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GERMANS' TURNING MOVEMENT FORCES ANOTHER RETIREMENT ON LEFT WING OF THE ALLIES

French Troops Retreat To The South And Southwest In Order Not To Accept Battle Under Unfavorable Conditions---No News From British War Office---Berlin Claims Victory Over Russians In East Prussia And Capture Of 70,000 Prisoners---Russia Says She Defeated Austrians And Took 30,000 Prisoners On The Galician Side

Paris, Sept. 1, 11.45 p.m.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

"On our left wing, as a result of the turning movement of the German army and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, our troops retired towards the south and southwest. In the region of Rethel our forces have arrested the enemy momentarily. In the centre and on the right the situation remains unchanged.

"An American committee, organized by the American Ambassador and including the most conspicuous members of the American colony, asked the Minister of War for proofs that bombs were dropped on Paris from a German machine. The Minister of War presented proof, which decided the Ambassador to cable to his government a report on the war methods, which are not only contrary to humanity but in violation of the Convention of The Hague, signed by Germany itself.

"The committee has decided to ask the United States Government while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to the German overnment.

"A squadron of armored aeroplanes has been organized to give chase to the German aeroplanes which have been flying over Paris."

TERRIBLE CASE OF REFUGEES FROM BELGIUM

**LITTLE BOYS HAD THEIR
HANDS CUT OFF BY THE
BARBARIANS.**

Paris, Sept. 1, 11.35 p.m.—Mrs. Herman H. Harjes, wife of the Paris banker, who, with other American women, has been deeply interested in relief work, today visited the North Railroad station and was shocked by the sights she saw among the Belgian refugees.

"The station," said Mrs. Harjes, "presented the aspect of a shambles. It was the saddest sight I ever saw. It is impossible to believe the tortures and cruelties the poor unfortunates had undergone.

"I saw many boys with both their hands cut off so that it was impossible for them to carry a gun. Everywhere was filth and utter desolation. The helpless little babies, lying on the cold, wet cement floor and crying for proper nourishment, was enough to bring hot tears to any mother's eyes.

"Mothers were vainly beseeching the authorities, begging for milk or soup. A mother with 12 children said: 'What is to become of us? It seems impossible to suffer more. I saw my husband bound to a lamp post. He was gagged and being tortured by bayonets. When I tried to intercede in his behalf I was knocked senseless with a rifle. I never saw him again.' The work which the Red Cross is doing is excellent, but unfortunately it has not sufficient members to cope with the situation. Also its equipment is poor. I saw babies being bathed in dish pans in cold water, no hot water being available. D. Andre Collin, who is in charge of the relief work, is almost worshipped by the people, owing to his untiring efforts in their behalf.

"I am told that the French authorities are doing all that is possible to relieve the misery, but the funds at their command are insufficient. I, with the help of a policeman, took as much coffee and bread and provisions as an automobile would hold into the station and was greeted as a fairy godmother. I am going as often as possible with friends to try to bring some little relief to these people. Every little helps. It seems to be a proper field of endeavor for aliens here to show their appreciation of the many benefits they have received from France."

MORE BOMBS DROPPED IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 1, 7 p.m.—A German monoplane dropped two more bombs in the streets of Paris about 6.30 o'clock this evening.

BOY SCOUTS IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 1, 5.15 p.m.—English and American boys whose parents reside in Paris have been formed into a company of boy scouts. They wear uniforms and will carry messages for the British and American embassies and also for the British and American ambulance organizations.

RUDYARD KIPLING WRITES STIRRING POEM ABOUT WAR

**"THE HUN IS AT THE GATE,"
HE SAYS OF GERMAN BAR-
BARIANS**

London, Sept. 1—Rudyard Kipling contributes the following to The London Times:

(By Rudyard Kipling)
For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate
Stand up and meet the war,
The Hun is at the gate.

Our world has passed away
In wanton over-throw;
There's nothing left today
But steel and fire and woe.

Though all we know depart,
The old commandments stand—
In courage keep your heart
In strength lift up your hand.

Once more we hear the word
That sickened earth of old—
No law except the sword,
Unsheathed and uncontrolled.

Once more it knits mankind,
Once more the nations go
To meet and break and bind
A crazed and driven foe.

Comfort, content, delight,
The ages' slow-bought gain,
They shriveled in a night
Only ourselves remain.

To face the naked days
In silent fortitude,
Through perils and dismays
Renewed and re-renewed.

Though all we made depart,
The old commandments stand;
—In patience keep your heart
In strength lift up your hand.

No easy hopes or lies
Shall bring us to our goal—
But iron sacrifice
Of body, will and soul.

There's but one task for all,
For each, one life to give:
Who stands if freedom falls?
Who dies if England live?

GERMAN CONSUL IN TRIPOLI ARRESTED

**CHARGED WITH HAVING CAR-
RIED ON ANTI-ITALIAN
PROPAGANDA**

London, Sept. 1, 11.30 p.m.—According to information reaching here" says a despatch to the Central News from Malta, "Herr Von Bitzow, the German consul in Tripoli, has been removed to Italy under arrest, charged with having carried on an anti-Italian propaganda among the natives. The Italian authorities have lodged a protest with the German Foreign Office."

WAR SUMMARY

While the whole world is awaiting definite news from the battle line, the French War Office contents itself with the simple statement that as a result of the turning movement of the German army and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, the French troops have again retired.

From the British capital no word is forthcoming regarding what are considered as the most momentous operations of the war.

While Berlin claims a German victory over the Russians in East Prussia in the capture of 70,000 men, the Russians claim an important victory over the Austrians on the Galician side, with 30,000 prisoners.

Another German aeroplane has been dropping bombs in Paris, and, according to the French official statement, the American Ambassador has organized a committee and has sent a protest against this method of warfare to the government at Washington.

The Belgian special commission, on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities, has been received by King George and has presented him with and address setting for some of the happenings in Belgium during the present campaign and has warmly thanked Great Britain for its intervention.

DUTCH ARTISTS APPEAL TO KAISER

**EXPRESS HORROR AT DE-
STRUCTION OF LOUVAIN
THOUGH SYMPATHIZING
WITH GERMANY**

London, Sept. 1, 9.30 p.m.—Telegraphing from The Hague, Reuter's correspondent says:

"A dozen Dutch artists and men of letters have sent a telegram to the German Emperor expressing their horror at the destruction of Louvain. After declaring their admiration of German culture and their certainty of the sympathy of the civilized world they urgently call upon Emperor William, as one of the co-promoters of humanity and civilization, to see that in the future, works of our common humanity shall be spared under stress of war."

Artists, men of letters and other prominent men and women of the world who sympathize with the main ideas laid down in the telegram are asked to telegraph the German Emperor as follows: "I entirely agree with the telegram of the friends of civilization."

The Weather

Toronto, Sept. 1.—Heavy showers have occurred today over the greater part of Ontario and locally, and light in Southern Saskatchewan, while in the other provinces the weather has been fair.

Temperatures:		
	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	62
Vancouver	48	70
Kamloops	42	80
Calgary	34	72
Edmonton	32	66
Battleford	46	70
Prince Albert	40	60
Medicine Hat	42	72
Moose Jaw	40	67
Regina	38	61
Winnipeg	46	66
Port Arthur	52	66
Parry Sound	62	76
London	68	74
Toronto	64	73
Kingston	60	76
Ottawa	58	78
Montreal	58	78
Quebec	56	78
Halifax	74	82

Forecasts:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Fresh to strong south, shifting to westerly winds, warm. Showery with local thunderstorms, becoming cooler at night.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence: Warm and showery, with local thunderstorms.

Lower St. Lawrence: Warm and showery with local thunderstorms.

Gulf and Maritime: Fresh westerly to southerly winds, becoming showery.

Superior: Fresh to strong west and north-west winds, some showers but partly fair and a little cooler.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan: Fair and cool.

CLERGYMAN MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

Rev. Father Edouard, of the College on the Beauport Road, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon when he fractured a leg by falling down a flight of stairs at the College. He was conveyed to the Hotel Dieu Hospital in the ambulance.

CARDINAL MAFFI IS SAID TO HAVE THE MOST VOTES

**AFTER HIM CAME CARDINALS
FERRATA, CASSETTA, LUAL-
DI AND GASPARI.**

Paris, Sept. 1.—A despatch to The Havas Agency from Rome quotes the Giornale D'Italia as saying that it is rumored in Rome that Cardinal Peter Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, received the greatest number of votes in the balloting. After him came Cardinal Ferrata, Cardinal Cassetta, Cardinal Lualdi, Cardinal Gaspari and Cardinal Serfini.

No Pope Elected Yet.

Paris, Sept. 1.—According to a Rome despatch to the Havas Agency, several thousand persons assembled this morning to watch the chimney of Sistine Chapel. Presently smoke arose; then the people knew that a Pope had not been elected on the first ballot. Toward noon smoke again appeared, indicating that a second ballot had been taken without election. The smoke was from the burning ballots.

SOME ACTIVITY ON THE PACIFIC

**JAPANESE CRUISER IDZUMO
IS ON WARPATH—WHERE IS
LEIPZIG?**

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Steaming slowly southward, a three-funnelled warship, resembling the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, was sighted at 5.30 a.m. yesterday, 14 miles due west of Coos Bay, Oregon, by the steamer Rose City, which arrived here today. The cruiser seemed to be making about 10 knots. The German cruiser Leipzig also has three funnels, but the Idzumo is a larger vessel of different lines, and passengers familiar with both were positive no mistake in identification had been made.

The Canadian naval authorities have denied that either British or Japanese warships are south of the Canadian boundaries.

British vessels continue to arrive and leave here without concern.

The British consul apparently is satisfied that he knows the position of the German cruisers.

The escape of the Japanese liner Chiyo Maru Saturday night from a hostile cruiser, taken in conjunction with the arrival of the Nürnberg in Honolulu today established approximately the position of the Leipzig. She must be about midway between San Francisco and Honolulu, hovering over the trade route between America and the Orient.

GERMAN AEROPLANE FLIES OVER OSTEND

London, Sept. 1, 8.33 p.m.—A German aeroplane flew over Ostend today, according to the Reuter correspondent at that city.

The despatch adds that there has been a considerable movement of troops in Brussels, 80,000 troops being due to arrive there. The German governor of Brussels has ordered the expulsion of all British subjects within 24 hours.

U.S. WOULD BUY GERMAN SHIPS

**SECRETARY McADOO SEEMS
TO FAVOR PURCHASE—OB-
JECTIONS RAISED.**

Washington, Sept. 1.—The right of the United States to buy merchant ships of any nationality for neutral uses cannot be disputed by any nation, declared Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, today, before the House Merchant Marine Committee, supporting the Administration Merchant Marine bill. Mr. McAdoo refused, however, to discuss the diplomatic phases of the situation, when asked if protests had been received from Great Britain or France against the possible government purchase of German vessels.

Hearings on the bill were concluded today and it will be taken up tomorrow for immediate committee action. An early report to the House is expected.

Secretary McAdoo heartily endorsed the Alexander bill, which provides for the organization of a \$10,000,000 corporation with power to buy, build and operate ships in the foreign trade and the government as majority stockholder. He said that as some of the lines to be established would probably be operated at a loss, private capital would be attracted, the government probably supplying the entire capital.

"Do you understand," asked Representative Saunders, "that there is grave objection on the part of Great Britain and France to our taking over the German bottoms, which have been driven out of the foreign trade by the war?"

"Of course I cannot discuss the diplomatic phases of the question, said Secretary McAdoo. "That is the business of the State Department. It cannot be successfully disputed, however, that this government has the right to buy ships from German companies or anyone else so long as it buys those ships for neutral purposes."

"It is stated that payment for the ships would be in the nature of supplying funds to a belligerent nation," observed Representative Saunders. "The ships are not owned by the government. They are owned by private citizens, and the money would be paid to those citizens, not to the government," answered Mr. McAdoo.

"But it is said that these lines are so closely connected with the government that payment would be practically to the government," Mr. Saunders persisted.

"I think there is nothing in that objection," said the Secretary.

"There is no more punctionious citizen of the United States with respect to neutrality," he continued, "than the President, who would be the chief representative of the government in the company to be organized under this bill. We can rest assured of absolute neutrality."

PROPOSED GIFT AT REMOUNTS FROM ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 1.—A gift of remounts for war purposes is being considered by the newly formed St. Thomas and Elgin Patriotic Association.

MOTHER APPEALS FOR RETURN OF SOLDIER BOY

Sarnia, Ont., Sept. 1.—Heart-broken and poverty-stricken, Mrs. Daniel McRury, of Port Austin, Mich., has appealed to Mayor Dagan, of this city, for the return of her son August, aged 19, who came to Sarnia and enlisted with the local volunteers and is now at Valcartier. The boy was the woman's sole support.

"FABER SYSTEM" Longspan Reinforced Hollow-Tile Flooring

This system of Fireproof Flooring consists of porous hollow tiles bonded into slabs, it does away with the beams and may be used for every ordinary span and live load in buildings of all kind.

It is a very cheap floor, because its simple construction makes a great saving in labor and material; it is the lightest and thinnest without exception, on the market.

It is fireproof, being built up with hollow terra cotta blocks, cemented together and reinforced by steel rods, it is classified by the British Fire Prevention Committee under "Full Protection."

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WHILE the fruits of the land are winning admiration at our Provincial Exposition, we also are adding to the dignity of the celebration with an unequalled Display of Autumn Fashions.

A grand reception has been planned here for everyone who visits our store. The newest and best merchandise of the world is laid out for the admiration of the multitude, and our entire personnel is on the alert to show visitors the native courtesy which will add pleasure to your visits. Your welcome here will be warm and sincere.

Our Dress Goods Display is a Remarkable Feature

Thousands of women will throng to our Dress Goods Department during this week. This is the one store of the city where novelties can be expected, and many different weaves about which you have heard and read can be shown to you in their reality.

You will want to see the newest Plaids which are so fashionable. The patterns and colors of these are magnificent. The prices range from 75c to \$2.50 a yard.

In smooth-finished Dress Goods we have all the latest novelties in many different qualities. These are priced from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a yd

Cloakings, which will be much in demand for the fashionable capes are shown in many different checks and Plaids. Priced from .150 to \$3.50 a yd

Suit Cases Half Priced

As an inducement for Exhibition Week our Travelling Goods Department will offer two big specials in Suit Cases.

One line of British made Suit Cases made of hard compressed Fibre, with nickel border inside, strong round handle, and two patent locks with keys. Color is a nice brown.

22-inch size, regular	\$3.38
21-inch size, regular	\$2.90
20-inch size, regular	\$2.75

All Less 50 Per Cent.

Suitcases of heavy board covered with grained linen, lined with neat checked linen, fitted with straps, two brass catches and lock.

22-inch size, regular \$2.15, for	\$1.39
25-inch size, regular \$2.35, for	\$1.59
28-inch size, regular \$2.50, for	\$1.79

The Utmost Style in Fine Furs

Paquet Furs are always ultra-fashionable.

Our expert knowledge of the fur business is a positive guarantee that every garment shown will be cut from the most select and well matched skins, and modelled on the lines of the most approved styles.

Our Exhibition Display of fine Furs will be on a gorgeous scale. Sample garments alone chosen from our vast stock will fill three of our big show windows. This will give you an idea of the magnitude of our variety.

We will be pleased to show our Furs to any visitor, secure in the pride that nowhere will you find higher qualities or lower prices.

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Retail Division, 157-173 St. Joseph Street.

For Men We Are Showing New Suits and Overcoats

We would like to see every male visitor to the Exhibition in our store during the week. Our clothing Department will interest them; particularly, when they learn how well they can be dressed here for a low price.

This is the only store in Quebec, and for many miles around—where men can get their clothing at the wholesale price. We are the actual makers of everything we sell. Your suit or overcoat comes to you direct from our workshops at the same price as the average merchant has to pay to the wholesale.

We stock every kind of Clothing for men, either for work or for recreation.

Big Sale of Pictures

We have lately bought an enormous quantity of very handsome Framed Pictures, which we were able to buy at a big discount, and very low prices will be offered during Exhibition week on these lines. Here are some descriptions.

Colored subjects, framed in 3-inch gilt moulding, with fancy corners. Size 17 x 29. Sale Price \$1.69

Colored Pictures, framed in 2-inch gilt mouldings with fancy corners and centres. Sale Price each \$1.50

We are also showing a very large assortment of new mirrors, richly framed in gilt. We have marked these very closely. Prices ranging from \$4.90 to \$45.00

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There is one delightful way to enjoy yourself, during the scorching Summer days. Read a good story and forget the heat, get one of our many fine novels, by the popular authors:

"THE GAUNT GRAY WOLF" by Dillon Wallace
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GLIMPSES OF OLD QUEBEC

From the Files of The CHRONICLE, September, 1884, and 1914.

A HUNDRED YEARS
AGO TODAY

THIRTY YEARS
AGO TODAY

Napoleon at Elba.

Napoleon seems to be actively employed in the Island of Elba. He has already taken possession of several islands dependent upon Elba, and concluded treaties of commerce with other islands and with the Barbary Powers. It is curious to us to find him now so anxious about commerce, who may attribute his fall chiefly to his hatred of all commerce. He has coined money, and applies to himself the ubiquitous felix. We did not know that irony was one of his qualities.

The Bourbons are Still Bourbons.

Since the Restoration, we here in Paris are in a state of agitation, not knowing what is to become of us. Every day discontent increases. It was hoped that the Bourbons on their return to France, would have brought with them large and liberal views, that their stay in England would have made them forget their former notions, and have extended their ideas, and that misfortune would have reformed them. It is observed, however, with pain that they are now what they were twenty-five years since, and persuaded that France remains the same, they wish to govern her not as she is, but as she is; this is the cause of all the discontent and irritation. It has been said and with truth, that the Bourbons never learned and never forgot.

The Duke of Wellington.

In these columns thirty years ago appeared the following respecting the "Great Duke":
The coffin lid of the late Duke bears a dual corner, and over the inscription plate is engraved the armorial bearings of His Grace, as follows: Lieut-General, the Most Noble Sir Arthur Richard Wellesley, K.G.P.C., Duke and Marquis of Wellington, Viscount Talavera, Baron Douro of Wellesley; Earl and Baron of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle, Prince of Waterloo, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Grandee of the First Class in Spain; Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras, Count of Vimiera, Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, etc., etc., born on 3rd February, 1807; died 13th August, 1884.

Thirty years ago the annual meeting opened yesterday, under favorable auspices. We are pleased to note that amongst the successful competitors are the names of several of our 8th Royal Rifles, viz: Private Ronan, \$4; Lieut. Forrest, \$4; Corp. Mountain, \$3; Sergt. Perrot, \$3. When it is considered from among the numbers competing our 8th did extremely well. The highest winners were Sergt. Kennedy, Queen's Own, \$20, and Gunner Campbell, Halifax, \$10.

PORT OF VERA CRUZ IS ORDERED CLOSED.

Washington, August 31—Provisional President Carranza has ordered the port of Vera Cruz closed, according to official advices today to the American government.

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard Carranza's attitude as one of resentment against the continued occupancy of Vera Cruz by American troops, but State Department officials did not share this view. Paul Fuller, a personal representative of President Wilson, is due in Mexico City tomorrow to discuss with the government there, questions relating to the American occupancy of Vera Cruz as well as differences between Carranza and Villa. It is generally understood that recognition will be withheld until a complete agreement between the two chieftains has been reached and arrangements made for a constitutional election.

HALF-BREED SHOTS HIS BROTHER

ENRAGED OVER THE ATTENTIONS LATTER WAS PAYING TO HIS WIFE

Winnipeg, Aug. 31—Enraged over the attentions his brother had been showing his wife, Wm. Mowatt, a half breed, shot to death Thos. Mowatt on the McMurray farm east of Oakbank at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, according to the evidence of Thomas Tait, the little stepson of the alleged murderer.

This morning Wm. Mowatt gave himself up to the provincial police without resistance.

U. S. AMBASSADOR

TO STAY AT PARIS

Paris, Sept. 1, 1:35 a.m.—In reply to a question whether the United States Embassy would leave Paris in the event of the investment of the city by the Germans, Myron Herrick, the American Ambassador, said: "The American Embassy will remain here. My government offered me the choice of returning to the United States or remaining here. I chose to remain because many Americans will be here who will need not only my support but my protection."

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL

EXHIBITION.

Canadian Government Railways Make Fine Display.

A new feature for this year is the display made by the Canadian Government Railways. In an enclosed and tastefully decorated booth in the Industrial Building, are shown a series of Sepia photo enlargements, depicting some of the places of scenic and historic interest along the line. In the centre is placed the emblematic Moose-head of the Canadian Government Lines and there is also a very fine collection of mounted deer heads and trout mezzos, mounted on bird's eye maple and birch panels.

One of the most attractive of the pictures is that which shows the success of Mr. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, in landing a giant Tuna with hook and line at St. Ann's Bay, Cape Breton. This is a fishing attraction that has attracted many sportsmen and has been widely discussed in books published by noted English anglers.

The exhibit was installed under the direction of Mr. A. H. Lindsay, of the Intercolonial Advertising Department. Mr. Telephone Colombe, travelling Passenger agent, is in charge during the exhibition.

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WINDSOR TABLE SALT

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RUSSIANS CLAIM THEY TOOK 30,000 PRISONERS

Despatch in Le Temps Says Right Wing of Austrian Army Was Decisively Turned and Cut to Pieces

Paris, Via London, Aug. 1.—A Rome despatch to The Times says the Russian victory over the Austrians on the Galician side was brilliant, the right wing of the Austrian army having been decisively turned and cut to pieces, leaving 30,000 prisoners in the hands of the victors.

On the Vistula front, when the Russians encountered the Austrians, the result was somewhat uncertain but the arrival of important reinforcements enabled the Russians to take a vigorous offensive and repulse the enemy. They captured a large number of pieces of artillery.

The Russians, the despatch adds, executed many bayonet charges against the Austrians, which had a large share in deciding the issue of the battle. Elsewhere, the Germans, endeavoring to effect a junction with the Austrians, sought to meet the Russian attacks with a counter-offensive, but were repulsed with losses.

GERMAN CRUISER TURNS UP AGAIN

NURNBERG ARRIVES AT HONOLULU AFTER THIRTY-FIVE DAYS' ABSENCE.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg, whose whereabouts has been a mystery since she left here early last month, appeared off this port early today.

Inasmuch as the Nurnberg left this port 35 days ago, just before war was declared between Germany and Great Britain, she is entitled now to take on as much coal and as much as to carry her to the nearest home port and may remain in Honolulu 24 hours.

The British steamer Strathairne made port here last night after having been chased by a warship supposed to have been the Nurnberg.

The German cruiser has been 35 days out from this port. Her commander says he has touched nowhere else in the meantime.

Where the Nurnberg's nearest home port now is become a point for the international lawyers to decide. The British have seized German Samoa and the Japanese are blockading Germany's naval base in Kia-Chow bay. Had there been coalpits in Germany's other Pacific insular possessions supposedly the Nurnberg would have gone there.

If it should be held that German Samoa is still technically German possession though occupied by Great Britain, the neutrality regulations would allow the Nurnberg only sufficient coal to make Apia. But if the war has effected changes which make European Germany the nearest home shore, then the Nurnberg could fill her bunkers.

Preparations for coaling were made at once, especial care being taken that no Japanese should be among the coal handlers.

The Nurnberg's commander said he expected to remain for several days in Hawaiian waters after coaling.

GERMAN CASUALTIES

More Than 1,000 Said to Have Been Lost at Koenigsberg

London, Sept. 1, 8:10 a.m.—A despatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen says that the Twelfth German casualty list in East Prussia gives the losses of the 43rd Infantry from Koenigsberg as about 800. The other regiments engaged, notably the 65th Landwehr from Coblentz and the Fusiliers from Rostock and Wismar, lost several hundred men each.

The correspondent adds that General Adolf von Hohenborn has been appointed to represent the German War Minister, Major-General Erich von Falkenhayn, in Berlin, during the Minister's absence at the front. General Kurt von Manteuffel becomes chief of the General Staff during the absence with the army of General von Moltke.

Socialist newspaper correspondents have been granted permission to be attached to the German General Staff at the front.

The children of Prince William of Wied, ruler of Albania, have arrived in Munich on their way to Berlin.

RECRUITING SWIFTLY NOW IN ENGLAND

LORD MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM RESIGNS OFFICE AND VOLUNTEERS

London, Sept. 1.—The first hundred thousand recruits who responded to Lord Kitchener's appeal have gone into training in various parts of the country and men are now enrolling at a much quicker rate for the second 100,000.

In London alone 10,000 joined the colors in the last two days, while the response in the provinces has been equally gratifying. In Birmingham, where the recruiting is particularly brisk, the Lord Mayor, Col. Ernest Martineau, has resigned his office and volunteered for foreign service.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, has called a meeting of the leaders of the Ulster volunteer force for Thursday, when he will submit a scheme, with the concurrence of the War Office, for the utilization of this force as one body.

INFANTRY FORCE IS REARRANGED.

None of the Battalions Will Have Names.

Complete arrangements of the infantry force now at Valcartier for the Canadian Overseas expeditionary force was announced tonight by Col. Williams, commandant. The changes received the sanction of Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes before he left last night for Ottawa. The chief change is that there will be no names to battalions. They will be numbered consecutively from one to sixteen and by this change there will be no provincial designation to any particular battalion; regiments will lose their identity, but as far as possible, they will be maintained so that the men in the various companies and battalions will be known to each other. "These men are going to fight for the Empire and not for their neighbor," said Col. Williams, in giving out the details of the reorganization. Further, it was given out that while there are four provisional brigades, only three brigades of twelve battalions comprising approximately 14,000 of all ranks will go forward in the first contingent. "But there will be work for the others," said Col. Williams. "There is work in Canada and these men may be needed for another force, or to go to the front to replace losses sustained in the first contingent."

In the new arrangement the 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec and those of the 9th Voltigeurs of Quebec, will be attached to the 8th provisional battalion in the second brigade. This battalion will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. McLeod, 1st York regiment. The brigade commander is not yet named, although he has been chosen. He has not yet reached Valcartier.

Following the issuance of the orders tonight instructions were issued to cease recruiting for overseas force. Tomorrow the various units will come together in their new battalion and brigade formation. It was said that the overseas infantry force of three brigades will be formed to completion, all arrangements now being provisional. This will put the men on their mettle and the best twelve regiments will be chosen as soon as it is possible to determine their fitness.

Col. Williams said that there will be a review of the camp forces in the near future, probably in a few days. The force will be inspected by the Minister of Militia on the great open space at the rifle ranges, and it will be the largest review ever held in Canada.

There were in camp last night 31,300 men, and it is probable that the week end will find 33,000 men under canvas in Valcartier.

A remount depot has been established here and 1,400 horses arrived here today. Major Chas. Spittal, of Ottawa, is in command. He was formerly well known in hockey circles as a player for the famous Ottawa "Silver Seven."

The health of the camp is excellent, there being no serious illness; 2,409 men were examined today, making a total to date of 11,500 passed on by the surgeons, about 8 per cent. having been rejected. There were 1,300 inoculated today.

GIFT OF VEGETABLES FOR SOLDIERS

Barnia, Ont., Sept. 1.—The Lambton Farmers' Cooperative Association today offered a carload of fresh vegetables valued at \$500 to the Valcartier camp.

GERMANS HELD PLANS OF LIEGE BEFORE CAPTURE

PORTS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE GERMANS THEMSELVES.

Rotterdam, Sept. 1.—According to the German newspapers, the forts about Liege and the city itself were in the hands of the Germans on Aug. 7th.

According to the Cologne Gazette, the Belgians put up a stout fight, but had to give way to the repeated severe attacks of the German infantry. The same paper points out that the place was not taken when first attacked because the brigades sent against it were "peace strength" and lacked sufficient artillery.

The Germans could not have made the mistakes attributed to them by the English press, the Gazette says, because the forts were laid out and constructed by German military engineers and consequently plans of them were in the hands of the German War Minister.

The report that attacks on the forts by the German infantry were made in close formation is ridiculed by many German papers, the Zeitung Am Mittag declaring that England was not the only Power which profited by the lessons of the Boer and Manchurian wars.

All German papers contain many stories alleging incompetency and corruption on the part of the Russian military authorities and as late as August 17, say the mobilization of the Russian army had hardly begun.

On August 16, the Cologne Gazette says, two regiments of Austrian mountain artillery passed through Cologne on their way to northern France, and another two regiments were taken to upper Alsace, for work in the Vosges Mountains, it is assumed. Several regiments of Hungarian cavalry, said to be the best in Europe, are said to have joined the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine.

Kaiser Wilhelm passed through Cologne on August 17, for the purpose of taking personal charge of the operations against northern France. At Coblentz, 475 automobiles arrived last Monday from Eastern Germany, all equipped for the transportation of wounded, and armored auto trucks and traction engines are also used for fighting and the moving of guns and supplies.

German and Austrian newspapers insist that the war against Russia, France and England is a "holy war," because the extinction of the two peoples it is said to be aimed at. In Germany, two million volunteers are ready to bear arms, and in Austria and Hungary a similar force is being raised, estimated at present, at about 400,000. Both countries, however, it is said here, lack the equipment necessary to place these men in the field.

The Dutch have made up their minds to sell their independence dearly should there arise a situation likely to take it from them. All the dykes along the Zuider Zee have been mined, and all of Utrecht Province would be set under several feet of water should it become necessary to set the mines off.

CROP YIELD OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES

WHEAT YIELD OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA ESTIMATED AT 134,500,000 BUSHELS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—The Manitoba Free Press publishes today its annual estimate of the crop yield of the three prairie provinces, the feature of which and the total wheat yield of 134,500,000 bushels, and a selling value of all grains of \$100,000,000. The report is a very encouraging one in view of the many adverse conditions from which the crop has suffered. Drought, frost, black rust and in some districts cut worms have all taken their toll, little or big, of the 1914 crop.

Following are the figures:

Wheat—	Average	Acres.	Yield.	BusheLS
Manitoba ..	3,841,428	13	49,938,564	
Saskatchewan ..	6,003,522	12	72,042,264	
Alberta ..	779,050	16	12,464,800	
Totals ..	10,624,000		134,445,628	
Oats—				
Manitoba ..	2,064,114	20	41,282,280	
Saskatchewan ..	2,792,611	20	55,852,220	
Alberta ..	1,778,000	30	53,340,000	
Totals ..	6,634,725		150,474,500	
Barley—				
Manitoba ..	1,187,136	16	18,994,176	
Saskatchewan ..	313,537	20	6,270,740	
Alberta ..	202,000	18	3,636,000	
Totals ..	1,702,673		28,900,916	
Flax—				
Three prov-	750,000	7	5,250,000	
Grand total ..	17,771,398		219,071,044	

BELGIAN MISSION PRESENTS ADDRESS TO KING GEORGE

England's Aid Hailed As Inestimable Tower of Strength By the Envoys.

GRATITUDE EXPRESSED

Alleged Atrocities and Brutalities of German Soldiers Set Forth in Address.

London, Sept. 1, 6:55 p.m.—At the reception by King George at Buckingham Palace today of the Belgian mission which is on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone an address to the King was read, setting forth some of the happenings in the present campaign and thanking the King for Great Britain's aid. In part the address was as follows:

"Sir.—Belgium having had to choose between the sacrifice of her honor and the peril of war did not hesitate. She opposed the brutal aggression committed by a power which was one of the guarantors of her neutrality. In this critical situation it is for our country an infinitesimal tower of strength to see coming resolute and immediate intervention by great and powerful England.

"Commissioned by His Majesty the King of the Belgians with a mission to the President of the United States, we considered it to be our duty to make a stay in the capital of the British Empire to convey to Your Majesty a respectful and ardent expression of the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

The address referred to King George's message to King Albert and the co-operation of the British land and sea forces.

"This," continued the address, "brought renewed gratitude and strengthened still further the determination of the Belgian nation, forced to go to war for the protection of her institutions and her hearths, to defend her rights. In this resistance Belgium was desirous of bringing to bear the care which is imposed on each nation by international convention and conscience.

"Our adversary, after invading our territory has decimated the civil population, massacred women and children, carried into captivity inoffensive peasants, put to death the wounded, destroyed undefended towns, and burned churches, historical monuments and the famous library of the University of Louvain. All these facts have been established by authenticated documents, each of which we shall submit to the government of Your Majesty.

"Despite all this suffering in Belgium, which has been made the personification of outraged right, the country is resolute in fulfilling to the utmost her duties towards Europe. Whatever may happen, she must defend her existence, her honor and her liberty."

King George replied that Great Britain would support Belgium and that he was grateful for the gallant Belgian resistance. He added that he was shocked at the reports of German brutality.

Belgium Not Crushed.

"King Albert bade us tell all the world that Belgium is not crushed and never will be crushed. Such a spirit as we have can never be downed. We will fight on and on and success will crown the efforts of the Allies."

Such was the message that Carton De Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, head of the Belgian Mission, delivered to representatives of the press from the visit of the mission to King George and Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister. M. De Wiart reviewed charges against Germany in detail, laying great stress on the fact that the Germans had violated the neutrality of Belgium in entering that country and recited specific outrages on the part of the Germans, giving dates and places and the names of persons said to have been killed.

"I have a statement," said M. De Wiart, "from a reliable man who visited Louvain Aug. 30th which says that the Germans were still burning buildings that day and scattering straw so that every house standing would be destroyed. Drunken German soldiers were reeling through the streets with bottles of wine and officers were drinking at tables set in the streets.

"Louvain looks like a second Pompeii. Only the town hall and the city station are left standing. The Cathedral and the Theatre have collapsed, as also has the library with its rare old manuscripts. The university, which had 2,500 students, is a total ruin.

Aerschot, with 8,000 inhabitants, and Diest and many other unfortified villages suffered the same fate as Louvain. At Diest a mother and her daughter of twelve were shot to death, a young man was bound to a tree and burned alive and two men were buried alive with their heads downward."

M. De Wiart charged the Germans

ROYAL COMMISSION RESUMES PROBE IN FLEMING CASE

PROCEEDINGS OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST — PASSAGES BETWEEN COUNSEL ACROMONIOUS

St. John, N.B., Sept. 1.—The investigation of the Valley Railway charges against Premier Fleming and Hon. H. F. McLeod, was resumed before the Royal Commission this morning, and the commission commenced the examination of a number of witnesses to supplement some evidence of the cost of construction, for their own information. The proceedings were of exceptional interest, Premier Fleming being on the stand most of the morning. Passages between the counsel were marked by an acrimony which has heretofore been lacking.

Mr. Fleming, after making a denial of the charges, saying that he had never received a cent from any of the contractors before they were given their contracts, nor after they were awarded contracts in consequence of any agreement made beforehand, declined to answer several of Mr. F. B. Carvell's questions. On three occasions the latter asked the court to commit the witness to jail for contempt, the application being in each case refused. Mr. Carvell again asked for the books of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, of New York, and stated that if they could be secured he was confident that it could be shown that at least \$100,000 of the money had been paid to Mr. Fleming. Mr. Carvell also sought to show that \$10,000 had been paid to Mr. Fleming in Moncton by J. H. Corbett, but was unable to get the evidence.

Premier Fleming, who was called by Mr. Carvell to the stand, recounted the preliminary arrangements for the construction of the road and the letting of the contracts. He knew that the Quebec and St. John Construction Company was sub-letting contracts, and to whom. He had conversations with Mr. Gould before the contracts were let. He admitted he might have had conversations with the sub-contractors before the contracts were let, but he could not recall a conversation with contractor James H. Corbett in Moncton in May 18, 1912.

Mr. Fleming denied that Mr. Corbett paid him \$10,000 on that day in a room in the Brunswick Hotel, Moncton.

Mr. Carvell: "Did he ever pay you \$10,000?"

Mr. Fleming: "No."

Q: "Did he not take you into a room in the hotel and put \$10,000 in your grip?"

A: "No."

Q: "Did he ever pay to you, or cause to be paid to you, any amount of money?"

A: "No."

"Was any money ever left by him by some one else on his behalf for you?"

"I cannot say."

"You swear that you never got any money from Mr. Corbett that month?"

Mr. Fleming refused to answer, saying that he had already done so.

The court ordered the witness to answer, but the latter said: "Before answering I want to say that the charge against me is that I compelled contractors to pay me large sums before securing their contracts. I want to say that I never compelled any contractor to make any payment before receiving his contract, or afterwards on account of any understanding reached previously. Regarding the specific charge, I will say that neither Mr. Corbett nor his son ever paid me \$10,000 or any other sum as the result of such an arrangement. He might have paid me half a million dollars on other business, but I should not be compelled to answer questions outside the limits of this inquiry."

Mr. Fowlett: "If he follows my advice he will not answer."

The question was repeated, and the Premier refused to answer.

Mr. Carvell drew attention to the

with theft in the taking of funds from the national bank of Louvain, an institution in no way connected with the government, and said the bombardment of Antwerp without giving twenty-four hours notice was a violation of international law.

"I personally saw," said Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, who is a member of the mission, "the bodies of a father and son, non-combatants, cut all to pieces by German bayonet thrusts. This was near the river Meuse. I have reliable information that the Germans held Belgian women and children before them in the same vicinity.

"At Malines the town after the inhabitants had all gone, trying to terrorize the entire neighborhood and drive everyone possible into Antwerp so that the food supply would be exhausted there and the siege shortened. Belgian soldiers lying wounded were bayoneted by the Germans at many places. The savagery of the Germans is unbelievable."

"The mission will leave England tomorrow on a boat sailing for New York and its members will see Pres-

GERMANS FLUNG WEIGHT AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS

Masses of Infantry Hurls Themselves Against Solid Wall of Steel—English are Maddened By Atrocities

FISCAL STATEMENT OF THIS PROVINCE

ORDINARY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ARE OVER \$9,000,376. EXPENDITURE IS \$8,624,376.

The official announcement of the financial statement of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, shows that the ordinary receipts amounted to \$9,000,376.73 and the ordinary expenses to \$8,624,376, which gives a balance of \$376,000.80.

The chief sums which the Government collected during the year are:

Federal Government ..	\$2,027,927.81
Lands and Forests	1,777,220.18
Licenses ..	1,027,596.92
Succession Duties	1,604,479.51
Taxes on Commercial Corporations, etc.	925,093.01
The chief expenses were:	
Public Debt	\$1,204,743.60
Administration of Justice ..	1,025,330.18
Public Instruction	1,435,515.24
Public Works	793,850.26
Agriculture and Roads, etc.	920,792.89
Public Debt	\$1,025,330.18
Public Works	920,792.89

INDUSTRIAL ASS'N FORMED IN ONTARIO

ENDEAVORS TO EVOLVE SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION OF UNEMPLOYED

Toronto, Sept. 1.—At a largely attended meeting, held this afternoon in the City Hall on the invitation of Mayor Hocken, the Industrial Association of the Province of Ontario was organized.

Representatives of the cabinet, in the persons of Hon. W. J. Hanna and Hon. James Duff, members of local and Dominion Parliaments, Presidents of Boards of Trade, representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers, sat with the Mayors of cities and towns in the endeavor to evolve some solution, so that the army of unemployed might find work and the suffering be reduced to the minimum.

A large committee was formed and by these various suggestions for solving the unemployment problem will be considered. It was decided to add wardens of counties to the general committee and also that nothing should be done in a hurry, but with due consideration for the formulating of a definite and comprehensive plan. Mayor Hocken presided and speeches were made by Mr. Hanna and Mr. Duff.

The officers appointed were: Hon. President, Sir John Gibson; Hon. Chairman, Hon. W. J. Hanna; Chairman, W. K. McNaught; Vice-chairman, C. E. Henderson, Windsor; Treasurer, G. F. Beer, Toronto; Executive, Sir John Willison, Sir Edmund Walker, J. C. Eaton, T. A. Russell, A. J. Young, North Bay, Controller James Simpson, Toronto; the mayors and representatives of Toronto, London, Hamilton, Brantford, St. Catharines, Stratford, Kingston, Belleville, Ottawa, Peterboro and Brockville.

LONDON, ONT., POWER COMMISSION HAS DONATED \$5,000

London, Ont., Sept. 1.—The London Hydro-Electric Power Commission has donated \$5,000 to the local war patriotic fund. The provincial commission has sanctioned the gift.



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SCOTCH
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OLDEST AND BEST

The Quebec Chronicle

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QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

If the worst should happen, and Paris should be besieged by the Germans, how long will it take them to crush the shell and get in? How long did it take in 1870? War was declared on July 19 of that year. On September 15—that is to say, in less than two months—the Prussians were at the gates of Paris, and began their siege operations. But the city did not capitulate until January 28, 1871—four months and thirteen days. In other words, it took twice as long to get into Paris as it did to advance to Paris from the Rhine. Paris is now preparing for a siege, and ought to know precisely what to do. In 1870 communication between the city and the rest of France was so completely cut off that balloons and carrier pigeons came into service. A page of a newspaper would be reduced by photography to microscopic size, attached to the leg of a pigeon, and sent out. When received at a safe distance it would be enlarged and copied for further transmission. It was by a balloon that Gambetta, after the collapse of the empire, emerged from Paris to assume direction of the new republic. Such expedients are unnecessary today. Flying machines reduce the terrors of isolation.

The Germans are not yet upon Paris by any means. The stout resistance made by the British and the French against superior numbers will retard their progress, if not entirely thwart it. Before the Germans are at Paris, the Russians will be at Berlin. If the Germans should reach Paris and encircle it, the Russians may have three or four months to complete their campaign in the east, and take Berlin, or sweep past it to attack the Germans in the rear.

Turkey seems on the point of entering the war on the side of Germany. Her object, doubtless, is to stir the Mohammedans of India against Great Britain, and to endanger the British pathway to India through the Mediterranean. This may be Germany's answer to Lord Kitchener's move in bringing up from India native troops to fight beside the British in France. But the Mohammedan authorities in India have already warned the Sultan of Turkey that with them patriotism to the British Empire comes first, and religion afterward. Perhaps Turkey does not remember how Great Britain stayed the advance of Russia upon Constantinople at San Stefano in 1878. She had better remember it now, and reflect that Russia, without such a staying hand, might easily achieve the summit of her ambition since the time of Peter the Great, and once again make Constantinople the seat of the Greek Church.

Italy seems on the brink of war with Austria. The sooner such action is precipitated the better. Italy and Serbia combined could make such a fight in southern Austria as to threaten Vienna, and leave the Russian advance in Galicia almost unopposed. Or even better, if Italy saw fit to declare war against Germany as well as Austria, she could pour great numbers of good fighting men, seasoned by experience in Tripoli, into France to assist the Allies either in Alsace or at the Belgian border. If they could hold the Germans at bay in Alsace, the French army there could be sent north to aid in stemming the German rush toward Paris.

HOLLAND REMAINS ALOOF.

Though battle rages all about her borders, Holland has thus far been able to keep aloof from the struggle in which the nations are engaged. More than that, the Dutch to a considerable degree are leading their normal lives, attending to business and preserving a calm that is not unlike that of the British people.

A traveler through Holland describes the interesting scenes that were presented as the troops were being mobilized when the borders were threatened a few days ago by the Germans. Regiments of short, stout little men trudged along in their baggy trousers, almost every man puffing away at a fat black cigar. They were typical of their country, stolid and resisting.

In the physical condition of their land the Dutch have an arm more powerful for defense than battalions and cannon. History tells of the days when they met an invader by opening the sluice gates in the dikes and flooding their country. They would not hesitate to do it again if necessary and by doing so they would effectively meet any force in Europe.

The effect of the war upon Holland at present is not military but commercial. Normally the country does tremendous business with all other countries of Europe, but particularly

with Germany and Britain. Today the German trade is cut off and that with England is curtailed. In the fields the great crops of vegetables are rotting because there is no market. The dairy industry is hit in the same way and unemployment has resulted. Fortunately the country is rich and able to stand a drain of this kind better than most nations of Europe.

The Dutch have not yet been called upon to make a sacrifice for their country. That they would make every sacrifice to maintain their independence and nationality none can doubt after the past history of the little kingdom that stretches along the North Sea.

PRESS COMMENT.

"Our supply of food could last forever," said Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. "Germany is absolutely self-sustaining, if she wants to be." This is undoubtedly true—if she has to be. Hitherto Germany has not "wanted to be" self-sustaining. She is almost in the same class with Great Britain. Together the two are the great food market of the producing nations. The Outlook gives this table of Germany's importation of wheat alone in 1912, in tons, presumably metric tons, which do not differ greatly from the English "long ton." Reckon about thirty-six bushels to the ton:

From—	
Russia	558,422
Canada	269,530
Australia	322,590
Argentina	546,439
United States	446,512

Total

2,143,493
The German wheat crop that year was about 175,000,000 bushels to our 730,000,000. This year we have over 900,000,000 bushels. Britain's wheat imports are more than twice those of Germany. Germany raises much more rye than the United States, rye bread being the favorite staple. On the other hand, she has no corn crop. In 1912 Germany imported "agricultural products and foodstuffs" to the enormous total of 6,560,000,000 marks. Exports in the same classification reduced the net imports to about \$1,250,000,000. This is about the same sum as the British imports of "food, drink and tobacco," but the classifications are so different as to make comparison worthless. In general, Germany imports much less food per month than Great Britain, but she has many more months. For eggs alone she paid \$40,000,000 in 1911. Neither France nor Austria-Hungary imports food to an embarrassing extent. France is the third nation in wheat production, possibly except distant British India. Imports from Russia into Germany are cut off. From neutral nations they may not arrive by way of Holland and Italy, but are much interrupted. In Rotterdam German merchants are now buying up grain supplies. The occupation of East Prussia will seriously interfere with German products. The granary of Hungary has not yet been affected by invasion.—New York Exchange.

It was in the name of the Allies that this unconditional surrender of the German garrison at Togoland, Africa, was demanded. But it was alone to the forces of British West Africa that it capitulated. We presume the ultimate disposition of this colony will be a matter of adjustment between the Allies at the close of the war, with an excellent chance for at least the greatest part of it falling to Great Britain. Togoland is in the region formerly known in Guinea. It is bounded by the Sahara desert on the north, by the Atlantic ocean on the south, by Ashanti or the British Gold Coast on the west, and by French Dahomey on the east. As to size, it is about 150 miles broad (east and west) and about 400 miles long (north and south). Its coast-line on the Atlantic, however, is only 32 miles. It has a European population of about 500, and an African population of about 1,500,000—mostly Ewe negroes. Since 1884 it has been a German protectorate, with the administration of a crown colony. The coast-line has numerous lagoons, and is unhealthy, but the interior is mountainous. The chief seaport, Lome, is the residence of the commissioner, or governor. Though Lome is the political capital, Togo is the chief native town, and has about 5,000 inhabitants. The exports include palm kernels, palm oil, rubber, gum and ivory. The very successful experiment of the British in the Egyptian Soudan of cotton-growing with a view to a supply of raw material for British mills, has been followed here by the Germans—it is said with satisfactory results. There are two short railways. A much more important conquest from the Germans in the same general region would be that of the

Kameruns. If this were in British hands, and the very inconsiderable French Dahomey were acquired by purchase or an exchange of territory, Great Britain would have an uninterrupted series of possessions about 1,500 miles in length, including Nigeria, and a coast-line all the way from the Ivory coast to French West Africa. If the war should continue long, Germany may lose all her possessions in Africa, including those large domains in the southwest and east of that continent.—Hamilton Spectator.

Addressing the British commons on the subject of employing the native Indian troops to assist the British at the front, the Marquis of Crewe said: "Our army will thus be reinforced by soldiers—high-souled men—of first rate training and I am certain that they will give the best possible account of themselves. I venture to think that this keen desire of our Indian fellow subjects to co-operate with us is not less gratifying than the same desire shown in the self-governing dominions, some of whose soldiers, in due course, will no doubt also be found fighting side by side with British troops and Indian troops in the war." It is not so long ago that the greatest of the self-governing colonies absolutely refused to receive a ship load of respectable Indians—a sentiment which was endorsed by the government. Not only were the Indians, on whom the Empire now calls, impressed with the fact that this was a white man's country only but forcible measures were employed to cause them to depart from our hostile shores. It seems particularly ironical that the despised Orientals, Japanese and Indians, should now be so confidently looked to in the effort to preserve the dominance of the white race which has hitherto insulted and abused them whenever occasion offered, and which has so readily forgotten their services in the past. Yet we are prone to refer sarcastically to the efforts of the Russian czar to conciliate the different elements in his own empire at this time and for the same reason. Truly the war is teaching us many things, not the least of which is the privilege of seeing ourselves as others have hitherto seen us.—Ottawa Citizen.

TAKING A RISE OUT OF AMERY

They were in the throes of the army incident in the British House of Commons, and young Mr. Amery, M.P., was daily adding to his reputation as the chief heckler of Premier Asquith.

One afternoon when Mr. Amery had distinguished himself by the unusual number and cogency of his questions, a tall figure arose on the Liberal side and in polished accents, even more polished than Mr. Amery's made the following remarks:

"Arising out of that question, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Right Hon. the Premier what is the status of the disappearing officer, the new class of officer we have in Ulster?"

The tall figure was Hamar Greenwood, M.P., and he was taking a rise, a good-natured all-in-the-family rise, out of Mr. Amery whose brother-in-law he happens to be.

BISHOP'S PALACE BURNED

London, Aug. 31.—Fire tonight destroyed the Palace of the Bishop of Llandaff, on the outskirts of Cardiff, Wales.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

A Physician's Advice

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore, stomach sufferers should whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well fed body. For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesium in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed; and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisurated magnesium is, doubtless, the best food corrective and antacid known: It has no direct action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisurated magnesium from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisurated magnesium as directed above, and see if I'm not right."

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Latest Sporting News

WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPION BEATEN

NORRIS WILLIAMS SURPRISES McLAUGHLIN, TAKING THREE STRAIGHT SETS.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 1.—Catching the champion in the doldrums, and playing with sustained brilliancy, R. Norris Williams, 2nd, of Philadelphia and Harvard, today snatched the chief lawn tennis honor of the country from Maurice E. McLaughlin, of San Francisco, who had held it for two years.

Williams' victory was in straight sets, the scores being 6-3, 8-3, 10-8. The result was one of the greatest surprises of the athletic year. That Williams might take a set from the 1913 champion was generally conceded by close followers of the game, but that he could make it three sets and match was regarded as entirely improbable.

AMATEUR GOLF TOURNEY OPENS

CHAS. EVANS, JR., ONE OF THE FAVORITES WAS BEATEN BY E. BYERS.

Manchester, Vt., Sept. 1.—The first of the favorites for the National Amateur Golf title was eliminated in the first round of match play on the Ekwanok links this afternoon, when Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, national champion in 1911 and a prominent figure in the recent open championship tournaments, was eliminated by Eben M. Byers, of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburgh, national champion in 1906 and runner-up in 1902 and 1903, by the score of 1 up.

Jerome Travers, the title holder, was carried to the seventeenth hole before he could win from J. B. Schlottman, of Detroit.

Travers will meet Byers tomorrow in what is expected to be the feature match of the tournament.

Francis Ouimet, last year's open champion and the French amateur title-holder, had to pay the full round to dispose of M. R. Marston, of Baltusrol.

MUCH WHEAT AND FLOUR SHIPPED TO ENGLAND.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—One of the largest cargoes of wheat and flour to leave this port since the outbreak of the war in Europe was shipped on the British steamship Myra-fell today for Leith, Scotland. The vessel's cargo includes 1,092,000 pounds of flour and nearly 110,000 bushels of wheat.

REQUIEM SERVICES IN MONTREAL FOR LATE POPE

Montreal, Aug. 31.—In all the Catholic Churches of the city and the archdiocese solemn Requiem services were held this morning for the late Pope Pius X. Bells tolled for hours last night and again pealed forth their solemn sounds this morning prior to the service.

WORKMEN IN PARIS ARE AGAINST LIQUOR.

Paris, Aug. 31, 11:06 p.m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from St. Petersburg says that the workmen in that city have addressed a petition to the government asking an interdiction on the sale of alcoholic beverages during the war.

The despatch adds that the Galician prisoners say that Austria has issued a manifesto declaring that Serbia has been crushed and annexed.

FAST TIME MADE AT GRAND CIRCUIT

DESPITE SMALL FIELDS THE RACING WAS VERY KEEN.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Fast time marked the efforts of eleven horses participating in three races constituting today's Grand Circuit programme at the New York State Fair. Despite the small fields the racing was keen.

Tomorrow's programme includes two of the year's greatest classics, the Empire State, \$10,000 stake for 2.14 trotters and the Syracuse \$5,000 stake for 2.11 pacers. The entire card is worth \$19,500.

The summary:

The Wagner, 2.05 Pace, Three in Five; Value \$2,500.

Del Rey, b. h., by Nutwood

Wilkes-Ramona (Cox)..... 2 2 1 1

Harry The Ghost, gr. g. (Floyd)..... 1 1 3 4

King Daphne, bks. (Frost) 4 3 2 2

Walnut Grove, bks. (Ruthven)..... 3 4 4 3

Time 2:06 1/4, 2:05 1/4, 2:05 1/4, 2:07 1/4

The Governor's, 2.06 Trot, Three in Five; Value \$3,000.

Etawah, b. h., by Al Stanley-

Alician Arion (Geers)..... 1 1 1

May Mack, b. m. (Deryder)..... 2 2 4

Grace, ch. m. (McDevitt)..... 3 3 2

Bon Zolock, br. g. (Garrison)..... 4 4 3

Time 2:06, 2:09 1/4, 2:05 1/4.

Free-For-All Trot, Sweepstakes, Two in Three; \$1,000 Added Money.

Anvil, b. h., by St. Valien Vincent-Amy Smith (Geers)..... 1 1

Peter Scott, b. h. (Cox)..... 2 2

Dudie Archdale, blk. m. (F. G. Jones)..... 3 3

Time 2:04 1/4, 2:04 1/4.

FAVORITES WIN AT OTTAWA TRACK

GEORGE ENO TOOK CAPITAL CITY STEEPLECHASE AT CONNAUGHT PARK.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Five out of seven favorites won at Connaught Park this afternoon. Owen Fleichman made a killing when George Eno took the Capital City steeplechase. After twice being defeated the New York horse did a sensational come-back, winning at 4 to 1 from Luckola, Tom Horn, the Garth entry and many others.

Rain again set in and the last three races were run in showers with the crowd seeking shelter in the clubhouse and grand stand.

First race, selling, 3-year-olds and up, maidens, 5 1-2 furlongs.—Trap, first: Aprisa, second: King Chilton, third: Time 1:12 2-5.

Second race, selling, 3-year-olds and up, foaled in Canada, 6 furlongs.—Marion Gaety, first: Mausoleus, second: Meissen, third: Time 1:18 2-5.

Third race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs, out of the chute.—Bushy Head, first: Brandy Wine, second: Mordecai, third: Time 1:15 2-5.

Fourth race, Capital City Steeplechase, handicap, \$1,000 added, 3-year-olds and up, about 2 miles.—George Eno, first: Luckola, second: Exton, third: Time 3:48 1-5.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs, out of the chute.—Kate K., first: Arran, second: Blue Mouse, third: Time 1:17 4-5.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, mile and 20 yards.—Harry Shaw, first: Font, second: The Usher, third: Time 1:47.

Seventh race, 1 1-4 miles, four-year-olds and up, selling, purse \$500.—Abbotsford, first: Trovato, second: Fountain Fay, third: Time 1:47 2-5.

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HOME RUN WINS FOR PROVIDENCE

POWELL MADE THE CIRCUIT WHEN TWO WERE OUT IN THE NINTH.

International League.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—A home run by Powell, after two were out in the 9th inning, gave Providence the second straight game in the series with the Royals, today.

The score:

Providence:	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Platte, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Fabrique, ss.	3	0	1	2	2	2
Shean, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3	0
E. Onslow, lb.	2	0	0	10	0	0
Tutwiler, cf.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Powell, lf.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Powell, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Bauman, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0
J. Onslow, c.	3	0	0	6	3	0
Schultz, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	30	1	7	27	13	2

Montreal:	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Deininger, rf.	4	0	1	4	0	1
Purtell, ss.	2	0	0	3	2	0
Kippert, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Whiteman, cf.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Flynn, lb.	4	0	1	11	1	0
Yeager, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Boyle, 3b.	3	0	2	1	2	0
J. Smith, c.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Dale, p.	3	0	0	0	9	0
Totals	29	0	5	27	18	1

Score by innings:

Providence..... 000 000 0001—1

Montreal..... 000 000 000—0

The summary:

Three base hit: Bauman. Home run: Powell. Sacrifice hits: Fabrique, E. Onslow, Purtell. Stolen bases: E. Onslow. Double plays: Bauman to Shean to E. Onslow; Schultz to Fabrique; Yeager to Boyle. Left on bases: Providence, 6; Montreal, 6. Bases on balls: off Schultz, 2; off Dale, 2. Struck out: by Schultz, 3. Hit by pitcher: Yeager. Time of game: 1:40. Umpires: Cauliflower and Mullin.

American League.

At Philadelphia: R. H. E. Cleveland..... 000 001 110—3 9 5 Philadelphia..... 120 330 61*—16 18 2 Steen, Blanding, Dillinger and J. O'Neill, Egan, Bender, Wyckoff and Schang. McAvoy.

At Boston: R. H. E. First game. Boston..... 111 000 04*—7 11 2 St. Louis..... 401 000 010—6 9 1 Collins and Carigan; Weiland, Laverne, and Jenkins, Agnew.

Second game: R. H. E. Boston..... 000 300 01*—4 4 2 St. Louis..... 000 002 000—2 6 4 Shore and Thomas; Laverne and Jenkins.

At New York: R. H. E. Detroit..... 012 000 000—3 8 0 New York..... 001 010 000—2 7 0 Reynolds and Stanage; McHale and Sweeney.

At Washington: R. H. E. Chicago..... 100 110 001 000 001—5 11 1 Washington..... 100 000 003 000 000—4 9 4 Scott and Schalk; Ayres, Harper, Shaw and Williams.

National League.

At Cincinnati: R. H. E. Chicago..... 201 200 300—8 15 1 Cincinnati..... 221 010 010—7 14 2 Lavender, Zabel and Archer; Ames, Lear, Fabre and Clark.

Federal League.

At Pittsburgh: R. H. E. Baltimore..... 000 100 000 0—1 6 5 Pittsburgh..... 000 001 000 1—2 7 0 Suggs and Russell; Dickson and Berry.

At Chicago: R. H. E. Indianapolis..... 301 000 000—4 11 1 Chicago..... 000 000 000—0 4 3 Falkenberg and Rariden; Prendergast, Fisk and Wilson.

International League.

At Rochester: R. H. E. First game. Jersey City..... 000 000 000—0 2 0 Rochester..... 101 000 003*—2 8 0 Buckner and Reynolds; Enzman and Williams.

Second game. R. H. E. Jersey City..... 000 001 000—1 3 0 Rochester..... 000 000 02*—2 9 3 Williams and Tyler; Hoff and Williams.

Postponements.

National League. St. Louis-Pittsburgh; rain. (Only one other game scheduled.)

Federal League.

Buffalo-Brooklyn; wet grounds. St. Louis-Kansas City; rain.

International League.

Buffalo-Newark; rain. Toronto-Baltimore; rain.

Canadian League

All scheduled games for today cancelled on account of rain.

LEAGUE STANDING

American League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia.....	83	38	.686
Boston.....	69	49	.585
Washington.....	61	57	.517
Detroit.....	62	61	.504
Chicago.....	60	63	.488
New York.....	56	66	.459
St. Louis.....	55	66	.454
Cleveland.....	39	85	.314

Something to be Observed at the Exhibition

The firm of LAVIGUEUR & HUTCHISON are now exhibiting in the Industrial Palace a magnificent choice of pianos and automatic pianos specially manufactured for the Exhibition. Among others is the superb little piano, Louis XV style, of the celebrated mark of Heintzman & Co. The construction, the richness of sound and the touch and finish of this piano surpasses all that have been imported to Quebec up to the present.

An upright piano, Heintzman & Co., made of Brazil mahogany and finished in Mosaic work, will no doubt be much admired by connoisseurs.

We also draw the attention of the visitors to a magnificent autopiano of New York, exactly the same style as that furnished Pope Pius X and for which the Holy Father gave a gold medal and a certificate as an acknowledgment of the artistic merits of the autopiano, the only real automatic which is made.

We invite the public to visit this superb exhibition of pianos.

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Successor to

THOS. DONOHUE

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\$15.75—Suits made from a choice of good quality Cheviots, Tweeds, Mixtures and Serges in fashionable shades for\$15.75

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\$20.75 Suits made in a complete range of the season's newest materials and latest designs in weaves and shades for\$

THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION 1914

THIRD DAY OF THE GREAT WEEK

FARMERS' DAY.—A new success for the Exhibition like unto that which was scored yesterday. Farmers are arriving in throngs from all parts of the Province.

First parade of prize live stock before the grand stand.

Double flights by the aviators ELI and BLANCNAC.

Tomorrow is the Great Civic Holiday.

Come in Crowds to the Exhibition.

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President.

GEORGE MORISSET,
Secretary.

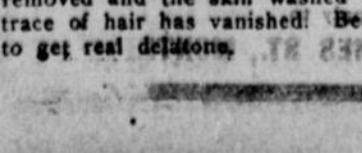
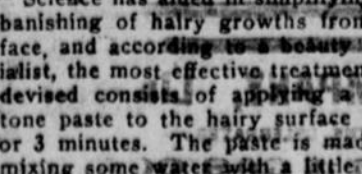
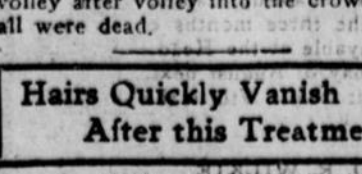
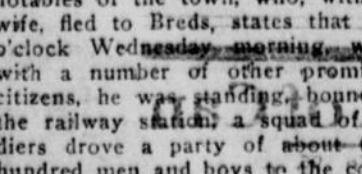
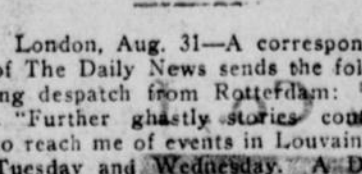
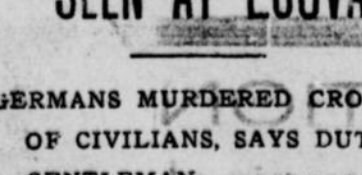
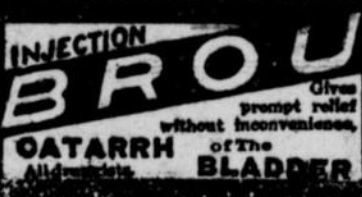
The Quebec Provincial Exposition Commission



NOTICE

A "Remount Commission" for the purchase of horses for the British Army has been established in Canada, with headquarters at Toronto, Ontario. Dealers and others concerned should apply for information to the Officer Commanding Remount Commission, 90 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

In making applications please state at what particular places horses will be collected for inspection, and how soon.



BATTLE OF SEDAN JUST 44 YEARS AGO

A RESUME OF GREAT DISASTER TO FRENCH ARMS ON
SEPT. 1, 1870.

The great battle of Sedan, the most disastrous conflict of the Franco-German war of 1870-71, took place on September 1, 1870, forty-four years ago yesterday. The victory of the Germans on that occasion meant the downfall of the French Emperor, Napoleon III, and the subsequent establishment of the Third Republic.

The carnage at Sedan was awful, and the battlefield next day was a mass of shattered bones, torn flesh and colored rags. About 25,000 French prisoners were taken in the battle, and 83,000 surrendered the next day, together with 70 mitrailleuses, 400 field pieces, and 150 fortresses guns, with great quantities of stores. About 14,000 French wounded were found lying in the neighborhood, and about 3,000 escaped into Belgium and laid down their arms.

Sedan is an ancient fortified city in the valley of the Meuse, the capital of an arrondissement in the Department of the Ardennes, on the right bank of the river. Around the city desperate fighting took place on August 29, 30 and 31, between the French army of the north, under Marshal MacMahon, numbering about 150,000 men, and the greater part of the three German armies under the King and the Crown Prince of Prussia (grandfather and father of the present Kaiser), and the Crown Prince of Saxony, numbering in all about 250,000 men. The great crisis came on September 1.

Napoleon III. was present at the battle, and it is said by his biographers, stood at Iges, exposed for four hours to the German cannonading. The French held strong positions, but as a whole their ground was too cramped for the force crowded into it, and it was overlooked from the heights of Frenois, where the King of Prussia's headquarters were located. During the night of August 31, the Germans threw a pontoon bridge over the Meuse at Remilly, and at daybreak, in a thick fog, began their advance to the village of Bazailles, three miles southeast of Sedan. By 5 o'clock the battle had begun.

Marshal MacMahon was wounded by a German shell, and General Duerot assumed command, at seven o'clock. General Wimpffen, however, a stranger to the army, who had just arrived from Algiers, had in his pocket a secret commission giving him the command in the event of MacMahon's death or disablement. This commission he produced at 9 o'clock, when he countermanded an order given by Duerot to move to Metz. His order was to move towards Bezaire's army at Metz; and the result of the change of command and of the French was utter confusion in the German army.

The Germans were quick to note this and at once took advantage of it. The French found themselves unable to get out of Sedan, and had to fight there or die. The Germans contracted their circle close around the city, and their terrible artillery took possession of all the heights, from which they could at will wholly destroy the town or the entire French army.

Terrible scenes were witnessed. One French column, 6,000 strong, charged toward the German guns. The Germans turned their guns straight upon them, and tore the column in half. The head of the column, 2,000 strong, kept on its way; but, battered almost to pieces, the remnant had to take what cover they could.

The conflict was principally carried on by the artillery, in which the Germans had the advantage, not only in number—500 to 600—but also in weight, range, and precision. Toward mid-day, the French infantry made a brilliant counter-attack; but they were compelled to re-

tire within a few hours.

All day long the battle raged, but the impossibility of further resistance became evident to the French. At last only 2,000 men were in a condition to respond to their commander's call, to make a supreme effort to break through the enemy with the Emperor, and to escape to Montmedy.

General Gallifet brought forward his Chasseurs d'Afrique, and made charge after charge, compelling the admiration even of their enemies.

Toward 4 p.m. the Germans moved forward in force to assault the French main position. General De Wimpffen attempted a counter-stroke, but it was in vain. At last he rode to seek the Emperor, to beseech him to place himself at the head of all available men. In the midst of dreadful confusion he reached Napoleon, but it was too late. The white flag had gone up, and the Battle of Sedan was lost.

Unconditional surrender was demanded by the victors. At first General De Wimpffen indignantly rejected the terms, and the Emperor had a futile interview with Prince Bismarck to endeavor to soften them. The Germans were inexorable. Finally, the French General signed an unconditional surrender for the army; the officers, however, retaining their swords. In addition to the Emperor, the Germans captured 39 generals, 230 staff officers, and 2,000 line officers.

On September 2, the Emperor wrote an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, saying: "My brother, not having been able to die at the head of my troops, I lay my sword at the feet of Your Majesty.—Napoleon."

Napoleon III. and his suite arrived at Wilhelmshoe, a castle appointed for his residence, on the evening of September 2. In a letter dated May 2, 1872, Napoleon took upon himself the entire responsibility of the surrender of Sedan. The French killed and wounded numbered 17,000, while the Germans lost about 9,000.

Sedan ended the first stage of the war; but there was much to follow, and the capitulation of Paris did not come until January 28, 1871.

WIRELESS STATIONS ARE COMMANDEERED

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TAKES
CONTROL OF THREE ON
THE WELSH COAST.

New York, August 31.—The British Government has commandeered the three high powered wireless telegraph stations at Poldhu, Towyn and Carnarvon, in Wales, and has made an emergency war ruling that no merchant vessel may send wireless messages while within three miles of the English coast, according to information received here today by E. J. Nally, vice-president and general manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. These stations, completed only a short time ago, were to have been opened to the public tomorrow, the American stations in the circuit being at Belmar and New Brunswick, N.J.

The control of these wireless plants in Wales, Mr. Nally said, would enable the British Admiralty to keep in constant communication with its navy vessels anywhere within a radius of three thousand miles. He said he had been informed also that the British government had demanded the exclusive services of one hundred and fifty Marconi wireless operators employed at Welsh stations, for assignment at government-controlled stations and aboard British battle-ships.

Mr. Nally said that England had taken over also the Marconi station at Clifton, Ireland, for part time use by the British Admiralty. The Clifton station communicates with Glace Bay, N.S.

London, Aug. 31.—It is denied emphatically here by members of the Turkish Embassy that Turkey intends to enter the general European war. The embassy says there is no intention of such an action, and adds that the Porte's stand has been communicated to the British Government.

PERSONAL

Mr. C. A. Monsarrat is among the Montreals at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Bell are among the American arrivals at the Chateau.

Mr. R. Currie, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. S. R. Marlow, of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Donovan arrived in the city yesterday from Cambridge, Mass., and are staying at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mr. H. Beauregard arrived in the city last evening from Montreal and is staying at the Chateau.

Mrs. Edm. Dupuis and family have returned from Kamouraska.

Dr. A. Roberts, of Montreal, is a guest at the St. Louis Hotel.

Mr. J. Connolly, of Toronto, is registered at the St. Louis Hotel.

Major J. E. Knox and Mr. J. B. Barthe are here from Three Rivers, staying at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Savard and Miss Logan returned home yesterday after spending their vacation at Kamouraska.

Mr. Gust. Bouchard has left to visit the Toronto Exhibition and also the cities of Chatham, Hamilton and Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rubinovich, of Montreal, are on a three weeks' trip to this city and the Maritime Provinces.

Messrs. F. E. Buch and W. Dreher, of Ottawa, arrived in the city yesterday and are staying at the St. Louis Hotel.

Miss H. H. Barrington, of the Garden School has returned to town after a pleasant summer at North Sydney.

Mrs. Vandermissen and Miss Dorothy Vandermissen, of Montreal, are in the city to be near Mr. Victor Vandermissen, who was one of this year's R. M. C. graduates to volunteer for service.

The marriage of Miss Corinne Beaulieu, only daughter of Mr. Arthur Beaulieu, of L'Islet, to Mr. Chs. Carboneau, son of Mr. T. J. B. Carboneau, of Ottawa, is announced to take place on the 7th of September.

At the St. Jean Baptiste Church the marriage was celebrated this week of Miss Marie Laure Desjardins, daughter of the late Hilaire Desjardins, to Mr. Arthur Juneau. The Rev. A. D. Richard officiated at the nuptial service.

Registered at the St. Louis Hotel:—A. Roberts, M.D., Ernest Chabot, J. R. Duckett, Montreal; C. E. Dublo and wife, Anti, Ohio; F. E. Buch, W. Dreher, Ottawa; J. J. Frantz, Montreal; J. A. Chamberlaine, Fraserville; W. Baldwin, Montreal; Edward Pratt, Montreal; J. Connolly, Toronto; J. Rogers, Pikeville, Ky.; J. F. Pauley, Pikeville, Ky.; Lieut. F. B. McRae, Valcartier; Mr. and Mrs. Turcotte, Montreal; Geo. N. Sauter, St. Eustache; Jas. McKelrick, Philadelphia; B. Rogers, Geo. MacDonald, Collin MacDonald, Charlottetown; T. B. Houghton and wife, Cleveland, O.; C. J. Brown, Danville, Que.; J. Gordon, Ottawa; J. B. Crape, Boston, Mass.; M. Trede, Chester, N.S.; S. E. Prouse, Almer, Ont.; H. Dubois, Toronto; V. Lemieux, Valcartier; W. W. Cole, Peterboro; W. Proctor, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Harty, Lorrington; J. H. Pelletier, J. Duckett, Montreal.

The following guests registered at the Lake St. Joseph Hotel during the past week:—Lt.-Col. H. J. Lamb, Major Marne, Capt. Jaynes, J. H. Strally, J. A. Bouret, Capt. and Mrs. Carr, F. Hilton Wilkes, Major Rev. R. H. Steacy, J. H. Todd, Valcartier Camp; P. Hamel, H. Bosse, A. Hill, A. DeBoulay, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lynch, Miss M. Parmelee, Miss M. Parant, Lady Garneau, C. M. Sprague, Quebec; F. Davy, Mrs. H. Kemmis Betty, Miss Bingham Day, H. E. Robins, Mrs. P. M. Robins, Mrs. J. H. Burland, Ottawa; R. K. Aleck, Lady Williams Taylor, Miss Brenda Taylor, Mrs. R. D. McCuaig, Major B. D. McCuaig, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Spaidel, Miss Alberta Spaidel, Mrs. Wm. Cauldwell, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. White, Edgar Contant, H. J. Manne, Mrs. L. H. Hebert, Miss Hebert, Miss

Paula Duhault, Miss M. Duhault, Mrs. and Miss Barwick, Mrs. G. and Miss M. Weir, Miss Dausereau, Montreal; H. G. Bolster, Coburg; Col. S. B. Steele, Capt. Hilliam, Sergeant Martin, Winnipeg; Lt.-Col. J. M. Balderson, Major DeHertle, Perth; Mrs. A. MacPhail, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Reaume and daughter, Windsor, Ont.; Mrs. Hilder Daw, Kingston; Miss Boser, Winnipeg; Major Robertson and wife, Picton, N.S.; Mrs. and Miss Armour, Vancouver; Mr. Jas. Pratt, Hamilton; Mrs. Dunbar, Kingston.

Late arrivals at the Chateau:—R. Currie, W. T. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. W. Huon, J. E. Bernier, C. Macfarlane, A. R. MacDonell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Munro, Mrs. A. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meriott, Montreal; L. S. R. Marlow, Toronto; W. M. Hunt, Chicago; W. S. Hughes, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Townsend, New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. Donovan, Cambridge, Mass.; S. Smiley, Brandon, Man.; W. H. Romelach, N. H. Mowmelsch, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Bell, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiel, Boston; J. G. Jeffries, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. White, Ottawa; J. M. Gamble, St. Louis; A. D. Burton, Ida B. Burton, Toronto; J. J. Hill, Merrickville; G. Simpson, P. Davis, F. Davis, F. Robertson, A. Baby, Halifax; Major J. E. Knox, J. B. Barthe, Three Rivers; E. H. Sinclair, Newcastle; G. C. Smith, H. Beauregard, P. J. Cornforth and son, C. A. Monsarrat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fair, Miss L. Fair, F. F. Parkins, F. S. Meighen, H. H. Smith, C. B. Kelly, R. Scholek, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoffman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilson, New Jersey; C. French, Sherbrooke; E. V. Morton, Coaticook; Dr. E. P. Ball, Rock Island; W. R. Bruismade, Brooklyn; P. Stewart, Regina; N. V. Leslie, G. W. Ballard, G. C. Wright, Hamilton; E. J. Phillips, Toronto; R. McKinley, J. J. Neill, Megelo, Tex.

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 Sept. 12 T.S.S. ATHENA Sept. 19
 Sept. 19 T.S.S. ATHENA Sept. 26
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 from Quebec for Mechins, Que-
 bec and calling at intermediate
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 September 9th & 23rd, at 3 p.m.
 from Customs House Penton.
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 call at Carquet, N.B., on Wed-
 nesdays, September 2nd, 16th,
 and 30th, at 3 p.m., from
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 Mauretania Wed., Sept. 23, 1 a.m.
 Aquitania Wed., Sept. 30, 1 a.m.
 Lusitania Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
 Mauretania Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
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 FRANCE Sept. 16, 10 a.m.
 LA TOURNAINE Sept. 19, 3 p.m.
 CHICAGO Sept. 26, 3 p.m.
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 Aug. 20th.

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 Rates: Cabin, (11) Eastbound, And-
 ania and Alaunia, \$63.75 up; Andania
 \$57.50 up. Westbound, \$10 less.
 Third Class: Eastbound and West-
 bound, Alaunia and Andania \$36.25
 up; Andania, Eastbound, \$35.25 up;
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 "Apply local ticket agent or the
 Robert Reform Co., Limited, General
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COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York, Sept. 1.—Financial sentiment was again adversely affected to-
 day by the extension of the British
 moratorium and a slight hardening of
 foreign exchange. Announcement by
 the Chancellor of the Exchequer that
 it would be unwise to resume specie
 payments at this time coincided with
 private advices received here regard-
 ing financial conditions in London.
 The recurrent rise in exchange was
 once more attributed to the reported
 advance of the German army towards
 the French capital. Ament the ex-
 change market, it was authoritatively
 declared that enough exchange had
 been accumulated by the City of New
 York to meet its immediate obligations
 abroad. Demand sterling was
 quoted at 5.05 and cables at 5.08. There
 were some scattered quotations for
 exchange on Paris, but these proved
 to be merely nominal, while German
 marks remained unquoted.
 There is reason to believe that the
 eastern railroads will follow the lead
 of the Pennsylvania road, which has
 increased its interchangeable mileage
 from 2 to 2 1/4 cents. This is in line
 with the recommendation of the Inter-
 state Commerce Commission made on
 Aug. 1, when it handed down its
 freight rate decision. It is under-
 stood that some of the eastern roads
 are already preparing tariffs on inter-
 state trips at the rate of 2 1/4 cents,
 where this can be done without con-
 flicting with state laws.
 Several of the important railroad
 systems submitted July reports today.
 That of the Union Pacific shows a
 moderate net decrease, but the New
 York Central reports an increase of
 202,000 in net revenues, due to a heavy
 decrease in expenses. Both roads made
 a vastly better showing than the Penn-
 sylvania, whose revenues east and
 west of Pittsburgh reflected reduced
 tonnage.
 Routine developments included a
 statement from the Stock Exchange
 Clearing House indicating that all but
 1 per cent of the business contracted
 on the day the exchange closed has
 been cleaned up, another small plan-
 net of gold to Ottawa and a ship
 proposed by bond brokers to resume
 business on a restricted scale, subject
 to the approval of the banking author-
 ities.

Grain Market Quotations.
 Wheat—High. Low. Close.
 Sept 111 1/2 108 1/2 110 bid.
 Dec 116 113 114 1/2 asked.
 May 122 1/2 119 1/2 121 1/2 bid.
 Corn—
 Sept 79 78 79 bid.
 Dec 73 71 72 1/2 asked.
 May 74 73 74 bid.
 Oats—
 Sept 48 47 48 bid.
 Dec 52 51 51 1/2 bid.
 May 55 54 54 1/2 asked.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET
 Toronto.—Quotations are as fol-
 lows:
 Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 winter, \$1.15
 outside, according to location, Mani-
 toba No. 1 northern, \$1.26; No. 2
 northern, \$1.24.
 Oats—Canada western, 63c; No. 3
 do., 62c at lake port for immediate
 shipment. Ontario, No. 2 white 55c
 to 57c outside; No. 2 new 49c outside.
 Barley 63 to 65c, outside for malt-
 ing.
 Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 86c

DOHAN'S MARKET LETTER.
 Received over the private wire of M.
 L. Dohan, broker, Dominion Bldg., St.
 Peter St., Quebec. Phone 4748.
 Chicago, Sept. 1.—Wheat: A rush of
 selling at the start carried values off
 sharply which was followed by a com-
 plete recovery on buying by com-
 mission houses in small lots, but the
 undertone has not been as strong as
 yesterday. The failure of actual bull-
 ish conditions to develop from the
 many theories set forth as to why
 prices should be higher is causing a
 little profit-taking, especially from
 traders who bought under 90 for the
 near deliveries. This class of selling
 has been going on for three days.
 Confide purchase to the sharp breaks.
 Kansas City is on a full shipping
 basis with Chicago.
 Corn: Tame, but values about un-
 changed from yesterday. Crop reports

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Financial Agents
18-20 St. James Street
GRAIN BROKERS—WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.
 Traded in on Chicago and Manitoba Markets at regular Commission
 rates. Direct wire service.
TELEPHONE 5226.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York, Sept. 1.—Financial sentiment was again adversely affected to-
 day by the extension of the British
 moratorium and a slight hardening of
 foreign exchange. Announcement by
 the Chancellor of the Exchequer that
 it would be unwise to resume specie
 payments at this time coincided with
 private advices received here regard-
 ing financial conditions in London.
 The recurrent rise in exchange was
 once more attributed to the reported
 advance of the German army towards
 the French capital. Ament the ex-
 change market, it was authoritatively
 declared that enough exchange had
 been accumulated by the City of New
 York to meet its immediate obligations
 abroad. Demand sterling was
 quoted at 5.05 and cables at 5.08. There
 were some scattered quotations for
 exchange on Paris, but these proved
 to be merely nominal, while German
 marks remained unquoted.
 There is reason to believe that the
 eastern railroads will follow the lead
 of the Pennsylvania road, which has
 increased its interchangeable mileage
 from 2 to 2 1/4 cents. This is in line
 with the recommendation of the Inter-
 state Commerce Commission made on
 Aug. 1, when it handed down its
 freight rate decision. It is under-
 stood that some of the eastern roads
 are already preparing tariffs on inter-
 state trips at the rate of 2 1/4 cents,
 where this can be done without con-
 flicting with state laws.
 Several of the important railroad
 systems submitted July reports today.
 That of the Union Pacific shows a
 moderate net decrease, but the New
 York Central reports an increase of
 202,000 in net revenues, due to a heavy
 decrease in expenses. Both roads made
 a vastly better showing than the Penn-
 sylvania, whose revenues east and
 west of Pittsburgh reflected reduced
 tonnage.
 Routine developments included a
 statement from the Stock Exchange
 Clearing House indicating that all but
 1 per cent of the business contracted
 on the day the exchange closed has
 been cleaned up, another small plan-
 net of gold to Ottawa and a ship
 proposed by bond brokers to resume
 business on a restricted scale, subject
 to the approval of the banking author-
 ities.

Grain Market Quotations.
 Wheat—High. Low. Close.
 Sept 111 1/2 108 1/2 110 bid.
 Dec 116 113 114 1/2 asked.
 May 122 1/2 119 1/2 121 1/2 bid.
 Corn—
 Sept 79 78 79 bid.
 Dec 73 71 72 1/2 asked.
 May 74 73 74 bid.
 Oats—
 Sept 48 47 48 bid.
 Dec 52 51 51 1/2 bid.
 May 55 54 54 1/2 asked.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET
 Toronto.—Quotations are as fol-
 lows:
 Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 winter, \$1.15
 outside, according to location, Mani-
 toba No. 1 northern, \$1.26; No. 2
 northern, \$1.24.
 Oats—Canada western, 63c; No. 3
 do., 62c at lake port for immediate
 shipment. Ontario, No. 2 white 55c
 to 57c outside; No. 2 new 49c outside.
 Barley 63 to 65c, outside for malt-
 ing.
 Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 86c

DOHAN'S MARKET LETTER.
 Received over the private wire of M.
 L. Dohan, broker, Dominion Bldg., St.
 Peter St., Quebec. Phone 4748.
 Chicago, Sept. 1.—Wheat: A rush of
 selling at the start carried values off
 sharply which was followed by a com-
 plete recovery on buying by com-
 mission houses in small lots, but the
 undertone has not been as strong as
 yesterday. The failure of actual bull-
 ish conditions to develop from the
 many theories set forth as to why
 prices should be higher is causing a
 little profit-taking, especially from
 traders who bought under 90 for the
 near deliveries. This class of selling
 has been going on for three days.
 Confide purchase to the sharp breaks.
 Kansas City is on a full shipping
 basis with Chicago.
 Corn: Tame, but values about un-
 changed from yesterday. Crop reports

BREEN & GOURDEAU

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
 63 ST. PETER STREET, and 6 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET.
 Telephone 185.
 As the New York Stock Exchange is now allowing cash trans-
 actions to be made by its members, we are prepared to accept orders
 for cash at figures not below the closing prices of Thursday, July
 30th.
 For further particulars, closing prices, etc., Phone 185.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Accumulated Funds \$67,000,000
 Revenue for the Year 7,875,000
 Assets in Canada 17,000,000
 Over \$10,000 paid daily in Claims, Endowments, etc.
 The Reversionary Bonus of Policyholders for period of 1905 to 1910
 amounted to \$5,857,920.00, being at the rate of \$15 per \$1,000 per annum on
 all with profit policies.
W. MORTON MASSEY, Chief Agent,
 111 Mountain Hill, Quebec,
 april25x1y.

Neuveille Belleau & Co.

Stock and Bond Brokers
 Private Wire to Montreal, New
 York and Boston
 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
 Phone 946.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED
Montreal Service
 Daily, including Sundays, at 6.00 P.M.
Saguenay Service
 Four times a week, every Tuesday,
 Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at
 8.00 a.m.
Riviere du Loup Service
 Once a week, every Saturday, at
 8.00 a.m.
M. P. CONNOLLY,
 General Agent.

JAMES A. HANRAHAN
 112 Dalhousie street
 Telephones:
 Office 2423 — Residence 53
 Accountant, Auditor, Ap-
 praiser, Administrator, Trustee
 Liquidator.
 Compromises arranged be-
 tween debtors and creditors.
 Special attention given to
 collection of accounts.
 Aug. 21x1y.

c.l.f. Collingwood, on track Toronto.
 Barley—63 to 65c outside for malt-
 ing.
 Buckwheat—88 to 90c per bushel
 shipping points.
 Flour—Manitoba, listed quotations
 at Toronto are: First patents, \$6.60;
 Ontario, winter, 90 per cent patents
 \$4.80 to \$5.
 Millfeed—Manitoba bran \$25.00 per
 ton; shorts, \$27.00 per ton on track
 Toronto.

OILS, ETC.
 Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1.—Turpentine
 nominal 45 1/2c; receipts 550; ship-
 ments 158; stocks 29,456.
 Rosin, nominal; receipts 786; ship-
 ments 615; stocks 114,140.

QUEBEC CLEARING HOUSE.
 Clearing for month ending August
 31, 1914, \$13,517,193; 1913, \$13,483,042.

BANK CLEARINGS.
 Montreal, Sept. 1.—Local bank clear-
 ings, after making a high record for
 the year in July, fell to \$190,434,006 in
 August, a \$78,000,000 decline from July
 and \$42,000,000 decline from August a
 year ago.
 For eight months the 1914 total
 stands some \$70,000,000 lower than the
 same period last year.

FOUND OIL IN PERSIA
 There is a lot of romance connected
 with the discovery of the Persian
 oil wells in which the British Gov-
 ernment has taken a controlling in-
 terest.
 For centuries there have been
 stories told in the bazaars of the
 East of the oil that was to be found
 in the region which bears the pictur-
 esque name of "The Throne of Solo-
 mon."
 The first prospecting in the region
 was done some years ago by a mid-
 dle-aged millionaire—Mr. W. K.
 D'Arcy—who sank a quarter of a
 million before he obtained a bucket
 of oil.
 The man in the street knows lit-
 tle of Mr. D'Arcy, but he is one of
 the very rich men of the time.
 He is an Irish lawyer, who went
 to Australia when young. He had
 not been there long before he bought,
 for a small sum, an interest in the
 Mount Morgan mine—the richest
 gold mine the world has ever known.
 Now Mr. D'Arcy lives in Grosvenor
 Square, London, and various country
 mansions and does not need to prac-
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R. Ernest Lefavre. J. Arthur Gagnon, L.I.A.

LEFAIVRE & GAGNON
 SUCCESSORS OF
Lefavre & Lefavre
Auditors, Liquidators
of Insolvent Estates.
 Office: 98 St. Peter St., Quebec.
 Tel. Office: 1108. Tel. Res. 4403.

GOING UP
 In all probability before
 long, the price of food stuffs
 will be raised. Do not wait
 any longer to lay in a good
 supply of Canned Goods. I
 have a splendid assortment
 on hand, such as Corned
 Beef, Ox Tongue, Ham, Ba-
 con, Sausages, Chicken, Sar-
 dines, Turkey, Lobster, Sal-
 mon, etc.
 From 12c a tin upwards.
GEORGE PATRY
 22 Fabrique St.
 PHONE 6400.



**A REFRESHING
BATH**
in
Summer Time
Conducive to
Good Health

Consult Your Plumber or the
Mechanics Supply Co. Ltd.

Silvery Nurseries Bergerville

We are now cutting a fine stock of
Sweet Peas and Perennial Phlox.
Sweet Peas, per bunch.....25c
Perennial Phlox, per dozen.....40c
Tuberous Begonias, each.....50c, 75c
Tuber Roses each.....25c
Designs, from \$3.00 up.

**J. RAMSDEN,
Gardener.**

**Invalid Chairs
Invalid Tables
Invalid Trays
Invalid Bed Rests**

D. S. RICKABY

Furniture Warehouse

and
Undertaking Establishment.

837 ST. JOHN STREET.

PHONE 351.

**FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY—**
Very centrally located, within 4
minutes walk from Parliament
Buildings; 24 rooms; 3 bath-
rooms; 4 w.c.'s; hot water. All
modern conveniences. Is a
**NICE SMALL APARTMENT
HOUSE;** property has frontage
on two streets; large garden;
fine trees; cool locality. Apply
to room 19 Hochelaga Bank
Building, Quebec.

NEW POST CARDS

Following is a list of a few of the
new Post Cards Views we have just
received:—

Between Outer and Inner Walls of
the Citadel. Jebb's Redoubt from Citad-
del Walls. Bunker Hill Gun. Glimpses
of Chateau from Montmorency Park,
and from Governor's Garden. New
Wolfe's Monument on Battlefields
Park. Franciscan Church on Grande
Allee. St. Patrick's Church. Finlay
Asylum. St. Bridget's Home. Views
of Island of Orleans. Canadian Mil-
itia at Petawawa Camp.

Also, hundreds of other views, at
ONE CENT EACH.

T. H. O'NEILL,
248 St. John Street.

Kent House
Montmorency Falls

Dancing in the Large Ball
Room every evening.

BLUE PRINTS

Done by Electrical Machine, in
short notice.

HAMEL & TESSIER

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Blue Print Dept.
51 St. Peter Street :: Quebec.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF EXHIBITION TAKES PLACE

Many Distinguished Citizens and Large Crowd
are Present—Automobile Parade is
Feature—Display of Fireworks

It is estimated that twenty thou-
sand people turned out yesterday for
the official opening of the Quebec
Provincial Exhibition by His Honor
the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Francois
Langelier, assisted by Hon. Cyr. F.
Delage, Speaker of the Legislative
Assembly, His Worship, Mayor
Drouin, Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister
of Agriculture, the Exhibition Com-
missioners and many other leading
business men.

Everything seemed to combine to
make the official opening of the 1914
Provincial Exhibition a far greater
success than was even hoped for by
the Commissioners in these stirring
times of war. To begin with, the
weather was ideal; the temperature
being like that of a mid-summer day,
while at the Exhibition Grounds the
exhibits, aviation feats, mid-way,
horse racing, and other attractions
were of the variety to delight the
throngs who gathered there.

The Lieut.-Governor, Lady Lan-
gelier, Miss Langelier and Capt. Victor
Pelletier, A.D.C., were escorted to the
grounds in an automobile parade, the
start being made from the Chateau
Frontenac. The procession, which
was witnessed by an exceptionally
large number of citizens along the
route, was led off by Fire Chief
Hamel's car, which contained the
Chief of the Fire Department, Capt.
Emile Trudel, Chief of the Municipal
Police and Sergt. Power.

Others noticeable in the grand
parade were: Hon. Mr. Delage, Hon.
J. E. Caron, His Honor Mayor
Drouin, Mr. Arthur Lachance, M.P.;
Mr. D. O. Lesperance, M.P., Vice-
president of the Exhibition Commis-
sion; Hon. Sen P. A. Choquette,
Mar. T. G. Rouleau, Principal of the
Normal School; Mr. Carboneau,
Deputy for Lake St. John; Mr. Eug.
Leclerc, Deputy Quebec Centre; Mr.
Louis Letourneau, Deputy for Que-
bec East; Mr. J. W. Levesque, Mr.
Geo. Myrand, Montreal; both mem-
bers of the Legislature; Dr. Moris-
set, Clerk of the Executive Council;
Father Caron, of the Normal School;
Mr. Jos. Morin, auditor of the Pro-
vince, and Drs. Paquin, Catellier and
Mathieu. Mr. L. E. Martineau, Capt.
Thomas Van, Mr. Elz. Turcotte, Cyr.
Duquet, Alderman L. A. Cannon,
Ald. Jos. Collier, Ald. Lockwell, Mr.
V. Garant, Mr. J. H. Fortier, Messrs.
C. A. VanFels, N. W. D. Baillairge,
Jos. Turcotte and many others.

On reaching the grounds the par-

ties making up the procession were
escorted to the Greek Temple where
the official reception took place. The
temple was prettily decorated and the
welcome was indeed a most cordial
one. The Morin Band played a selec-
tion of patriotic English, French and
Canadian airs which evoked much en-
thusiasm from the gathering.

Sir Francois and the party was
shown through the different buildings
by the officers of the Commission and
the exhibits evoked the warmest
praise from all.

The work of the judges and other
persons in charge of the different de-
partments is going on remarkably
well. Very soon a complete list of
the winners of the 30 thousand dol-
lars which is to be distributed in
prizes will be published.

The two aviators, engaged at great
expense by the Commission made a
wonderful impression on the thou-
sands of people present at their
flight. At five o'clock the two ma-
chines ascended together in the air
and remained at an immense height
for 30 minutes, after an exhibition of
looping-the-loop.

As a fitting finale to a most plea-
sant day spent at the grounds a fine
display of fireworks was put on in
the early evening.

Marier and Tremblay

Art and decoration and furniture
have made great progress in Quebec
since a few years, if we judge by what
we have seen at the quarters of
Marier and Tremblay well known
painters and decorators, in their
booth at the Industrial Hall.

The exhibits of the grand artists
takes up a place of seven apartments
and each one is a model by itself.
This magnificent work has been done
by employers of the said firm who,
during fourteen years, were attached
to the famous "Bon Marche," of
Paris. First of all to visit the Em-
pire room, which is marvelous in
shades and colors. From there we
pass to the recreation hall which is
most beautiful. Then we pass to the
dining room, this magnificent apart-
ment is of a blue shade. A splendid
sitting-room is decorated in gold-
finished paper and the portieres are
in poplin silk. One thing that every
one noticed is the tapestry and the
portieres are made on the one form.
Next is the children's play room; the
bath room, finishes the suite. This
last apartment has imitation marble
walls and nothing has been seen so
nicely arranged as this.

P. T. Legare

The famous firm of P. T. Legare
has, this year, made four fine ex-
hibits in the Industrial Palace; the
first is reserved for stoves where we
see fifteen of the latest models in
stoves; amongst those is the famous
Legare rural which heats and cooks
to perfection. An expert in this
branch furnishes all the necessary in-
formation to visitors.

Another exhibit of the Legare firm
is the Furniture Department; the first
one is that of the parlor set in Em-
pire style which is very artistic. There
are also dining room sets, bedroom
sets; in another part of this exhibit
is the office supplies, libraries and
desks, etc.

Gauthier & Bros.

This grand establishment occupies
the very central space of about 75
feet. A young lady expert in art de-
coration is always on hand to give
the public very interesting infor-
mation. What draws the attraction of
the visitors is a large stain-glass oil
the Good Shepherd.

The colors are well arranged with
good taste and it looks like a Mosaic.
From each side of this magnificent
stain window lovely mirrors are sus-
pended which show a great work of
art; we also remark in this booth
lovely columns in imitation of
marble.

The tapestry exposed by the same
firm is admired by all visitors, the re-
markable tapestry in satin. An imita-
tion of golden and of velvet is most
remarkable. The public in general
will be pleased to learn that it was
the firm of Gauthier that papered and
painted in red silk the apartments of
His Eminence Cardinal Begin.

At last, the varnish, another branch
of this instalment, is much to be ad-
mired.

Bourdon & Chevalier, Ltd.

The visitors can see in the general
quarters of Bourdon and Chevalier,
Ltd., of L'Epiphanie, a big cigar which
measures five feet long, enough to
smoke for many days and nights; this
company manufactures choice cigars,
the special brand being the Moose
Cigar which is sold from .10 to \$1.

Another thing to be noticed is that
they employ only Cuban workmen
who learned their trade while quite



young, in making the famous Havana
This establishment is one of the
most important in this country; in
August they shipped alone to Laporte
& Martin in Montreal complete car
of cigars and also four hundred thou-
sand cigars to the Chicago Exhi-
bition.

Dion & Jolicoeur

This is the first time that Messrs.
Dion & Jolicoeur, controllers of the
Rexall agency, take part in the Ex-
hibition. The products of the Cana-
dian Pharmacy, English, French,
German and American are exposed
with the famous Rexall remedy.

All preparations exposed are of the
most pure products of experimented
druggists.

Messrs. Dion & Jolicoeur have
added to their pharmacy a Kodak
department.

The Miner Rubber Co.

This manufacture of Rubber ar-
ticles is represented by Messrs.
Louis Poulin, and J. E. St. Laurent
who arranged the booth of this firm
and did it to the best of taste, in this
corner can be found everything that
can be produced by rubber, such as
boots, rubbers, raincoats, etc.

Remington Typewriter Company.

This house is well known for many
years and has every instrument that
can be used for speed, and other con-
ditions in writing, those machines
machines cannot be beaten.

The new Remington machine which
is exposed has but three rows of keys
and can write and print all the letters
in a language. This machine weighs
only fourteen pounds and is only out
of the manufacture three months.

J. H. Gignac & Company.

Even those that are short sighted
cannot help seeing this magnificent
booth; the sign of this firm measures
40 feet long and five feet high, and
the letters painted are perfect; they
are black walnut applied on to hard
oiled wood.

In this establishment is exposed all
woodwork imaginable, especially
church doors sculpture.

J. Ed. Ferland.

Mr. Ferland whose establishment is
situated at 237 1/2 St. Joseph street,
is an importer of electric fixtures and
lamps and batteries of all sorts, and
accessories for gasoline and motors
and automobiles.

Mr. George Tanguay.

Chemical fertilizers exhibited by
Mr. George Tanguay, offers the most
interesting sight to cultivators, and
one they should not miss.

Mr. Tanguay exhibits in another
department some of the superior
marks of flour which makes consid-
erable business.

T. D. Dubuc.

This popular house on St. John st.,
profited again of the Exhibition this
year to exhibit some of his beautiful
costumes and hats, and mantles.

Mr. Dubuc proposed to make great
installments, but on account of war
he did not receive his imported goods
so he could not make the exhibit
he wished.

Fiset & Company.

The firm of Fiset & Company has
a booth of stoves most remarkable.

They are also agents for the famous
Enterprise Foundry of Sackville, N.
B., which obtained first prize at the
Toronto and Sherbrooke Exhibitions
many times. The principal stoves of
this enterprise which Mr. Fiset rep-
resents are the Monarch, the Premier,
Sterling and the New Century.

The Levis Saw Manufacture.

The Levis Saw Manufacture, of
which Mr. Nap. Mercier is the pro-
prietor, is meeting with great success,
he having the assistance of his intelli-
gent sons, who like their father, are
very talented mechanics. Their ex-
hibit is most original.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Offices: Montreal, Quebec and
Paris, France.

L. G. BEAUBIEN & CO.

Stock Brokers

Members of the

Montreal Stock Exchange

Private Wire to

Montreal and New York

MCGILL BURROUGHS,

74 Peter Street. Manager.

Quebec. Phone 5067.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec

School Opening

THIS WEEK WILL OFFER MANY SPECIALS FOR BOYS AND
GIRLS

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WILL INTEREST YOU:—

FOR BOYS

Boys' fancy mixed tweed suits, Boys' Reefers, made of navy blue
plain or Norfolk style, assorted, 6 flannel serge, sizes from 2 years up
years up to 17 years. \$4.50 up to \$7.50 to 14 years. Your choice any size at
..... \$3.40

Boys' Russian Suits, made of good Boys' Fall Overcoats, made of
tweed mixtures, sizes 3 years up to good diagonal tweed mixtures and
8 years. Specially priced at \$4.00 latest styles, 6 years to 15 years.
Boys' Extra Good Suits, made of Priced at \$4.75 to \$6.50
good diagonal grey and drab tweeds, Combination Suits, knitted and jersey
plain and Norfolk style, sizes 6 years 3-piece suits, all colors, sizes 2 years
up to 17 years. Priced from \$4.25 to \$10 up to 6 years. Specially priced at
..... \$1.25 to \$2.75

BOYS' WOOL SWEATERS AND SWEATER COATS: All colors and
assorted sizes. Price 50c. up to \$2.00
BOYS' NATURAL WOOL KNIT UNDERWEAR 60c. and 75c.
BOYS' NIGHT SHIRTS, made of plain white cotton and fancy stripe
flannelette, assorted sizes. Priced at 60c. and 75c.
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS—Boys' Felt Velvet Cord, Tweed and Wool
Ratteen Hats and Caps, a wide range of new shapes, assorted colors
at moderate prices.

FOR GIRLS

GIRLS' WASHABLE SCHOOL DRESSES, made of good checked ging-
ham, smart styles in the best condition. Specially priced at 78c.
GIRLS' DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS AND WOOL RATTEEN FAIR &
WINTER OVERCOATS, made in the newest fall models, collars and
cuffs, trimmed with fancy velvet assorted sizes. Priced from \$4 to \$8
GIRLS' WOOL SWEATERS AND SWEATER COATS, assorted colors
and sizes. Priced from 49c. up

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Trunks, Suit-cases, Toilet Boxes, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Hair Combs &
Brushes, Toilet Soap, etc., etc. at moderate prices.

LADIES' MAID-TO-ORDER SUITS at \$16.50

For a few days more this special price of \$16.50 will remain good for
Ladies' Made-to-order Suits.

Materials are: Black and new Fall Shades, Cheviots, Diagonal Serges,
Venetians and Mixed Tweeds, according to your taste. Valued at \$22
specially priced for a few days more at \$16.50

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street, Quebec

SWEATER COATS

AND

SPENCERS

FOR LADIES

In Wool, Silk and Mercerised

ALL SHADES

Prices from \$1.35 to \$9.00

E. J. DYNES.

49 St. John Street.

Tel. 271.

Linoleums Linoleums.

No Advance in Prices

Having secured a lot
of 100 pieces which will be
retailed at 45c when the re-
gular prices should be 65c.

Carpet Squares of all
sizes in the following qual-
ities, Brussels, Wilton, Ax-
minster and Scotch wool
at the old prices before the
rise.

A special square of 9x12 worth
\$45.00 sold at \$30.00.

P. J. COTE,

29 & 31 ST. JOHN STREET,
OPPOSITE PALACE HILL

THE GREAT ADVERSARY OF THE RISE

The Firm of MYRAND & POULIOT, Regd., 215 St. Joseph Street, Is Still Offering
Its Customers

ONE GREAT WEEK OF FAVORS

One Five-Pound Box of "REDPATH" Sugar

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With Each Five Dollar Purchase

The line of goods which is most affected by the new rates of duty is exactly the
one which we are offering to our customers.

Sugar is a product which is of premier necessity, so if you have five dollars or
more to spend, come to the firm of Myrand & Pouliot, Regd. You will not only get your
sugar FOR NOTHING, but moreover you will get commercial bons for the full
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The Firm of MYRAND & POULIOT, Regd. is always the one which offers the
most bargains of any store in the city.

HELP THOSE WHO HELP YOU.

Myrand & Pouliot

ST. ROCH'S
ONESIME POULIOT, Prop.

REG'D.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Clear sand will be sold at 25 cents a ton on
the wharf at the Louise Basin.

UNION SAND COMPANY LIMITED.