

# The Daily Mail

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## SUGAR SUBSTITUTES

The tremendous boost in the price of sugar has emphasized the value of having available sugar substitutes, especially glucose and saccharone, though the attitude of the U. S. authorities on the latter product is seriously hampering its usefulness at this time.

Here is the way Food Commissioner Lucius P. Brown of Kentucky, helps along the cause of sugar substitutes in his daily educational bulletins to the consumers of his state:

"The ordinary sugar of commerce is known to chemists as sucrose and is obtained, as is well known, from many plants, chiefly from cane sugar and beets. The sugar from cane and beets is identically the same thing and neither one is any purer or better than the other, contrary to popular ideas on the subject. Some other plants which yield sugar are ordinary sorghum, the maple tree, the sugar palm, etc., and watermelons are full of it.

"But the only kind of sugar which competes commercially with sugar from the cane and beet is not the same thing at all, but is made from starch and is known ordinarily as glucose. It is made by mixing raw starch, usually from corn, with water, so as to make a milk, a very small amount of acid, such as malic or sulphuric, and is then added and this is run into converters where steam, under pressure, changes the starch into a mixture of glucose and dextrine (or gum.) The acid is then neutralized and the glucose whitened by suitable means and evaporated in vacuum pans.

"Glucose is found on the market both in the solid and semi-solid or syrup form. It is a wholesome product when properly made, and the popular prejudice against it is entirely unwarranted. It probably arose from the fact that glucose was largely used before the passage of the food and drugs act to adulterate materials requiring to be sweetened. It is, however, only about half as sweet as cane sugar, and as usually sold contains a considerable amount of dextrine, the latter having no sweetening power.

"Glucose got such a bad reputation at one time that the makers now usually sell it to the consumers under the name of 'corn syrup,' and der the name of 'corn syrup,' and unnecessary to mention here. Since a syrup is the evaporated juice of a sugar-bearing plant, and since glucose is made by an entirely different process, the name 'corn syrup' for the product, though sanctioned in 1908, by the secretaries of the treasury, agriculture and commerce and labor of the United States, would appear to be a misnomer. The consumer, therefore, ought to fully understand what 'corn syrup' means when he buys it or eats it."

## NAVIES SILENT

While the movements of armies are chronicled daily with more or less exactness, the history of the navies of the contending powers in Europe continues to consist of extended pages of silence. Numerous rumors and reports have floated into print, but there has been nothing of real substance except the accounts of the Königin Luise and the Amphion. That this should be the case astonishes no one at all acquainted with naval methods.

Armies operate in the sight of men and it is impossible to keep all their movements in secrecy. But once a fleet is out of sight of land, even in these days of wireless telegraphy, no one knows what it is doing till results are officially reported. Most of the so-called wireless messages "picked up" by merchantmen at sea have been on their faces mere creations of that heated imagination which still cherished the sea serpent myth. Navy communications are made invariably in code in time of war and most of them in time of peace. Without the possession of a code signal book of the sender no person can translate a naval message. The principles applied to the deciphering of ordinary codes cannot be applied to this. The naval wireless keeps its secret.

Meanwhile, it may be safely assumed that the British Channel squadron is performing the important duty for which it has always existed. The

landing of the British army force on the continent is proof that this is the case. The German warships may not be completely bottled up and reports of damage wrought along Russian coasts may be true. But while the Kaiser's battleships are compelled to confine their activities into throwing shells into Cronstadt and other nearby ports, no serious damage can result to the cause of the allies. If the operations in the Baltic could preface or cover the landing of a German army on Russian soil these performances would be momentous. Meanwhile the fishless silence of the British Channel squadron and the landing of the first British army on the continent speak eloquently of the continued importance of sea power.

## BRITISH TROOPS

(Continued from page one.)

attacks. A German flag was taken. The Belgian field army attached to Namur and a French regiment which supported it have joined our lines.

In the north the British have attacked forces greatly superior in number and were obliged, after brilliant resistance to withdraw in the rear of their right.

Our armies maintained their positions in Belgium. The army of Antwerp by its offensive, has drawn off and held before it several German divisions.

## BRITISH SINK GERMAN LINER

London, Aug. 27.—It is officially announced that the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, belonging to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, has been sunk by the British cruiser High Flier. No further details are yet to hand.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse had been fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse was the great ocean greyhound of the North German Lloyd Line, which in time of peace plied between European ports and New York. It made the trip to New York from Cherbourg in the record time of 5 days, 15 hours and 20 minutes. Its record day's run was five hundred and eighty knots. It was built in 1897.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse was one of the palatial steamers of the North German Lloyd Line. At the outbreak of the war she was converted into an armed cruiser, and since has been reported active in searching for British merchantmen.

Mr. Churchill said that one member of the High Flier crew was killed and five were wounded by fire from the Kaiser Wilhelm's guns before the German ship was sent to the bottom.

The Kaiser Wilhelm is valued at four million dollars. The loss will be borne by the German Government, not the company.

The Kaiser Wilhelm's armament consisted of eight 5.9 inch guns, four 4.7 inch, and fourteen guns. In addition she carried twenty feet torpedo boats and sixteen torpedoes.

## C.P.R. DIRECTORS VOTE BIG SUM

Montreal, Aug. 27.—The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway this morning voted \$100,000 to the Canadian National Patriotic Fund. It is thought the employees of the road will give a full day's pay, aggregating another \$100,000.

The Canada Sugar Refinery has voted \$10,000 to the fund.

Other contributions to the Patriotic Fund today were \$20,000 from the Imperial Tobacco Company, and \$10,000 from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., has requested every office and employee to donate to the patriotic fund one day's pay in September.

## MAY TAKE COMMAND.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 27.—The fact that by the change in plans made today the Canadian overseas expeditionary force will go to the front and take part in the war as a separate division, renders necessary the appointment of a general commanding officer. When asked tonight who this officer would be Col. Hughes replied that no decision could yet be reached. The prevailing opinion in military circles here is that the Earl of Dundonald, a distinguished Scottish soldier who was for a time commander of the Canadian forces, will be offered the appointment.

Paris, Aug. 27.—An official statement by the war office this afternoon says:

"The German troops retired from the region of Mazuren, in East Prussia, after the Russian victory. A Russian advance is unretarded in that country, which presents difficulties and the outlet of which to the west was occupied yesterday. It is confirmed that one hundred cannon were taken from the enemy."

## "INCREASING SUCCESS."

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 27.—The following official communication Ras made public here today: "Our offensive, both in East Prussia and Galicia, developed increasing success on August 25. The Germans hastily retreated everywhere toward Königsberg and Allenstein."

"In Galicia our troops are marching rapidly on Lemberg; they are approaching the city quickly. Our cavalry has pursued the enemy everywhere on our line, our advance frequently are engaging the Austrians, who each time have been beaten and routed. This city is simply a way station towards southern and western towns."

"Americans and other foreigners in the capital are beginning to understand that their presence in the city will not be desirable."

## HEARS GOOD NEWS.

New York, Aug. 27.—The military attaché of the Russian embassy today issued from the Russian consulate here the following statement on the operations of the Russian army: "The Russian advance in Eastern Prussia continues successfully. On August 26 the Russian army occupied Tilsit, Nordenburg, Bischofsburg, Sensburg and the station of Rothfless, on the main railway line from Russia to the fortress of Thorn."

"In Galicia the Austrian rear guards have been driven behind the River Lipa."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 27.—It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tilsit, a town sixty miles northeast of Königsberg, East Prussia.

## AT VAL CARTIER

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—"I can get one hundred thousand Americans if I want them," said Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, tonight on his return from Valcartier where the Canadian overseas expeditionary forces are mobilizing.

"It is the struggle for liberty that appeals to Americans."

Canada's war lord added that a distinguished American officer had offered to supply him with seven thousand experienced ditchers. He admitted that he had refused and these officers with reluctance, for he had the greatest admiration for the Americans as fighters.

An unexpected communication from the United States is to the effect that many Germans in Florida are anxious to join the British ranks against Germany.

"How's the Camp?" Col. Hughes was asked on his return this evening. "It would do your heart good to see it," he replied, and said that "there were many more men in camp than we expected for the first division."

"There are nearly 25,000 in camp about nine thousand men are on their way. This means that considerably over thirty thousand men will be in camp in a few days."

In addition to sending the full division a line of communication unit is also being sent at the request of the war office. "This indicates," said Col. Hughes, "that they intend to put us in a solid division."

This is an alteration of the first intention which was that the Canadian units would be split up with the British brigades.

The line of communication unit will be made up as follows:

One supply column consisting of two hundred and forty five officers and men and fifty-three trucks.

One Reserve part consisting of two hundred and seventy-one officers and men, three hundred and fifty-eight horses and one hundred and fifty-five wagons.

One ammunition park, four hundred and seventy-one officers and men and one hundred and thirteen mechanical transports; two general hospitals; three hundred and twenty-eight officers and men; eighty-six nurses and six horses; two stationary hospitals; one hundred and eighty-eight officers and men and six horses.

One clearing hospital, eighty-five officers and men and eight horses.

Two depot units of supply, twenty-eight officers and men.

One railway supply detachment of sixty-three officers and men. In all there will be 1,678 officers and men, eighty-six nurses and three hundred and seventy-eight horses.

Col. Sam Hughes says there are scores and scores more of officers at Valcartier than can possibly be sent. However their turn will come with the second contingent. The officers and men who remain behind will be utilized meanwhile as guards to relieve the volunteers at such places as Kingston, Halifax and Toronto.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The following official bulletin was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the Vosges district our troops today resumed the offensive and drove back the Germans who yesterday had forced them to retire on the Saint Die side."

"The Germans yesterday bombarded Saint Die, which is an unfortified town."

## MURDERED THE INNOCENTS.

New York, Aug. 27.—In an editorial condemning the action of Germany in having killed helpless women and children in Antwerp by means of bombs discharged at night from a Zeppelin airship, The New York Sun today says:

"If General Sherman were alive he would have to apologize to hell. He was unjust to that amiable region. The war of his time was not an innocent, harmless killing game, compared to what it has grown to be in that aerial triumph of German culture over Antwerp."

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