

NEW WOOLEN GOODS

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SWEATER COATS in new attractive styles and colors, including Rose, Green, Corn, Purple, Yellow, Red, Copen, White, Royal Blue, and Brown. Children's Sweaters from \$3 to \$4.50.

Ladies' Sweaters from \$4.50 to \$17.75.

CHILDREN'S PULLOVER SWEATERS, buttoned shoulder style, in Grey and Navy, at \$1.25. Brown and Cardinal at \$2.00.

SWEATER SUITS for CHILDREN in White, Grey and Cardinal; Trousers in knee length; Sweater pullover style, buttoned on the shoulder, and Cap. Three pieces for \$3.75.

NEW COATS, DRESSES and BLOUSES.

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Let us develop and print your films. It is generally conceded we turn out the best amateur work in the city. Mail orders given prompt attention.

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NOW SHOWING

Fall and Winter COATS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, FURS, SWEATERS, etc., for Ladies, Misses and Children. Buy early for the best values.

LADIES' SERGE DRESSES, \$12.00 to \$30.00.

CHILDREN'S SERGE DRESSES, \$4.00 to \$15.00.

COATS in Plush, Velour, Whitney, Tweed, Chinchilla, Baby Lamb, etc., at our usual moderate prices.

GIRLS' FURS in Thibet, Imit. Ermine, Coney, etc. Quality, style and workmanship the best.

R. L. BLACK, YORK STREET
AGENT for STANDARD PATTERNS

Pickling Time

is drawing near once more. Our Pickling Spices and Vinegar are of the best quality and Prices Low.

Mixed Pickling Spices	White Vinegar	35c. gal.
29c. lb.	Tumeric	40c. lb.
Colored Vinegar	Mustard	25c. lb.

PRESERVING JARS

You will need a few more before the season is over.

	Each.	Dozen.
Gem Pints	10c.	\$1.10
Gem Quarts	11c.	\$1.20
Gem half-gallons	14c.	\$1.60

BOXES MIXED CAKES

Six different kinds, mixed,
19c. lb.

SODA BISCUIT

Small boxes, 15c. lb.
Oversea Tins of Soda Biscuit,
45c. tin.

SOME QUARTER BARGAINS

4 lbs. Bread Flour	25c.	2 pkgs Macaroni	25c.
6 lbs. Common Cornmeal	25c.	3 1/2 lbs. Rolled Oats	25c.
3 lbs. Granulated Cornmeal	25c.	4 lbs. Baking Soda	25c.
3 lbs. Graham Flour	25c.	2 pkgs Corn Flakes	25c.
1 1/2 lbs. Best White Beans	25c.	2 pkgs Corn Starch	25c.
3 cakes Rising Sun	25c.	4 lbs. Sulphur	25c.
3 cakes Surprise Soap	25c.	2 Large Lamp Chimneys	25c.

Yerna's

Branch Stores Woodstock and St. John

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IS NOW MAKING BID FOR PEACE

Addresses a Note to All Belligerents--
Wants a Conference Held in Some Neutral Country to Discuss Terms of Peace
---Note Follows the Line of Baron Burian's Recent Speech---Germany Makes a Peace Offer to Belgium

London, Sept. 15—It is understood that the government has received an Austro-Hungarian peace note inviting a discussion in a neutral country and also a proposal, that all the powers should withdraw their troops from the Murman territory.

It is also learned that Germany has made a peace offer to Belgium. The terms of this proposal are as follows: That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war.

That thereafter the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be reconstituted.

That the pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall again be put into operation after the war for an indefinite period.

That Belgium shall use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies.

That the Flemish question shall be considered, and the Flemish minority which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized.

The proposals contain no word respecting reparation or indemnities, no admission that Germany wronged Belgium.

To All Belligerents

The Austrian note follows the line of reasoning of Baron Burian's recent speech.

The Austrian government also announces according to advices by way of Amsterdam that this note, embodying its suggestions had been addressed to the various belligerent powers as well and that the Holy See had been apprised of the proposal in a special note. The governments of the neutral states also had been made acquainted with the proposal.

Press reports of the note preceded its receipt by the British government. The following is the text of the official communication concerning the note as readressed to the intermediary nations for transmission to all belligerents.

"An objective and conscientious examination of the situation of all belligerent states no longer leaves doubt that all peoples, on whatever side they may be fighting, long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle. Despite this natural and comprehensible desire for peace, it has not so far been possible to create those preliminary conditions calculated to bring the peace efforts nearer to realization and bridge the gap which at present still separates the belligerents from one another.

"A more effective means must therefore be considered whereby the responsible factors of all the countries can be offered an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities of an understanding.

Refers to 1916 Offer

"The first step which Austria-Hungary, in accord with her allies, undertook on December 12, 1916, for the bringing about of peace did not lead to the end hoped for.

"The grounds for this lay assuredly in the situation at that time. In order maintain in their peoples the war spirit, which was steadily declining, the allied governments had by the most severe means suppressed even any discussion of the peace idea. And so it came about that the ground for a peace understanding was not properly prepared. The natural transition from the widest war agitation to a condition of conciliation was lacking.

"It would however, be wrong to believe that the peace step we then took was entirely without results. Its fruits consist of something which is not to be overlooked—that the peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day. The discussions which have been carried on before the tribunal of public opinion have disclosed proof of the not slight differences which today still separate the warring powers in their conception of peace condition.

"Nevertheless an atmosphere has been created which no longer excludes the discussion of peace problem.

Will For Peace

"Without optimism, it at least assuredly may be deduced from the utterances of responsible statesmen that the desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by force of arms is also gradually beginning to penetrate into allied states. Save for some except-

tions in the case of blinded war agitators, which are certainly not to be estimated lightly.

"The Austro-Hungarian government is aware that after the deep reaching convulsions which have been caused in the life of the peoples by the devastating effects of the world war, it will not be possible to re-establish order in the tottering world at a single stroke. The path that leads to the restoration of peaceful relations between the people is cut by hatred and embitterment. It is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread this path—and if there are still such responsible factors as desire to overcome the opponent by military means and to force the will to victory upon him there can, nevertheless no longer be doubt that this aim even assuming that it is attainable, would first necessitate a further sanguinary and protracted struggle.

"But even a later victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such a policy—consequences which will be fatal to all the states and peoples of Europe. The only peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be a peace desired by all the peoples. With this consciousness, and in its unswerving endeavor to work in the interests of peace, the Austro-Hungarian government now again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy powers.

In conclusion the note says:

No Armistice

"We venture to hope that there will be no objection on the part of any belligerents to such an exchange of views. The war activities would experience no interruption. The discussions too would only go so far as was considered by the participants to offer a prospect of success. No disadvantages would arise therefrom for the states represented. Far from harming, such an exchange of views could only be useful to the cause of peace.

"What did not succeed the first time can be repeated, and perhaps it has already at least contributed to the clarification of views. Mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived. Streams of pent-up human kindness would be released, in the warmth of which everything essential would remain and, on the other hand much more is antagonistic, to which excessive importance is still attributed, would disappear.

"According to our conviction all the belligerents jointly owe to humanity to examine whether now, after so many years of a costly but undecided struggle, the entire course of which points to an understanding, it is possible to make an end to the terrible grapple.

"The royal and imperial government would like therefore to propose to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace, in place in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon—delegates who were charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

"The royal and imperial government has the honor to request the government of () through the kind mediation of your excellency, to bring this communication to the knowledge of the government of ()."

(The names of the intermediary government and of that addressed in the particular note dispatched are left blank).

Leave for Prof. Miller

Leave of absence has been granted Prof. R. B. Miller, professor of forestry at the University of New Brunswick, for one year to take a postgraduate course at Yale University. During his absence instruction in forestry subjects will be given by Mr. L. S. Webb of the Forest Branch, Provincial Crown Land Department. Arrangements will be made whereby Mr. Webb will be able to devote a portion of his time to his duties at the Crown Land Office.

MATINEE 3 o'clock
except Saturday &
Holidays at 2.30.
EVENING 7.15 & 9

The Gem

PRICES OF
ADMISSION
Matinee - 10.5c
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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 & 17, 1918.

"The Winning of Beatrice"

A STORY OF BUSINESS AND THE MODERN GIRL, WITH

MISS MAY ALLISON

AS THE SOCIETY BUD WHO BECOMES

A BUSINESS WOMAN

ALSO A COMEDY OF MODERN

"WILD INDIANS"

And an Educational Scenic Feature—
"WONDERS OF NATURE AND SCIENCE,"
Of much interest to tillers of the soil.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

BESSIE BARRISCALE

— IN —

"THOSE WHO PAY"

TODAY'S PROGRAM

DOUG. FAIRBANKS

— in —

"MR. FIXIT"

Mutt and Jeff

Gaiety Topical Review

GAIETY Wed. Pauline Frederick, in
"RESURRECTION"

Feels Like Fall

NOW'S THE TIME to place your order for one of the famous

HOT AIR HEATERS

Can be connected with any stove or furnace. They will save half the fuel and give out twice the amount of heat. Fuel is going to be scarce and high in price; it's a national duty as well as a personal one to conserve fuel. Come in and let us demonstrate this wonderful heater in action.

LAWLOR & CAIN

USE OUR HARDWARE—IT STANDS HARD WEAR.

STATIONERY

Our STATIONERY DEPARTMENT has been re-stocked and we have everything on hand that you will need.

Good Writing

Paper is an unfailing sign of good taste. It costs very little and it is a courtesy you owe to the one who receives your letter.

STAPLES' PHARMACY

ALONZO STAPLES, Prop.
Agency for Miller Standard
Rubber Goods.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Temporary Barracks, Partridge Island, St. John, N. B.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, September 24, 1918, for the construction of Temporary Barracks, Partridge Island, St. John, N. B. Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, St. John, N. B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions set forth therein. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 11, 1918.