the re-opening of the London metal exchange.

BRAVES STILL UNSIGNED

New York, Oct. 30—The activities of the Federal League are not waning. President Gaffney of the world's champion Braves. He declared today that he had signed all his players for next season except Davis and Cokerham, and that he expected both of them to sign contracts within a few days.

FRANCE FLOATS BIG LOAN IN NEW YORK

Bankers advance \$10,000,000 as checking account for war supplies—Other nations may follow

New York, Oct. 30—The \$10,000,000 loan made by a group of New York bankers to the government of France, to be used by France as a checking account against the purchase of supplies in this country, has opened the way, in the opinion of New York bankers, for Germany and Austria to negotiate similar loans here with a view to having them made available to pay for shipments of cotton and other supplies from the United States.

There was every indication today that agents of the German government were in touch with Wall street bankers and that overtures had been made looking toward the making of a loan to Germany. As to the amount of this loan and that desired by Austria, reports varied.

It was believed, in addition, that England and Russia might pursue a similar course.

The \$10,000,000 loan to France is to be distributed among a number of banks, both in and out of New York, according to announcement made today at the National City Bank. No gold will be shipped abroad, but the entire amount will be used in paying for American products to be shipped to France.

YSER CANAL GRAVEYARD FOR GERMANS

London, Oct. 30, 5.40 p. m.—A despatch from the correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company at Paris says:

"The news today is excellent. I am able to state on the best authority that the efforts of the Allies are being crowned with success.

"In consequence of the opening of the sluices of the Yser Canal, thousands of Germans were caught. Those who escaped drowning were harassed by the Allied artillery.

"Some points of extra strategic importance have been occupied by the left wing of the Allies, while along practically the whole rest of the front, as far as the French eastern frontier, the Allies' progress continues."

long was engaged in fooling with a gun at a farm house where they made their headquarters. It was another case of "Didn't know it was loaded." There was a sudden discharge, and the boy will be lucky if his right hand is ever of any use to him. He was brought to the hospital by automobile and Dr. G. C. Vanwart operated upon him.

No Increase in Price

Royal Baking Powder, made of pure Cream of Tartar and soda, the greatest bake day aid to the housewife, has not advanced in price, notwithstanding the shortage of the raw materials from which it is produced.

SCHOOLS MUST CLOSE

London, Oct. 30 (6.47 p.m.)—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that according to the Berlin newspapers the usual course of instruction in the schools of Germany cannot be continued as forty thousand teachers are now at the front.

BUILDING ACTIVITY AND DEMAND IN

Courtenay Bay Heights

Prices will increase Nov. 10. Present prices as follows:

LOTS	PRICES	TERMS
Size 50x100 with lane in rear.	\$225 to \$600.	\$22.50 cash and up; to \$4.88 to \$12.90 monthly.

Enquire O. A. BURNHAM

TELEPHONE MAIN 111. 96 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET or at office on property, corner Red Head Road and Park avenue. Telephone Main 279-11.



Men's Department
Open till 9 p. m. Every Evening

Men's \$22.00 Nap Overcoats. All the latest style For \$17
Men's \$18 Overcoats—All colors For \$13
Men's \$13 Overcoats—Double and single-breasted, all the latest style For \$9.98
Men's Tweed Overcoats—Worth \$10 For \$6.88
Men's Grey Cravenette Raincoats—Worth \$9 For \$5.98
Men's Black Rubber Raincoats—Worth \$6.50 For \$4.48
Boys' Odd Spring and Fall Coats—Worth \$4 to \$5 For \$1.48

WILCOX

Money-Saving Sale

With your help we must say our October Sale has been a great success, and a banner month over any October since in business, which speaks well for this store, as some of the stores are crying hard times and cutting down pay. But there's no call for anything like that here. Everybody that calls on us seems to have lots of money and don't mind spending it. Of course we would expect that of our customers, for what they save by doing their shopping with us enables them to have a little to the good; and our advice to you all is to do your shopping here and save money.

This Sale Good Till Monday, November 2nd

Men, look out for our November Bargains. We are going to keep everybody hustling as long as the goods last.

HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR MANY BARGAINS:

Ladies' Department—Second Floor

- Ladies' \$35.00 Plush and Curl Coats For \$27.00
- Ladies' \$25.00 and \$30.00 Coats For \$20.00
- Ladies' \$18.00 and \$22.00 For \$15.00
- One Special Lot of Sample Coats, \$10 and \$12 For \$7.98
- Our Ladies' Coats Run from \$4.98 to \$35.00
- Ladies' Suits — Worth \$30.00 For \$22.00
- Ladies' Suits — Worth \$22.00 For \$15.00
- Ladies' Suits — Worth \$14.00 to \$16.00 For \$10.98
- Girls' Coats in Samples—To fit from 6 to 13 years..Worth from \$5.50 to \$7.00 For \$3.75
- Girls' Cape Coats From \$5.50 to \$8.50
- 300 Ladies' Skirts—In Panama and Serges. Worth from \$3.75 to \$4.00 For \$2.98

- Children's Cloth Coats—To fit from 2 to 5. Worth \$2.98 For \$1.98
- 350 Underskirts—All colors. Worth \$1.10 For 79c
- 100 Underskirts—Worth 85c. For 49c
- 275 Shaker Nightgowns—Worth \$1.10 For 69c
- Ladies' All-Wool Turnbull's Underwear Worth \$1.10 For 79c
- Ladies' All-Wool Turnbull's Underwear. Worth 75c. For 59c

SPECIAL CORSET PRICES.

- Our Regular \$5.00 Corset For \$3.75
- Our Regular \$3.75 Corset For \$2.75
- Our Regular \$2.25 Corset For 1.59
- Our Regular \$1.50 Corset For \$1.19
- Our Regular \$1.25 Corset For .79
- Our Regular .75 Corset For .59

Men's Department—First Floor

- Boys' Suits at all prices From \$2.98 to \$10.00
- Men's All-Wool, 4 in 1 Visor Sweaters—Worth \$5.50 For \$3.98
- Men's All-Wool Sweaters—Worth \$4.50 For \$2.98
- Men's Police Braces—Worth 25c For 15c
- Men's Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers Only 39c each
- Good Heavy, All-Wool Underwear—Worth \$1.25 For 79c
- Men's Heavy Wool Sox—Worth 40c. For 25c
- Good Wool Sox Only 19c

- Men's All-Wool Blue Worsted Suits—Worth \$24 For \$17
- Men's Blue Suits—Worth \$20.00 For \$15.00
- Men's Blue Suits—Worth \$16.00 For \$12.98
- Good Tweed Suits From \$6.98 to \$18
- Men's Kid Gloves From 79c to \$2.75
- Men's New Balmacaan Coats From \$14 to \$28
- Our King Hat—Worth \$2.50 For \$1.69
- Good Winter Caps From 50c to \$1.75

Charlotte Street

WILCOX

Corner Union

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 52 Prince William street, St. John, N. B., Canada.
H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. MCINLEY, Editor.
United States Representative: Henry DeClerqua, Chicago, Ill. Louis Klebahn, New York.
British Representative: Frederick A. Smyth, London.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

THE KAISER AND THE EMPIRE.

It has been said that, in planning the European war, the Emperor of Germany acted upon the assumption that Great Britain's strength would be sapped by disaffections in various parts of the Empire. He expected that the Home Rule question, admittedly bitter, would suffice to divide Ireland, that domestic differences would prevent England, itself, from uniting against the common foe, that Canada would face the problem of antagonizing a large percentage of her population by engaging in Empire war, that the Dutch of South Africa would leap at the opportunity presented to rid that country of British rule, and lastly that the Indian troops were awaiting with disaffection and the Independent States would not assist the British Government and British people to crush the Prussian military monster.

Presumably, this belief was based on information furnished by the German secret service and thought to be authentic. That it was far wide of the mark has already been demonstrated and is likely to be completely proven before the conflict has been fought out to a decisive issue.

Hardly had the possibility of war with Germany raised its ugly head above the political horizon, when England united as one man. Domestic differences over the Land Tax, the Disestablishment Bill, the Suffrage question, or other problems, vanished in a night. Irish Nationalist and Ulster Anti-Home Ruler, figuratively, shook hands and postponed the adjustment of their difficulties until a more auspicious occasion. From Land's End to John's Groat's, Great Britain was absolutely of one mind. In the face of the duty of the hour all other matters of lesser import were put aside.

In the Overseas Dominions the effect was the same. Canada prepared and despatched a mighty contingent of fighting men representing every element in our heterogeneous population. One consuming desire actuated them and it was fought sufficiently potent to weld them into a force absolutely united in the determination to make all necessary sacrifice in the defence of the principles on which the Empire is created. The war call sounded in India and splendidly came back the reply, not only from the men already in the service of the Government, but from the native rulers of the Independent States. "Our last man and last rupee" was the nature of that answer, and already Germany has had a taste of India's quality.

In South Africa, the situation was somewhat different. Germany had carried on an insidious campaign there and, regretfully, had found some to listen to her message of sedition. Martiz, DeWet and Bevers, each with a following of some strength, succeeded in putting the German suggestions into effect and organizing revolutionary movements principally local in character. But even in Africa Germany found that the great mass of opinion was pro-British, and that for every man willing to ally himself with the enemies of the Empire, there were scores ready to take up arms in defence of the administration which had brought the first taste of real freedom to veldt and kopje. Already the situation in Africa is well in hand and it is likely that the principal result of the movements of certain misguided leaders will be to solidify the South African Union and cement it still more closely to the greater Empire of the future.

A glorious object lesson has been given to the world in the Empire's preparation for war. There may be dark days ahead, there may be losses to mourn and sacrifice to count, temporarily, reverse may seem to be the portion of the British, but the great, unforgettable, eternal lesson will sink deep into the hearts and minds of men—Britain in war means Britain united with a singleness of purpose and a holy determination which must prove inspirational to millions of Britons yet unborn.

ON THE FRENCH BATTLE LINE.

After days of terrible fighting, in which, despatches tell us, both conflicting forces displayed wonderful bravery, the German attempt to capture the Channel Ports seems to be nearing its end. Yesterday saw the general battle broken into a multitude of isolated engagements, with the tide of victory running more strongly than ever in the direction of the Allies. Gradually the enemy is being forced back from the coast in the direction of the German frontier. The British warships have borne important part in this movement, as their heavy and remarkably accurate fire has impressed the Germans with the indivisibility of approaching within gunshot of the coast. The Yser Canal, formerly crossed by the Germans, is now in front of their lines, and the Allies hold it. The danger of an "entente" upon the coast is...

for the time, removed. Germany having failed to batter her way through the lines of free men arrayed against her, must now be content with opposing the Allied advances toward her own territory.

Germany has announced the annexation of Belgium, but the announcement cannot be supported. Already the Kaiser's lesions are in retreat over the Belgian battlefields, with a determined and victorious army at their heels. After Belgium has been crossed, and the foe driven beyond its borders, the third stage of the campaign will commence, and it is believed by many, will be the most difficult. The Germans will have the advantage of fighting on ground familiar to them and prepared in advance for just such operations as are being carried on. It is expected that they will fall back upon heavily entrenched positions, from which it will be a difficult, costly and time-consuming proceeding to dislodge them.

But the spirit of the enemy's legions cannot have been improved during the terrible fighting on the Aisne and Yser. In day after day of stubborn conflict, the intrepid charges of the flower of the Kaiser's mighty army were met by the stone wall defence of the best troops in Great Britain and France, and followed by counter attacks of compelling force. And in the majority of cases the counter attacks carried the Allies just a little farther on until, finally, the Germans were forced to adopt a new method of attack. This, too, failed, and now the enemy is practically on the defensive along the entire battle line.

Meanwhile, the effect upon the civil population of Germany must be most satisfactory to the Allies. Taught to believe the German soldier and the German Kaiser invulnerable, the arrival of train after train loaded with wounded men, and the stories these men must tell of the bitterness of the fighting, and the terrible fate of their comrades cannot but disillusionize the German people. Eventually they must learn that they have been sadly misled by the authorities at Potsdam, and with this knowledge will come discontent and disaffection. The war was of their seeking, upon them must rest the responsibility, and with the guilty knowledge that the disaster which must ultimately overtake them was occasioned by arrogant pursuit of false gods, devotion to the ideal of militarism, the gospel of might.

MOSLEM VS. CHRISTIAN?

If the entry of Turkey into the world war, should result, as some observers seem to fear, in the raising of the Crescent against the Cross, and the arraying of the followers of Mohammed against those who cling to the gospel of the crucified Christ, then what fate shall be too terrible for the avowedly Christian nation which precipitated such a conflict? Contemplation of the possible horrors of a Holy War, added to the terrible baptism of blood now drenching the greater part of the world may well cause the boldest to shudder. Turkey alone is impotent; Turkey as the cradle of a crusade to Islamize the world is a darkening shadow athwart the path of progress and Christianity, a shadow which must forever be dispelled.

It is the duty of Christian nations, whether they have or have not already become involved in the vortex of warfare to serve notice on Germany that the enlisting of Moslem aid against Christianity will not be tolerated. There can be no end which will justify such a means, no purpose which can recompense for the carnival of slaughter and rapine likely to follow a general rising of the hordes of Mohammed against the nations which stand for all that is good, all that is true.

However, it seems that it may be, and that this terrible possibility has come about through the mad bloodlust of the Blasphemer of Berlin, of the Kaiser who attempts to hoodwink the people of Poland into the belief that he is the chosen emissary of the God to whom our mothers taught us to pray. Single handed, Turkey should speedily be obliterated from the peoples of the earth; flanked and supported by the hundreds of millions of fanatical Islamites in Africa, Asia and the Islands of the Sea, she may yet succeed in lighting the torch which will set the entire world ablaze.

Facing Germanic rule alone the present war is a conflict of truth against error, of liberty against oppression and upon that basis there is no doubt of the ability of the Allies to cope with the situation. But with the mere possibility of the arraying of Moslem against Christian it may well become a war of God.

MONCTON SUBWAY.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 30.—The contract for the Moncton subway on the Main street has been awarded by the I.C.R. to Soper and McDougall, of Ottawa. The work is to be started at once and is expected to be completed about first of July, 1915.

Only a Scrap of Paper.

By Colonel Sir John E. Bingham, Bart., V.D., J.P.

It was only a scrap of paper, 'Twas not a vellum scroll, It was only the word of England, That bid the war drums roll.

It was only a scrap of paper, That freed the blaze of war, It was only right and wrong, Sir, That opened the Lion's jaw.

It was only a scrap of paper, Which Belgians believed, So they poured out their blood, Sir, And they were not deceived.

It was only a scrap of paper, The Kaiser sneered and lied, He forgot the teeth of the Bull Dog, He forgot old England's pride.

It will be more than a scrap of paper At the end of a bloody war, Our Tommies and Tars will hold him, Sir, Crucured in the Lion's jaw, Sheffield, England, October.

Resignation.

By H. W. Longfellow.
There is no flock however watched and tended,
But one dead Lamb is there!
There is no hireling there, who's ever defended,
But has a vacant chair.
The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.
Let us be patient. These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.
We see but dimly through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps,
What seem to us but sad, funeral tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps.
There is no Death! What seems so is transition.
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.
She is not dead, the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school,
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.
In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives whom we call dead.

Cousin Canada.

(From Collier's.)
As the war rages on and we find ourselves pinched by it, we can do no thank God for good neighbors. The most wonderful thing in North America is the fact that for four or five thousand miles our frontier is Canada's frontier, and only is there no fort upon it, but there is no place where anyone in either nation wants a fort. They are people one is glad to have next door, the Canadians. Sometimes a Taft or a Clark says something that makes us blush for him; but the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems in the main, and we are glad to have Canada show how she thinks they should be solved. We have a good deal of common property in the lakes and rivers which lie between our shore and hers. It is a really beautiful thing to think of—in the war-torn autumn of 1914—that the nice thing about these people is, they understand what a loose tongue is and pay very little attention to it. A good deal used to be said about annexing Canada, and once in a while a man comes back from there so full of admiration that he wants to annex the United States to Canada instantly; but most of us feel—and we sincerely hope Canada can share the feeling—that just being neighbors is the best thing for both of us. We have the same problems

Waterbury & Rising Ltd.

THREE STORES
KING ST. UNION ST. MAIN ST.

A Bargain for Men

\$2.68 a Pair
—FOR—
\$4.00 Boots

Do Not Miss It

Our Three Stores

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock we shall place on sale at our THREE STORES 300 pairs of Men's Genuine Calf Boots, Button and Lace, Good-year Welts, in all sizes, from 5 to 10, at \$2.68 a pair.

This lot was made for a dealer in the West, but for reasons were not shipped. We were fortunate in securing the lot at a special price, and will give our customers a chance to get a bargain. A most opportune sale, as men will now need Fall Boots.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Our Stores Open 8 a. m., Close 6 p. m., Saturdays, 10 p. m.

75c. **BIG** 75c.
A Yard. **Clearance Sale of** A Yard.
SILK

Today, Saturday and Until Sold

We will place on sale several hundred yards of beautiful

SILKS

at bargain sale prices. These exquisite fabrics comprise beautiful Bulgarian Silks, Satins in Oriental or Bulgarian effects, also numerous Dresden colorings in Poplin or Corded weaves. The whole are now much in demand for Millinery, Dress or Coat Trimmings, or using for dresses in conjunction with plain materials.

75c. The regular prices for these rich full 20-inch wide silks A Yard. were 95c. to \$1.50 each. A Yard. No Samples given of Sale Silks.

Out of town customers should send orders promptly to avoid disappointment through goods being sold.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

PHOTOPLAYS

GEM

PHOTOPLAYS

Two New Serials

Mon. and Tues.—Chapter 2 in great mystery play
"FANTOMAS, THE MAN IN BLACK."

Fri. and Sat.—Another Chapter in "Beloved Adventure." Today's installment is "An Untarnished Shield."

GREAT HITS THIS WEEK! SEE THEM YOURSELF!

OPERA HOUSE THOMPSON-WOODS STOCK CO.

TODAY AT 2.30 AND 8.15

"WILDFIRE"

ALL NEXT WEEK

"SHADOWED LIVES"

THE GREAT RURAL MELODRAMA

WAR PRICES:—10, 20, 30c. A FEW AT 50c.

WILL REORGANIZE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Portland, Maine, Oct. 30.—The first legal step in a plan for the re-organization of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, one of the subsidiaries of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was taken today, when a creditor's bill was filed in the Federal Court asking for the appointment of

receivers. A hearing will be held next Saturday.

The petitioner is the Berwind White Coal Mining Company of Philadelphia, which has an unsecured claim of \$42,491 for coal furnished. The action is said to be a friendly proceeding for the benefit of all the creditors, with the larger interests of the corporation occurring.

LATE SHIPPING
New York, Oct. 30.—Ard stmr Franconia, Liverpool.
Liverpool, Oct. 30.—Ard stmr Baltic, New York.
Naples, Oct. 22.—Ard stmr Napoli, New York.

Live News Of The Moving Picture World

NEW SERIALS AT GEM THEATRE

Every person in St. John should see these fine pictures next week.

The two new serials at the Gem Theatre are proving as popular as "Lucille Love." Those who saw "The Beloved Adventurer" last week and "Fantomas, the Man in Black" this week, were delighted beyond anticipation. Today another chapter in the great Lubin series with Arthur Johnson and Lottie Briscoe featured in the leading roles will be given, under the title "An Untarnished Shield." It is exceptionally interesting, and will undoubtedly receive as hearty commendation as was the case last week when the first of the "Beloved Adventurer" series was presented. These installments will be continued for fifteen weeks at the Gem, being shown each Friday and Saturday, while "Fantomas" will be presented on Mondays and Tuesdays with only three more chapters to be given.

"Are Jude and Vador still alive?" That is a natural question for those to ask who saw the first chapter of "Fantomas" with all its mystery and adventure. The answer is given in the second chapter to be shown on Monday and Tuesday next, when the adventures are equally as exciting and those which so stirred the audiences who saw the opening of the serial this week.

In addition to these features the orchestra will have an entertaining programme at each change of bill. There will also be the Selig-Hearst News Pictorial on Wednesday and Thursday with a new showing of scenes of popular interest direct from the battle-line, as well as a variety of other views of current importance.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HEALTH

No Reason Why They Should Suffer From Backaches and Headaches.

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy healthy, active, happy life, yet nine out of ten suffer, often in silence, from splitting headaches, torturing backaches, violent heart palpitation or some other of the many evils that follow anaemia, or bloodlessness.

That is why one sees so many women who are pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures, signs that the blood is out of order. All suffering women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich B. B. sayer, which promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women. There is no other medicine can supply this new, rich blood so speedily and so safely as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Through this medicine thousands of tired, suffering women have found new health and strength. Mrs. James Drost, Chippewa, N. B., says: "For years I did not know what it was to be entirely free from headache or backache. My hands were cold and clammy all the time. It was terrible for me to get my work done, and to walk even a short distance would leave me completely worn out. My life was one of constant worry and I thought I would never be better. I was doctoring all the time but without a bit of benefit, and finally the doctor stopped giving me medicine as he said he could not help me. Do you wonder that I was in despair. My mother urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I said 'what's the use, medicine can't help me.' However, my mother got six boxes of the pills, and to please him I began to take them. By the time I had finished them I undoubtedly had improved and there was the signs of returning health in my cheeks and hands. My husband thought the improvement so great that he got another half dozen boxes, and before these were completed, I was enjoying such good health as I had not had in years, in fact, I was a well woman, and have since enjoyed the best of health. I sincerely feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and shall always recommend them to all sick people."

You can get these pills at any medicine dealers, or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"FIRESTONES" HELP TO WIN FRESNO RACE.

Earl Cooper has been enthroned high in the esteem of Fresno Race fans since October 3rd.

When the Fresno Agricultural Association announced that Cooper would drive in their track meet on October 3rd, motorists gathered from miles around to have a look at this daring driver in action.

The one-mile dirt track did not offer ideal conditions for speedy driving, but as his car flew around the turns, throwing sand into the faces of onlookers, the air was rent with shouts of admiration for his perfect control.

Cooper, in his Stutz, won the 50-mile event in 47 minutes, 25 seconds without a stop, breaking the track record.

Cooper was the only contestant to finish with a perfect score on tires. His Firestones, the only ones in the race, causing him no trouble whatever.

TRY UNGAR LAUNDRY

She (after the ceremony)—Did you notice how mechanically the parson pocketed his fee?

He—Mechanically? That's natural; it was for joiner-work, you know.

SCIENCE AIDS CAPTURE OF INGENUOUS CRIMINAL



RIDDLE OF THE GREEN UMBRELLA

THAT the criminal of today cannot hope to escape arrest and conviction, once science has been employed to further the ends of justice, has been vividly demonstrated in the apprehension of Professor Ash-ton Reynolds of Rexford university.

Reynolds, it seems, had been a member of the building committee and was entrusted with funds, which he appropriated. When the facts became known to Helmar, professor of Greek, Reynolds, in desperation, determined to take the life of the man who he feared would expose him. Being an expert in chemistry, Reynolds conceived the idea of placing a deadly poison in Helmar's shaving cup.

A few days later the educational world was shocked to learn of the mysterious death of Professor Helmar. The authorities, unable to cope with the situation, enlisted the services of Madelyn Mack, the celebrated girl detective.

This expert investigator immediately discarded the prevailing theory that Helmar had been killed by a poisoned instrument in the handle of his green umbrella, which, in his eccentricity, he had carried every day. Her scientific devices to crush the ingenious criminal is illustrated above. With the telephone she was able to overhear Reynolds' private conversations, and through the vocophone (at her left) she preyed upon the guilty man's conscience until he betrayed himself.

In "The Riddle of the Green Umbrella," the two part Kalem drama, Miss Alice Joyce gives an exceedingly interesting portrayal of Madelyn Mack's work in unraveling the mystery of Professor Helmar's death.

SMALL CHANGE IN GOLD HELD BY BANKS

Comparatively little change in the Canadian banks' holdings of current gold and subsidiary coin is the statement for September. Actually the figures showed a decrease of about \$1,000,000 as compared with a gain of about 20 millions between the end of June and the end of August, but deposits with the Central Gold Reserve included \$6,350,000 in gold against \$8,250,000 in gold at the end of August and a considerable part of this was free from note liability. Comparisons of the current gold and subsidiary coin figures for June, August and September follow:

	June	August	September
In Can.	\$28,948,841	\$40,069,833	\$38,596,261
Abroad	17,160,111	26,379,108	26,957,962
Total	\$46,108,956	\$66,448,942	\$65,554,223
The larger individual holdings compared as follows:			
	June	August	September
Mont.	\$12,509,862	\$16,094,021	\$15,600,827
Nov. Sco.	3,894,903	5,012,359	4,555,733
Merch.	2,416,842	3,511,225	2,546,899
Comm.	9,449,061	15,726,497	15,299,831
Royal	7,320,010	10,314,074	11,241,799
Dom.	1,695,157	1,622,544	1,635,587
Imp.	1,699,362	4,215,966	4,206,697
Union	811,771	2,849,023	2,221,922
Molson	567,114	1,047,673	1,056,654
Ottawa	1,070,141	1,062,205	1,068,769

Very large changes were shown in the Dominion notes return, the holdings of the banks at the end of September being approximately \$17,000,000 higher than in August. Presumably the Government was taking advantage of the measure adopted by Parliament in August by which an additional \$15,000,000 in notes could be issued without further addition to the gold reserve, and paying some of its obligations in this way. The larger holdings of these notes at the end of the month compared with June and August figures, total:

	June	August	September
Mont.	\$10,919,848	\$13,294,813	\$20,634,331
N. Scotia	4,686,240	6,313,512	5,683,668
B. N. A.	2,568,768	3,095,985	4,978,518
Tor.	4,434,329	5,019,067	4,082,110
Molson	3,584,899	3,140,104	3,468,242
Merch.	6,073,347	7,381,108	8,975,766
Union	4,708,347	2,575,468	3,896,665
Com.	12,505,203	2,123,218	10,841,246
Royal	10,183,880	10,654,796	11,935,132
Dom.	6,402,136	5,926,455	5,488,563
Hamil.	3,390,875	3,424,608	3,557,291
Stand.	2,132,253	1,953,695	2,089,613
Hoch.	1,889,571	1,466,513	2,017,818
Ottawa	4,062,355	4,289,996	4,651,978
Imper.	10,859,537	13,701,430	11,967,989

The aggregate was \$92,114,482 in June, \$93,306,347 in August and \$110,688,842 in September.

A RURAL COMEDY FOR NEXT WEEK

Thompson-Woods Stock Co. will present "Shadowed Lives."

Next week at the Opera House the Thompson-Woods Stock Company will present Justin Adam's four act rural comedy "Shadowed Lives." The first act takes place in the apartments of Allan Dexter and Bertram Wade at Harvard College. Ezra Dexter, Allan's father, visits his son and gives him a sum of money to invest for him. Allan is about to invest it when he is called upon to pay a note his chum, Bertram Wade, has forged. He then finds out that Wade has wronged his sister and demands an immediate marriage. Wade tries to put it off but Allan insists that the marriage take place. After the marriage Wade disappears and we next see him on the yacht Penguin, with his friend Vronia Pemberton. In the meantime Allan has shipped on the brig Polly Ingram and during a severe storm is swept overboard and is picked up by the Penguin. It then transpires that Wade has destroyed all proofs of his marriage to Miriam, but in a very dramatic scene is forced to acknowledge it. The last act takes place at the home of Ezra Dexter, Mills, Me. Of course all the mysteries are cleared up and the curtain descends on a happy family reunion. Mr. Howard will be seen in the part of Allan Dexter. Mr. Dimock will be seen as Bertram Wade. Miss Howell will play the part of Miriam Dexter, while the other members of the company will be cast to advantage.

The prices at the Opera House in the future will be ten, twenty and thirty cents, with a few choice orchestra seats at fifty cents. The management of the Thompson-Wood Company realizing that on account of the war, prices in everything are bound to take a downward drop, is the first to offer the high class amusement at a price within the reach of the smallest purse. The same elaborate productions, the same excellent company in the latest New York successes will be continued as in the past.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY.

Every picture fan in town should see the sensational fifteenth chapter in the "Million Dollar Mystery." Florence La Badie is rescued by Jim Norton. A high powered motor boat and a faster hydroplane are introduced with exciting results.

Probably no serial yet produced has had the sensational success which is everywhere attending the "Million Dollar Mystery." Each of the fourteen chapters already shown at the Unique have led interestingly up to the remarkable events of the fifteenth chapter, which is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday. The Black Hundred determined a; all costs to successfully abduct Florence, secure the services of a motor boat capable of railroad speed and after luring their prey to the wharf before she was aware of their base designs the villains had accomplished their purpose and in a few moments Florence was apparently secure in the coils of the plotter, and safe from the crafty butler and ardent lover. Then comes the most interesting incident of the big serial, when Jim Norton secures a hydroplane and rescues the much sought after Florence and in the short space of an hour restores her safely to the much perturbed companion and butler. The details of this capture are well worth a visit to the Unique Monday or Tuesday.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 red 1.13 @ 1.16; No. 2 hard, 1.13 @ 1.15; No. 2 yellow, 7.12 @ 7.15 1-4; No. 3 yellow, 7.4 3-4 @ 7.5; Oats—No. 3 white, 47 @ 48 1-4; standard, 48 3-4 @ 49 1-4; Rye—No. 2, 35; Barley—60 @ 77 3-4; Timothy—3.75 @ 5.25; Clover—11.00 @ 14.00; Pork—16.45; Lard—10.75; Rib—9.75 @ 10.75.

HUDSON AND JAMES BAY FISHERIES

Reports from Expedition sent to inquire into fisheries are very optimistic.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—With a view to developing the fisheries of Hudson and James Bays upon the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the establishing of a line of steamers from Fort Nelson to the outside world, the Naval Service Department sent three expeditions last summer to report on the fisheries of these northern waters. The party which went to the east coast of James Bay found conditions north of the east main river excellent for establishing a white fish fishery. Full-bone or lake herring are also to be got in great quantities by gnetts. The establishment of a canning industry might be quite feasible. Sprinkled trout of large size are also found, as many as forty trout averaging twenty-one and a half pounds having been caught with a small net. The Indians stated that large quantities of cod weighing as high as twenty to twenty-five pounds can be obtained in February and March. Sturgeon were found in nearly all the southern rivers and information from the Indians leads to the belief that inland in the numerous lakes and rivers which will be tapped by the N. T. R. fisheries of the most valuable kind can be found.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRONCHITIS, DIABETES, BACKACHE
NUMBER 23 THE PRODUCE

LEVINSKY AGAIN

New York, Oct. 30.—Battling Levinsky of New York outfoated Sallor Fritts of Brooklyn in a ten round bout here tonight. A right to the jaw caused Fritts to take a count of nine in the third round.



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

Cut this out and the next time you require any dentistry of any kind whatever, such as teeth extracted, filled, cleaned, artificial teeth made or mended, call and see us, as you may be the lucky one.

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

IMPORTANT

There are two important facts to keep in mind about the coals delivered by this company. (1) Each is the very best of its kind that money can buy. (2) Before delivery every load is rescreened to remove all slack and dust.

You will appreciate this once you have tried Our Coal

CONSUMERS COAL CO. LIMITED
331 CHARLOTTE STREET
TELEPHONE: MAIN 2670
STANDARD, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:—
One "Incline" Type 50 H. P.
One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P.
One Locomotive Type 20 H. P.
Two Vertical Type 20 H. P.
Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.
BOILER MAKERS
NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

A. C. SMITH & CO.,
9 Union Street, West St. John,
Telephone West 7-11 and West 81

Well Dressed Men ATTENTION

Everywhere. The badly dressed man is shunned by his friends and laughed at by his enemies. It doesn't cost much to be well dressed if you know the secret. The secret is—Unrar's "My Valet" Department.

Phone Main 58 for particulars.
UNGAR'S LAUNDRY
Dyeing Carpet & Cleaning Works, Ltd

IMPERIAL "The Trey O' Hearts" SIXTH EPISODE

Louis Joseph Vener's Great Story Appearing in the "Globe."

This chapter deals with the adventure of Rose Alan and Barous in the lifeboat along the New England coast.

Judith, however, is on the track of her sister and her lover, and makes strenuous attempts to intercept them.

THIS CHAPTER IS ENTITLED "THE CRACK O' DOOM"

ANOTHER "HIS STOLEN FORTUNE" Featuring Mr. Francis X. Bushman.
GILMOR & CASTLE, Comedians. COMEDY FILMS—Two of them.
MISS TODD-MR. WELCH, Dancers. FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA.

A GREAT BIG 6-REEL SHOW, TWO ACTS, SINGER, ETC.

LARGE NEWS IN WORLD OF FINANCE

GERMANY BUYING COTTON AND GRAIN

Only One of a Number of Shipments from United States—France Wants Army Boots.

Representatives of the German government, and of banking interests acting indirectly for it, were large buyers of American cotton recently. Shipments amounting to several hundred thousand dollars were negotiated and will be shipped in a vessel sailing from a southern port. Bankers having charge of the transaction would not give out the details, but they admitted that the bargain had been made, and that the cotton would be out at sea within twenty-four hours.

CROP CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT WORLD

Outlook generally favorable—Weather good and supplies liberal—The foreign trade.

With regard to crop and market conditions abroad the following particulars have come to hand: United Kingdom—Weather is not desirable, but sowing is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and an increase in the acreage is assured. Native supplies are fair. France—Farmers are sowing where it is advantageous, except in the war zone, which at present embraces about 1 1/2 million acres. This operation on the whole is very backward, and much of the old crop is still ungathered. Much agricultural damage is confirmed. Supplies of native grain are light. Germany—Weather favors sowing operations, and this is being done with emphasis from official command, but labor is scarce and advanced machinery is inadequate, owing to lack of horses. Supplies of native grain have been liberal, but it is now becoming scarce, and this is emphasized by strict economy and rapid rise in prices. Every effort is being made for purchase of foreign supplies.

GRAIN PRICES IN CHICAGO MARKET

Table with columns: Wheat, High, Low, Close. Rows for May, Dec, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, etc.

PRODUCE PRICES IN CANADIAN CENTRES

Table with columns: Montreal, Oct. 30. Rows for Corn, Oats, Flour, etc.

World's Shipping News

Table: MINIATURE ALMANAC. October Phases of the Moon. Full moon, Last quarter, New moon, First quarter.

STEAMSHIP ASHORE

London, Oct. 30—Another French steamer, the Amoral Rigault De Genouilly, bound from Barry for Havre, is ashore off Cape Barfleur, seventeen miles east of Cherbourg and needs assistance. The liner La Savoie has gone to help her.

THE MANCHESTER SPINNER

London, Oct. 30—The British steamer Manchester Spinner, outward bound from Manchester for Montreal, is now off the south coast of Ireland shaping her course for Queenstown. The only reason given is that she desires to obtain medical assistance for two injured sailors. It is not stated how they were injured or whether the vessel is damaged.

LOADS GRAIN AT PORTLAND

Portland, Me., Oct. 30—It is now a settled fact that one tramp steamer will load grain here from the Grand Trunk elevators during the month of November, the British steamer Roanoke, 2,442 tons, having been chartered to load 216,000 bushels of wheat for port in the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN PORTS

Windsor, Oct. 24—Ard schrs Ronald, Swinson, Annapolis Royal, Klondike, Boston; 26th, schr John G. Walter, New York.

BRITISH PORTS

Glasgow, Oct. 29—Sld stmr Lagonia, St. John, N. B.

FOREIGN PORTS

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 28—Sld schr Margaret May Riley, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Portland, Oct. 29—West Penobscot Bay, Lacey's Narrows, Me.—Lacey's Island North Ledge Buoy, HS, spar, reported missing October 28, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

"WE GO ON FOREVER"

This Company was incorporated by Chapter 84 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada for the year 1893, and has special powers under the Acts of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

It has carried on business in the City of Halifax ever since its incorporation.

Its Head Office and Agencies are in charge of competent officials who have had many years' experience, and who have been selected because of their fitness and qualifications.

Its Capital and Assets are invested in securities such as Trusts are allowed to invest in under the laws of the Provinces.

It does not speculate with its own or trust funds, but confines itself strictly to conservative trust business.

Its business is periodically examined by Chartered auditors.

It reports under oath annually to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, and the Provincial authorities where its agencies are established.

It has no power to issue debentures or receive deposits and is not a Loan Company other than for the investment of trust funds.

It is obliged to invest all trust funds according to the laws of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and the Colony of Newfoundland (as the case may be), governing the investment of trust funds.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

It localizes its investments, that is trust funds are retained for investment in the Province in which the estate is being administered.

It earmarks all securities for each trust and they are kept entirely distinct and separate from all others. These securities are in no way liable for any obligation of the Company or of any other estate.

It is absolutely free and independent and not controlled by any special interests.

It devotes its services to the efficient and prompt administration of the business entrusted to it.

It is not affected by sentiment or influences, by family differences or prejudices.

Estates entrusted to it are managed upon strict business principles and without partiality.

NEW BRUNSWICK BOARD OF DIRECTORS. James Manchester, Hon. Josiah Wood, A. P. Barnhill, K. C., Hon. W. H. Thorne, Francis P. Starr, Hon. J. D. Hazen.

C. H. Ferguson, Manager, St. John.

Robert Carter

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, Auditor and Liquidator. Businesses Systematized, Cost Systems Installed. McCurdy Building, Halifax.

Paul F. Blanchet

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 54 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. Telephone on Connection St. John and Halifax.

The Royal Trust Co. OF MONTREAL.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Sir William C. Van Horn, K. C. M. G., Vice-President; Sir H. M. Meredith, President; Sir W. H. Meredith, President; Sir W. H. Meredith, President; Sir W. H. Meredith, President.

Chance for Recruits

All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 7 Canadian Army Service Corps will meet at the Armoury Monday and Thursday evenings at 7.30 o'clock. There is room for a few recruits who can apply on these evenings.

Western Assurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1851. Assets, \$3,213,438.28. R. W. W. FRANK, Branch Manager, ST. JOHN N. B.

Queen Insurance Company.

Agents Wanted. C. E. L. JARVIS & SONS, 74 Prince William St.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO. Ltd.

Accident Insurance, Employers' Liability, Guarantee Bonds. CHAS. A. MACDONALD, & SON, Provincial Managers, 49 Canterbury St., Phone Main 1536.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B.

PUGLEY BUILDING, 46 PRINCESS STREET. Lumber and General Brokers. SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, GYPSUM, SPRUCE PILING and CREOSOTED PILING.

STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL Line Steamships

combine the finer features of club or hotel. A ship's matron personally attends women travelling alone. Handomely illustrated booklets—write 123 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

STEAMER MAY QUEEN

will leave P. Nasse & Sons wharf, Inlandtown, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 a. m. until further notice, for Chipman and intermediate stops, returning Monday and Thursday.

How the Investment Banker can be of service to you.

You naturally ask, how can the Investment Banker be of service to you? He can safeguard your interests in various ways, as to safety of principal, as to income, return suitable to your requirements and in other ways. These are his duties, for like the Banker he ever wishes to retain your account and confidence.

Eastern Securities Co., Ltd.

Investment Bankers, 92 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B. Montreal, Que. Halifax, N. S.

PRINTING

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

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

DOMINION SPRINGHILL, BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS. GENERAL SALES OFFICE, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

PEA COAL

A Cheap Fuel For Kitchen Use. OLD MINES SYDNEY SPRINGHILL, RESERVE. SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ANTHRACITE at Lowest Rates. R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd. 49 Smythe Street, 226 Union Street.

Scotch Coal

Jumbo, Trebles, Double sizes, Sydney and other Soft Coals. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, 5 MILL STREET, Tel. 42. All sizes of American and Scotch Anthracite in stock. GEO. DICK, - 48 Britain St., Foot of Germain. Tel. M. 1116.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DIRECT ROUTE MARITIME PROVINCES TO MONTREAL. 'THE CANADIAN' Montreal to Chicago. Only One Night on the Road. 'Imperial Limited' Famous Transcontinental Express. COAST TO COAST Best Electric Lighted Equipment. Unexcelled Dining Car Service. W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

INTERCOLONIAL PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RY. THROUGH SERVICE TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. OCEAN LIMITED DAILY. Connection via No. 2 Express leaving St. John 7.10 a.m. MARITIME EXPRESS (Daily except Sunday) Connection via No. 13 Express leaving St. John 6.35 p.m. GEO. CARVILL, City Ticket Agent, 3 King street.

STEAMSHIPS.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL LINE REDUCED FARES. In Effect November 2nd. St. John to Boston, K. C. M. G., \$5.00. St. John to Portland, K. C. M. G., \$4.50. Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at nine a. m., for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, nine a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John. MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE \$3.00 Reduced Fare to New York Oct. 1st to April 30th. Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.00 p. m. City Ticket Office, 47 King street. L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. and P. A. A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B. C. B. KINGSTON, Com. Agt., Eastport, Me.

CRYSTAL STREAM S. S. CO. (LTD.)

ST. JOHN-FREDERICTON ROUTE. STMR. D. J. PURDY will sail from North End for Fredericton and intermediate points every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 a. m., returning alternate days, leaving Fredericton at 7.30 a. m. The D. J. Purdy or Majestic can be chartered at any time for excursions or parties. ST. JOHN-WASHEDAOK ROUTE. STMR. MAJESTIC will sail from North End from Cole's Island and intermediate points every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., returning alternate days, leaving Cole's Island at 6 a. m. On and after November 3rd steamer Majestic will leave at 9 a. m. D. J. PURDY, Manager.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED)

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:—Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf at 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Stone, St. George, returning at St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting. AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B. Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, 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.

STEAMER ELAINE

Leaves Inlandtown, Old May Queen wharf, foot of Hammond street, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Chipman and intermediate points. Returning leaves Chipman every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m. CAPT. R. H. WESTON, Manager.

MAJESTIC STEAMSHIP CO. (FOR BELLEFLE)

On and after Tuesday, October 29 steamer 'Champlain' will leave St. John on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock for Hatfield's Point and intermediate landings, returning will leave Hatfield's Point on alternate days, due in St. John at 1 p. m. R. S. ORCHARD, Mgr.

MANCHESTER LINE

From	To	Ship	Date
Manchester	St. John	Man. Exchange	Nov 3
Oct 20	Man. Mariner	Nov 17	
Oct 31	Man. Spinner	Nov 28	
Nov 7	Man. Citizen	Dec 2	
Nov 14	Man. Miller	Dec 12	
Nov 21	Man. Corporation	Dec 16	
Nov 28	Man. Merchant	Dec 26	

*Steamers via Philadelphia. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

FURNESS LINE

From	To	Ship	Date
London	Rappahannock	St. John	
Oct 27	Kanawha	Nov 12	
Nov 15	Wilmington	Dec 2	

WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Strong winds and moderate gales from westward, fair and mild.

Washington Forecast. Washington, Oct. 30.—Northern New England—Fair Saturday, preceded by rain east; Sunday fair.

Table with columns: Location, Min., Max. Includes entries for Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, etc.

Around the City

Arrested on Warrant. Yesterday afternoon James Littlejohn was arrested by the police on a warrant sworn out by Margaret Hodges who claims that the defendant struck her.

Farm Settlement Board. The Farm Settlement Board held a meeting here yesterday and made arrangements for the sale of two or three farms which were purchased some time ago.

Kicked by Horse. While assisting in the unloading of horses at the remount station Thursday night one of the dragoons was kicked by a horse.

Patriotic Committee W. A. The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Patriotic Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms.

Fined \$10. In the police court yesterday afternoon Thomas Keith was summoned before the magistrate by Special Officer Daws who charged him with having 22 partridge on sale in the market.

Building Stalls. The work of building the stalls on board the steaming Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Colombian is being pushed forward night and day by the contractors A. R. C. Clarke & Son.

Tuberculosis Hospital. Contractors A. R. C. Clarke & Son are doing rapid work in the erection of the new Tuberculosis Hospital at East St. John.

DAVID RUSSEL MUST PAY DAMAGES TO PINKERTON MEN

Montreal, Oct. 30.—David Russell, formerly of St. John, N. B., was mulcted in \$2,500 damages to W. A. Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, today by Mr. Justice Demers, for libelous statements made concerning the Pinkertons in connection with the institution of a suit by Mr. Russell against the Pinkertons about two years ago for \$200,000 damages for alleged conspiracy to have him confined in an asylum.

COMPLETELY UNFOUNDED. London, Oct. 30, 10.50 p. m.—The report that Germany has made peace proposals to France, offering special concessions, was repudiated today by the German consul general at Amsterdam as completely unfounded.

PATRIOTIC FUND IN WINNIPEG. Winnipeg, Oct. 30.—Winnipeg's patriotic fund today reached \$736,608.50.

ARMY SOON READY FOR RECRUITS

Expected contracts will be let today—Officers Class going to Halifax Monday night.

While names of men wishing to volunteer for foreign service with the second Canadian contingent are being taken, active enlisting has not yet started, but will probably do so in a few days.

Of the twenty-seven young men of the city who have been taking the officers course at the army, twenty-four have already volunteered for foreign service.

The following who have been attending the military school for officers have volunteered for foreign service.

AMPLE PROVISION SUPPLY IN MARKET

In meat and vegetable departments quality is good—No scarcity in any line.

The country market was plentifully supplied with provisions yesterday. In both the meat and vegetable departments the quality was good.

GOOD PROGRESS BEING MADE AT COURTENAY BAY

Norton Griffiths Co. keeping well abreast of the work on new terminals.

Undisturbed by the war the Norton Griffiths Company is making fair progress with its work at Courtenay Bay. No special efforts are being made by the company to rush through its contract at present.

PERSONAL

George B. Jones, M. L. A. of Apohaqui, was at the Victoria yesterday. J. E. McAuley of Lower Millstream was at the Victoria yesterday.

WILL PROVE STANDARD OF PICKLED FISH ARRESTED AT McADAM

Hon. J. D. Hazen secured passing of Act that will be a great benefit to all.

During the regular session of Parliament which ended June last, the Honorable J. D. Hazen secured the passing of an Act to provide for the inspection and branding of pickled herring, mackerel, alewives and salmon.

The object of the act is to bring into general use an improved standard barrel for curing and marketing such fish, and to raise the standard of curing and packing to such a degree that the cured article shall secure the confidence of customers and all who deal in commodity.

The Act is not compulsory but by rigid enforcement of the regulations, when application is made for inspection, it is expected that the government brand will in a short time become such a guarantee of quality to clean service that dealers will in due course see to it that all goods they buy show the brand.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT

The Moncton Times says: The Militia Department and the I. C. R. have completed arrangements of the second contingent over the I. C. R. from Montreal to Halifax.

In addition to this the Minister has instructed Mr. J. J. Cowie of the department to make arrangements for others directly interested at convenient centres in the fishing districts of the Maritime Provinces for the purpose of making clear to them, before the month, what is required by the new Act and its regulations.

Meetings are now being held on the Gaspé coast and at the Magdalen Islands, and there will be held along the coast of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia till Grand Manan in the Bay of Fundy.

Daughters of Empire working for Belgians. Brunswick Chapter held successful tea and sale in Masonic Hall, West Side, last night.

The Brunswick Chapter of the Empire held a successful tea and sale in the Masonic Hall, West St. John, last evening.

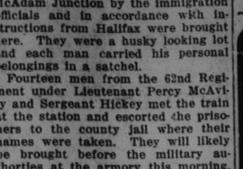
The committee in charge was Mesdames G. S. Mayes, W. I. Fenton, Charles Coster, Fred Lewis and Miss Clark.

I. C. R. AND THE WAR. L. R. Ross who has returned from London, where he attended a meeting of the railway patriotic fund committee, says Mr. Gutelius has authorized the announcement that any I. C. R. member who enlists and goes to war will be paid full salary and his position kept for his return.

Soldier Sick. Last evening a member of the 25th Dragoons who was taken ill, was removed from the Army to the General Public Hospital for treatment.

Full Mounted Lightning Screw Plates

The Original Screw Plate. "Mechanics Know" There is a difference. Insist on the Lighting. Stock now complete.



WHITTHORNE & CO. LTD. MARKET SQUARE KING ST.

THE MISSION STYLE GLENWOOD

Has only to be seen to be appreciated. Snug, plain and handsome, that's the story of the Cabinet GLENWOOD, no fussy ornamentation or fancy nickle to catch the dust or dirt.



McLEAN, HOLT & CO., LIMITED. 155 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Building or Remodelling

If You Are BUILDING or REMODELLING Your Present Home You Will be Interested in Our Line of BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

CEMENT, NAILS, BEAVER-BOARD, BUILDING PAPER, ROOFING PAPER, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, LOCKS, HINGES, MANTELS, GRATES, TILES, ETC.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR LINE. HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

CONTINUED THIS MORNING LADIES' WINTER COAT SALE

A Few End of the Week Bargains IN HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Hemstitched, Embroidered and Drawn Work Bureau or Sideboard Covers, size 18 by 54 inches. Bargain price, each 50c.

Blankets and Comfortables. A Wide Range of Desirable Qualities and Splendid Value at Every Price.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

IMPROVEMENTS TO HARBOR

The Board of Trade received a letter from Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, yesterday stating that the suggestions of the board relative to changing the lights on the harbor buoys had been referred to the Lighthouse Board for consideration.

The Board of Trade received a letter from Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, yesterday stating that the suggestions of the board relative to changing the lights on the harbor buoys had been referred to the Lighthouse Board for consideration.

Many people are carried away with the idea that the night of the economy on account of the war, but we venture to say ninety-five per cent. of the people have not had their income effected one iota.

Most Sensational Episode Yet of the Million Dollar Mystery to be Shown Monday and Tuesday.

This great serial has weekly become more popular, for the season that each episode seems more interesting and more dramatic.

These coats are in all manner of popular materials and fashionable effects and represent odd garments and manufacturers' samples necessary to be disposed of and the prices have therefore been placed very low.

SALE OF LADIES' WINTER COATS AT M. R. A.'S CONTINUED TODAY.

TO LET—Flat, 277 Rockland Road. PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

A. Co. will parade at the army at 2 p. m. today for rifle practice at the range. F. R. Fairweather.

UNCLE SAM'S ADDITIONAL

Graneries, Mills, increase in output. tries and ord.

Washington, Oct. 30.—On American graneries packing houses as shown analysis by the Department, resulted in record of breadstuffs, meats and articles during September currents, broken by the heavy, have shifted to States; France demands quantities of fresh beef and pork from the United States.

Belgian Will Factory. London, Oct. 29.—A establish a spinning factory within a reasonable period, has been made by a manufacturer, whose factory was destroyed by the request is for a grant of the buildings would be ten hundred hands would, selected from unemployed.

Dr. Pelletier, agent-province of Quebec, in proposal to the govern

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

VOL. VI. NO. 1 HOW A BR

In this picture ab the New York Hen submarine E- which needed on October 6 fr coast. Lieutenant C watching her go dow

In the picture t took place before t of the group before Others hold banners the Slavs" and "God

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30. thousand Canadian electricity applied to the Millia D next to the front as chapl next contingent. If the tion of chaplains to tr tained as was the case contingent there will be thousand men. Thirty- went with the first cont learned that over twe silicans and the most of Presbyterians. Anglican bsterians far outnumber bers of other religious o in the first contingent. Before the troops moe carter, General Hugh that six Salvation Army go with the troops as c it was found that there ally no members of t Army in the ranks and

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

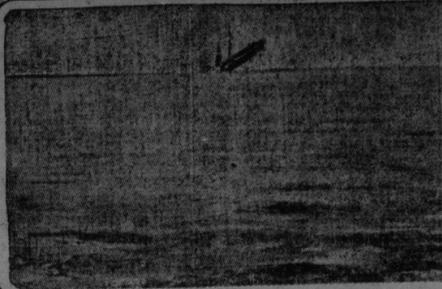
VOL. VI. NO. 188

SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 To 16

PRICE TWO CENTS

HOW A BRITISH SUBMARINE SCORED A POINT ON THE ENEMY, AND TWO OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR



HOW SUBMARINE E-9 AGAIN SCORED A POINT OFF THE ENEMY BY SINKING A DESTROYER. (SEEN ON LEFT)

In this picture above G. H. Davis, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, shows how the British submarine E-9 which sank the German cruiser Hela on August 29, succeeded on October 6 in sinking the German destroyer S-126 off the Dutch coast. Lieutenant Commander Horton and some of his men are seen watching her go down.

In the picture below is shown an incident in Petrograd which took place before the battle of Augustovka had been fought and won. One of the group before the royal palace is holding aloft a portrait of the Tsar. Others hold banners bearing such inscriptions as "Victory for Russia and the Slavs" and "God Save the Tsar."



BRITISH ARMORED CAR WITH A TERRIER WHICH THE SOLDIERS RESCUED FROM A BURNING VILLAGE NEAR ANTWERP



PRAYING FOR VICTORY IN PETROGRAD

CANADIAN CLERGYMEN WANT TO GO TO FRONT

About one thousand have applied for service with Second Contingent—Scarcity of qualified officers—Waiting for orders regarding nurses.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30.—About one thousand Canadian clergymen have applied to the Militia Department to go to the front as chaplains with the next contingent. If the same proportion of chaplains to troops is maintained as was the case with the first contingent there will be one to every twenty men. Thirty-two chaplains went with the first contingent and it is learned that over twenty were Anglicans and the most of the rest were Presbyterians. Anglicans and Presbyterians far outnumbered the members of other religious denominations in the first contingent.

Before the troops mobilized at Valcartier, General Hughes intimated that six Salvation Army officers would go with the troops as chaplains, but it was found that there were practically no members of the Salvation Army in the ranks and it was decided to send clergymen whose ministrations would be more familiar to the troops. As to the nurses who will go there is some doubt. Nothing definite will be done until information is received from the War Office. It is stated that only really qualified nurses will be chosen.

Many ladies have applied who have not had a thorough training and while their offers of service are recognized as highly patriotic, it is certain that the militia authorities will not allow untrained ladies to be sent and there will be brought about conditions which would result in wounded Canadian soldiers falling into the hands of unskilled nurses.

There is a scarcity of qualified officers in the militia at present as the result of so many being sent with the first contingent, the government therefore will not allow any more officers to serve as privates as was the case with the first contingent.

UNCLE SAM GETS MUCH ADDITIONAL TRADE AS RESULT OF GREAT WAR

Graneries, Mills and Packing Houses report great increase in orders for Foodstuffs—Warring countries and South America chief customers.

Washington, Oct. 30.—War's demand on American graneries, mills and packing houses as shown today in an analysis by the Department of Commerce, resulted in record exportations of breadstuffs, meats and other food articles during September. Many trade currents, broken by the European upheaval, have shifted to the United States. France demanding immense quantities of fresh beef; South America and Europe buying large amounts of flour, while nearly all the markets formerly supplied from other sources are importing millions of pounds of American sugar.

The value of foodstuffs sold abroad last month was \$68,490,889, nearly double that of September, a year ago, when the total was \$38,736,424. The demand for wheat brought exports for the three months ending with September to the highest point ever reached in any corresponding period. Total exports, including flour, in the three months aggregated 89,250,000 bushels, compared with 59,000,000 bushels in that period a year ago. For September the exports of flour were about normal, but the wheat sold abroad was more than twice that exported during the month. The wheat total was 26,000,000 bushels. France bought 7,572,000 bushels, the United Kingdom 6,640,000; the Netherlands, 2,291,000, while other European nations bought 5,390,000 bushels. More than 2,560,000 bushels were exported to Canada, while another effect of war, was the shipment of 680,000 bushels to Brazil. Exports of flour to Latin-America nearly doubled those of September, a year ago.

Exports of fresh beef in September amounted to 7,000,000 pounds, eleven times that sent abroad in September, 1913. The 3,000,000 pounds of canned beef exported was eight times the amount sold in September last year. The increase in refined sugar exports was tremendous. In September, 52,200,773 pounds were shipped abroad, compared with 3,924,540 one year ago.

BELGIAN WILL BUILD FACTORY IN CANADA

London, Oct. 29.—A proposal to establish a spinning factory in Quebec, within a reasonable distance of Montreal, has been made by a Belgian manufacturer, whose factory near Ghent was destroyed by the Germans. His request is for a grant of land on which the buildings would be erected. Fifteen hundred hands would be employed, selected from among Belgian refugees.

Dr. Pelletier, agent-general for the province of Quebec, is submitting the proposal to the government.

MAJOR GENERAL HUGHES GUEST AT COMPLIMENTARY DINNER IN LONDON; BRILLIANT GATHERING

Function afforded striking testimony of work of Minister of Militia—Lord Roberts congratulates Canada—Colonel Hugh McLean, of St. John, among guests.

London, Oct. 30.—The complimentary dinner which was given last night at the Social Automobile Club to Major General the Hon. Sam Hughes and the officers commanding the Canadian contingent was one of the most brilliant social gatherings of Canadians held in the metropolis for some time, and afforded a striking testimony of the appreciation of the work and efforts of the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence on the part of the Imperial officers.

Lieut. Col. Grant Morden was the host, and among the guests were Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Bessford, Lieut. General Alderson, commander of the Canadian force; Col. Sir Edward Ward, Col. Victor Williams, Sir Gilbert Parker, Lord Islington, Col. Hugh McLean, Hon. George H. Perley, Mr. McLane Brown, Col. Pelletier, Col. Leonia, Col. Davidson, Mr. G. C. Cassels, Lieut. Trevor Williams-Taylor, and Mr. Richard Reid.

Lord Roberts in proposing the toast to the Minister of Militia and the Canadian contingent, recalled the fact that when he was called upon to take charge of the campaign in South Africa, his first telegram was to Canada, to whose part in that war he paid a high tribute. Once again Canada had come forward, and he warmly complimented Major General Hughes on getting together such a fine body of men, all splendidly equipped, on such short notice. Owing to the bad weather his review of the force on Saturday last had been very hurried, but he had been impressed by the steadiness of the men under the heavy downpour of rain. After emphasizing that Lord Kitchner must have every man that he required, Lord Roberts spoke of overseas loyalty. The veteran field marshal received a great ovation on resuming his seat.

MAJOR GENERAL HUGHES.
The Minister of Militia, in responding, declared that he had realized years ago that the German conflict was inevitable, and that he had sought to persuade the parliament and the people of Canada to this conviction. When he entered office, he had set himself to the task of preparing for the inevitable, with the result that he had raised 75,000 militia and 6,000 cadets, and was ready to furnish Britain with 30,000 men if required.

Hon. Walter Long, in proposing the health of the Allies, said: "All we know of valour in war was learned from the French."

NORTH SHORE MAN CATCHES HOUSEBREAKER

Thief captured in act of stealing escaped, but later caught again and jailed.

Special to The Standard.
Newcastle, N. B., Oct. 30.—A stranger giving his name as Wm. McNarish, broke into Thomas Cassidy's house about eleven last night. He entered by a downstairs window, took a suit of clothes, unlocked the front door to open a way of exit and went upstairs into the children's bedroom.

Cassidy, awakened, found and loaded his revolver and grappled with the intruder, but the latter got away. Cassidy, half dressed, followed him and caught him again and with the help of Constable Clifford McDonald, arrested and locked him up. Several shots were fired in the struggle but Cassidy carefully averted shooting to kill. He is being congratulated on his bravery and presence of mind. Cassidy's house stands by itself and the whole family were sound asleep. McNarish was brought before Police Magistrate Maitly today and remanded until Tuesday. It is thought McNarish had an accomplice, as two men earlier in the evening were seen near another house and one was heard to remark as the dog barked, that "we better not try it," they then disappeared.

WILL HANG

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 26.—Mewa Singh was found guilty of the murder of Immigration Inspector Hopkinson, and sentenced to be hanged January 11.

RUSHING ASSISTANCE TO THE STARVING BELGIANS

Provisions now on way will do little toward allaying suffering in unhappy country—British Suffragettes send condensed milk.

London, Oct. 30.—American Ambassador Page, Herbert Clark Hoover, and other members of the American commission for the relief of Belgium, met today and arranged for the immediate shipment of foodstuffs from America to Rotterdam for Belgian distribution. Negotiations have been opened for the sending of food on a steamer leaving from San Francisco, and on another ship sailing from New York.

The loading of the steamship Iris was hastened today and she sailed from the Thames late this afternoon, carrying another thousand tons of food to Rotterdam. Reports received by Ambassador Page however, have convinced him that the two shipsloads of provisions now on their way aboard the steamers Coblenz and Iris will be wholly inadequate to allay the suffering until more food comes from America, even if ships are loaded immediately in the United States.

British suffragettes sent 1,000 tins of condensed milk and other supplies to Flushing, for the relief of the refugees in the Dutch province of Zeeland. Holland permitted the acceptance of the gifts, saying that there is no objection to contributions by individuals, although help from the British government is still declined.

GOING AHEAD PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Dominion Gov't contracts being carried out according to schedule.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The programme of public works under construction by the government is being carried out in spite of the financial stringency. The expenditure on ordinary and capital accounts up to the end of October exceeded the expenditure on these accounts last year by about eight million dollars. To minimize unemployment all works under contract are being carried out just as the Minister of Finance in his August budget speech intimated would be the case. New works will only be entered upon as the source of revenue from which expenditure might be met becomes apparent. Since the outbreak of war the money markets of the world have been closed to public borrowing.

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT CAUSED BY ECONOMY OF ENGLISH WOMEN

London dressmakers on short time because of big demand for ready made clothing.

London, Oct. 30 (9 p.m.)—The economy being practised by English women at present is causing lack of work in certain branches of trade. At a meeting of relatively unemployed people here tonight it was stated that one-third of the sixty-six thousand dressmakers in London are on short time, because even the well-to-do are buying cheap, ready-made clothing. It was also said that one-fourth of the fourteen thousand millinery workers are on short time, due to women buying hats which are cheaply trimmed.

Statistics presented indicated that there are three thousand more unemployed people in London than there were last year at this time.

COMMISSION IN RUSSIAN ARMY FOR AMERICAN RED CROSS SURGEONS

Rank of General for two of them, and four others made Colonels.

Petrograd, Oct. 30, via London, 2.08 p. m.—The members of the American Red Cross unit detailed to Russia, left Petrograd last night on a special train bound for Kiev, where they expect to begin work immediately. Before leaving the capital the two senior surgeons were given commissions in the Russian army with the rank of general, while the four juniors were each given a commission with the rank of colonel.

All the surgeons were clad in the regular Russian army uniforms, with out insignia, to indicate their American nationality.

The result was that during their stay in Petrograd they everywhere were taken for bonafide Russian officers.

lates
ow"
2.00, 13.50
6.00, 17.00,
13.00, 26.50,
er set com-
with a stock
die.
partment
TYLE
D
Snug, plain
inet GLEN-
le to catch
sh, the Mis-
ined and im-
WOOD fea-
Call and
our Glen-
TED
ling
td.
ALE
ARLY.
gains
size 18 by
50c.
25c.
\$1.00
Bargain
65c.
borders, size
37c.
Salon, at
BLES
y Price
ables—Our own
covered with
in Art Silke-
h purest white
Large size.
ables—Our own
with Art Saten
ena.
\$2.00, and \$4.50.
our own make in
s, trimmed with
estry borders;
s, tans, terra,
blue, etc. Our
at Pair \$5.90;
\$7.50, \$8.50, \$9,
Over Curtains,
Divan Rugs, Val-
de to your order
Limited

Trainings of the Week



nipeg on Tuesday and was assisted by Mrs. C. E. McPherson, Mrs. W. H. Trueman and Mrs. Blaine W. Thomson.

Mrs. C. W. Fawcett, Mrs. H. M. Wood of Sackville and Miss Marjorie Sumner of Moncton spent a few days in the city this week guests at the Royal.

An item from the Vancouver News Advertiser of Oct. 18th will be read with much interest. A very gratifying success from every point of view was the musical and tea given yesterday afternoon under the auspices of St. John Ambulance Association for the benefit of the Red Cross Society.

The marriage of Ed. Edmund S. Twining, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Twining, of New York, formerly of Halifax, and cousin of the Marchioness of Donegal, to Miss Ursula Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hunter Brown, will take place in St. Bartholomew's church, New York on November 13th.

Mrs. James F. Robertson was hostess of Thursday afternoon at a parlor tea in honor of her niece, Miss Dorothy Hooper, of Kingston, Ont., and Miss Petrie, Mrs. Robertson received her guests at a very becoming gown of blue crepe de chene with chiffon and lace bodice.

A wedding of much interest to many friends in this city will take place next Wednesday at Sunnyland, (B. C.), when Miss Margaret Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kerr, will become the bride of Mr. Eric A. Kerr. Miss Kerr is a sister of Mrs. Roy Skinner of this city.

Miss Edith Fleming, only daughter of Captain R. H. Fleming, harbor master, left on Monday night for New York on Tuesday, a former New Brunswick river living in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Holly left on Saturday on an automobile trip to Boston.

Letters received by Mr. H. Russell Sturdee states that Captain H. E. C. Sturdee had, upon his arrival in England, been promoted to the rank of Major. Captain Sturdee's hosts of friends in St. John add their congratulations on so soon winning his majority.

Miss Edith Hezan arrived safely in New York on Sunday from The Hague and is expected home next Wednesday.

Mrs. J. T. Willett received for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday at her residence, 56 Mecklenburg street. The drawing room was artistically decorated with chrysanthems and palms for the occasion.

Mrs. Willett received her guests in her wedding gown of white chrysanthems with shadings of lace trimmings. Her sister Willett who wore a rich black silk. The guests were ushered to the dining room by Mrs. Plumpton who wore a very pretty light blue silk table which had for its decorations yellow chrysanthems, were Mrs. Charles A. Clark in navy blue with overdrape of chiffon with silk trimmings and white hat and Mrs. Allen Wetmore who was gowned in a becoming fawn silk with white hat. Mrs. Louis Linley in a beautiful dress of pink silk with overdrape of flowered chiffon, served the tea. Assisting with the dainty refreshments were Miss Jean Clark, Miss Grace Finley, Miss Margaret Jackson and Miss Harriet Willett.

On Wednesday, October 7th, at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. Profrandary F. Leith Boyd, Vicar of the Parish, Richard W. St. George Caulfield, Colonial Civil Service, Federated Malay States, son of Henry St. George Caulfield, Queensland Civil Service, to Dorothy Laura, only daughter of Frank Giles, I. C. S., retired of 24, The Grange Wembleton and the late Mrs. Giles and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Robertson of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and 23 Sussex Square, London.

Mrs. Roy Campbell was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a small but very enjoyable parlor tea in honor of Mrs. John C. Belyea. Amongst the guests

were Mrs. George Lockhart, Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Mrs. L. L. Church, Mrs. Ronald McAvity, Miss Nettie Bridges, Miss Catherine McAvity, Miss Mary MacLaren, Miss Barker and others.

Mrs. James D. Seely entertained informally on Tuesday afternoon at a very enjoyable evening party in honor of Mrs. Maurice F. White. At this time the guests were Mrs. White, Mrs. Percy W. Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Coverhill Jones, Mrs. C. M. Foster, Mrs. Simon Jones, Mrs. M. Ryder, Mrs. James U. Thomas, Mrs. Arthur W. Adams, Mrs. Heber W. Vroom and Miss Clara Schofield.

The marriage of Ed. Edmund S. Twining, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Twining, of New York, formerly of Halifax, and cousin of the Marchioness of Donegal, to Miss Ursula Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hunter Brown, will take place in St. Bartholomew's church, New York on November 13th.

Mrs. James F. Robertson was hostess of Thursday afternoon at a parlor tea in honor of her niece, Miss Dorothy Hooper, of Kingston, Ont., and Miss Petrie, Mrs. Robertson received her guests at a very becoming gown of blue crepe de chene with chiffon and lace bodice.

A pleasant little informal bridge of two tables was given by Miss Emma Turnbull on Thursday evening; her guests included Miss Lillie West, Miss Beard, Miss Gillis, Miss Marion Knowlton, Messrs. Wendall, Cecil and Howard.

Shediac, Oct. 29.—A highly enjoyable event of the past week, was the "At Home" given by Mrs. J. W. Bradley and Mrs. W. Gleason at the residence of Mrs. Bradley from 4 to 6 last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Titus and little child left on Friday for Sydney, C. B., where they will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Titus will be greatly missed by their many friends in this city.

Mrs. Harvey Hayward who has been visiting in the city left on Friday for her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Neuman and little daughter of New York have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. Pierce Crockett. Mrs. Neuman's beautiful voice was heard in the beautiful voice of the Twilght Musical in Centenary church on Tuesday afternoon.

It was with much regret many friends heard of the death of Mrs. Emma S. Fiske, which occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Fiske by her wonderful personality won the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. Her city and her place had lost one whose place will be hard to fill, a clever linguist, a lecturer, always interesting and most instructive. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones. The funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

Our citizens were greatly shocked on Friday morning to hear of the sudden death of two of our most prominent business men—Mr. Robert Thomson and Mr. Edward Jewett, which occurred at their homes on Friday morning. The sympathy of many friends goes out to the bereaved ones.

On Wednesday, October 7th, at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. Profrandary F. Leith Boyd, Vicar of the Parish, Richard W. St. George Caulfield, Colonial Civil Service, Federated Malay States, son of Henry St. George Caulfield, Queensland Civil Service, to Dorothy Laura, only daughter of Frank Giles, I. C. S., retired of 24, The Grange Wembleton and the late Mrs. Giles and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Robertson of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and 23 Sussex Square, London.

Mrs. Roy Campbell was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a small but very enjoyable parlor tea in honor of Mrs. John C. Belyea. Amongst the guests

were Mrs. George Lockhart, Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Mrs. L. L. Church, Mrs. Ronald McAvity, Miss Nettie Bridges, Miss Catherine McAvity, Miss Mary MacLaren, Miss Barker and others.

Mrs. James D. Seely entertained informally on Tuesday afternoon at a very enjoyable evening party in honor of Mrs. Maurice F. White. At this time the guests were Mrs. White, Mrs. Percy W. Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Coverhill Jones, Mrs. C. M. Foster, Mrs. Simon Jones, Mrs. M. Ryder, Mrs. James U. Thomas, Mrs. Arthur W. Adams, Mrs. Heber W. Vroom and Miss Clara Schofield.

The marriage of Ed. Edmund S. Twining, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Twining, of New York, formerly of Halifax, and cousin of the Marchioness of Donegal, to Miss Ursula Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hunter Brown, will take place in St. Bartholomew's church, New York on November 13th.

Mrs. James F. Robertson was hostess of Thursday afternoon at a parlor tea in honor of her niece, Miss Dorothy Hooper, of Kingston, Ont., and Miss Petrie, Mrs. Robertson received her guests at a very becoming gown of blue crepe de chene with chiffon and lace bodice.

A pleasant little informal bridge of two tables was given by Miss Emma Turnbull on Thursday evening; her guests included Miss Lillie West, Miss Beard, Miss Gillis, Miss Marion Knowlton, Messrs. Wendall, Cecil and Howard.

Shediac, Oct. 29.—A highly enjoyable event of the past week, was the "At Home" given by Mrs. J. W. Bradley and Mrs. W. Gleason at the residence of Mrs. Bradley from 4 to 6 last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Titus and little child left on Friday for Sydney, C. B., where they will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Titus will be greatly missed by their many friends in this city.

Mrs. Harvey Hayward who has been visiting in the city left on Friday for her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Neuman and little daughter of New York have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. Pierce Crockett. Mrs. Neuman's beautiful voice was heard in the beautiful voice of the Twilght Musical in Centenary church on Tuesday afternoon.

It was with much regret many friends heard of the death of Mrs. Emma S. Fiske, which occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Fiske by her wonderful personality won the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. Her city and her place had lost one whose place will be hard to fill, a clever linguist, a lecturer, always interesting and most instructive. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones. The funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

Our citizens were greatly shocked on Friday morning to hear of the sudden death of two of our most prominent business men—Mr. Robert Thomson and Mr. Edward Jewett, which occurred at their homes on Friday morning. The sympathy of many friends goes out to the bereaved ones.

Robt West, Mr. Burdon and Mr. Coulthrust.

Miss Edith Gilbert has gone to Boston, where she is to visit among relatives.

Many friends here were glad to welcome Miss Jessie Armstrong, now of Ottawa back to Rothesay. Miss Armstrong spent the week-end here with Mrs. Walter Leonard and on Monday Mrs. R. D. Clark gave a little sewing party for her. Most of those attending took their "Red Cross" work.

The graduates of "Netherwood" living in St. John have formed a class for the study of English literature, under the direction of Miss Eleanor Robinson. Meetings are to be held weekly at the homes of the different members.

The first meeting with Miss Catherine McAvity, last Friday afternoon, was most successful. Among those present being Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Miss Mary Barnhill, Miss Olivia Murray, Miss Marion Caswell, Miss Emma Davidson, Miss Fred Walker, Miss Norah Knight, Miss Jean Ketchum, Miss Agnes MacKee, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Mary Henderson, Miss Irene MacArthur, Miss Margaret Ryan, Miss Marjorie Sadler, Miss Canon, Miss Palmer and Miss Canon came in at the tea hour and greatly enjoyed the meeting with the girls.

Mrs. Walter Harrison came home at the end of her week-end trip to St. John. She was accompanied by her husband, who is on duty at Partridge Island spent Sunday in Rothesay. His mother, Mrs. William Harrison, was also here for the week-end. The guests were Mrs. John Harrison.

Mrs. T. Sherman Peters of Gagetown who visited friends here, has returned home.

A pleasant little informal bridge of two tables was given by Miss Emma Turnbull on Thursday evening; her guests included Miss Lillie West, Miss Beard, Miss Gillis, Miss Marion Knowlton, Messrs. Wendall, Cecil and Howard.

Shediac, Oct. 29.—A highly enjoyable event of the past week, was the "At Home" given by Mrs. J. W. Bradley and Mrs. W. Gleason at the residence of Mrs. Bradley from 4 to 6 last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Titus and little child left on Friday for Sydney, C. B., where they will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Titus will be greatly missed by their many friends in this city.

Mrs. Harvey Hayward who has been visiting in the city left on Friday for her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Neuman and little daughter of New York have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. Pierce Crockett. Mrs. Neuman's beautiful voice was heard in the beautiful voice of the Twilght Musical in Centenary church on Tuesday afternoon.

It was with much regret many friends heard of the death of Mrs. Emma S. Fiske, which occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Fiske by her wonderful personality won the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. Her city and her place had lost one whose place will be hard to fill, a clever linguist, a lecturer, always interesting and most instructive. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones. The funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

Our citizens were greatly shocked on Friday morning to hear of the sudden death of two of our most prominent business men—Mr. Robert Thomson and Mr. Edward Jewett, which occurred at their homes on Friday morning. The sympathy of many friends goes out to the bereaved ones.

On Wednesday, October 7th, at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. Profrandary F. Leith Boyd, Vicar of the Parish, Richard W. St. George Caulfield, Colonial Civil Service, Federated Malay States, son of Henry St. George Caulfield, Queensland Civil Service, to Dorothy Laura, only daughter of Frank Giles, I. C. S., retired of 24, The Grange Wembleton and the late Mrs. Giles and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Robertson of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and 23 Sussex Square, London.

Mrs. Roy Campbell was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a small but very enjoyable parlor tea in honor of Mrs. John C. Belyea. Amongst the guests

were Mrs. George Lockhart, Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Mrs. L. L. Church, Mrs. Ronald McAvity, Miss Nettie Bridges, Miss Catherine McAvity, Miss Mary MacLaren, Miss Barker and others.

Mrs. James D. Seely entertained informally on Tuesday afternoon at a very enjoyable evening party in honor of Mrs. Maurice F. White. At this time the guests were Mrs. White, Mrs. Percy W. Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Coverhill Jones, Mrs. C. M. Foster, Mrs. Simon Jones, Mrs. M. Ryder, Mrs. James U. Thomas, Mrs. Arthur W. Adams, Mrs. Heber W. Vroom and Miss Clara Schofield.

The marriage of Ed. Edmund S. Twining, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Twining, of New York, formerly of Halifax, and cousin of the Marchioness of Donegal, to Miss Ursula Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hunter Brown, will take place in St. Bartholomew's church, New York on November 13th.

Mrs. James F. Robertson was hostess of Thursday afternoon at a parlor tea in honor of her niece, Miss Dorothy Hooper, of Kingston, Ont., and Miss Petrie, Mrs. Robertson received her guests at a very becoming gown of blue crepe de chene with chiffon and lace bodice.

A pleasant little informal bridge of two tables was given by Miss Emma Turnbull on Thursday evening; her guests included Miss Lillie West, Miss Beard, Miss Gillis, Miss Marion Knowlton, Messrs. Wendall, Cecil and Howard.

Shediac, Oct. 29.—A highly enjoyable event of the past week, was the "At Home" given by Mrs. J. W. Bradley and Mrs. W. Gleason at the residence of Mrs. Bradley from 4 to 6 last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Titus and little child left on Friday for Sydney, C. B., where they will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Titus will be greatly missed by their many friends in this city.

Mrs. Harvey Hayward who has been visiting in the city left on Friday for her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Neuman and little daughter of New York have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. Pierce Crockett. Mrs. Neuman's beautiful voice was heard in the beautiful voice of the Twilght Musical in Centenary church on Tuesday afternoon.

It was with much regret many friends heard of the death of Mrs. Emma S. Fiske, which occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Fiske by her wonderful personality won the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. Her city and her place had lost one whose place will be hard to fill, a clever linguist, a lecturer, always interesting and most instructive. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones. The funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

Our citizens were greatly shocked on Friday morning to hear of the sudden death of two of our most prominent business men—Mr. Robert Thomson and Mr. Edward Jewett, which occurred at their homes on Friday morning. The sympathy of many friends goes out to the bereaved ones.

On Wednesday, October 7th, at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. Profrandary F. Leith Boyd, Vicar of the Parish, Richard W. St. George Caulfield, Colonial Civil Service, Federated Malay States, son of Henry St. George Caulfield, Queensland Civil Service, to Dorothy Laura, only daughter of Frank Giles, I. C. S., retired of 24, The Grange Wembleton and the late Mrs. Giles and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Robertson of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and 23 Sussex Square, London.

Mrs. Roy Campbell was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a small but very enjoyable parlor tea in honor of Mrs. John C. Belyea. Amongst the guests

ROTHESAY

Robt West, Mr. Burdon and Mr. Coulthrust.

Miss Edith Gilbert has gone to Boston, where she is to visit among relatives.

Many friends here were glad to welcome Miss Jessie Armstrong, now of Ottawa back to Rothesay. Miss Armstrong spent the week-end here with Mrs. Walter Leonard and on Monday Mrs. R. D. Clark gave a little sewing party for her. Most of those attending took their "Red Cross" work.

The graduates of "Netherwood" living in St. John have formed a class for the study of English literature, under the direction of Miss Eleanor Robinson. Meetings are to be held weekly at the homes of the different members.

The first meeting with Miss Catherine McAvity, last Friday afternoon, was most successful. Among those present being Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Miss Mary Barnhill, Miss Olivia Murray, Miss Marion Caswell, Miss Emma Davidson, Miss Fred Walker, Miss Norah Knight, Miss Jean Ketchum, Miss Agnes MacKee, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Mary Henderson, Miss Irene MacArthur, Miss Margaret Ryan, Miss Marjorie Sadler, Miss Canon, Miss Palmer and Miss Canon came in at the tea hour and greatly enjoyed the meeting with the girls.

Mrs. Walter Harrison came home at the end of her week-end trip to St. John. She was accompanied by her husband, who is on duty at Partridge Island spent Sunday in Rothesay. His mother, Mrs. William Harrison, was also here for the week-end. The guests were Mrs. John Harrison.

Mrs. T. Sherman Peters of Gagetown who visited friends here, has returned home.

A pleasant little informal bridge of two tables was given by Miss Emma Turnbull on Thursday evening; her guests included Miss Lillie West, Miss Beard, Miss Gillis, Miss Marion Knowlton, Messrs. Wendall, Cecil and Howard.

Shediac, Oct. 29.—A highly enjoyable event of the past week, was the "At Home" given by Mrs. J. W. Bradley and Mrs. W. Gleason at the residence of Mrs. Bradley from 4 to 6 last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Titus and little child left on Friday for Sydney, C. B., where they will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Titus will be greatly missed by their many friends in this city.

Mrs. Harvey Hayward who has been visiting in the city left on Friday for her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Neuman and little daughter of New York have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. Pierce Crockett. Mrs. Neuman's beautiful voice was heard in the beautiful voice of the Twilght Musical in Centenary church on Tuesday afternoon.

It was with much regret many friends heard of the death of Mrs. Emma S. Fiske, which occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Fiske by her wonderful personality won the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. Her city and her place had lost one whose place will be hard to fill, a clever linguist, a lecturer, always interesting and most instructive. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones. The funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

Our citizens were greatly shocked on Friday morning to hear of the sudden death of two of our most prominent business men—Mr. Robert Thomson and Mr. Edward Jewett, which occurred at their homes on Friday morning. The sympathy of many friends goes out to the bereaved ones.

On Wednesday, October 7th, at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. Profrandary F. Leith Boyd, Vicar of the Parish, Richard W. St. George Caulfield, Colonial Civil Service, Federated Malay States, son of Henry St. George Caulfield, Queensland Civil Service, to Dorothy Laura, only daughter of Frank Giles, I. C. S., retired of 24, The Grange Wembleton and the late Mrs. Giles and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Robertson of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and 23 Sussex Square, London.

Mrs. Roy Campbell was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a small but very enjoyable parlor tea in honor of Mrs. John C. Belyea. Amongst the guests

were Mrs. George Lockhart, Mrs. Alexander Fowler, Mrs. L. L. Church, Mrs. Ronald McAvity, Miss Nettie Bridges, Miss Catherine McAvity, Miss Mary MacLaren, Miss Barker and others.

Mrs. James D. Seely entertained informally on Tuesday afternoon at a very enjoyable evening party in honor of Mrs. Maurice F. White. At this time the guests were Mrs. White, Mrs. Percy W. Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Coverhill Jones, Mrs. C. M. Foster, Mrs. Simon Jones, Mrs. M. Ryder, Mrs. James U. Thomas, Mrs. Arthur W. Adams, Mrs. Heber W. Vroom and Miss Clara Schofield.

The marriage of Ed. Edmund S. Twining, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Twining, of New York, formerly of Halifax, and cousin of the Marchioness of Donegal, to Miss Ursula Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hunter Brown, will take place in St. Bartholomew's church, New York on November 13th.

Mrs. James F. Robertson was hostess of Thursday afternoon at a parlor tea in honor of her niece, Miss Dorothy Hooper, of Kingston, Ont., and Miss Petrie, Mrs. Robertson received her guests at a very becoming gown of blue crepe de chene with chiffon and lace bodice.

A pleasant little informal bridge of two tables was given by Miss Emma Turnbull on Thursday evening; her guests included Miss Lillie West, Miss Beard, Miss Gillis, Miss Marion Knowlton, Messrs. Wendall, Cecil and Howard.

Shediac, Oct. 29.—A highly enjoyable event of the past week, was the "At Home" given by Mrs. J. W. Bradley and Mrs. W. Gleason at the residence of Mrs. Bradley from 4 to 6 last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Titus and little child left on Friday for Sydney, C. B., where they will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Titus will be greatly missed by their many friends in this city.

Mrs. Harvey Hayward who has been visiting in the city left on Friday for her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Neuman and little daughter of New York have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. Pierce Crockett. Mrs. Neuman's beautiful voice was heard in the beautiful voice of the Twilght Musical in Centenary church on Tuesday afternoon.

It was with much regret many friends heard of the death of Mrs. Emma S. Fiske, which occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Fiske by her wonderful personality won the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. Her city and her place had lost one whose place will be hard to fill, a clever linguist, a lecturer, always interesting and most instructive. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones. The funeral took place on Friday and was largely attended.

Our citizens were greatly shocked on Friday morning to hear of the sudden death of two of our most prominent business men—Mr. Robert Thomson and Mr. Edward Jewett, which occurred at their homes on Friday morning. The sympathy of many friends goes out to the bereaved ones.

On Wednesday, October 7th, at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. Profrandary F. Leith Boyd, Vicar of the Parish, Richard W. St. George Caulfield, Colonial Civil Service, Federated Malay States, son of Henry St. George Caulfield, Queensland Civil Service, to Dorothy Laura, only daughter of Frank Giles, I. C. S., retired of 24, The Grange Wembleton and the late Mrs. Giles and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Robertson of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and 23 Sussex Square, London.

Mrs. Roy Campbell was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a small but very enjoyable parlor tea in honor of Mrs. John C. Belyea. Amongst the guests

SUSSEX

Sussex, Oct. 29.—On Saturday evening last at eight o'clock A. J. Gray, District Divisional Freight Agent of the I. C. R. and Miss Ella Maggs were united in marriage by Rev. H. C. Rice at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Maggs, 14th street.

The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring. After luncheon the bride and groom motored to St. John where they will reside.

Among the arrivals in Sussex this week were Mrs. S. H. Hargreaves and two children from England.—Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves have taken one of the flats in the new residence which was recently erected on St. George street by W. F. Lutz. Mr. Hargreaves went to Rimouski to meet his family.

Mrs. J. M. Kinneer has returned from a visit to friends in Boston. Miss Lottie Maggs is visiting in St. John.

Mrs. T. C. Brown is visiting in Boston. Miss Bessie A. R. Parker returned from her home in Millerton on Wednesday.

Miss Dorothy Tennant spent Sunday as the guest of Miss Winnifred Fowler.

Mrs. C. C. Chamberlain of Collins and Miss Chamberlain of St. John are guests of Mrs. Ralph, St. John Freeze. Mrs. Elizabeth Adams of Hampton spent Sunday with Mrs. Harry Simpson, Paradise Row.

Mrs. A. S. White and Mrs. J. H. Ryan are away on an extended visit to New York and other American cities.

Miss Mary Allen of Pettoicodid spent the week end here guest of Mrs. Mel Scott. The many friends of Miss Mary Mo-

ney will be pleased to learn of her recovery after her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keith and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Campbell, Smith's Creek, spent Monday here with friends.

The weekly bridge club met for the first time this season at the home of J. T. Prescott. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keith, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. James Lamb, Mrs. Frank Stockton of Saybrook, Conn., who has been visiting C. W. Stockton and other relatives here left for his home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keith and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fairweather motored to St. John on Saturday.

Mr. James Lamb and son Kenneth have returned from a trip to Boston. Miss Lottie Maggs is visiting in St. John.

Charles F. Greenough who has been spending his vacation here returned to his home in Halifax on Saturday. R. H. Cogan, Brocton, Mass., was in Sussex on Wednesday guest of his brother, Thomas Cogan.

About fifty representative business men were present at the Laymen's Missionary banquet held in Medley Memorial Hall on Tuesday evening. Rev. T. Mitchell presided and interesting addresses were made by R. G. M. Scovell and H. St. Caskey of Toronto, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Avoort. The Rev. St. Caskey, when Mr. Caskey again spoke.

Mrs. John Scott who has been visiting in Apohaqui, guest of Mrs. Harly Jones and Mrs. Walter Burgess returned on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope have closed their summer cottage at the Bar Road and returned to Montreal. Miss Kaye Cockburn entertained a few friends informally at auction bridge on Monday evening when the prize winners were Miss Bessie Grimmer and Mr. Harley Grimmer. Among those present were R. A. Stuart, Jr., Miss Bessie Grimmer, Miss Hazel Grimmer, Miss Louise Hooper, Messrs. R. A. Stuart, Jr., G. S. Grimmer, Lloyd Murray, Archie Babbitt, Douglas Alexander, Harley Grimmer.

Rev. H. P. Ross and family have closed their summer home at Chamcook and gone to California for the winter.

Mrs. R. A. Stuart, Sr. and Miss Nellie Stuart have returned from a pleasant visit in the west. Miss Nora Gayland of Walkerville is spending a few weeks in town.

Mrs. Will Craig was at home to her friends on Wednesday afternoon and evening for the first time since her marriage. Mrs. Craig looked very

Hampton, Oct. 29.—Chief Justice McLeod who has been spending the summer here returned to St. John on Monday.

The Rev. O. N. Chipman and family have moved to their new home on the Village Road.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wm. Barnes, Mrs. E. A. Schofield, Miss Sybil Barnes and Miss Harriett Barnes motored to St. John on Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Rev. A. C. Fenwick left on Wednesday for Fredericton where he has been appointed Curate in Christ Church Cathedral.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Morrison and Mrs. Dorothy Goldy were week end guests of St. John friends.

Miss H. L. Barnes returned on Wednesday from Albert county where she has been for the past three weeks.

Miss Ruth Shurber spent Sunday in Rothesay the guest of Miss Pauline Beard.

Dr. Stevens of Amherst was a week end guest of Mrs. F. M. Humphrey. Miss Henrietta Patton of St. John is the guest of Mrs. George McAvity.

Mr. J. E. Angovine was a visitor to the North Shore the first of the week. Mr. H. H. Scovell left on Monday for Chipman.

Miss Aileen Oty is the guest of Miss Emma Turnbull, Rothesay, this week.

Mrs. H. H. Crowfoot received for the first time since her marriage on Tuesday afternoon. The bride who was assisted by her sister, Miss Rachel Walker, was beautifully gowned in her wedding dress of white satin with her pearl trimmings. Miss Rachel Walker wore a becoming gown of green chrysanthems. The prettily appointed tea table had for its centre white marguerites and was presided

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Oct. 30.—Mr. Archie Babbitt of Fredericton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Babbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope have closed their summer cottage at the Bar Road and returned to Montreal. Miss Kaye Cockburn entertained a few friends informally at auction bridge on Monday evening when the prize winners were Miss Bessie Grimmer and Mr. Harley Grimmer. Among those present were R. A. Stuart, Jr., Miss Bessie Grimmer, Miss Hazel Grimmer, Miss Louise Hooper, Messrs. R. A. Stuart, Jr., G. S. Grimmer, Lloyd Murray, Archie Babbitt, Douglas Alexander, Harley Grimmer.

Rev. H. P. Ross and family have closed their summer home at Chamcook and gone to California for the winter.

Mrs. R. A. Stuart, Sr. and Miss Nellie Stuart have returned from a pleasant visit in the west. Miss Nora Gayland of Walkerville is spending a few weeks in town.

Mrs. Will Craig was at home to her friends on Wednesday afternoon and evening for the first time since her marriage. Mrs. Craig looked very

Hampton, Oct. 29.—Chief Justice McLeod who has been spending the summer here returned to St. John on Monday.

The Rev. O. N. Chipman and family have moved to their new home on the Village Road.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wm. Barnes, Mrs. E. A. Schofield, Miss Sybil Barnes and Miss Harriett Barnes motored to St. John on Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Appenings of the Week

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 28.—Dr. A. Ross Currie and bride arrived home from Detroit, N. S., last week.

Miss Lena Reynolds of St. John, was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. (Dr) Grant.

The Misses Josephine and Theresa McKenna, of St. John West, who have been visiting Mrs. Roy Tait, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. F. Garden and Mrs. George Mitchell left on Monday for a trip to Boston.

Inspector Campbell, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Daniel Stewart and son Cecil, who have been visiting in Salem, Mass., returned home on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will occupy the Wm. Connell residence during the winter.

Miss Helen Good was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Comben for a few days last week.

Mrs. H. B. Durost, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Perkins, at Scribner, Kings county, has returned home.

Miss Bertha Putnam, social and moral worker for the Presbyterian church, delivered an interesting address in St. Paul's church on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. W. P. Jones, Mrs. F. B. Carvell and Mrs. J. A. Hayden will be the chaperons at the Halloween ball to be given in the Hayden Gibson Theatre.

A patriotic society was organized at

Richmond on Wednesday with the special object in view of working for the Belgians, and elected the following officers: Mrs. W. S. Haig, president; Mrs. James McBride, vice-president; Mrs. J. Hay, secretary, and Mrs. A. Ray, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Bell, Mrs. H. Roy, Mrs. H. Jamieson, Mrs. E. McLellan, Mrs. L. Purvis, Mrs. A. M. Hanson, and Miss Alice Lorne, executive committee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Benn, of DeBee, left this week for Boston where they will spend a month.

The girls of St. Luke's church held a basket social on Monday evening last. The hall was gay with flags and Jack-o'-lanterns. The baskets were beautifully decorated with flags, flowers and fruit. The sum of \$23 was realized for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund.

Carlton Hopkins, Mrs. A. B. Connell and Mrs. W. D. Rankine, served afternoon tea at the home of Mrs. Tompkins on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund. The home was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Mrs. W. L. Carr is making arrangements to give a musical evening for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund, early in November. At the conclusion of the programme there will be a social dance. Dr. and Mrs. Carr have kindly given the use of their spacious parlors for the occasion.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Oct. 29.—A host of friends here regret exceedingly to hear of the sad death of Miss Helen Kane, daughter of Mr. J. J. Kane, formerly of this town, but now of Quebec. Miss Kane resided here with her step-mother and step-sister, and was on a visit with her grandmother, Mrs. Howard, in Sussex, when taken ill. Her sister, Beatrice, of St. John, also survives.

Miss Mabel Tinsley is visiting her brother, Mr. George Tinsley in Moncton.

Rev. Dr. J. Roy Campbell, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gillespie and friends in Sackville, has returned to his home in Hampton.

Mr. Allen Landry left last week for

Montreal, where he expects to spend the winter.

Miss Caroline Robertson, professional nurse of Boston, is the guest of friends in town.

Miss Bernice Emerson left on Thursday last for Bear River to visit Miss Gladys Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bannister have returned from their wedding trip to Boston, Rhode Island and other American cities, and are guests of Mrs. Bannister's mother, Mrs. (Capt.) F. C. Palmer.

Mr. F. C. Palmer, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. John Palmer, in Boston, has returned home.

Mrs. Chester Allen and little son, of Boston, are visiting Mrs. Allen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Siddis.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Oct. 30.—The patriotic concert given Friday evening, by the pupils of the Superior school, was greatly enjoyed by an exceptionally large audience. The proceeds amounting to \$37.15 were donated to the local Red Cross Society.

The Red Cross Society is making fine progress. Already many suitable articles have been shipped to St. John.

Miss Jennie P. Jardine has returned from a very pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. S. Squires, at Waterford, Ontario.

Ruffino de Ollouqui has returned from a visit to his sister, Dr. M. J. de Ollouqui at Rogersville, Ontario.

W. A. Robertson has purchased George A. Irving's residence.

Thomas O'Connor has returned home from Chatham where he spent the summer.

An impressive ceremony took place at St. Jean Baptist Church at Bucouche Sunday when the pastor of the church, Rev. John Hebert, was vested with the purple and domestic prelate by His Lordship, Bishop Le Blanc.

A large number from different parts of the county were present. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. Robichaud of St. Anselm, West. Co., formerly parish priest here.

Mrs. W. McDonald has gone to Douglastown to spend some time with her son, Will McDonald.

Mr. Amanda Mallett has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Moncton and Shediac.

WAKE UP ST. JOHN

Editor, Standard.

Sir.—The call to Canada to "Wake Up" has been heard by the sons of Canada from ocean to ocean and has been answered in a manner that has not only sent a thrill through the British Empire, but has served as a splendid object-lesson to the rest of the world. From the east and from the west they have been "waking up" these husky young Canadians, ready to lay down their lives if need be in defence of the Empire and of the cause she has espoused.

The trumpet-call, which they have so nobly responded to, appeals quite as strongly to the "fathers" of Canada as to the sons. The elders are asked to do their share of the fighting by keeping the lines of business communication open and by employing every effort at their command to trade for the British Empire the trade which was formerly carried on by the nations with which Great Britain is at war. Every dollar of trade that can be snatched from the enemy weakens him to that extent and helps to hasten the consummation that we are all devoutly wishing for.

St. John stands to benefit greatly by the changes which the war is likely to bring about. Its merchants and manufacturers should, therefore, be all the more ready to come together and endeavor to devise some means whereby Britain's arm should be strengthened in this her hour of stress. Recently, we have had an example of what Can-

da might do in furnishing supplies for British colliers by this means keeping the warships of the nation provided with one of the essentials to success, and at the same time keeping the wolf from the door of many a humble miner's home, and the wheels of national commerce turning. There can be no better way of manifesting our loyalty than by making some sacrifice along the line above indicated.

On Monday evening next, the question of trade expansion is likely to come before the St. John Board of Trade. It is hoped our business people will show their interest in this important question by attending the meeting, giving expression to their views, and helping the movement so far as they can.

"BUSINESS."

A FRIGHTFUL FIRE

Causes widespread sorrow—likewise a lively corn causes much pain—here the cure is "Putnam's" the reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor, that never fails and always cures, try it, 25c. at all dealers.

ARE THEY READY FOR WINTER USE?

Your woolen or cotton blankets, quilts or bedspreads? If they are sent them to Ungar's. Our method of doing this class of work will make them look like new. Phone 58 Main. Ungar's Laundry, Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works, Ltd.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

W. GILLET CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

OBITUARY.

Roy Barnes

Sackville, N. B., Oct. 30.—The Death of Roy Barnes of Woodport, occurred at an early hour this morning, after an illness of about a month, aged twenty-four years. Deceased was stricken with typhoid fever about four weeks ago and was considered out of danger. Last night he was seized with hemorrhage, and passed away a few hours afterward. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne Barnes, four brothers and one sister. The brothers are Ernest of Amherst, Leonard and William of Calgary; Sydney at home. The sister is Fanny at home. Funeral will be held from his home Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. H. W. Cann will conduct services at home and grave. Interment will take place at West Sackville cemetery. Mr. Barnes was a traveller for Charles Fawcett Ltd.

The Words of Women

The Apple is An Article of Food.

The following recipes have been taken from a publication edited by Miss L. Geprude MacKay, called "The Book of Apple Delights," and now available for everybody in Canada without charge. This booklet will be sent to any address on application to The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no charge for the booklet, and persons desiring copies need not even stamp the letters containing their applications. A post card is just as good as a letter and will be given prompt attention. At the present time there may be a few delay in issuing these on account of the enormous number of applicants which are being received by the Department, but all requests will be met in regular order, and it is believed that the book will be very generally appreciated.

THE APPLE AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

The apple is without question the king of fruits. Whether fresh, dried, evaporated or canned, the apple is a wholesome food, easily prepared, attractive and palatable at all times. Because of its rare keeping qualities, it is the most remote parts are able to take advantage of its great food value. Apples vary in flavor and texture. They are often marketed before they are mature, and the cooking and keeping qualities are thus injured. None of the soft, leucoid apples are suitable for preserving; the sound, tart apples are the best for this purpose. In the fall and early winter, apples are at their best, and apples need not be added, because their flavor cannot be improved, but toward spring the flavor becomes somewhat flat and is improved by the addition of spices or other flavorings. Always cook apples in earthen or granite ware, and use wooden spoons for stirring. The use of the apple as a basis for practically all manufactured jellies and jams is well known. This is due to the large amount of pectose which it contains. There is no waste to a good apple. Even the paring and core may be utilized for jelly. Fruits are classified as flavor fruits and nutritive fruits. The apple comes under both of these heads.

Apples in Bloom.

Cook red apples in boiling water until soft. Have the water half surround the apples and turn often. Remove skins carefully that the red color may remain and arrange on serving dish. To the water add one cup of sugar, grated rind of one lemon and juice of one orange; simmer until reduced to one cup. Cool and pour over the apples. Serve with cream sauce.

Cream Sauce.

Beat the white of one egg stiff; add the well beaten yolk of one egg and gradually add one cup of powdered sugar. Beat one-half cup of thick cream and mix with the egg mixture. Beat the mixture and add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla.

Brown Betty, I.

One cup of bread crumbs, 8 sliced apples, one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of cold water, butter a baking dish, put a layer of crumbs, then a layer of apples, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar and dot with bits of butter; repeat until the dish is full; insert a knife in several places and pour in the water and molasses. Set in a pan of hot water and bake for forty-five minutes. Serve hot with cream or hard sauce.

Brown Betty, II.

Pare and chop six apples; place a layer of apple in a well buttered dish, sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon, repeat until the dish is full; add several generous lumps of butter and pour sweet milk or hot water on until it comes within an inch of the top of the pan. Bake in a moderate oven until brown and serve with plain or whipped cream.

Brown Betty, III.

Four cups teaspoonfuls of melted butter over one and one-half cups of soft bread crumbs; stir until the crumbs are evenly buttered. Put a layer of the crumbs into a well greased pudding dish, mix 1/2 cup of sugar, one cup of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves. Put a layer of the apple mixture over the crumbs and alternate until all is used, finishing with crumbs. Cover closely and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. Serve hot with hard sauce or cold cream.

Apple Butter Canapes.

Cut thick slices from a loaf of brown bread; stamp into rounds with a biscuit cutter. Spread each round with apple butter, cover each place an English walnut or hickory nut meat and arrange a border of chopped nuts around the edge. Serve with cheese cubes.

Apple Butter.

Pare, core and quarter the desired quantity of apples, allowing one-third of sweet to two-thirds of sour apples. Boil sweet cider until it is reduced one-half. While the cider is boiling rapidly add apples until the mixture is the desired thickness. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, until a skimming when necessary. When the apples take to separate from the cider take two pounds of sugar to each bushel of apples used; add a little ground cinnamon and boil until it remains in a smooth mass, when a little is cooled. Usually one and one-half bushels of apples are enough for one and one-half saloons of bottled cider.

Apple Biscuit.

To one pint of light bread sponge, add one-quarter cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of lard and Graham or whole wheat for a soft dough. Beat vigorously and finally work into the dough one large cup of chopped apple; shape the dough into biscuit and place in muffin pans and allow them to be very light before baking.

Dried Apple Butter.

Wash one pound of dried or evaporated apples thoroughly, soak overnight; in the morning cook with plenty of water. When well done rub through a sieve or colander; add sugar and lemon juice to taste; the juice of one lemon, juice of two oranges and butter the size of an egg. Cook slowly until it will drop heavily from a spoon.

Apples En Casserole.

Pare, core and slice two quarts of apples and put in an earthen dish, alternately with one and one-half cups of sugar.

ternately, with one and one-half cups of sugar; add one-fourth cup of cold water, cover the dish and bake in a moderate oven. Serve either hot or cold with cream.

Apple Catsup.

Quarter, pare and core twelve sour apples. Put in a saucepan, cover with water and let simmer until soft; measure all of the water should be evaporated; rub through a sieve and add the following to each quart of pulp: One cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of mustard, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon and one tablespoonful of salt, two cups of vinegar and two grated onions. Bring the Catsup to a boil and let simmer gently for one hour. Bottle, cork and seal.

Apple Charlotte, I.

Soak one-half box of granulated gelatin in one-half cup of cold water for half an hour in a slightly warm position and set on ice; add one half cup of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and two good-sized apples, grated on a fine grater. Arrange over hot water and strain into the mixture; stir quickly and pour into a mold. Set on ice to chill and serve.

Apple Charlotte, II.

Pare, core and slice apples; cook in butter until soft and dry; add sugar to taste. Line a plain mould with strips of bread an inch wide, dipped in melted butter; let one over-an-the-other; arrange lozenges of bread similarly in the bottom of the mould. Fill the center with the apple and cover the top with bread. Bake for half an hour in a hot oven. Serve with cream and sugar or a hot sauce.

Plain Apple Charlotte.

Soak one-quarter of a box of granulated gelatin in two tablespoonfuls of cold water; add to one pint of hot apple sauce, flavor and pass through a sieve. As soon as the mixture begins to harden stir in one pint of whipped cream. Line a mould with lady-fingers, pour in the mixture and set away to cool.

Clarified Apples.

Make a syrup of two cups of sugar and one cup of water. Pare, core and cut into sixths six large, tart apples. Cook a few at a time in the syrup until clear, remove and drain; add the rind and juice of one-half lemon to the syrup, boil until thick, remove the lemon rind and pour over the apples.

Apple Cobbler.

Pare and quarter enough tart apples to fill a baking dish three-quarters full. Cover with a rich baking powder biscuit dough made soft enough to stick, spread it over the apples without rolling. Make several cuts in the dough to allow the steam to escape. Bake for three-quarters of an hour and serve hot with sugar and rich cream.

Coddled Apples.

Take tart, ripe apples of uniform size; remove the cores. Place the fruit in the bottom of a porcelain kettle, spread thickly with sugar; cover the bottom of the kettle with water and allow the apples to simmer until tender. Pour the syrup over the apples and serve cold.

Apple Conservé.

For each pound of quartered and pared apples allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar and half a pint of water. Boil sugar and water until a thick syrup is formed; add the apples and simmer until clear. Take up carefully, lay on plates and dry in the sun. Roll in sugar and pack in tin boxes lined with waxed paper.

Compot of Apples.

One pound of apple, one-quarter pound of lump sugar, one cup of water, the juice of half a lemon, a few drops of red coloring. Put the sugar, water and lemon juice into a clean enameled saucepan and set them boiling quickly for ten minutes. Meanwhile peel the apples, cut them in quarters and remove the cores. Throw the apples into the boiling water and let them cook slowly until clear and tender, but not broken. Then remove the quarters of apple carefully, reduce the syrup a little and color it pink with the red coloring. Arrange the apples on a glass dish and pour the syrup over. A little cream or custard served with the compote is a great improvement. If the apples are small they may be cored and cooked whole.

The Daily Fashion Hint.



A girlish evening gown of pale blue taffeta combined with white lace, which forms three flounces over a silk foundation skirt.

Recommended to use plants with good heads.

During the winter the plants should be kept in as cool a place as possible with sufficient soil to prevent freezing. Without freezing, and if freezing cannot be prevented they should be kept where they will thaw out gradually. The best plan is to store them out side. A trench is opened where water will not lie, wide enough for three or four cabbage side by side. They are set in this in a slightly sloping position with the roots down. The tops are then covered with straw at first or a light covering of earth to keep out light frosts, and later covered with a layer of manure. It is important not to put the soil on until it is necessary to prevent frost. There is danger of the cabbage freezing when being stored in a cool cellar if it is not very dry or very wet. In the spring the cabbages are taken out and planted in a cool dry place. Early in the root and stalk below ground, and leaving the head above. When soil heads are used silts should be mixed with the soil on the top of the head, when planting which will make it easier for the seed stalk to force its way out. Seed stalks will soon be thrown up and each plant will produce a large quantity of seed. Banking the earth against the stalks will help support them. When part of the seed pods have become brown the stalks should be cut and hung up, and threshed when dry and the seed kept dry until needed. Cauliflowers are treated much the same as the cabbage, but are much more difficult to bring through the winter. Where the season is long, plants from early spring seedling might ripen seed the same season.

In growing onion seed the first step is to select medium sized well shaped, and well ripened bulbs, and then store them in a cool dry place. Early in the spring they should be planted out about six inches apart in rows three feet apart. If the onions have sprouted the sprout should be cut off when being planted, as they will then throw up straighter stalks. The upper part of the bulbs should be an inch or two below the surface of the ground, and being planted. This will protect them from spring frosts. The ground is then kept cultivated. When the plants have grown sufficiently, they should be banked up about six inches, to help support the plants when the tops become heavy with flowers and seed. When the seed stalks show yellow near the ground, the seed balls are cut off with about two inches of the stalk attached, it being necessary to go over the plantations several times as they do not all ripen at once. They are then spread out to dry. When dried are threshed, and the seed is cleaned, an put in a dry place until needed. It is important to dry the seed as rapidly as possible.

It is rather difficult to grow celery seed in this country. Where celery seed is grown in quantity, the plants are left outside and protected from frost if it should be sufficiently severe. In most places in Canada it will be necessary to store the plants under glass, they can be protected sufficiently in the rows they are growing in to keep out frost. This may be done with straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be banked up well, the inverted troughs put in place and then some straw put over. As soon as severe frosts come and there is no danger of the plants heating, more soil should be put on and the plants protected sufficiently to keep out frost. To ward the close of winter, the ends should be opened to let the air pass through. Celery may be stored for seed purposes in the cellar, but it is very difficult, unless conditions are very good, to prevent it from rotting before the plants can be set outside in the spring. When severe frosts are over in the spring the plants are being injured by frost, they should be

The New Churches

BAPTIST

Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis of Boston, who so edified and inspired the Fredericton Convention by his great exhortations, conducted a brief mission, from Wednesday to Friday of last week, in the German Street church, St. John. Dr. Francis has placed the church of these Provinces under a lasting debt of gratitude to him for his recent visit. His name is known throughout the American continent as one of the greatest expository preachers of this generation. On the first of December he is to begin his pastorate with the First Church, Los Angeles, California, having received and accepted a call to that church in recent weeks. The clerk of the church in announcing Dr. Francis' decision to go to California, calls upon the churches of the Coast to rejoice with them, and the Pacific Baptist expresses the belief that his coming ministry at Los Angeles will mean much to the whole Pacific Coast. The English and Baptist are experiencing a corresponding sense of loss, and we, in the Maritime Provinces, are beginning to feel lonesome at the prospect of losing so kind and generous a neighbor.

Dr. Clifford preached a great sermon at Westbourne Park Chapel on Sunday evening October 11th, on "The Terms of Peace." With all his usual insight and with more than his usual power and passion, the Doctor set forth the ideal to be aimed at in regard to peace. (1) We must cherish no spirit of vindictiveness, retaliation or revenge. There must be nothing in the terms arranged out of which another will share alive. (2) Right and sound principles must be laid down upon which it might be hoped that a permanent settlement would be effected. Of these principles Dr. Clifford drew attention to our:— (a) Humanity is one. The powerful nations are not to dominate the weaker peoples, who each have their place in the race and their contribution to make to it. The rights of the little nationalities must be guarded and protected. (b) The doctrine of public right and international law must be re-established and enthroned. The principle of federation should find increasing application in human affairs. (c) The true object of the State is not that it should exist for itself, to thwart or limit individual liberties, but to protect the smallest good of the citizens. This carries with it the ideal of general State disarmament. (d) The principle of self-government must be established. The final settlement is not to be made by a few ambassadors and plenipotentiaries parcelling out the different provinces, but each people must have the right to say under what system of government an under what auspices or authority their lives and liberties are to be placed.

The Rev. E. Bosworth, the well-known secretary of the Grande Ligne Mission in Canada, has decided, after consultation with the Baptist Society, to abandon his visit to Great Britain which had been planned for this autumn. His many friends here, and those interested in his Colonial mission work among the French-speaking Roman Catholics in the province of Quebec, will be sorry to miss his visit, but there is no doubt as to the wisdom of his decision under present circumstances.

Rev. Charles H. Moss, D.D., has been pastor of the First Church, Malden, Massachusetts, for nearly twelve years. He received into the church more than 1,100 members, an average of about 100 a year. This record is equalled by only one other church in New England—Tremont Temple—and by few in the country.

Rev. Austen T. Kempton, of Cambridge, Mass., whose drama-sermons are arousing so much interest and attracting such marked attention, has been invited by the Baptist Society, by unanimous vote of the church, to supply the pulpit of the Malden, Mass., church again next August. He delivered a series of dramatic sermons during the holiday season this year.

With the forbidding clouds of war lowering and the minds of men filled with thoughts of the "far-flung battle-line," the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec came up to Toronto to hold their Convention at the Walden Road Baptist Church, of which Rev. John McNeil is pastor. Among the distinguished visitors present were: Rev. C. M. Mabee, D.D., Dallas, Texas, and Rev. H. C. Mabee, D.D., Boston. The former delivered six addresses and sermons and the latter five addresses and sermons. The addresses were from abroad to deliver series of addresses proved delightful and profitable.

We have little doubt that as soon as the Russian government can turn its attention from the great war serious consideration will be given to the question of granting absolute religious liberty to all citizens throughout that vast empire. Not alone in Russia, but in practically all the more important countries of Continental Europe, the Baptists have been faithful to God and loyal to their convictions in the midst of trying circumstances. Just what might have been expected, the Baptists of the Russian empire are proving their loyalty to the Czar and the government by going to the front under the colors and by establishing hospitals in large centers of

population and assisting in the Red Cross work. Meanwhile a Reuter cablegram from Petrograd brings this highly interesting information: "The Russian authorities are abolishing all restrictions against prayer meetings of Baptists and other sects." Liberty loving American people will greatly rejoice that our Russian brethren are beginning to live under a sky that is blue. Dr. H. Shakespeare speaks as follows of the Russian situation:

I especially hope that a new day will dawn for Baptist work in Russia. I have always believed in Russia and have had the profoundest admiration for the greatness and depth of the national character. I have felt that the Russian people are the most noble of the Russian Statesmen were on the side of Liberty and humanity, though I have always recognized the special limitations under which they had to work. Russia is the home of an idealism in thought, in art, in music, in religion, which must insure for it a wonderful and glorious future. I hope that the dawn is dawning for the Baptists in Russia, that they will share in the blessings of the new spirit which is being manifested by the Czar's proclamation respecting Poland.

Rev. A. C. Archibald, of St. Joseph, Missouri, has received a call to the pastorate of the First Church, Lowell, Mass., in succession to the late H. S. Plinkham. Mr. Archibald was formerly pastor in Brockton, Mass., and his splendid pastorate record is well known throughout New England. It is not known whether Mr. Archibald will accept.

The address of Dr. Campbell Morgan at Westminster Chapel has occasioned the liveliest interest at Westminster, though the exact situation has been known privately for some time. Dr. Morgan is able to accomplish the most in the midst of many men, and he has been rewarded at Westminster by a large congregation and much influence. It has been evident, however, that in the midst of the pressing demands made upon him he is personally unable to keep up the activities that are common to the ordinary churchman. Men of Dr. Morgan's caliber have many problems to face, but the Christian Church today needs greater faithfulness to the pastoral idea. The ministry of Westcott is a fine example of the ideal of the City Temple, and may I not add a living example of Clifford at Westbourne-Park? at the final settlement today of Christian fortitude and zeal.

Rev. George E. Wilson, pastor of the George Street church, Fredericton, one of the men behind the guns who had a large part in making the recent Convention such a great success. While to the technical honor of entertaining the Convention, Mr. Wilson and his loyal people left nothing undone to minister to the comfort of the delegates. Mr. Wilson's praise is in all the churches.

Tremont Temple, Rev. Gorland Jones, D.D., pastor, is in the midst of its fall campaign. Throns of people crowd the services on Sunday, both morning and evening. The October 11th sermon was one of the largest in the church's history, the floor and nearly half of the first balcony being filled with communicants. On October 11 the pastor began a series of sermons on "The Horrors of the European War. Forcing Life's Greatest Lessons into Boston Society's Fully 1,000 people were turned away after every available space in the Temple had been occupied. The church prayer meetings are well attended, an intensely helpful meeting, with people coming to Christ nearly every Friday evening. The Bible school continues to grow in numbers and influence under the direction of Deacon Edgar C. D. M. Galloway, its superintendent. The department, under Dr. Edwin Wilder, is in a flourishing condition.

The Girls' Help is entering upon its work with greater prospects than ever before. Miss Maude M. Moran is the director, with Rev. Hebert Handel, assistant pastor, as the teacher of the Sunday lesson. The women's work is under the care of Mrs. Minnie Wilkinson, and is a great factor in the life of the Temple. The Brotherhood, under the direction of Rev. D. M. Galloway, is reaching men by the hundred and is an illustration of a real Christian democracy. The Congress, modeled after the State Legislature, is training young men for usefulness. Bible classes and other departments furnish opportunity for young men to learn what is practical and useful.

Halifax Presbyterian College held convocation service in St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, on Wednesday evening of this week. Prof. J. M. Shaw was inducted to his new charge in the Chair of Church History and Practical Theology, and delivered his inaugural address on "The Church and the Present Crisis." Enrollment of students and lectures began on Thursday.

Rev. B. Glover, formerly of Hampton and Rothesay, N. B., has recently resigned his charge of Estevan, Sask., which he has held for eight years. The congregation tendered their good wishes in the form of a surprise party on an address of appreciation, and a presentation to both Mr. and Mrs. Glover, to which Mr. Glover made fitting and feeling reply.

Rev. Robert Watson, D. D., of the Church of the Covenant, Cincinnati, Ohio, has received a call to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City, in succession to Dr. David G. Wylie. Dr. Watson is a New Brunswicker, son of the late Robert Watson of St. Mary's, N. B.

and Blackville, N. B., has recently been appointed clerk of the Presbytery of Swift Current in the Synod of Saskatchewan. Mr. Corbett is at present settled at Gull Lake, Sask.

Chalmers Church, Toronto, recently rendered vacant by the sudden death of their late pastor, Rev. H. A. McPherson, has extended a call to Rev. J. W. Woodside of Mount Pleasant Church, Vancouver.

Press announcements this week have brought the news that Rev. C. W. Gordon, D. D., (Ralph Connor) of St. Steichen's Church, Winnipeg, has volunteered his services to go to the front as a chaplain to the second expeditionary force soon to be sent from Canada to join the armies of the allies.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Herridge returned to Ottawa by the evening train from St. John on Monday last after a little over a week's stay in the city. The mission, conducted by Dr. Herridge, services in connection with which were held in St. David's Church, was of a vital and uplifting character. The interest and appreciation of the people were manifest in the growing audiences in attendance from night to night. The singers of the several congregations are to be highly commended for the splendid leadership rendered in the singing of praise throughout the mission. The offerings taken at the various meetings after paying all necessary expenses, will be contributed to the fund for the purchase of a new organ, which will be the gift of the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomson.

Mrs. Anthony Manuel, mother of Rev. M. H. Manuel of Florenceville, N. B., passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. LeBaron Ingraham, Lower Woodstock, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Willis I. O. L. No. 70 of Fairville will attend divine service in Fairville Baptist church Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1st, at three o'clock; Rev. P. R. Hayward will preach. Members of sister lodges invited to attend.

Why He Didn't. Boss (to returning workman)—Hallo, Casey! I thought you had abandoned the pick for the diver's suit. Casey—Oh intended to, sir; but to the devil did a job where I can't split on me hands.

THE FISH INSPECTION ACT Notice is hereby given that Mr. J. J. Cowie of the Department will meet the fishermen and fish merchants of the North Shore on the dates named below, for the purpose of explaining the requirements of the new pickled fish act.

Richmond—Wednesday night, Oct. 28th. Caracut—Thursday night, Oct. 29th. Inkerman—Friday afternoon, Oct. 30th. Shipperan—Friday night, Oct. 30th. Tracadie—Saturday night, Oct. 31st. Nesque—Monday night, Nov. 2nd. Bay Du Vin—Tuesday night, Nov. 3rd. Chatham—Wednesday night, Nov. 4th. Richibucto—Thursday night, Nov. 5th. Buctouche—Friday night, Nov. 6th. Shediac—Saturday night, Nov. 7th. Port Elgin—Monday night, Nov. 9th. (Signs of G. J. Hebbard, Deputy Minister of Naval Service, Ottawa, Oct. 1914.)

EVERY WOMAN is interested and should know the MARVELL, accepts as the greatest of all the "wonder" books—read it, it gives full particulars and is most interesting. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

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

Eczema Only Skin Deep. A few skin troubles originate in the blood. But very few. Dr. Evans, a Commissioner of Health, and a famous writer on medical subjects, says: "We shall begin to make headway with skin diseases when we learn two things; first, that skin disease does not come from impure blood; second, that so-called blood purifiers have no such action. The skin can be cleared up, and the almost intolerable itching and burning stopped, by local treatment, applied directly to the parts affected. Make up your mind to start now and give yourself a smooth, velvet complexion."

Increase in price. Notwithstanding heavy increase in cost of important ingredients price remains the same.

Five Roses Flow. Not Bleached Not Blended. PEEL THE PEEL OF FIVE ROSES. THIS EVENING'S SO FINE SIFTED MANY TIMES THROUGH SILK. DRY GRANULAR DUSTLINE. OUPERS FROM THE VERY BEST TO WORK. HAPPY BAKEDAYS! COPY OF THE WORDS SHOULD BE KEPT.

apart from their domestic tasks, which fall to the lot of all, perform their half of the work of the country and for some reasons or other are more in evidence than the men. They take it quite naturally and are remarkably cheerful in aspect. In fact a disappointed or morose face is scarcely to be seen. A cause of this is no doubt the bright, invigorating climate, which enables them to get through their work without fatigue. Another is the early hour which all begin their occupations—an hour before the usual English breakfast time. All the women are fond of simple gayeties, the author declares, and are ingenious in blending say combinations of colors in their gowns.

As between Flemish and Wallon women it is difficult to draw a just comparison. Mr. Bouzier says, "In appearance the Flemings are shorter than their fair sisters, the Walloons. They were also a fair haired race, with bright complexions and pink cheeks. The Walloons is far taller, and big in proportion, generally dark, with pale hair, and very marked features. The old tradition declares that she should be fair and assigns for a dark haired woman a Spanish or even a Roman origin. Both days that regular toll is suspended by what may be called the ideal of pleasure seeking. The Belgians are essentially a domestic people and find their pleasure at home in their family work and duties."

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

Plenty of lasting suds—Cleanses the clothes quickly but gently.

SURPRISE SOAP

MESS CHILDS PLAY OF WASH DAY

Classified Advertising

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

SHERIFF'S SALE. There will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, the Fourth Day of November, A. D. 1914, at eleven o'clock a.m., at Clinch's Stable, Marsh Bridge, in the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, all and singular the following goods and chattels, to-wit: One Mare, One Yearling Colt, One Two-year-old Colt, One Wagon, two Pumps, two Sets Single Harness, two Harness Chests, two Saddles, Horse Bridles, Blankets, Combs, a lot of tools, Measuring Wheel, lot of hay, Motor Boat, Small Boat, Anchor Chain, Fire Extinguisher, &c. &c., the same having been levied on and seized by me under an execution issued out of the Westmorland County Court against Peter Clinch, at the suit of Leander B. Read. Dated this 28th day of October, A. D. 1914.

MALE HELP WANTED. \$15 WEEKLY—Men wanted everywhere, no matter how small the village, for few hours work in spare time, experience unnecessary, position permanent. The Co-Operative Union, Windsor, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

WANTED. Men wanted to attend to horses on voyage to England. Free return trip. Apply to 50 Water street between ten and five.

ATTENTION. Men wanted to attend to horses on voyage to England. Free return trip. Apply to 50 Water street between ten and five.

WANTED—Fifteen first class finish carpenters. Winter work assured. Wages 35c. per hour. Apply 14 Pond street.

MALE HELP WANTED. \$15 WEEKLY—Men wanted everywhere, no matter how small the village, for few hours work in spare time, experience unnecessary, position permanent. The Co-Operative Union, Windsor, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$3 a day selling Mendota, which includes Grantware, Hot Water Bags, Rubber Boots, Reservoirs, Boilers, Metal Tubs and Tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten-cent Collette Mfg. Company, Collinwood, Ontario.

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy, grows up by us—sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

HOTELS.
PRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL. Overlooking the harbor, opposite Boston and Digby boats. Furnished in fine taste; excellent table; American plan.
ROYAL HOTEL. King Street. St. John's Leading Hotel.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD. T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

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

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

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

WINE AND LIQUORS.
RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO. Established 1878. Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants. Agents for:
MACKIE'S WHITE HORSE SCOTCH WHISKY.
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.
SIMPSON'S HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKY.
KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH WHISKY.
AUK'S HEAD BASS ALE.
PABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER.
GEO. SAYER COGNAC BRANDIES. Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street. Phone 828.

M. & T. McQuire. Direct Importers and Dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Ryes, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars.
11 and 15 Water Street. Telephone 679.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS. William L. Williams, successors to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince William Street. Established 1870. Write for family price list.

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

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

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

ENGRAVERS. F. C. WESLEY & CO. Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers. 57 Prince St. St. John, N. B. Telephone 982.

NERVES, ETC., ETC. ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrician, Specialist and Masseuse. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Facial Blepharitis of all kinds removed. 27 Colberg street.

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

JEWELRY. Suitable for Wedding Gifts. Railroad Watches. All grades at reasonable prices.
ERNEST LAW. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

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

WILLIAM J. BREEN, 72 Prince Street, West, Phone 331-41
MARINE DIVER. Examination of Ships' Bottoms, Wharves, Under Water Concrete Work, Laying of Pipe Line, or Cables, Salvaging or any class of submarine work.
PATENTS. "PATENTS and Trade-marks procured, Featherstonhaugh and Co., Palmer Building, St. John."
WRITE or WIRE us if you want to buy Beautiful SILVER BLACK FOXES or CROSS FOXES Ranch Bred. Also Stock in Reliable New Brunswick Fox Co. for sale. Agents wanted.
FUNDO FOX CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

DISGUISED SPY GET INTO ENGLISH

Several Caught in British Uniform are Shot on the

Have, Oct. 30.—Following of battle from close to the front was ordered peremptorily by the German High Command. Numerous adventures, and a tense was well worth it all. On each side of the roads, the roads of France bordered with the tremendous stretches of the neglected sides of the roads all little hastily improved bedding for the harvest fields, for at least the roads were not so well as the roads of France. Everything in the way of a bandbox.

Suspicious of Camouflaged in the middle of the of the car and examined riously a little Englishman which I had inadvertently used under the rug. I explained its working, which body was perfectly satisfied. Meanwhile the British officer in and gold braided gloves, and stepped out of a bandbox.

One door had a path attached to it. It seems man of the house, every German spat in the face of German officers who had embraced her. He immersed her head in the sea. It has been said that the stoic through the sentry upon the cottage door. French woman died here following the Prussian defeat.

The next morning was seen the gallant P. added. "For a woman shall die here a woman shall die here an hour after the words of the French troops and their German officers through the head not from the scene of his death. These Germans are a were they same story? "I heard the same story?" said one of the young men in a language now—"and what drink they ran into in a same night and then the Germans' drunkenness been exaggerated. Their cupation of Peronne by their drunkenness was not only that, but the regard to women folk like and uncivilized the scrige what I have heard from my second but direct from the seaves—you would scarce Armed with blue pers. I have been enjoying of the Thirty-fourth Days—very nice fellow careful not to let me hear their.

Color Sergeant transport, told me the man spout on hoary on ports. He managed, easily, to get on board in the English harbor and the crowd to to to this but it was no vessel, had left that an object of suspicion,

Color Sergeant transport, told me the man spout on hoary on ports. He managed, easily, to get on board in the English harbor and the crowd to to to this but it was no vessel, had left that an object of suspicion,

Color Sergeant transport, told me the man spout on hoary on ports. He managed, easily, to get on board in the English harbor and the crowd to to to this but it was no vessel, had left that an object of suspicion,

DISGUISED SPIES DOES KAISER PLAN TO GET INTO THE ENGLISH LINES

Several Caught in British Uniform are Shot on the Spot.

Have, Oct. 30.—Following the trail of battle from close to the front, when I was ordered peremptorily away, I reached Peronne a few days ago after numerous adventures, and the experience was well worth it all.

On each side of the roads, practically by all the way to Roye, one could see evidences of the very recent presence of German troops. The long, straight roads of France bordered with trees, the tremendous stretches of harvest land with the neglected crops, the sides of the roads all littered with hastily improvised bedding taken from the harvest fields, many after the fashion of "vacated bivouacs" of straw, paper, shell cases, cartridge clips, dead horses, here and there shelters made from corn stocks and omnibus cooking stoves, and innumerable other things were there. Everything indicated the stubborn fighting which had taken place recently.

Every few miles along the road a strong cavalry patrol was encountered. Four infantrymen advanced with rifles pointed at the car—each one picked his man as the car halted—and a most immaculately clad officer in light blue and gold braid, gloved, booted and spurred in the very pink of fashion, came forward.

A fascinating little Browning pistol was wagged in front of my head and a cultured voice said:—"Vos papiers, m'sieur, s'il vous plait." I put my hand into my breast pocket, and then Browning stopped wagging, while his own keenly watched my motions. The permits were examined closely by the other officers in consultation with another officer, who also looked as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox.

Suspicious of Cameron.

In the meantime the other members of the patrol turned over the contents of the car and examined rather suspiciously a little Ensignette camera which I had innocently taken on the seat under the rug. I opened it, and explained its workings, whereat everybody was perfectly satisfied.

Meanwhile the Browning pistol had been pocketed and my papers were returned with a smile and a bow.

An exchange of cigarettes were made and the car moved on to repeat the process at several other places.

At the little village of Bouchlor the signs of strife were more decided than at some other places. Not a soul was to be seen in the streets, and a huge farmhouse at the crossroads was smashed to bits and still smoldering.

It was a picture of desolation which made one's heart bleed. Among the ruins could be seen the twisted remains of bedsteads, pots and pans, and from under the ruins in one corner protruded a foot all blackened and burned.

England Has Not Been Invaded for Nearly Nine Hundred Years, But Mad William Hopes to Accomplish the Impossible—Possible Zeppelin Raid.

In a conversation with Miss Topham, his daughter's English governess, the Kaiser spoke of the fact that for nearly nine hundred years there had been no invasion of England, though every other country in Europe had been overrun by conquering armies.

This explained to him the wonderful wealth of old English castles and country houses in treasures of art and ancient masterpieces. Now he purposes to give the British Isles a taste of invasion, and, however impossible we may consider an invasion of England, it seems likely that steps to achieve the impossible have been taken with characteristic German thoroughness, and that the attempt to fulfill the Kaiser's ambition will be carried out with characteristic Prussian ruthlessness.

The British authorities are taking seriously the threat from across the Channel. While still relying on the fleet to prevent any landing in force, they are taking other means to guard against Zeppelin raids.

At night the lights of London are dimmed or darkened. The large artificial lakes in the gardens at Buckingham Palace have been drained off for fear that the water might reflect the rays of the moon or of a hostile searchlight and thus reveal the presence of the Royal residence to the bomb-droppers. Guns specially designed to bring down flying craft have been mounted, sand embankments have been erected on many important buildings to protect them from aerial assault, and the population has been brought under special military orders.

While it would be foolish to pretend to a knowledge of the Kaiser's plans, it is generally supposed that the German navy, or an important part of it, will make an attack upon the British fleet, and that while the fight is going on a managed to get into a quiet corner and pretended to be asleep.

"How did you find out that he actually was a spy?"

"Oh, well—we flopped him with a bugle call."

"He didn't understand the call?"

"Well, sir, he simply didn't do what he ought to have done when he heard the call."

"Then what happened? Was he shot?"

A Raid is Certain

As a matter of fact, there is not much laughter anywhere over the German war machine. It has already accomplished far more than anyone outside of Germany supposed it capable of six months ago, though far less than its creators expected. It is impossible to believe, despite the blunders of German statecraft, that before the war broke out there were not in existence carefully devised plans for the invasion of England.

Without the invasion of England the defeat of Britain is impossible. To say that the Kaiser's military advisers have calculated only upon gradually reducing the strength of the British navy by means of mines and submarines is not to credit them with contemplating a long war, and all the evidence is in support of the idea that they have calculated upon a short war.

If these men are not lunatics they have some other plan for striking terror to the hearts of the people of England. The attempt will be made, however futile it may prove to be.

An Invasion of Ireland

It is recalled by "Ex-Attache" in the Pittsburg Dispatch that the British Isles were twice invaded in the course of the last war with France, but the attacks have been almost forgotten, because they failed so signally to achieve their object.

In 1789 a French force numbering 14,000 under the command of General Hoche, on seventeen transports and three frigates, made a descent upon Bantry Bay, in

Ireland. By the time 800 men under General Humbert had been disembarked a furious storm arose and the other transports and the attending warships were driven back to France.

The Frenchmen who had landed were joined by 1,000 Irish rebels, and at Castletown a force of local militia under General Lake and Hutchinson, capturing the town. A fortnight later they were obliged to surrender to Lord Cornwallis at Ballinacorney.

A Descent of Desperadoes

Despite the inglorious termination of this invasion, another was undertaken a few months later. General Roche and Carnot conceived the idea of landing a force of 1,500 French desperadoes in Wales for the purpose of ravaging the country. This force was recruited from the prisons of France. Each man was informed that from the moment he landed in Wales he would be pardoned for all his previous—and subsequent—crimes by the French Government. He was told that he was expected to rob to the extent of \$20,000. This mad plan was actually carried out under an American name, Colonel Tate, and the desperadoes landed at Fishguard. For two days they terrorized the countryside, and the third surrendered to a force of local militia and yeomanry under Lord Crawford. At a subsequent exchange of prisoners the French Government refused to recognize the

raiders, but the British landed them in France one dark night, to the dismay of the coast people in the vicinity. Moreover, the French Government declined to fulfill the promises made to the convicts, and 800 of them were rounded up and sent back to prison, the others managing to escape recapture, but being fugitives from French justice to the end of their days.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes—From the Dominion Experimental Farms.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain or potatoes, as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cereals, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cereals, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

"It's conscience that makes cowards of us all."

The poet sings; but we the thought-abor— (Though from the strife come stories that appal) That lack of conscience makes the warrior.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set it Right.

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 248 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver troubles, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



LISTERINE
Use it every day

LISTERINE cleanses and purifies the mouth and gums after the teeth have been brushed. Listerine overcomes offensive breath odors.

Listerine is the most generally useful antiseptic preparation that can be prepared. It is safe and agreeable.

All Druggists Sell Listerine
LANE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY
Toronto, Ont.

Canada's Best



Quality and Durability

"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.

WILLIS & CO., LTD. -- Manufacturers -- MONTREAL

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES:
WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO. HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN

WOMAN'S MOST SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE

Known All Over The World—Known Only For The Good It Has Done.

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or received so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In nearly every community you will find women who have been restored to health by this famous medicine. Almost every woman you meet knows of the great good it has been doing among suffering women for the past 30 years.

Fox Creek, N. B.—"I have always had pains in the abdomen and a weakness there and often after meals a soreness in my stomach. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me much good. I am stronger, digestion is better and I can work with ambition. I have encouraged many mothers of families to take it as it is the best remedy in the world. You can publish this in the papers." Mrs. WILLIAM S. BOURQUE, Fox Creek, N. B.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, many of whom state that it has saved them from surgical operations.



SANTAL MIDY
CATARRH and DISCHARGES Relieved in 24 Hours

The Answer

WHY more CANADIANS

Read The Literary Digest than any other NEWS WEEKLY published in the UNITED STATES

The Literary Digest is being read by thousands of Canadians from Halifax to Vancouver. This immediate popularity is accounted for by the fact that this great illustrated weekly presents the WAR NEWS from all sides without favor or bias. It reflects the public opinion of the countries engaged in war by reprinting the vital war news from their own newspapers and periodicals.

WAR NEWS

There is another good reason. The Literary Digest is first in the field with reproductions of illustrations, maps, diagrams, and re-printed pen-pictures from the great newspapers and magazines of Europe and America. The Literary Digest gives you the best from all periodicals at the price of one.

Order from your Newsdealer. Published every Saturday. Price, 10 Cents

If for any reason your news-dealer does not carry THE LITERARY DIGEST or if you are living distant from a city or town send to the publication office (354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK) the sum of \$3.85 and your subscription will be entered for one year (52 numbers). The publishers make this guaranty: If at the end of two months you should wish to cancel your subscription a notice to this effect will bring you by return mail the full amount paid (\$3.85)

The Literary Digest covers the entire field of human interest,—war, science, discovery, politics, art, literature,—everything printed worth reprinting.

ALL NEWS-DEALERS---10 Cents

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary) NEW YORK

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

Send No Money—Take No Risk

Merely slip and mail the coupon and I will send you, fully prepaid, a large trial of my new Combined Treatment and valuable information on:

How to prevent nose from stopping up

How to avoid constant throat clearing

How to stop bad breath

How to relieve shortness of breath

I ask not a single penny of you, I require not a single promise. I merely say—if you have Catarrh or any form of Catarrhal trouble, for your own sake find out if my method of treatment will help you. I do not say it will—anyone can make claims. But I send you an effective treatment free and leave it to you to say:

"I can make a fairer offer? Please let me have a chance to prove to you how quickly, how effectively, how naturally my Combined Treatment goes right to the root of your trouble and begins to bring you relief and comfort from the start."

I say again—send no money, make no promises. Sign and mail the coupon and give your health, happiness and welfare a chance to realize what Gauss' Combined Treatment will do for you.

SEND THE TREATMENT AND BOOK FREE.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown so without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name

Address

Mail to C. E. Gauss, 6508 Main St., St. Marshall, Mich.



C. E. GAUSS.

Color Sergeant — of the motor transport, told me the story of a German spy on board one of the transports. He managed, no doubt quite easily, to get on board the transport in the English harbor. His uniform and the crowd no doubt helped him to this, but it was not long after the vessel had left that he began to be an object of suspicion, although he had

HOTEL... opposta B... Furnished in... American... HOTEL... g Hotel... TY CO. LTD... Manager... ERIN... B... & CO... Manager... HOUSE... proprietor... Princess Streets... HOTEL... John, N. B... CO. LTD... Manager... QUORS... AN & CO... 1878... DRIST Merchants... BRICE CELLAR... R SCOTCH... OF LORDS... KEYS... R SCOTCH... MASS ALE... LAGER BEER... C BRANDIES... Dock Street... UIRE... dealers in all... Wines and Liq... stock from the... very Old Ryes... Imported and... Street... LIQUORS... successors to... and Retail... 110 and 112... t. Established... price list... NDRY &... ORKS, LTD... MACHINISTS... Castings... Phone West 15... RING... Generator Re... ding. We try... ing while mak... SON & CO... t. John, N. B... AMSON... ENGINEER... General Re... JOHN, N. B... idence M-1724-11... ERS... Y & CO... d Electropys... John, N. B... C, ETC... Medical Electric... seur. Treats all... kness and wast... comotor ataxia... rheumatism, etc... or all kinds re... treat... HAIRERS... English, American... hairer, 138 Mill... ERY... dding Gita... All grades at... Prices... LAW... ce Licenses... ents Repaired... ANDOLINS... uments and How... GIBBS... BREEN... est. Phone 331-41... OVER... Shaver... Bottoms... Water Concrete... s Line, or Cables... as of submarine... ITS... Trade-marks pro... gh and Co, Pal... sh... us if you want... ER BLACK FOX... Ranch Bred... able New Brun... Agents want... Y FOX CO. LTD... JOHN, N. B.

How the Guards Fought In Battle of the Marne

Vivid expressions of the fighting are given by a non-commissioned officer of the Irish Guards, now in a London hospital. He said:

"It was our first experience of active service, and without boasting I can say that we have since for ever the sneers at us from other regiments because we had no battle honors. After that desperate scrap at Compiègne the men of the other battalions of the Guards brigade vowed that never again would they call us the Peace-at-any-price Battalions, and in the camps that night we were toasted by all the regiments in tribute to the way we had won our first battle honors.

"After Compiègne it was very dull work in the trenches for a time but when we began the week's fight along the Marne things began to brighten up again, and we had our fill of fighting. The prospect of a job to our liking livened us up greatly, and we went off in rattling good form, I can tell you. We got to within two hundred yards of the position we were to take without any incident, but just here the Germans seemed to have discovered us, for it began to rain shrapnel all round. We got orders to make a run for it and we ran across the double towards a little knoll up the brae. This brought us within 800 yards of the position we had to take, and the German rifle fire was heavy all round. Leaving a body of riflemen to hold the knoll, the rest of the battalion crept round the left point, and the German rifle fire was heavy all round. Leaving a body of riflemen to hold the knoll, the rest of the battalion crept round the left point, and at one point we had to rush under the fire of our own guns as well as those of the enemy. We took cover about 500 yards from the enemy's position, and then the men we had left behind had their turn at creeping along. When they came up with us we edged again towards the German trenches, and after another halt the whole battalion lined up within a couple of hundred yards of the Germans for the final rush.

"The enemy was getting desperate now, and the ridge was crowned with machine guns that kept firing away all the time. The welcome order to fix bayonets and charge came at last, and we didn't lose much time in getting at them. As we finished the last lap of our race for their trenches they concentrated a fiendish fire on us, but that didn't stop us at all, and we reached their trenches at last, with a wild whoop that must have struck terror to their hearts. For the first time in my experience they made a desperate attempt to repel us with the bayonet, and their weight seemed enough to hurl us back, but we stuck to them like leeches and at last their line began to waver. They were stretched across the trenches in one long line, and when one man fell, another stepped into his place. Near the centre we made a break in the line, and then the whole lot gave way, running like hares, and throwing down their arms as they ran. We bayoneted them by the score as they ran, and shot them down in dozens until we were completely used up. Their officers made many attempts to rally them, but it was no good, and those that couldn't get away were hounded rather than face any more of it."

COMPENSATION FOR INVASION IS TOPIC OF FRENCH ARTICLE

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Journal des Debats examined in a recent article the question as to who should bear the responsibility of indemnifying the inhabitants of territory invaded by hostile troops for the damage caused by such invasion.

"It would seem natural," says the article, "that the nations as a whole should bear whatever burden there is to be borne, and yet there is no actual law to that effect. The result of this after the war of 1870, as well as after the invasions of 1814 and 1815, was that the state only partially intervened, from sheer generosity, and many towns and communes are still burdened with debts incurred after the Franco-Prussian war."

"Since then, however, the principle of the non-liability of the state has tended to disappear more and more from modern jurisprudence, and this fact should certainly have some bearing on the question under discussion.

"Moreover, the ratification of the articles relative to warfare, drawn up by the Hague conference, has introduced," says the Journal des Debats, "a new factor, which has greatly modified the state of affairs since 1870. Article 3 of the convention of 1907 reads: The belligerent who violates the aforesaid stipulations shall be held responsible for the indemnity, should the same be necessary. He shall be responsible for all acts committed by those composing his armed force."

"The various acts which would constitute a violation of the stipulations are numerous, but are all comprised under the heading of any act harmful to the enemy, which could not be justified by the necessities of war. It therefore behooves every nation who is a party to the Hague Convention to see that both its troops and citizens are thoroughly conversant with the stipulations agreed upon there."

"In France," continues the article, "the minister for foreign affairs gave the necessary instructions to the navy and later on to the army; whilst on June 5, 1914, the minister for the interior made a proposal with reference to the reparation of damage resulting from war, which, however, did not have time to become law.

"It may, nevertheless, form a useful basis for the adjustment which will have to be made upon the conclusion of peace, seeing that it proposed that those who sustained losses, whether individuals or bodies, should be indemnified by the state of France, provided that their claim is preferred before the conclusion of peace. Further, that the same rule should hold good for those upon whom an invading army or an military occupation may have levied requisitions in kind, and for departments, communes and other bodies subjected to contributions of war other than those levied by way of penalty, or destined to serve the administrations, by the enemy of the territory occupied by the latter."

Terrific Cost of Modern Warfare

To the average man there is just about as much difference between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 as there is between a trip to the moon and a trip to mars. One figure is as stupendous as the other, and therefore it is not important for the purposes of this article whether the daily money loss occasioned by the war is \$40,000,000 a day, as made by Elbert Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, or \$54,123,000 as made by Dr. Charles Richet, statistician of the University of Paris. Dr. Richet's estimate was to the effect that it was costing Germany about \$30,000,000 a day to carry

You Can Have Soft White Hands



By Using Cuticura Soap Exclusively

Add Cuticura Ointment occasionally. They succeed even when others fail.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 25¢ note. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. E, Boston, U.S.A.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS OPPOSE RUSSIANS ON THE VISTULA AND THE SAN



The campaign in Poland and Galicia is developing on lines somewhat similar to those in Belgium and France. Instead of rapid marches the operations are beginning to partake of the nature of a siege. The main Russian armies occupy strong positions along the Vistula and the San rivers. The German positions are extended on a line from Skiernewice, near Lodz, to Sandomir, on the Galician border.

It would quickly revive because of the almost universal sympathy with Belgium. We should think that for some years to come there would be few better advertisements than the stamp, "Made in Belgium."

—Toronto Mail and Empire.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Cravenette REGD.
THIS STAMP ON THE CLOTH, IS YOUR SAFEGUARD.
REGD. TRADE MARK
Cravenette
PRODUCED BY THE CRAVENETTE CO. LTD.

SHOWERS won't spot or stain your new Coat or Suit, if it is made of "Cravenette" (Regd) Cloth.

Whether in the piece or made up into garments, cloth bearing the "Cravenette" stamp is showerproof. It enables the wearer to be dry and comfortable on rainy, damp, foggy days.

"Cravenette" (Regd) Cloth comes in many desirable shades—many wanted patterns—many attractive weaves and effects, suitable for men, women and children.

When selecting cloth for your new Coat or Suit, see that every yard is stamped with the trademark shown above.

If you cannot obtain genuine "Cravenette" (Regd) such in your neighborhood, write The Cravenette Co., P.O. Box 1034, Montreal, P.Q.

Says the Judge

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

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

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

MADE IN CANADA

In these troublous times when the valor and brawn of Canada are springing to the defence of the mother country it is a good time for loyal Canadians to stand by the industries from which come the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion.

SHREDED WHEAT

is made in Canada of choicest Canadian wheat. It is premier among all wheat foods—a real Empire builder because it makes sturdy, robust men and women. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve—always the same quality—always the same price.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream, salt or sweetener to suit the taste. Better than mushy porridge that are boiled down without chewing. A hot, nourishing breakfast for a chilly day. Deliciously nourishing for any meal with sliced bananas, baked apple or canned or preserved fruits of any kind.

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office: 49 Wellington St. East

LABATT'S STOUT

The very best for use in ill-health and convalescence
Awarded Medal and Highest Points in America at World's Fair, 1893
PURE—SOUND—WHOLESOME
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

PARTIES IN SCOTT ACT LOCALITIES SUPPLIED FOR PERSONAL USE, WRITE ST. JOHN ACT LOCALITIES 20-24 WATER STREET.

ME CALLUM'S Perfection SCOTCH

Smooth As A Kitten's Wrist

The Whisky For The Home

There Is No "Smoky" Taste About

The Digestibility of Age Belongs To

ME CALLUM'S Perfection SCOTCH

Beware of Imitations—Always Ask for D. & J. McCallums.

"Canadian Goods for Canadian People" Is the Slogan of Our Manufacturers



Horse Furnishings

We carry the largest stock of **Horse Furnishings, Harness, Blankets, Fur Robes** in the Maritime Provinces which we offer at the lowest prices.

H. Horton & Son, Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS
9-11 Market Square, St. John, N. B. Telephone 448

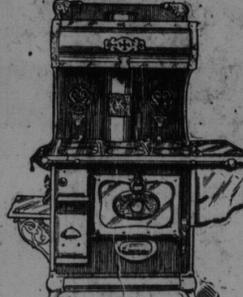
Wearers of

AMHERST SOLID SHOES

are a satisfied and LOYAL constituency.

Your money's worth of wear and **SOLID COMFORT** every time.

Say AMHERST at your storekeeper's and he will do the rest.



Makes Cooking Easy!

A Woman Can't Help wanting a Record Brilliant Range, it is so Smooth and Easy to clean. No fussy ornamentation, just smoothness, the Labor Saving Idea, applied to a range. Every essential refined and improved upon. It matters not whether your kitchen is large or small—There's a Record Brilliant made to fit it.

Record Foundry & Machine COMPANY, MONCTON, N. B.

For Advertisement.

We produce every style of engravings for making catalogues and advertising attractive. Let us tell you more about why

Wesley Engravings

Have the greatest selling qualities.

59 Water Street ST. JOHN, N. B.

Buy

Canadian Made Shoes

Humphrey's Solids

Made in Saint John

The HUMPHREY Stamp on FOOT-WEAR is Your Guarantee of the BEST for your MONEY, in Material, Workmanship, Fit, Wearing Qualities and Comfort. Again, HUMPHREY SHOES are nicely finished, neat and shapely. ASK YOUR DEALER.

J. M. HUMPHREY & CO.
Sole Makers of HUMPHREY'S SOLIDS - St. John, N. B.

Humphrey's Goodyear Welted Solids. Humphrey's Solid Leather Shoes.

GENUINE SMALL QUEENS

Canada's finest five cent cigar.

Quill Top and Buster Brown

Two outstanding favorites.

10c--The A. & I. Cigar--10c
Known everywhere.

A. & I. ISAACS Princess St., St. John.

EDWARD PARTINGTON Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.

PULP LUMBER LATHS

Marysville St. John Blackville

Down To Brass Tacks

Never before since we claimed a right to be considered a free, self-governing country, had Canadians such a sense of partnership in Canadian prosperity as we have today. Not long ago we had wide-open floodgates of immigration, packed steamships, railways vibrating with colonist cars, tourist cars and box cars clanking to the tune of people coming in and goods going out. We all rejoiced in a great uplifting dynamo of prosperity that none of us stopped to trace up. How long it would last none of us knew, we hoped—forever. But we knew better. The turn came. Tight money caused by wars that upset credit, upheavals of one kind or another in various countries, real estate boomsters by the hundred thousand whose only aim in life was to inflate foot-frontage values—suddenly unable to pay their rent, thank God! Then the great war that got all the financial centres and manufacturing nations more or less by the throat, got this country in its grip as never we knew it before. Suddenly as a people we were "down to the brass tacks," not only in sending men to the front, but in keeping the people at home as prosperous as possible. Did we shirk either of these great tasks? Not much! We have tackled both in the spirit of a free, independent people. Our men have landed in England. Our farmers are sending out the wheat at high prices. Our manufacturers are keeping the factories open. Our workmen are kept on the payrolls that sustain prosperity. The movement has been started. Nor in this time of national conservation and reconstruction it is absolutely up to us as citizens of Canada to keep every dollar circulating for goods made by our own people.

Work For All

If the men and women of Canada will buy nothing but "Canadian-Made" Goods from now to January First, every workman in Canada will be employed and the country will enjoy a period of prosperity hitherto undreamed of.

Canadian manufacturers are doing their duty under present stress in endeavoring to keep plants running and men employed regardless of profits.

Good Canadians will show enlightened patriotism, as well as sound business common sense, by buying only "Made in Canada" goods, thus building up their own prosperity and looking after those who remain at home.

And "Made in Canada" goods offer equal value with those made anywhere else in the world.

Employ Canadian Dollars to Employ Canadian Workmen

Corona Patriotic Packages

Corona Imperials Corona Snow Flakes
Corona Almontinoes
Are Particularly Fine

"CORONA" stands for PURITY

THE CORONA CO., LIMITED - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Cream of New Brunswick

Ready's Ale, Porter, Lager

Aerated Waters

Brewery Fairville, N. B.
Soda Water Factory and Head Office, Peel Street, Saint John, N. B.

House Finish and Lumber

We manufacture Inside and Outside Finish of all kinds, including Hardwood Flooring, Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, Stair Stock and Mouldings, Doors and Sashes.

In our yard we handle Cedar Poles and Lumber of all kinds. Special Furniture orders given prompt attention.

The Sussex Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
SUSSEX, N. B.

"Ganong's" GB

Algonquin Assortment

Just a little more deliciously flavored than any chocolates you have ever tasted.

Ganong Bros. Limited.

MADE IN CANADA.
Buy St. John Manufactured Goods

We manufacture all sizes and grades of Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Woven Wire Springs, Cots, Folding Bedsteads, Divans, Cosy Corners, Etc.

Iron Bedsteads For Institutions a Specialty.

Hutchings Company, Limited



MARVEN'S

Royal Milk Lunch Biscuits

Sold in 10c. Packets; also Bulk
ASK YOUR GROCER THEY SATISFY

TRADE MARK
J. A. MARVEN, LTD. Biscuit Manufacturers **MONCTON, N. B.**
BRANCHES—ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.

Cornwall and York Cotton Mills

WE SEE GOOD TIMES AHEAD.
Denims, Flannelettes, Towels, Warps and Yarns for Woollen Knitting and Carpet Mills in Grey Bleached or Colored. Caulking Cotton, Yarns for Electrical Manufacturers.

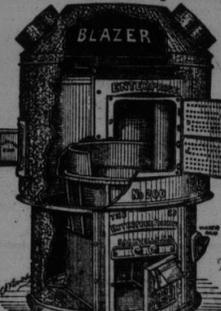
ST. JOHN

JAS. W. FOLEY & CO.,

POTTERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Butter Crocks, Jugs, Bean Pots, Tea Pots, Flower Pots, Stove Linings, Etc.

St. John, N. B.



Ask for Booklet "Warmth and Comfort" Describing fully the

Enterprise Blazer Warm Air Furnace

With Patent Fire Pot and other improvements which place it at the head of the class.

The Enterprise Foundry Co.,
Sackville, N. B., Manufacturers.