

CANADIAN
PACIFIC

EXCURSIONS

By from WOODSTOCK

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W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A. C. P. R. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Plot To Loot Sugar Ships Of
Allies

New York, Aug. 29.—A seventh arrest on a charge of grand larceny was made yesterday in connection with wholesale thefts of sugar consigned to the Allies on French line steamers aboard which fires occurred following the thefts. Although detectives of the bomb squad have discovered no evidence connecting the prisoners with a conspiracy to destroy the Allies' steamers, they are making a thorough investigation. The last man arrested is Richard Milhofer, 36 years old, of No. 6914 Fourteenth avenue, Brooklyn, master of the lighter Trial. According to Captain Tunney this is the opening wedge is discoveries which may lead to more startling developments.

The prisoners, four lighter captains, a mate, and two others, five of whom are of German parentage, were arraigned yesterday in West Side Court.

In The Clutches
Of RheumatismThe Great Suffering of a
Calgary Lady Before
Relief Was Found

There is still a very prevalent belief that rheumatism is due to cold or wet weather. This belief is probably due to the fact that when the blood is thin and watery there is an acute sensitiveness to atmospheric conditions and a change to wet weather often means a return of the excruciating pains. Rheumatism, however, is rooted in the blood and it can only be driven from the system by building up and enriching the blood. Hot baths and outward applications of liniment may give temporary relief, but cannot cure. If the disease is not attacked through the blood, it simply fastens itself more firmly on the system and the sufferer ultimately becomes hopelessly crippled. The truth of this is proved by the case of Mrs. Frank Ford, of Calgary, Alta. Mrs. Ford says: "I was an almost helpless cripple from rheumatism. It seemed to have settled in every joint. My arms and hands had to be bandaged. My ankles were so swollen that I had to use crutches. After doctoring for a long time and growing steadily worse, the doctor advised me to go to Banff Springs. I stayed there for eight weeks taking daily baths and returned home poorer in pocket by about \$150 and not one bit improved in health. I then entered a local hospital, but did not derive any benefit. I was in such constant pain that I almost wished to die, and I felt sure I would be a lifelong cripple. It was at this stage that a friend who had been greatly benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I began the use of the Pills and after taking them a few weeks the swelling in the joints began to go down and the pain was relieved. This greatly encouraged me and I continued the treatment until in the course of three months the cure was complete. I had thrown away the crutches, could walk anywhere and do my own housework, and I never felt better in my life than I do at the present time, and all this is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have also given the Pills to my daughter who suffered from anaemia and she has gained in flesh and become a strong healthy girl."

If you are suffering from rheumatism or any weakness of the blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and they will speedily restore you to health and strength. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

and held under \$3,000 bail each for further examination to-morrow. One of the men, Captain Tunney says, is a German renegade.

Captain Tunney announced that \$500 of the money, derived by the men from the sale of the stolen sugar was recovered, \$350 from Jean Styrrs, a weight checker, who was employed by the French Line; \$100 from Michael Matzet, captain of the lighter S. F. S., and \$50 from John Peterson, mate of the S. F. S.

The police declare that in several instances fires followed the boarding of vessels by men under arrest. They say a stick of sulphur eight inches long was found in the cabin on the S. F. S. Bombs found on steamers aboard which fires have occurred containing sulphuric acid, chloride of potassium and sulphur.

More German Subterfuge

London, Sept. 3.—The Times' naval correspondent, in an analysis of the von Berrstorff note, arrives at the conclusion that it is an ambiguous document, the real value of which can only be measured when it is put into action.

He says that the note concludes with the proviso, which begs the whole question, for, he adds: "Manifestly a submarine can sight a merchantman before the latter sights the submarine and if the ship fails to stop quickly enough for the German commander he has the power of acting on the excuse that she attempted to escape."

Day of Fasting And Prayer
For Jews

New York, Sept. 1.—All the orthodox Jewish synagogues throughout the United States, were notified to-day that Sunday, Sept. 5, had been set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. The proclamation revives the old Jewish custom of establishing a time to fast and pray on account of national tribulation.

Seized Cotton Paid For By
Britain

Washington, Sept. 3.—The British embassy yesterday remitted \$323,000 to W. Gordon McCabe, of Charleston, S. C., for American cotton taken from the steamships Carolina and Baltic by British authorities several months ago. The payment represented a valuation of nine cents a pound, while the invoiced value was more than ten cents. It was understood the difference would be paid later.

Belgian Laborers
Defy Germans

London, Aug. 12.—(Correspondence).

A thrilling story of the stand made by Belgian workmen against German threats of deportation unless they aided the invaders of their country is told in an official communication from the Belgian Legation in London. In spite of persistent commands the Belgian mechanics have steadfastly refused to perform war work for the German army.

Article 52 of the "Regulations Concerning the Laws and Customs of War by Land," which are annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention, forbids an occupying force to exact from the districts of an occupied country, or their inhabitants, requisitions or forced labor of a sort which obliges the population to take part in acts of war against their own country.

At present, says the communiqué, the chief constraint is being exercised upon railway servants. If these men could be made to resume their occupations, Germans to the equivalent of a whole army corps would be set free. The movement and transport of troops would also be much facilitated, for numerous accidents have happened owing to the inexperience of the German staff.

Belgian railway servants, comprehending the sort of service that is required from them, have steadfastly refused for eleven months to lend their aid to the German authorities, notwithstanding the poverty to which they are reduced. Not only have they resisted most tempting offers in the way of salary—at Liege the engine drivers accustomed to work on the steep gradient of Grand Pre were offered even 50 francs a day—but they have been enduring most odious persecutions for their refusal to serve—even indirectly

—against the interests of their native country. Herr Hulzebusch, the "Secretary-General for Imperial German Railways" at Brussels, is reported to have said that he will achieve his purpose by means of famine; he will drive back the railway men to their lines and their workshops by preventing the relief committee from helping them.

Detailed information concerning certain recent incidents of Luttre and Malines has come to hand. At Luttre the German authorities assembled about 30 mechanics belonging to the Central Railway workshops, and requested them to resume their vocations, promising a rise in their wages. The mechanics returned a decided negative. They were thereupon shut up in railway carriages and told that they would only be let out when they consented to work. The threat was useless.

After several days they were told that they would be sent off to Germany, and there set to forced and unpaid labor. At the same time their families were warned of the threat, in the hope that they would induce them to yield. On the following day as the train steamed off the imprisoned mechanics and the people who had crowded down to the approaches to the station joined in heavy cheers of "Vive la Belgique." The train went no further than Namur, where the workmen were turned loose.

A few days later a second attempt was made. The Germans assembled by compulsion about 100 workmen in the dining hall of the Central works, where an officer summoned them, at first in polite terms, to resume work. When they kept silence he threatened to send them off to Germany. He added: "You need have no fears for the future; the 'Kommandatur' will give you certificates stating that you only resumed work under compulsion. Let those who consent make two steps to the front." The whole body of workmen made a step to the rear and shouted "Vive la Belgique, vivent nos soldats!"

In consequence of these incidents M. Kessler, the manager of the Central Railway's works at Luttre, was arrested at Brussels on May 10. He was moved to the jail at Charleroi, where he had to sleep on straw, and on Wednesday, May 12 was taken under escort to the Luttre works, where a great number of his mechanics had been already assembled. A written notice was given to each of them threatening deportation to Germany if work was not resumed.

M. Kessler was told to induce the men to yield; he replied that he had sworn fidelity to his King and that he would never perjure himself. He added that all his foremen were bound by the same oath. Not a man consented to resume work. After this M. Kessler was remanded to the jail at Charleroi, where the cashier, M. Grislain, and a clerk M. Mennin, are also imprisoned. A hundred and ninety workmen were sent off to Germany and sixty more were arrested on June 5.

At Malines the German authorities directed the communal officers to give them the list of the staff of the central works. The officials replied that they had no such list, having nothing to do with the railway administration. The Germans persisted in their demand and threatened to fine the town 10,000 marks unless a list was sent to them within 24 hours. The burgomaster thereupon posted up a notice stating that the German authorities required all railway servants to present themselves at the offices of the German engineer in charge of the works. This appeal had no effect. The communal officers were then forced by the Germans from the register of householders, and these persons, to the number of some 500, were arrested at their homes and taken under armed guard to the workshops. To make them work they were locked up and not allowed to return to their houses. Their wives and children brought them their food. The manager, M. Dograux, was also detained for ten days.

Since the workmen refused to yield the Germans resorted to themselves on the whole point of Malines. Till they should permit it was ordered that no one should quit his dwelling after 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Moreover, by an edict issued by Gen. von Bissing on May 30 the town was to be isolated. For some days a reign of terror prevailed. All measures of intimidation were vain. No single mechanic of the Central railway works has resumed his vocation.

At Sweveghem, near Courtrai, incidents resembling those at Malines occurred about the same time. Here M. Bekaert has a large factory for the manufacture of wire. On June 8 the Germans ordered that barbed wire for the trenches should be put in hand. The 3690 workmen refused to enter the factory. Thereupon the burgomaster with M. Claeys, the secretary of the

commune, and Senator Van de Venne, were arrested and sent to Courtrai. The burgomaster, however, was released in the evening.

On June 10 notice was given that severe punishment would be inflicted unless work was resumed within twenty-four hours. When the workmen repeated their refusal Sweveghem was surrounded by a cordon of troops isolate like Malines. It was forbidden to cart provisions around for sale. On June 11 the whole population between the ages of 15 and 45 were ordered to present themselves at the town hall. The workmen were forced to enter the factory. When they refused once more to set to work, in spite of much brutal compulsion, harsher measures still were taken. Sixty-one of them were taken off to the jail of Courtrai. On June 16 their wives were also despatched thither; on their way they were odiously maltreated. But all effort was in vain.

These three incidents did not result from local errors of subordinate authorities. The whole forms part of a system in which there were concerned the governor general and the highest German military personages, who were perfectly well aware of the stipulations of the Hague convention, and did not hesitate to violate them.

WOODY WILSON.

(Richard Morton in London Tit-Bits.)

When first naughty Kaiser smacked

Sweet Woody Wilson's face,
The poor boy did not feel the blow,
So it was no disgrace;
"Twas not intentional," he said,
"So why should he be child?"
My friends, I'm sure he didn't mean
To do it—though he did!"

So when he got a harder slap,
His friends said, "Now's your time!"

Slip in, and let him know what's what!"

But he said, "Tis no crime;
And, if it were, it would be wrong
For me revenge to seek;
I'd turn the other cheek, I would—
If I had any cheek!"

The last we hear of Woody is

That he is still polite,

So pious is his passive way,
And quite too proud to fight;

His song is now, "My mother says
I was not raised for war!"

And all his people ask themselves—
"What did we raise him for?"

Draws Indictments
Against Kaiser

German and Austrian military dignitaries, from the Kaiser and Francis Joseph down to some of their humbler generals, have been guilty of offences for which they could be punished under the common law, according to Mr. Leon Maccas, a professor of law in the University of Athens, Greece. The entire list of offenders and offences includes 56 names, of which the Figaro in a recent issue takes the first 9 as examples. The article, headed "An Accusing List," follows:

"1. Mr. Leon Maccas, doctor of laws at the University of Athens in his lectures on 'German Cruelties,' gives a list of officers of the German army guilty of crimes falling under the common law. He has designated 56 offenders. Here are the 9 most important.

"1. Kaiser William II.—In a speech addressed to his soldiers just before the Battle of the Vistula he spoke these words which formed the basis for all the atrocities committed: 'Misfortune to the vanquished! Conquerors know no courtesy.'

"2. 'Emperor Francis Joseph—In an imperial order, giving instructions to his soldiers in the war against the Serbians, he spoke of the Serbs as being 'inflamed by a fiery hatred for the Austrians. They do not deserve to receive the principles of humanity or chivalry.' In accordance with this order all franc-tireurs who were captured were put to death.

"3. Prince Eitel Frederick, son of the German Emperor.—The Prince stayed eight days in a chateau near Liege. The owner was at home. Under his eyes the Prince packed up all the dresses and gowns he found in the wardrobe of his hostess and her daughters.

"4. The Duke of Brunswick. He was an accomplice to the plundering of this same chateau near Liege.

"5. Marshall von Hindenberg, commander-in-chief of the German forces in the East.—He ordered that all the bread found in this province should be

soaked in gasoline and fed to the Russian prisoners for food.

"6. Marshal von der Goltz, Military Governor of Belgium.—In an order signed by him and dated October 5, 1914, at Brussels, the Marshal placed the penalty of death upon all persons, guilty or not, living in a section where the telegraph lines had been cut or the railroad injured.

"7. General von Bulow, commander of the Second German Army.—This general ordered the first bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral. On August 22 after the sacking of Ardennes he signed the following order:—

"It is with my consent that the commanding general has burned the whole district and killed one hundred of the inhabitants.' On Aug. 25, at Namur, another proclamation with his signature reads: 'The French and Belgian soldiers should be given up as prisoners of war in front of the prison inside of a quarter of an hour. Citizens who do not obey will be sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor in Germany. A thorough inspection of houses will begin in a quarter of an hour. All soldiers found will be immediately shot. Arms, powder and dynamite should be given up inside of 15 minutes, under penalty of death by shooting. All streets will be occupied by a German guard, with ten hostages for each street. If a single hostile act is committed in a street the ten hostages will be shot.

"8. The Austrian General Hoachstein commanding the Sixth Army Corps operating against the Serbians.—He is the author of an order given on August 14, as follows:—'In view of the hostile attitude of the inhabitants of Klenak and Chabatz, as in all other Serbian towns which we have occupied, seize hostages who can always be kept near the troops. In case any of the inhabitants commit any act of a traitorous nature, an attack or treason, the hostages should be immediately put to death. The General Staff desires that all districts bordering on our territory be burned. The order shall be published by the civil authorities.

"9. General von Heeringen, commanding the German army in Champagne.—He continued the bombardment of the Cathedral at Rheims."

In commenting on this unusual arraignment of the hostile leaders the Figaro suggests, "Would it not be a fine thing to judge and find guilty these criminals in contumacy?"

Committed Suicide to Avoid
Arrest

Paris, Sept. 3.—One of the government officials involved in army frauds in connection with the purchase of munitions, committed suicide yesterday to avoid arrest. Warrants for other persons in complicity with technical agents of the army and navy have been issued.

Commenting on some recent mishaps, the New York World says:

An interesting question might be. Were there so many explosions in manufacturing and munitions plants and so many fires on ships bound for Europe before the war began? Is it all a matter of accident.

Difficult as it no doubt would be to establish a connection between these explosions and fires and the German authorities, the World's own revelations of the plots and the machinations of Germany in America afford ample ground for deadly suspicions, and provide reasons for the utmost precaution.

—St. John Globe.

Veritable Storm Brewing In
Berlin

By many tokens lately it has been proved that a veritable storm is brewing in Berlin. Evidently Baron von Bethmann-Hollweg is in danger of losing his place as imperial chancellor, and, according to the latest report, the Kaiser himself is finding difficulty in standing up against the extravagant expectations of the Chauvinistic militarism now apparently dominant in German politics. The most remarkable fact is that all this fuss has arisen over a controversy as to whether Germany shall or shall not retain Belgium at the peace. Annexation or restoration is the issue. This dispute at the present stage of the war will doubtless strike many people as another proof of the strangeness of German mentality. But it is at any rate illuminative of the still prevailing attitude of German politicians towards the possibilities of the war. There is continued refusal to recognize that the final decision as regards Belgium and all other matters may not lie with them.