

OLS AND
NUE THEIR
OVER ENEMY

The enemy artillery has displayed a tendency to bombard certain sections of the front line more heavily than usual, and to concentrate a considerable force of some of the farm buildings within our lines. Very little damage has been done in every case our artillery has taken advantage of its superior weight and retained with a heavy fire, which has effectively silenced the German batteries. On various occasions during the period an organized bombardment of sections of the enemy trenches had defence works been carried out by our artillery and several of the German fortified places have been destroyed. Our patrols and snipers continue to maintain their general ascendancy over the enemy. On several occasions officers' patrols have penetrated the German wire tangles and secured valuable information as to the condition of the German parapets. Few indications of hostile patrols have been found. The training of our troops is progressing well, and continues to receive every attention. A large proportion of the personnel of our infantry units has taken a grenade course in one or other of our schools. In spite of the weather the health of our troops continues good and all units in excellent spirits.

CASUALTIES

including Private John L. McAlister list issued at Ottawa last night. Dufferin (N. B.), a member of the

Margaret McElhinney, 200 Paradise street with the 26th. The wounded soldier South African war, in which he was wounded. The other sons are Joseph of the McElhinney family are on the

St. Andrews (N. B.), is reported Blizard, of Wickham, Queens county of St. George (N. B.), are both sons of Sergeant Hubert Peacock, brother has been received by E. S. Peacock,

left thigh on November 6, according further particulars are promised. a official midnight list.

the name of B. A. Johnston, Costigan, rounds.

g. also of the 26th, is reported slight-roll, of Escumiac (N. B.), and Phillip rounded.

WENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION killed in action.

John Leader, England.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION, dangerously ill.

Walter Kinder, England.

FORTIETH BATTALION, dangerously wounded.

John D. McMillan, a Vankleek (Ont.) ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT, seriously ill.

W. BURTON, NORTHEAST MAR. AREE, INVERNESS COUNTY (C.),

ORDEN'S ARMORED BATTERY, wounded.

Archibald E. McEachern, Graven-stent (Ont.)

CANADIAN ORDNANCE COMPANY, dead.

Harry Pilford, England.

CHAMPION HEN LAYS 314 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

(Baltimore News.) Lady Eglantine, a Maryland-bred leghorn, has laid her three hundred and fourteenth egg at the close of a 365-day egg-laying contest under the auspices of the Philadelphia North American. This takes her the champion egg-layer of the world, and she has been photographed by the movies and filmed. Ordinarily a hen lays only about two hundred eggs in a lifetime, or in the three years during which she is on the job. Statistics show that the average American hen is producing only seventy eggs a year. Allowing for the care in selection of the egg-laying hen, the Government experts declare that if the average yield of eggs were increased by only ten eggs a year it would mean an increase in output to the value of \$40,000,000, and this using the basis of twenty cents a dozen.

At many egg farms over the country Biddy that would condescend to part with only seventy eggs a year would

An Epitaph. Here lies a man Whose car had power, His die at the average line. Sixty miles an hour.

The Red Cross at Eganville near Ottawa has collected \$798 during the past year.

The Semi-Weekly Telegram

The News

VOL. LV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1915

NO. 18.

SPIRITED BRITISH ATTACK A GALLIOLI SUCCEEDS AS KITCHENER ARRIVES TO DECIDE FUTURE OF ARMY THERE

SHIPPING SUFFERS FROM MINES IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

American Schooner Struck But Able to Anchor; Two Others Gone

GREEK STEAMER HELD UP IN THAMES

Escaped German Officer Taken from Danish Craft in North Sea—Submarine Menace Holds Up Italian Steamers—U. S. Hears Lifeboats Were Shelled.

BRITISH SQUADRON ENTERS CATTAGAT
London, Nov. 19.—As a sequel to the report that a flotilla of twenty-five German torpedo boats struck a big cruiser and passed Helmsborg, Sweden, Wednesday morning, proceeding to the Cattagat, a despatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that a British squadron of cruisers and destroyers has been seen entering the Cattagat.

London, Nov. 19.—The American schooner Helen W. Martin has struck a mine. She is now at anchor.

The Helen W. Martin is a three-masted vessel of 2,285 tons, and is owned by Percy & Small, Bath (Me.) Available shipping records show her as having sailed from New York July 27 for Archangel, Russia, where she arrived Sept. 18 some of crew perished.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 19.—According to a newspaper report, the Norwegian steamer Ullken, 1,454 tons from New York for Rotterdam, has been sunk with the loss of five members of her crew.

The steamship Glenmore, on arrival at Rotterdam from New York, reported the Ullken struck a mine near Galoper light.

London, Nov. 19.—Twenty members of the crew of the Ullken have landed on the east coast. They say their vessel was sunk in the North Sea, and that four of the crew are missing.

The survivors assert that a Greek steamer also met with disaster.

Greek Steamer Detained.
London, Nov. 19.—The Greek steamer Athamas has been taken into Oax Deep in the Thames estuary.

The steamer Athamas, which left Galveston Oct. 16, and Norfolk Oct. 24, for Rotterdam, was reported to have passed the Lizard Nov. 14.

Aeroplane Over Verona.
Paris, Nov. 19.—A hostile aircraft flew over Verona, Italy, this morning, several bombs being thrown from the machine, according to a Havas despatch from Rome. One child was slightly injured.

There were no other casualties nor was any material damage done, the despatch states.

Dishonorable Officer Taken.
London, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Henri Koch, one of the officers of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who violated his parole and left Norfolk in the middle of October, has been taken off a Danish steamer in the North Sea by the British naval authorities.

Lieut. Koch, who was sailing as a seaman, joined the steamer at Baltimore, giving his nationality as Dutch. He was found among the crew and identified by an official who knew him before the outbreak of the war.

Suspending Italian Service.
London, Nov. 19.—The correspondent at Zurich of the Central News forwards a report that it has been decided to suspend steamship service between Italy and America until arrangements are made to deal adequately with the menace of submarines to shipping in the Mediterranean.

Some Sailings Cancelled.
New York, Nov. 19.—Representatives of Italian steamship lines here said today that while they had received no advice that steamship services between Italy and the United States had been entirely suspended because of the submarine menace, at least five sailings from here during early December had been cancelled.

On advice from the home offices in Italy received here during the past few days the following ships have been temporarily withdrawn from Italian ports services: Steamship America to sail December 7, the Europa, December 9, Dante Alighieri, December 8, Caserta, December 10, and Palermo, December 14.

The new passenger liner Giuseppe Verde is due to arrive here tomorrow on her maiden voyage. Local agents of the line said late today that they had received no orders respecting her return passage.

WITHDRAW BRITISH FROM DARDANELLES?

This Said to Be General Monro's Advice But Decision Left With Kitchener

News of Decided British Advance at Tip of Peninsula Comes Just at Moment Question is Discussed in Parliament—Government Not Bound to Perpetuate Mistake, Says Law.

London, Nov. 18.—Baron Ribblesdale said in the house of lords today, in addressing a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne, that he understood Lieutenant General Sir Charles C. Monro, commander of the British expedition at the Dardanelles had reported in favor of the withdrawal of the British army at the Dardanelles.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announced the government asked Earl Kitchener to visit the eastern Mediterranean because, in his opinion, the report of Sir Charles Monro and the evidence accompanying it did not seem sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion upon the great questions of policy involved.

The announcement of the Marquis of Lansdowne was made in response to Baron Ribblesdale's question whether General Monro favored the withdrawal of the British army from the Dardanelles.

SITUATION IN GREECE DISQUIETING.
The situation in Greece, said Lord Lansdowne, was extremely perplexing and, he might add, disquieting. This was in reply to a request for information as to the programme of the negotiations.

Speaking of the visit of the British cabinet members to Paris, Lord Lansdowne said it was the most important step yet taken in connection with the scheme of a closer working contact between the Entente Allies.

There have been other comings and goings, but they were not to be compared in importance with the present visit, Lord Lansdowne added.

The independence of Serbia, he declared, was one of the most essential objects the Allies had in view in the near east, which already had become a new and very important theatre of the war.

This was not the time to talk peace. They had entered upon a great struggle and intended to carry it to a successful issue.

TWO UNPLEASANT TOPICS.
Two topics have been raised which are not pleasant to think or talk about, namely, the position in Serbia, and the Dardanelles," said Andrew Bonar Law, the colonial secretary, speaking on the third reading of the finance bill in the house of commons this evening.

Despite what was happening in the Near East he would say, however, that he was more hopeful than he had been for many months, and, looking at the tendency of the whole war, things were not going so badly as they would seem to be.

With regard to the Dardanelles, there was no one who felt more strongly than he did the serious position there, and the house might be assured that in what the government was doing, or was intending to do, it would not be influenced by the idea that, having made a mistake, it was going to see it out. The government would be influenced solely by the best military opinion it could get and believed that that was the wisest course.

WARNING AGAINST FICTITIOUS PROSPERITY.
Mr. Bonar Law, passing to the question of finance, said that the country had to risk bankruptcy to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Some means would have to be found whereby persons who wished to sell to the government and trust its credit, would be able to do so.

He was not afraid of exchange, taken by itself. The real thing was the country's financial stability as a whole, and he declared that the situation was extremely dangerous, for, so long as money was borrowed freely for the expenditure required, there was a fictitious prosperity, and, instead of making sacrifices, the people were spending more than ever.

The moment the time came when the country could not raise indefinite loans—and, if the war lasted long enough, it would come—the country would have to find other means for carrying on the war.

He had been looking into the cost of munitions, and had found that munitions were costing three or four times more than they would have cost under the old conditions; that could not go on indefinitely. If the financial position was to be kept right, workmen and commercial men must set their faces against any increase in the payment for anything needed for the conduct of the war.

The finance bill was passed.

BRITISH CAPTURE TURKISH TRENCHES.
The British army at the Dardanelles has resumed the offensive and captured 280 yards of Turkish trenches.

Official announcement was made that the Fifty-Second division had successfully attacked the Turks in the Kritia Nullah, near the tip of the peninsula. It captured 160 yards of trenches to the east of the defile and 120 yards to the west.

The text of the statement follows:
"In the Dardanelles the Fifty-Second division carried out a very successful attack on the Turkish trenches on the 15th instant, for which careful plans had been made.

"Three mines were exploded successfully under the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of the Kritia Nullah at 3 p. m., and the infantry pushed forward immediately afterwards captured 160 yards of trenches on the east of the Nullah and 120 yards on its west. The captured trenches were at once consolidated, and bombing parties pushed on up to the communication trenches and erected barricades.

"Simultaneously with the assault, our artillery opened on the enemy's reserve support trenches two 14-inch monitors and H. M. S. Edgar (cruiser) co-operating, and maintained their fire until the position was reported consolidated at about six p. m.

"The enemy's batteries replied heavily, but very erratically, and did little damage. The Turks in the neighborhood of the trenches, who fired heavily, were caught by machine-gun and rifle fire and bombs, and suffered considerably, their fire becoming very wild.

"No attempt at a counter-attack was made until the night of November 16-17, when it was easily repulsed. Our casualties were under fifty killed and wounded. Over seventy dead were seen in the captured position, and a wounded prisoner reports that over thirty were buried by the explosion of one mine.

"The units employed were portions of the Fourth and Seventh Royal Scots, the Seventh and Eighth Scottish Rifles, and the Yorkshire Yeomanry, all of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Brigade."

WAR SUMMARY

Vexed Questions in Near East to Find Settlement This Week

Italy Taking Part in Demand on Greece for Definite Declaration—French and British Successes Against Bulgarians Reported.

London, Nov. 18.—The attitude of the Entente Allies toward Greece from which country they are endeavoring to get a definite guarantee for the safety of the French, British and Serbian troops, and the whole military policy in the Near East, including the Dardanelles, will, it is expected, be made clear before the end of the present week.

The council at Paris, in which British and French cabinet ministers took part, came to important decisions, and Earl Kitchener, looking over the ground both in Gallipoli and the Balkans, is to report on the best means of dealing with the situation arising out of the Austro-German and Bulgarian successes in Serbia and Greece's leanings towards the Central Powers.

Transpired today during the course of a debate in the house of lords that General Sir Charles Monro, the recently appointed commander-in-chief in the Dardanelles, has already given his opinion as to what should be the future policy with regard to the Gallipoli campaign, and Lord Ribblesdale, who introduced the subject, said that he understood that the report of the general favored withdrawal.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that the report and the evidence accompanying it was not considered sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion.

A BRITISH SUCCESS.
The statement had hardly been made when the war office issued an account of a successful British attack on the Turkish trenches on either side of the Kritia Nullah, which led to the belief that Lord Kitchener, who is on the peninsula, and who went off after General Monro had been received, had decided to persist in the operations.

Andrew Bonar Law, the colonial secretary, assured the house of commons that the decision would be left to military experts, and the question of the loss of prestige would have no weight.

As to Greece, it is reported in despatches from Rome that immediate action will be taken, and no delay will be tolerated. It is said that Italy will take an important part in the forthcoming developments. The action will naturally depend upon the attitude which King Constantine and his ministers assume toward the Entente Powers.

FEW HOURS FROM MONASTIR.
Meanwhile, the situation in Serbia grows more serious. The Austro-German armies, with the Bulgarians on their left, are pushing onward driving the Serbian forces before them, while in the south the Bulgarians, reinforced by men and guns from Von Gallwitz's army, are pressing on towards Monastir, from which town they are said to be only a few hours' march.

There is some uncertainty as to the Serbian line of retreat. Some despatches say they are falling back on Monastir, where there are British reinforcements; others that they are retreating on Ochrida, on the southern Albanian frontier.

The French have inflicted a serious defeat on the Bulgarians on the Vardar river, and it is unofficially reported that the British have had a success on the Vardar front.

The big guns are continuing their lively bombardment in the west, while in the east there has been no change.

RECRUITING SCHEME ON TRIAL UNTIL DECEMBER 11 NOW

London, Nov. 19.—The Earl of Derby has announced that his recruiting scheme will be extended to December 11, and in respect of Glasgow and Edinburgh has repeated his statement that if unmarried men do not respond for enlistment in sufficient numbers the question of resorting to compulsory enlistment will be brought before parliament.

RED CROSS CONGRESS REALLY DESIGNED TO FORCE PEACE ON RUSSIA.
Paris, Nov. 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Temps says that according to a well informed person, who has just returned from abroad, an attempt is being made to organize in Sweden a Red Cross congress, under the direction of Prince Von Buelow, the former German ambassador to Italy, which in reality is a peace congress, destined to act especially, and if necessary, separately, on Russia. The Austro-Hungarian delegate is to be Count Julius Andrássy, the former Hungarian premier, and the German delegate, the Duke of Mecklenburg, who is related both to the Hohenzollern family and the Empress of Russia.

SERBIAN SITUATION GROWING DESPERATE

Bulgarians Through Babuna Pass, Advancing On Monastir and Seeking to Cut Off Serbians From Albania

Berlin Sends Out Report Regarding Agreement Between Greece and Bulgaria with Sanction of Germany—Italy Considers Sending Troops to Balkans, Rome Mistrusting Constantine's Stand—No Internment of Troops?

Paris, Nov. 18.—Telegraphing from Athens under date of November 17 the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says:
"The situation for the Serbians is becoming worse. The fall of Prilep is imminent. The Serbs have begun to retreat towards Ochrida."
"The danger of the Serbians defending Babuna Pass being enveloped by the Bulgarians from the west caused the abandonment of the pass."
"Desperate fighting is expected round Prilep and south of that city. The Bulgarians are advancing towards Krushovo, with the object of cutting off the Serbian retreat towards Albania."
"The Serbians are fighting with the utmost tenacity along the northern front, disputing the advance of the invaders foot by foot."
"The Havas correspondent at Athens adds that the foregoing news is considered correct by the Serbian legation at Athens."

BERLIN SAYS GREECE IS TAKEN CARE OF.
Berlin, Nov. 19, via London, Nov. 19.—An agreement between Greece and Bulgaria concerning their future relation and sphere of interest and annexation, it is learned from authoritative sources here, is considered highly probable. Although so far as can be ascertained, no such agreement has yet been formally concluded, negotiations to that end, it is declared, would have the active help of the German government.

From the German point of view, as expressed in Berlin, an agreement of this nature would relieve Greece of any apprehensions of an attack by Bulgaria, and assure her of a growth which would enable Greece to retain her place in the Balkan balance of power.

It is understood here that Greece, as the result of an informal interchange of views with Bulgaria, is already quite confident that she will not suffer from Bulgarian aggression, or undergo any diminution of influence as a result of the present Balkan campaign, nor is any German resentment evident because Greece allowed her territory to be used as a base of operations by the Anglo-French expedition, the Berlin statesmen realizing that she yielded in this matter to a strong force, and should not be punished therefor.

NO HOPE FOR SERBIANS.
London, Nov. 19.—No despatches have been received either from Athens or Saloniki since early Thursday morning, and this closure of telegraphic communication is regarded as ominous for the position of the Serbian army which is engaged in a difficult retreat.

Unconfirmed reports have come through Rome and Paris that Bulgarian advance guards have entered Monastir, but they are regarded here with suspicion. According to official statement, however, almost four-fifths of Serbia already is overrun by the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, whose advance into the mountain kingdom has been very rapid.

The Austro-German advance from the northwest approaching the Sanjak of Novi-pazar, having reached to the north of Raska. Thence it passes through Kursumlya and Radan, ending at a point between Lekevar and Vranja. The occupation of Kursumlya brings the invaders close to Mitrovitza and gives them the key to one of the few great cross-roads cutting Serbia from west to east.

The Serbian army is being forced between the limits of two narrow fronts, Mitrovitza and Pristina, in the center, and Prilep and Monastir on the south. The Serbians have the alternative of giving up where they stand or retreating into the center Pristina into Albania and in the south, if the road into Albania is barred, into Greek territory.

There appears to be no hope that the British and French forces landed at Saloniki can give the Serbians any assistance in the difficult retreat. The railway from Mitrovitza south is not available as the Bulgarians bar the way at the Telep junction and the Katchanik Pass, while the most available roads are not suitable for the transportation of large armies with guns and commissariat wagons.

The result of the conference of Desny Codrines member of the French cabinet, with the Greek ministers at Athens is still unknown, but according to a statement in today's Times, the Greek premier, M. Skoufoudis, is not in favor of disarming and internment of the Anglo-French and Serbian troops should they be forced into Greek territory. There is reason to believe that should the Greek government be compelled to withdraw into Greece they will not be interned.

DISCUSSING MOST SENSIBLE ROUTE.
Rome, Nov. 18, via Paris, Nov. 18, 4:05 p. m.—Limited discussion is being permitted of the question of sending an Italian expedition to the Balkans, and the newspapers are arguing whether it would be more advisable for an Italian force to proceed to the war zone by way of Albania or through Saloniki. A majority of the newspapers seem to favor Albania as the point of invasion, arguing that Italy already possesses the port of Avlona. A landing there, it is contended, also would be the means of giving aid to the Serbian army which is now retreating towards Monastir.

On the other hand, the difficulties of landing troops in Albania, transporting them into the interior and sending provisions across the country to the army would, in the opinion of the military experts, be very great, owing to the

(Continued on page 8.)

ITALIANS PREPARE FOR DESCENT ON GORIZIA IN FORCE

Half Million Men Reported Ready for Final Attack on Long-Threatened Fortress

GERMAN LOSS WEST OF DVINSK HEAVY

Russians Still Removing Bodies of Killed in Lake Svanten Thrust—Quiet on Western Front With the French Showing Mining Activity.

Genova, via Paris, Nov. 19.—The Italians are preparing for an formidable attack on Gorizia, according to the Milan correspondent of the Zurich Gazette. Five hundred thousand men are to be employed.

SMALL BRITISH PARTY VICTORS.
London, Nov. 18.—A report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief in France, and made public tonight, says:
"The hostile artillery continues active northeast of Ypres."
"A successful enterprise was carried out by a small party of our troops the night of Nov. 16-17, with a loss of one man killed and one wounded, just north of the River Donau, southwest of Messines. They forced an entrance into the enemy's front trenches, after bayonetting thirty of the occupants. The party returned with the loss of one man killed and one slightly wounded, and brought with them 12 German prisoners. This is the incident which the enemy reports as the repulse of a surprise attack on the Messines-Argenteur road."
"Recently, when carrying out a patrol, one of our sirmen engaged a German aeroplane at close quarters and forced it to land heavily in a ploughed field behind the German lines. Our airman, diving to within 500 feet of the ground, opened a heavy fire on the pilot and observer, who had left the aeroplane, and were making across country. He also dropped an incendiary bomb on the German aeroplane, which, when last seen, was enveloped in smoke."
"Our machine, damaged by the enemy's fire, was forced to land 500 yards behind our trenches, where it was heavily shelled by the enemy but not again struck. The pilot replaced his tank during the night, and succeeded in bringing his machine safely home at dawn."

FRENCH ARTILLERY DESTROYS POST.
Paris, Nov. 18.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:
"Our artillery concentrated a very effective bombardment on the enemy organizations in the south of the Somme, in the sector of Andechy, L'Eschelle, Saint Aurin and Cessier. A German post was entirely destroyed, and the opposing batteries were silenced."
"To the east of the Argonne the work of our mines has again given very good results. In the region of Vanquois and the Malincourt wood an enemy work was destroyed by one of our mines. A camouflaged (small mine) shattered subterranean works in which the Germans were working."
"The Belgian official communication reads:
"There has been an imminent cannonade before our front. Our batteries displayed their readiness in bringing the night, and succeeded in bringing his machine safely home at dawn."

HEAVY SNOWS ON MONTENEGRIN FRONT.
Paris, Nov. 18.—An official communication of the Montenegro headquarters, received here tonight, says:
"The Montenegro army in the Sanjak fell back on the River Drin, under pressure of superior forces on Nov. 16."
"The Montenegro consul-general here has received the following report concerning the operations:
"On the 16th our army in the Sanjak was attacked by greatly superior forces, and compelled to fall back on its principal positions on the River Drin. A terrible snow storm made the operations everywhere most difficult. There are sharp artillery duels on all the fronts."

GERMAN DEAD IN ABANDONED TRENCHES.
Petrograd, Nov. 18, via London.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:
"On the western front generally there is no change. On the Mitau road, southwest of Olai, the Germans passed to the offensive Tuesday night, but were repulsed by our artillery and machine gun fire."
"Large numbers of German dead have been found in the trenches which the Germans abandoned near Lake Svanten west of Drin."
(Continued on page 8, fifth column.)

GERMANY SHORT ON COPPER AND LONG ON COTTON

Stripping of Church Roofs to Secure Much-Needed Metal Has Begun—Turkey Supplies Cotton.

London, Nov. 18.—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company says the copper famine in Germany is so acute that requests, equivalent to demands, are now reaching the authorities of the churches to hand over all the copper in their possession as a good example to others. The huge copper roofs of the great cathedral at Bremen are being dismantled, and everything made of copper belonging to the cathedral has been placed at the disposal of the military.

Plenty of Cotton?
Berlin, Nov. 18, via wireless to Sayville—Germany not only has all the cotton she needs for military purposes for several years, but new fields of supply are now open to her, says the Overseas News Agency today. Prevention of cotton shipments to Switzerland, on the contention that the material would find its way to Germany and be used for making explosives, will hurt the neutral nation, but will not injure Germany, it declares in commenting on Swiss reports that the Entente Powers have stopped cotton shipments for Swiss mills.

"Competent German authorities state that the German army is sufficiently provided with cotton for several years," the news agency says. "In addition, huge quantities can be obtained from Turkey, by way of the Danube, and even if all shipments were stopped Germany is provided with the material for an indefinite time."

TORONTO LIUTERNANT THROWN FROM HIS HORSE AND KILLED.
Kingston, Ont., Nov. 18.—Lieut. Gordon S. Andrews, 30 years of age, a well known Toronto newspaper man, was killed today while taking riding exercises at the Royal School of Artillery. He was riding across Barfield commons when his horse slipped, throwing him and then rolling on him. He died within an hour of his arrival at the hospital.

Lieut. Andrews left Toronto a week ago to take an artillery course preparatory to becoming an officer in the 83rd Hamilton battery.

For the last four years Mr. Andrews was on the Mail and Empire staff.

(Continued on page 8, fifth column.)