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

**Situation In Greece Serious**

New York, Nov. 5.—A cable to the Herald from London, this morning, says:

The fall of the Zaimis ministry is hailed with delight here, though there is an undercurrent of belief that King Constantine, in fear of the Kaiser, will, as the Daily Express bluntly puts it, "continue his effort to sell his birthright of Greece for a mess of sauerkraut."

It is known that M. Venizelos will only accept office on condition that the king, honoring the treaty with Serbia, agrees to an immediate declaration of war on Bulgaria.

If the king refuses and dissolve parliament, thus denying for the third time the rights of the people to constitutional government, it is not impossible that the great Cretan, who

**Diseases Of The Nerves**

Are Due to Poor Blood and Only Curable Through the Blood

There is an excellent reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the most severe cases of neuralgia, sciatica and other complaints in the group known as disorders of the nerves. This group also included nervousness and excitability. Each of these complaints exists because the nerves are not getting a proper nourishment from the blood. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders is because they make the rich, red blood upon which the nerves depend for proper tone. It is thus seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood, and while they are doing this they strengthen and fortify the whole system against disease.

Among the many who have found relief from pain through this great medicine is Miss Ethel Smith, residing near Burford, Ont., who says:—"Some years ago I was seized with a pain in my right leg, between the hip and knee. I became so bad that I got no rest, day or night, and often cried with the pain. The doctor said the trouble was rheumatism of the sciatic nerve. Liniments were used until they actually took the skin off, and still the pain grew worse and worse. Then all the other nerves in the limb seemed to be affected, an kept jerking and twitching until it would have to be held to keep it still. Then the doctor put the limb in a paper mache case, but it was not long until the trouble began in my other limb and it had to be treated in the same way. I lay in that condition for three years with my whole nervous system so badly shattered that it would make me scream if any one walked across the floor. Then my throat became partially paralyzed and I could scarcely speak. During this time I had been attended by three different doctors, who did all in their power, but each said I would never be able to walk again. Then my father decided to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used them long I felt them helping me. This so encouraged us that the use of the pills was continued and in a few months I was able to walk half a mile each day to get the mail. I used in all eighteen or twenty boxes of the Pills and they did what three years of doctoring had not been able to do. I am as well as ever I was in my life, and have had no return of the trouble. My family and friends think my cure was a miracle, and we give all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

raised and successfully maintained the standard of revolt against the present king's father, may be forced by Constantine's treachery to lead an army of the people against the monarch and the generals who have dishonored the nation through fear of the Huns, and as a result of bribery with German gold.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The consequences of the new cabinet crisis in Greece are difficult to foresee, according to dispatches from Athens. It is agreed that M. Zaimis cannot remain in power, and under the parliamentary regulations usually in force M. Venizelos would be asked to form a new ministry, and correspondents believe it is not impossible that public opinion may force King Constantine to entrust this task to the man who controls a majority of Parliament.

Keen political observers in Athens believe, however, that the return of M. Gounaris to office, or the appointment as Premier of one of the Zaimis ministers, is probable, unless the King decided upon the radical course of dissolving the chamber, which cannot be reconvened while the army is mobilized.

So far as can be learned, there is no reason to believe that the Greek ruler has changed his views regarding the entry of his country into the war. While he is credited with anti-Bulgarian sentiments, and with the belief that Greece cannot afford to quarrel with the Allies, because of her long and vulnerable coast line, those close to him assert he is irrevocably resolved to maintain neutrality.

Athens, Nov. 5.—King Constantine has summoned leaders of all parties to confer on the situation resulting from the overthrow of the Zaimis cabinet, and it is expected the ministerial crisis will end within 24 hours.

London, Nov. 5.—Reviewing the conflict between King Constantine of Greece and former Premier Venizelos the Evening Standard comes to the conclusion that "exterior pressure alone can determine the question of the Allies would desire. An undeniable display of strength and resolution on the part of the Allies," adds the newspaper, "would have a greater effect than any constitutional agitation."

**Not There, But Right Here**

This bit of philosophy is taken from the columns of an exchange "No one nowadays is anywhere if they can be anywhere else," says an English observer. The world is full of thrifty people who are expecting to enjoy themselves next week, next summer or after they have made a little money. The best place is here, and the time is now. The opportunities of most people are right at home, and the most enjoyable part of their lives is in the past, in those by-gone days when they were looking to the future and not appreciating the joys of struggle and the well being of youth. But they still have a chance. Where? Here. When? Now?

**Looking For Men Higher Up**

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Paul Daesche one of the five young Germans accused in the original complaint sworn out by the U. S. Secret Service chief, William J. Flynn, will be given a hearing to day before Commissioner Carpenter in Jersey City. He is the first to be arraigned, after the roundup by detectives last week. Robert Fay and Walter Scholz will be arraigned in New York to-morrow afternoon before Commissioner Houghton, and at the same time the continued hearing in the case of Herbert Kienzie, a fourth member of the alleged conspirators, will come up.

The four men are charged with unlawfully, feloniously and corruptly conspiring to commit an offense against the United States, to unlawfully attack and set upon a vessel belonging to another, with intent unlawfully to despoil the owners of said vessel of their money, goods and merchandise on board thereof and to effect the object of said conspiracy.

The alleged plot charged to these four Germans and to Max Breitung, another German, was uncovered by the attempt of two of their number to buy ric acid, a chemical used in making

high explosives. Fay and Scholz were arrested on Oct. 24, and bomb materials were found in their possession and in their rooms, together with a map of New York docks and piers. Fay's papers indicate that he was an officer in the German army. Documents indicated, according to secret service men, that the alleged plotters were connected with men higher up in the German service. The two men arrested first were under suspicion of New York and New Jersey detectives, and it was found that they had been experimenting with explosives in the country. The government put men on the trail, and full information fell into their hands before any part of the plots were carried out it is said.

The main thing of interest to day is whether the government will show its hand when Daesche is arraigned in Jersey City. The details in possession of the secret service are said to be sensational. It is known that the detectives have been working to uncover the source of the money which the alleged plotters were using. One of the men accused has stated that a big sum was available if the plot was successfully carried out to blow up munition ships laden with supplies from U. S. manufacturers to the allies.

In packing cases the detectives found five explosive mines, with attachments, which were believed to be designed for fastening the mines to the rudders of steamers. A high power automobile and a speedy power-boat were among the property of the accused men.

**German Press Is Discouraging**

Berlin (via London), Nov. 4.—Many newspapers in various parts of the empire are being allowed to indulge in unusual military criticisms. The "food crisis" is described as a situation arising not only from efforts of Germany's enemies but also from the greed of the food barons.

Both Maximilian Harden in the Zunkunft and Herr Gadeke in the Volwerts warn their compatriots not to indulge in cheers of victory inasmuch as there are hard times ahead. Harden says:—"Bridle your joy of tidings of victory. Rouse your conscience and the conscience of your neighbors, Austria-Hungary. The hardest times are coming."

"We have no desire that those who are unarmed and safe from danger rent the air with loud words and demand that their brothers in the field conquer new worlds."

"All must go forward together if we are to win. Let those who are so desirous of battle let loose their murderous fire from the front where it will do some good."

"We want no more admonitions from those who enthusiasm for the heroic age is probably connected with a desire to prolong the war on account of the business by which they are flourishing. We do not want insurers who take advantage of the needs of the masses who are seeking modest and indispensable food. He who at this time is insurer as regards food is committing a leady sin. He who coins meat, corn or vegetables is a downright rascal. He who stores butter, hoping that the price will rise higher belongs to the gallows."

**Congratulations To Japan's Ruler**

KIOTO, Japan, Nov. 11.—Cordial messages of congratulations to Emperor Yoshihito, have been received from King George of Great Britain, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, President Poincare of France, President Yuan Shi Kai of China, and others, while the felicitations sent by Japanese organizations, fill a score of trunks. Gifts made to the emperor are piled high in many buildings.

The Jiji Shimpo announces unofficially, that the Emperor has created Count Okuma, the premier marquis, and K. Okura, the millionaire merchant, a baron.

**A Sea Fight In The Baltic?**

Copenhagen, Nov. 11, via London.—A cannonade of terrific intensity was heard yesterday in the neighborhood of the Peamarn belt, in the Baltic Sea. It is believed

by those who heard it to have been the result of a British submarine attack on a German quonion.

The firing lasted twenty minutes and was of such violence that the windows and doors on the rocky harbor were blown open. Hugs were led as though in a near earthquake. The weather was so thick that it was impossible to observe any details of the engagement.

**Is Holland Menaced?**

St. John Globe.

Purchases in Holland by German buyers of immense quantities of food supplies is a war movement creating world-wide interest. Notwithstanding the refusal of the Dutch government to permit shipments across the border, these purchases continue, the buyers arranging for storage. Suggestions that they are made in anticipation of an armistice or an early peace do not remove fears of the gravest peril of a deliberate German intent to make war on Holland.

With the food situation in Germany becoming daily more critical, these purchases are well calculated to arouse suspicion as to the honesty of purpose of a people who in their conduct of the war have shown absolutely no regard for the rights of others, and who to achieve a temporary success have driven armies through neutral Luxemburg and Belgian, plundering, pillaging and murdering. Holland has no reason to believe a hungry and desperate Germany would hesitate to violate her neutrality if convinced the needed supplies could thereby be secured. These purchases may well occasion anxiety in a world which knows there will be no peace until a beaten Germany begs for it. The very existence of large food reserves in Holland constitutes a menace to the peace of that peaceful country.

"We have every reason to suspect," says the newspaper, "that Greece is awaiting an opportunity to throw in her lot with the Central empire. The Quadruple Entente has paid dearly for its mistakes in the past, and it ought not to let itself be deceived again."

"But, after all, England and France are not the whole Entente and perhaps Italy and Russia, who are directly interested in the Orient, will do their duty. We have drawn the government's attention to this duty from the beginning, and the government is convinced that the march of the Bulgarians in Moravia and their aspirations in Albania call for Italian action. But, leaving out of the account her special interests, the action of Italy with her Allies is imperative in the general interest."

**The War News.**

St. John Globe.

Recapture by the French of Veles, and the steadily growing strength of the allied forces in the Balkans, increase confidence in the final success of the effort to relieve the Serbians. Not yet are the Teutons in undisputed control of the railway in Constantinople; not yet is it clear that they will be able to send supplies to Turkey by that route. Possession of the road can only be retained by a powerful arm guarding the whole four hundred and fifty miles of its length. The conquest of Veles should open the way to an early occupation of the Vardar valley to Uskub. Sooner or later an allied force will get astride of the railway again, cutting the line of communication, and forcing Greeks and Roumanian to recognize what the ultimate end will be. Even Bulgaria may find reason to change her policy when convinced that the wrong winner was picked, for Bulgaria cannot afford to be on the wrong side at the finish. While it is too soon yet to argue that the Serbian situation has materially improved, it is not too soon to say

that conditions look better than a few days ago in that region, while everywhere else the signs of German failure increase, as does German peace talk.

**Hugh Demand For Steel Under Way**

New York, Nov. 9.—Inquiries for 160,000 tons of steel were put out yesterday. Of this total there is an inquiry for pieces on a lot of 50,000 to 100,000 tons of rounds and squares to be made according to French or British specification. Rounds are to be 90 and 120 millimeters and squares 105 and 225 millimeters. Another inquiry for bids is on 2,500 tons each of 78, 82 and 100 millimeter channels, while still another is for bids on 500 tons of band steel for cartridges to be made according to British or Russian specifications. It is understood that one steel mill asked to give figures on the above inquires declined to make a bid owing to inability to handle the order, which called for complete delivery by mid summer.

**Distrustful of Greek Neutrality**

Rome, Nov. 11. (via Paris).—The benevolent sentiments towards the Entente Allies expressed by Greece have been received with skepticism in Italian political circles. The Messaggero says that uncensored news of events in Greece proves that it has been fear of naval action by the Allies that has led back King Constantine and his government up to the present time.

"We have every reason to suspect," says the newspaper, "that Greece is awaiting an opportunity to throw in her lot with the Central empire. The Quadruple Entente has paid dearly for its mistakes in the past, and it ought not to let itself be deceived again."

"But, after all, England and France are not the whole Entente and perhaps Italy and Russia, who are directly interested in the Orient, will do their duty. We have drawn the government's attention to this duty from the beginning, and the government is convinced that the march of the Bulgarians in Moravia and their aspirations in Albania call for Italian action. But, leaving out of the account her special interests, the action of Italy with her Allies is imperative in the general interest."

**Rev. Father McMurray's Departure**

Rev. F. J. McMurray left on Tuesday for his new pastorate in St. John.

The reverend gentleman preached his farewell sermons at both mass in St. Gertrude's church on Sunday, and also addressed the Sunday School, presenting the scholars each with a handsome prayer book.

The members of the congregation were deeply affected at his farewell words as he told them of the warm feelings he held for them. To his non-Catholic friends, many of whom were present at the late mass, he said that during his thirteen years stay in this town he had met nothing but kindness at their hands and he would always remember them.

On Monday evening the congregation tendered Rev. Father McMurray a reception in St. Gertrude's hall, at which addresses were read and presentations made to the priest and his brother John McMurray.