

THE DAILY MAIL

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY.

Nothing could be quite so characteristic of the unique psychology upon which Germany plumes itself as the following wail from Der Tag, of Berlin, in connection with the recent revelations of Prince Liehnowsky:

"So many of our calculations have deceived us! We expected that British India would rise when the first shot was fired in Europe, but in reality thousands of Indians came over to fight with the British against us. We anticipated that the whole British Empire would be torn to pieces, but the colonies appear to be closer than ever to the mother country. We expected a triumphant rebellion in South Africa, and yet it turned out to be nothing but a fizzle. We expected trouble in Ireland, but instead she has sent thousands of her best soldiers against us. We anticipated that the party of 'peace at any price' would be dominant in England, but it melted away in the ardor to fight against the Germans. We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of placing any weight in the scale, but she seems to be our principal enemy. The same has been the case with France. We thought that France was dehydrated and divided, but we found her a formidable opponent. Those who led us into all these mistakes and miscalculations have laid upon themselves a heavy responsibility."

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, in quoting the above, notes the omission of the "most monumental miscalculation of all in assuming that the Americans were not only too proud to fight, but that their part in the conflict, in case they should join it, would be rendered negligible through the long-continued influence of German residents of the United States."

WARNING TO THE HUNS.

A Washington despatch says that an ultimatum to Germany regarding the ruthless destruction of cities and private property in northern France and Belgium is being urged on the Allies and is under consideration.

The burning of Cambrai and Saint Quentin and the devastation of one of the most populous regions of Europe on the German retreat has aroused great indignation and it was said in diplomatic circles yesterday that Germany would be warned that if she allows the work of destruction to continue, severe reprisals will follow.

It is suggested that the cities of the Rhine should be marked for destruction, and the Berlin government told that for every French and Belgian city ruined without military reason a city equally important and valuable sentimentally and materially will be laid waste.

When the war is brought to a close by the defeat of the Huns, the Allied nations should see to it that they make reparation to the last farthing for the ruthless destruction of property in northern France and Belgium.

It transpires that at the time the late Premier Clarke went to Mr. F. W. Sumner and touched him for a loan of \$33,000, to cover the loss on the patriotic potato transaction, Mr. Sumner was occupying the position of president of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company. Before the loan was repaid a contract for the uncompleted work on the Valley road was let to the Nova Scotia Construction Company, which concern immediately turned over the sum of \$100,000 to Mr. W. B. Tennant, of St. John. Soon after this occurrence, the money that Mr. Sumner had so generously advanced was restored to him.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the German line of defence has been broken. It is uncertain what lines the enemy has in the rear. The British advance threatens the German line of retreat in the Oise Valley and also from the massif of St. Gobain. Between the Aisne and the Vesle rivers French troops in the last four days have advanced on a front of ten miles to a depth of three to four miles. The Germans are now retreating toward the line they held in 1917. In view of the loss to the Germans of St. Quentin and the lines to the north of that city, an enemy retirement on a fairly large scale seems probable.

A doll, which had been in the possession of his wife since babyhood, was buried in the coffin with Prof.

Edward Ernest Adrian Le Maire, of the College of the City of New York last week. Mrs. Le Maire had the doll when her mother and father were victims of an epidemic of cholera in the Island of Martinique 65 years ago, and it was her most prized possession. When she died in 1914 she requested that it be buried with her. Her request was not fulfilled, but Prof. Le Maire insisted before he died that the doll should be placed in the coffin with him.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page Five)

training and some are already out of the province. The more important courses taken up are given about eight months training. Some of the younger ones surprise us by their earnest attempts to make up for the lost time.

Another interesting part of the training is the vocational work given to the patients, who are confined to their beds. These men get tired of reading, so we try to keep their brains active by needle work, sign painting, etc. The materials are charged to them, and when completed the product is sold and the money goes to the soldier.

Through the kindness of the public we obtain many of the materials we need and we are greatly indebted to all the ladies' societies for their assistance in our work."

Food Control

Dr. W. C. Kierstead's address is as follows:

"I would like to give an approximate record of those who have given their help to us in the food question. It is an immense task and what we have done is due to the splendid support and cooperation of the women's societies. The Red Cross societies have cooperated to a large extent in our work. That our work is more efficient during the summer months is owing to the splendid work of our Domestic Science teachers and the young ladies taking the Domestic Science training, who have helped to spread it through the country. The Women's Institute is the women's society most connected with our work. Your work is permanent and educational and is bound to have good results. The crisis that the food situation has brought has thrown your work clearly before the public and the people are already realizing the difficult tasks performed by you. The training given by the pamphlets and teachings of the Women's Institute have helped our work to the largest degree. I hope by bringing this matter before you that we will gain a larger cooperation in future."

Regarding the work of our joint body and the Canada Food Board we conserve our food supplies to make the greatest contributions to the allied forces we can possibly make. Last spring as but few of you know the allied forces were in danger of a great collapse on account of shortage of food. It is nothing but the dogged determination and tenacity of the motherland that we are now within the view of a great victory. Germany has seen the hand writing on the wall and those in power clearly realize what it means to them. In the United States there is an increase of 250,000 bushels of wheat over last years supply. England also has a much better crop than last year, but in spite of all this we must remember that the reserves are gone and we need a more strict economy than before."

Dr. Kierstead spoke for some time on the wheat situation of New Brunswick dwelling on the remarkable success made by New Brunswick in growing wheat. He also made some suggestions as to use of substitutes and emphasized the penalty for disobeying the laws of the food board. Resolved that petition be carried to the government that women be placed on the school boards in rural districts making it possible for other women as well as ratepayers to take these positions. Resolution passed that women be placed on governing boards of hospitals. This is to be put before the government.

Resolution passed thanking both Provincial and Dominion Governments for enforcing Prohibition. A resolution was passed that the women should show appreciation of the Food Board and cooperate with it as much as possible. It was resolved that a Dominion as well as a Provincial organ be authorized. This caused much discussion among the various delegates.

A resolution was put before the meeting, passed, amended and an amendment made to the amendment. The resolution was passed as follows:

Resolved to petition for an amendment to the Prohibition law as regards liquid flavoring essences and patent medicines containing more than the necessary alcohol for preserving.

Delegate Makes Explanation Mrs. Martha F. Harvey of Fredericton said she wished to apologize to the French speaking people for what was published in the newspaper saying,

N. S. HORSES

(Continued from Page 8)
 race. In the third however Bob Mac showed after the first quarter that there was no chance for the local stallion to get a heat.

2.25 Trot and Pace
 The 2.25 furnished the interesting racing of the day. James K. Noonan was the favorite but the first heat went to Floretta with Noonan second and Patchen Lady a Fredericton mare third. In the second heat James K. Noonan was the winner with Barium a good second. The Newcastle trotter was looking better each heat and some thought that she stood a chance of winning the race. The third heat was a humdinger with Barium making a great showing. The trotter led almost from the start and looked good for an easy win until in the home stretch Bellevue drove Noonan to a whipping finish overhauling the leader. So close was the finish that the grandstand thought Barium had won but the judges said otherwise. The fourth heat furnished a surprise in the performance of The Patchen Lady in the first half. Driver McCoy took the mare out from the start, going after James K. Noonan. At the half mile Patchen Lady won the brush and was leading handily. This appeared to affect James K. Noonan badly for in the second lap Barium came up and won the heat handily. The fifth heat was called with Barium and Floretta each with a heat and the Noonan horse with two. The race looked good for further heats but James K. Noonan put an end to all such chances by taking the lead early in the first half and never dropping it. Patchen Lady standing for fourth money did not race.

The Officials

The officials were: Starter, R. J. McKee, Port Fairfield, Me.; Judges, S. A. Wedlock, Charlottetown, P. E. I. P. S. Watson, Devon, N. B., R. J. McKee, Port Fairfield, Me.; Timers, Hon. F. P. Thompson, Hamilton McKee, H. C. Jewett, Fredericton.

Big Day Tomorrow

Friday is the big day of the meet the Free-for-all promising some great racing. The 2.18 Trot and Pace also is for the same day. Today the classes are the 2.15 Trot and Pace and the 2.22 Trot.

"I used those words not against the French but against the foreign languages spoken on our streets." She further stated that the reporter had misrepresented her remarks in the paper.

Mrs. Lawlor who was presiding at the time, accepted the apology for the French speaking people whom she had championed, also saying that she and others had understood what Mrs. Harvey said in the same way as the newspaper presented it. However she accepted the apology in the same spirit that it was given.

The Women's Institute members went to the Experimental Farm this afternoon for an inspection of the buildings and grounds.

NOTICE

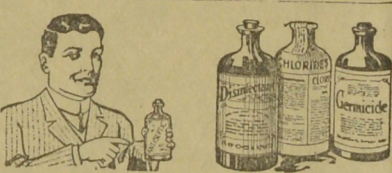
ANTHRACITE COAL.

Notice to Consumers of Anthracite Coal in Fredericton and Vicinity. The public will please take notice that, according to the Order-in-Council of 15th March, 1918, all consumers of Anthracite Coal are required to register with the Fuel Commissioner, not only coal ordered or required, but all those who have been already supplied, or partly supplied, for the coming season of 1918-19, are required to report to the Commissioner immediately.

The necessary form may be obtained at any of the Drug Stores, Factories, or at the office of the Commissioner, Board of Trade Rooms, 608 Queen Street.

Anyone neglecting to comply with the instructions or requests of the Commissioner is subject to a very heavy fine.

R. H. SIMONDS,
 Fuel Commissioner
 for Fredericton.
 Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 3rd, 1918.



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PURIFIED AIR eliminates foulness, which eliminates possibility of disease. A good disinfectant is the best prevention against disease, the best protection of health. We offer an unusually fine disinfectant to counteract all odors and eliminate all germs. Now is the time you need it.

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 Agency for Miller Standard Rubber Goods.

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 NATURAL WOLF MUFFS
 TAPE WOLF MUFFS
 BLACK LYNX MUFFS
 NATURAL LYNX MUFFS
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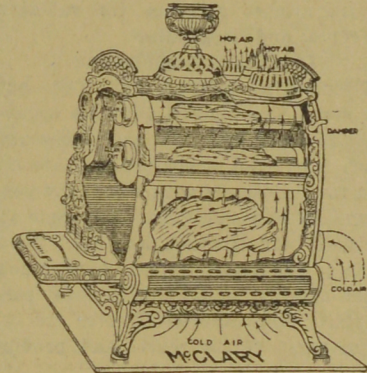
AUSTRALIAN LYNX MUFFS
 NATURAL COON MUFFS
 ALASKA SABLE MUFFS
 MINK MUFFS
 BLACK WOLF MUFFS
 TAPE WOLF MUFFS
 BLACK LYNX MUFFS

NATURAL LYNX STOLES
 BROWN LYNX STOLES
 RED FOX STOLES
 AUSTRALIAN LYNX STOLES
 ALASKA SABLE STOLES
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NOTICE OF SALE.

To William Cruikshank, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, and Louise W. Cruikshank, his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise concern

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the thirtieth day of April, 1909, and made between the aforesaid William Cruikshank and Louise W. Cruikshank, of the first part, and the undersigned, Mary Jane Moore, of the second part, and recorded in Book 139, page 426, of the York County Records, under official number 58153, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof be sold at public auction in front of the Post Office, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on THURSDAY, the Thirty-first Day of October, 1918, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and described as:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the southeasterly side of Church street, 123 feet 6 inches from the corner of Church and George streets, thence along Church street northeasterly fifty feet; thence at right angles from Church street southeasterly 132 feet 9 inches, and parallel with George street, or until it strikes the northerly and westerly line of lands owned by George E. Fenety; thence at right angles along said Fenety line southeasterly 50 feet; and thence northerly on a line parallel with George street to Church street aforesaid, at the place of beginning."

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 27th day of September, A. D. 1918.

(Sgd.) MARY JANE MOORE,
 Mortgagee.
 McLELLAN & HUGHES,
 Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Mr. J. W. Brankley of the Miramichi Lumber Company and Mrs. Brankley are in the city.

Conservation Recipes

The Women's Food Conservation Committee of Fredericton has issued an attractive book of "Conservation Recipes," which every house wife should have.

The book contains 35 pages and about 160 recipes, besides some very valuable and useful information.

The books will be offered for sale throughout the Province.

In Fredericton the stores of Jas. S. Neill, C. W. Hall and McMurray & Co. have them for sale.

Only 25c each.

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