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OF MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS

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SUITS

We are offering at

\$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00

all worth fully one half more.

Ceetee Elastic Underwear

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Of all ages. Unshrinkable and fully guaranteed.

PETER FARRELL & CO

WAR SCARE DUE TO NEWSPAPERS

Returned Ontario Lawyer Talks on British Affairs--No German Trouble--Internal Conditions of England are Good--Room for Improvement in Social Conditions--Failure of Diagonal Streets in Old London--The Welcome to the Queen's Own Rifles.

Mr. E. F. B. Johnston K.C., who has just returned from a rather prolonged tour of Europe, in which he was accompanied by Mrs. Johnston, gave an interesting interview to a reporter on various matters which are frequently discussed in Canadian newspapers.

GERMAN SCARE.

"The German war scare in England," he said, is due largely, if not entirely, to the newspapers. I discussed the matter with many people of various classes, and I did not find anyone who took the war rumors seriously. The German Emperor is a good deal like Roosevelt: he must be constantly doing something which attracts attention to himself. The feeling on the continent, so far as I could ascertain in a limited way, is that the war preparations, and the vague suggestions of something happening to throw the great European nations into a conflict are due to a desire to divert the mind of German Socialism from internal uneasiness. The greatest foes which the Emperor has appear to be those of his own household. It is a fact, however, that English travellers are rudely dealt with by the German officers on trains and in other public places, I heard, on good authority, that one Englishman entering a compartment of a train where there are German officers, the latter frequently refer to them as pigs and seek another compartment. In France and Holland the military are very polite and attentive to strangers."

PEOPLE ARE BUSY.

Referring to England's internal condition Mr. Johnston said: "The satisfaction and prosperity of the people are quite different from what we read in some of the political papers. Everyone appears to be busy and merchants say they have so far, had a splendid business year. The American travel has been excessively large and this is no doubt has added to the general good conditions but business affairs appear to be flourishing everywhere in England, if one accepts the statements of bankers, merchants and manufacturers."

Speaking of some English newspapers, Mr. Johnston said: "I am afraid the English press is following closely along the lines of American sensational journalism, and going a little ahead of it occasionally. Taking the most common type of an ordinary, vulgar and vicious murder the newspapers weave the facts into a romance of crime which far exceeds in ingenuity of detail the commonest bloodthirsty books of fiction. The Crippen case formed the chief feature of news in many of the most respectable papers in England. The case itself is of the most simple and commonplace character. The married man, the alleged relationship with a third person, the getting rid of the only obstacle in the way of the concealment and other details are part of the record of almost every case of this kind of murder, if murder it was. The humorous phase of it all is the action of the London police. With any amount of suspicion relating to the accused, the detectives allow him to slip so completely out of their hands and out of sight that they are unable to find him and it is only by the sharp observation of a ship's officer that he is discovered. Then we had columns about the dramatic flight over the Atlantic and the marvellous disguises adopted by a police inspector to catch a man who could not get away! All I need say, and I say it quite emphatically, is that if such a case had occurred in Toronto our local detectives would never have allowed the accused man to leave the city. The whole proceedings border on the farcical and if Scotland Yard cannot do better in the detection of crime than it has in the Crippen affair, I would suggest communication with the detective staff here as to how Canadian officers manage such matters."

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

That there is room for improvement in England Mr. Johnston frankly admits. He said: "My attention was very directly called to the physical and mental condition of the lower classes in England by reason of a strong comment lately made by The Globe Editor-in-chief. One has only to walk down such a business place as the Strand or along the cheap streets back of Westminster to feel

the truth of what he said. The condition is more marked in the lower districts but the evidence is general wherever you go in London Liverpool or in any of the other large English cities. Apart from the purely criminal section these people are not really bad, nor do I think drink or actual poverty is the direct cause of their condition. They are the product of generations of the same character and their present dull, weak and degraded physical and mental status is due more to heredity than to any other cause. What they need is transplanting, but the difficulty is that they are undesirable citizens in a new country, and Canada especially wants none of them. New blood is required in their case, for so long as they go on marrying and intermarrying amongst themselves just so long will they descend in succeeding generations until they reach a level which will necessitate the action and intervention of the State."

DIAGONAL STREETS.

Diagonal streets through densely populated districts attracted Mr. Johnston's attention, and this he said: "One thing struck me very forcibly and in view of the discussion regarding the diagonal street system here it is important. The Kingsway was created by means of an immense expenditure. Architects, artists and others were consulted. A great and beautiful public way was the ideal, and this when completed was to be thronged with people. Turning off the Strand one sees the reality. There are some fine buildings but no crowd. In fact I walked several times along this highway and found fewer people than are to be seen any day on any side street in Toronto. The crowds still go to Regent, Oxford, Piccadilly and other well-known thoroughfares. The Kingsway attracts no one, although close to the crowded Strand and it is today a solitary and forsaken place. There are some fine establishments there, but owing to the nature of their business these might as well be on deserted Bloomsbury. A diagonal street in a Canadian city would I am sure, be a still great failure."

DAY OF MOTOR.

He says everything is becoming motorized. "The capacity to handle traffic by motor-buses is wonderful. They are not a fixed quantity like a railway but can be multiplied and utilized over every street in a city and they seem to take one to his destination more quickly than any other method so far in use. Instead of laying the street railways it would pay a city better to remove it entirely and substitute the motor-bus. The horse cab and handsome life taxicabs are everywhere, and are found to be cheaper and more rapid than any other means of city travel."

Q.O.R. VISIT.

Of the Queen's Own Rifles' visit Mr. Johnston said: "The public are much interested in Sir Henry Pellatt's military contribution to the British camp. The taking over of a body of our militia is unique and will do much to draw England and Canada more closely together. With our soldiers mingling with British troops on English soil, the geographical separation of the two countries seems to become very insignificant, and perhaps our Government will follow the enterprise of a private citizen and send a body of our volunteers each year to the camp at Aldershot instead of Niagara or other places here, thus solidifying the Empire and bringing us into closer touch with each other in national spirit and Imperial unity. Sir Henry has done a significant act. I am not a militarist but apart from the martial enthusiasm his magnificent work is sure to create, the great body of English and Canadian people outside of politicians and vexed questions of free, protective or preferential trade will feel that they are becoming personally more intimate when Canadian soldiers march side by side with British veterans on the historic ground of England."

RETURNED HOME

St. John Telegraph: Edward (Pop) Small, who has been playing ball all summer with one of the teams in the south, has returned to the city.

WHAT WASHINGTON THINKS OF RECIPROCITY CITY NEGOTIATIONS

Opinions Prevail That if Held for New Congress Treaty May Result.

Washington, D.C., September 20.—Announcements that preliminary steps are being taken with a view to forwarding reciprocity with Canada have been received here with strong interest among politicians, but importance of these statements is considerably minimized by those who have been conversant with the drift of Canadian reciprocity negotiations in recent years.

"The success" of last spring, to which reference has been made, was considered here as worse than none, and it is felt that absolutely nothing can be done further under the Payne-Aldrich law.

This will necessitate the framing of a treaty on entirely independent lines, and approval of such a document by the Senate with unquestionably the approval of the House to be had in addition.

While it is understood to be the intent and desire of the Administration to base such a treaty entirely, or almost entirely, upon an interchange of natural products under more favorable terms, which remain to be worked out, it is admitted that this cannot be done with success, or at the present time to the satisfaction of the interests which have been demanding this agreement, unless there is, incidentally, provision for lower duties on wood pulp and print paper along the lines that were recommended by the convinced protectionists who prepared report of the Mann investigation committee whose findings were unhesitatingly turned down by Senator Aldrich and his associates at the time of the Payne-Aldrich revision.

In view of the strength shown by the "insurgent" Republicans in various parts of the country, and of the Democratic gains it is believed, however, that there will be a good chance of putting through such satisfactory provisions, including the paper schedule, in spite of the Aldrich and Hale crowd, if delay is had until the new Congress comes in.

Nothing, however, is expected next winter.

CANADA'S NEW TRADE OFFICE

Berlin the Seat of a Newly Appointed German Commercial Commissioner-ship.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—Canada is working steadily and methodically to increase and extend her commercial relations with other countries. Another link in the chain of trade embassies which the Dominion is establishing around the world was riveted on when the offices of the newly appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner in Berlin were formally opened. The commissioner is William G. Fischer, of Toronto a young man, alert, observant, and of sound business training. He is well prepared for this important post, having had considerable practical experience in the Canadian department of trade and commerce and as trade commissioner in Glasgow.

The decision to create a Berlin commission-ship was taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet in March after the signature of the Germano-Canadian convention.

"There is," Mr. Fischer said, "a magnificent market here, not only for our agricultural products but also for our manufactured goods."

"What about a market in Canada for German goods?"

"That," replied Mr. Fischer with a quiet smile, "concerns the German representatives in Canada, but you may rest assured there is no exclusive spirit in Canadian trade circles. Countries that treat Canadian trade with fairness will receive a cordial welcome and fair treatment from Canada."

MUST POISE IN THE A.R.

Australian Government Imposes a New Stunt Upon the Bird-Men

London, Sept. 20.—The award of \$25,000 offered by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for the best military aeroplane has resulted in forty-one persons entering the competition. Six of the entries emanated from Great Britain, but these will be declared invalid unless the entrants are prepared to build their machines in Australia, and have them tested there. The conditions imposed by the Commonwealth authorities are necessarily severe. The entries are being scheduled, and after they are submitted to the Minister of Defence they will be referred to the District Inventions Board of

WINTER COATS

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We carry a splendid range of CHILDS AND MISSES COATS, prices range from \$1.50 up to \$5.75

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Before buying coats look through our stock, our prices always satisfy.

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PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE

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Peerless Granulated Sugar

SWEETEST, PUREST, STRONGEST.

\$5.30 per 100 lbs. Cotton Lined Bags
18 pounds for \$1.00.

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The safety corn shaver. The sure way to foot comfort at last. All terrors of corns and callous have been overcome. Perfect self treatment. No danger. No pain.

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Gives a Strong Pure Light

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The best table lamp for reading or sewing.

A nickel lamp, equipped white or green shade as preferred.

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the various States. One condition which, it is believed, would render the competition abortive, related to poisoning, for, from the point of view of military usefulness, it is imperative that a military flying machine shall be able to poison, so that observations may be taken from it. The original condition in this respect, however, has been modified. Wherever the tests are made, an area half a mile square will be marked out, and the machines will be required to turn within that area, travelling at such a speed that observations may be taken by those aboard. The disposition of the award is awaited with great interest.