WHILE NOTE DOES NOT MEET REQUEST OF PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON STILL HOPES

(Continued from page 1)

Washington, Dec. 26.—The direct proposal for a conference of delegates at an international peace was regarded as a further step in Germany's proposal, although officials considered it as having been definitely forecast in the first proffer.

The Berlin despatches containing the German reply were read by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing with great interest. Some officials who compared the reply with President Wilson's note professed to see some conflict between the German statement that the work of securing the future peace of the world should be delayed until the end of the present struggle, while others were of the opinion that it was not entirely out of harmony.

In some quarters the note was regarded more as a revision of the President's proposals than as an acceptance in that, instead of bringing forward, as suggested, Germany's terms, she proposes a conference. Allied statesmen have indicated opposition to that plan.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's note is regarded here as having advanced the peace movement another step, despite the fact that it disappoints in not meeting his suggestion for an avowal of terms.

The reception Germany's reply receives among the Entente Allies, whose statesmen have publicly declared against such a programme, now becomes the point upon which a further move is hinged. The German note probably is the prelude to a series of carefully considered delicate moves in the great game of world diplomacy, all possibly leading to an approach for a real discussion of peace terms on grounds which all the belligerents may feel can place them at no disadvantage.

This is the official view of Germany's reply, so far as it has been formulated on the basis of the unofficial text. The official copy had not been received tonight, and President Wilson was keeping his mind open.

Neutral diplomatic quarters, too, regarded the note as a step toward peace and rather leaned to the view that Germany might follow it with a confidential communication of some sort outlining her terms.

Another Political Move.

The view of the Entente Allies' embassies, frankly expressed, was that the note was not an answer to President Wilson's communication, but rather a document for circulation in Germany and in neutral countries, with the object of moulding opinion to place the responsibility for continuing the war on the Entente.

Among the Germanic diplomats the only view expressed was one of surprise that the reply had preceded receipt of the Entente's response to Germany's original peace proposal of December 12. It was everywhere agreed that the principal sticking point was the lack of a definite statement of terms, such as President Wilson asked, and such as Lloyd George declared the Allies would require if they were not to put "their heads in a noose, with the rope-end in the hands of the Germans." It is not beyond the realm of diplomacy, however, to find a way to bridge that difficulty, and Germany's failure is not regarded as a block to the negotiations, although it makes them exceedingly difficult.

Created Diverse Opinions.

Germany's declaration that she regards the work of securing the world against future wars as a work to be taken up after the present conflict is ended was regarded with a diversity of opinion.

Officials who turned back and compared the statement with the phrases of President Wilson's note did not find the two out of harmony, or in disagreement with the president's public utterances on a world league to preserve peace; if there was an indefinable opinion abroad in official quarters that the ending of the war and the safeguarding of the peace of the future were a joint problem so inseparable that one depended on the other. Those taking this view referred to Lloyd George's declaration that the Allies would consider it possible to enter a conference only if Germany would first offer "reparation, restitution and guarantees."

The German reply is regarded as not only failing to do this, but its suggestion that the work be left for the future, it is feared, may raise a difficult obstacle for the Allied statemen to surmount with their own people, to whom an absolutely durable peace has been held out as one of the main justifications of the war.

Might Agree on General Lines.

One suggestion is that the conference might bind the belligerents in a solemn declaration and pledge to carry out re-organization of the international balance, and leave the actual details, such as demobolization, limitation of armament, military budgets and the like, for a separate conference, untrammelled by the difficulties sure to surround theft rst meeting. The difficulties which nearly broke up the first Hague peace conference were recalled today as an indication of what would confront the delegates.

Germany's proposal for "an immediate meeting of delegates at a neutral place" is received as admittedly much more specific than the original proposal to "enter forthwith into peace negotiations," and to go even further than President Wilson's suggestion that "soundings be taken." This alone is singled out by those who regard the reply as a step toward peace, despite the repeated declarations of Allied statesmen that it was impossible without a statement of Germany's terms. They expect these two positions, apparently far apart, to be reconciled by the art of diplomacy. How far the United States can or will be concerned in that can only be decided by President Wilson. Officials assume that Germany expects the United States to inform her enemies of her reply.

Two Beclouding Features.

Two features of the note beclouded the situation slightly and caused some concern among officials here. The first was the giving out of the text in Berlin before it had opportunity to reach Washington, and the other was the connection of the reply with the original German peace proposal. President Wilson went to great pains in his note to disavow any association or influence with this proposal, and the association in the German reply was somewhat disquieting to officials, who foresee the necessity of probably reiterating the position of this government. Pending receipt of the official text, attention turns to the reply of the Entente governments. At the embassies here the view prevails that their answer, while expressing sympathetic regard for the president's purposes and ideals, will decline to negotiate on the status quo. The Entente reply to the German proposals is expected to be couched in the sharpest language, probably, taking opportunity to lay stress on the moral questions to which their statesmen have devoted much attention in public utterances. Despatches today from Petrograd outlined the official view there, foreshadowing that the Allies would not discuss peace terms until they stood in military possession of territory they claim attracted much attention.

"A German Peace Dodge."

London, Dec. 27—Germany's reply to President Wilson on the peace question, as transmitted by the Associated Press correspondent to New York and re-transmitted here, did not reach London until too late for comment, or even for insertion in the early morning editions of the London papers. It is printed with great prominence, however, in the second editions credited to the Associated Press.

The only present indication of its reception here is furnished by the Daily Mail's headline:

"German Peace Dodge," and an introductory note, in which the Mail says:

"If President Wilson, meant as recent American comment contends, that his note should force Germany to state her terms, Germany has countered with this proposal so that she can evade an explicit answer."

CHARLOTTETOWN PROTESTS AGAINST FIRE INSURANCE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 26.—At a large meeting of merchants held here tonight the announced increase in rate of fire insurance by 15 per cent. on all new business and renewals after New Year was discussed. Insurance agents put up a strong case contending that during the five years amount paid in losses on the Island equalled 125 per cent. on premiums paid in.

They also contended that the government taxation in comparison to volume of business is ten times greater than in other provinces, and that better fire protection is needed in Charlottetown.

A telegram was read from the head office of one of the Canadian companies stating that the action of island underwriters was in line with similar boards in Canada. Merchants contended that as insurance companies in Canada had made $21,000,000 profits in last ten years the increase was unwarranted, and that fire rates had increased from time to time despite improvements made by the city in fire protection.

A resolution was passed urging the city to put in an up-to-date fire alarm system. Another was passed protesting against increase in rates. There was some dispute as to whether motion really carried but no standing vote was taken.

THE LABOR INTERESTS AND NATIONAL SERVICE

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Following a conference of the labor delegates with Sir Robert Borden and R. B. Bennett, M. P., regarding national service, it was stated the situation had been explained satisfactorily. It was also stated that the premier would send a letter to the labor men, but Sir Robert Borden has found it impossible to do so tonight, but has promised to communicate with the delegates tomorrow, after which they will issue a statement.

RUSSIA WILL STAND WITH THE ALLIES

Foreign Minister Makes Plain Statement as to Position of Czar's Empire in Regard to Peace.

London, Dec. 26—The Russian foreign minister, M. Pokroski, invited the representatives of the press at Petrograd yesterday to an interview at which he outlined his programme and his ideas in regard to the present political situation.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that, in general, the ministerial declarations which seem to have been meant to take the place of the usual speech before parliament, consisted of a few clear propositions.

First—There has been no change in the relations between Russia and her allies.

Second—The minister declared, with firm assurance, that after the war the military alliance of France, England and Russia would be consolidated in close union.

Third—The war will be continued, according to this declaration until a decisive victory has been won.

M. Pokroski then discussed the three great questions of the day:

The German peace proposals, President Wilson's note, and the attitude of Greece. After recalling the recent Duma declarations in regard to the German peace note, M. Pokroski passed to the action of President Wilson, saying Russia appreciated highly the goodwill and the lofty, humane motives of the president's note, but he declared it could alter in no way the political situation created by the "false and hypocritical moves of the Berlin government."

As the note coincided with the German proposals, he said, the ideas of the Russian government in regard to Mr. Wilson's action were almost analogous with those which had been set forth by the Russian press; that is to say, the government's attitude in regard to both questions was one of complete refusal.

Nevertheless, the Allied governments would reply with all possible fullness. They would reiterate, M. Pokroski said, that they would continue the war until the ravaged territories had been restored, and until there had been created a state of affairs in which the safety of small nations would be assured, in which a number of world-wide conflagrations would be impossible.

Speaking of Greece, M. Pokroski reasserted that the Entente Powers would not tolerate, for a moment, any attitude on the part of that country that would affect their military interess seriously.

Commenting on the declaration of the foreign minister, the Novoe Vremya, of Petrograd, says it is very opportune, and gives a faithful idea of the reply of the Allies to Germany and the United States.

PERSONALS

Major A. A. Bartlett of Charlottetown is a guest at the LaTour Apartments.

F. A. Barbour, who had been visiting relatives in St. John, has returned to Boston.

W. B. Howard, D. P. A. of the C. P. R., Ottawa division, has returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Harley S. Jones of Apohaqui and Mrs. M. H. Parlee of Hampton spent Thursday in the city.

Walter Walsh, representative of the Canadian Oil Company, Ltd., in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, spent the Christmas season in this city, a guest at the Royal Hotel. Since the death of his brother, William Walsh of the Globe staff, Mr. Walsh has been making his home in New Glasgow, his mother having moved to the United States. He has made good in his present position and was warmly greeted by his many local friends.

Dr. John O'Regan of Montreal is in the city for the Christmas vacation, a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Regan, Elliott Row.

Roy Kelly and Richard Sullivan, students at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, are spending the Christmas vacation at their homes here.

Dr. F. J. Donnelly, formerly house doctor at the General Public Hospital, but now of Montreal, is in the city on a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Conlon of Montreal are spending a few days at their former home here.

Victor Lunney of the C. P. R., Montreal, is in the city.

To Have Smooth, White, Soft Skin All Winter

Does your skin chap or roughen easily in this weather, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick, easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth and soft the winter long. Just get an ounce of ordinary mercolized wax at the nearest drugstore and use a little before retiring, as you would cold cream. Upon arising, remove the coating with sudsy water. The wax, through some peculiar attribute, flecks off the rough, discolored or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolized wax simply hastens Nature's work. Used as required, it keeps the face constantly free from devitalized scarf skin and only the healthy, young-looking skin is in evidence. It's the best treatment known for weather-beaten, sged, muddy, freckled, pimpled and all unbeautiful complexions.

Some skins wrinkle easily in winter. There's an excellent remedy in a harmless wash lotion made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pint witch hazel. This will quickly eradicate every line.—*The Woman Beautiful.*

THE ALLIES HOLDING ON IN THE EAST

Petrograd's Report Tells that Russo - Roumanian Forces Have Made Minor Gains in that Area of Conflict.

Petrograd, Dec. 26.—Tonight's statement reads:

"The enemy is bombarding with an intense artillery fire the regions of the villages of Planiatka, Maniuff and Gukalovze forest.

"South of Brzezany the enemy is directing his fire along the heights occupied by us east of the villages of Lipnicadolna and Svisteinikl.

"On the Moldavian frontier, in the valley of the River Kasino, Roumanian troops, by a daring attack, regained one of the heights lost by them yesterday.

"On the Roumanian front the enemy made fierce attacks at the south of the River Sirisbtza, in the region of Dragoslatzoff. They were repelled by Roumanian attacks, which at the time secured three machine guns.

"In the Valley of the River Kalnau, west of Rimnik Sarat, all the enemy attacks were repelled by our fire.

"Throughout the day the enemy with considerable forces, made a number of attacks on the Filipechti-Lichtianka front, which were repulsed with great losses to him. The fighting was especially fierce in the village of Filipechti, which, on being set by the enemy artillery, was evacuated.

"In Dorbudja there was an exchange of fire by patrols."

FATAL SHOOTING SEQUEL TO DUEL

Waltham Man Has Six Bullet Wounds in Body—Joseph Michigei, Just Out of the Hospital, Shot Down in the Street.

Waltham, Dec. 26—Joseph Michigei was probably fatally shot last night, six bullets entering his body.

His assailant has not been apprehended, but the police believe the shooting to be a sequel to a pistol duel several weeks ago in which Michigei was a principal and in which he sustained wounds that kept him in the hospital until recently.

A telephone call shortly before midnight informed the police of the shooting affray which took place on Oak street. Several officers were sent out and at a point opposite 30 Oak street they found Joseph Michigei, 30 years old, and living at 22 Calvary street, lying in the road.

He was taken to the Waltham Hospital, where it was found that he had been shot twice in the abdomen, twice in the side and twice in the legs. Little hope is held out for his recovery. He was in an unconscious condition and unable to tell the police anything. The police returned to the scene of the shooting but were unable to learn anything from the Italians living in the vicinity.

Michigei recently left the hospital where he recovered from the effects of a pistol duel with another Italian, Joseph Muscatti. In the duel both men were severely wounded, and after recovering from their injuries were arraigned in court for assault on each other with dangerous weapons. The case was dropped, however, as none of the witnesses would talk.

Muscatti could not be found tonight when the police looked for him.

Michigei has been unable to secure work and the overseers of the poor have been caring for his family. Rev. Francis Webster said that the factories refuse to hire him. He came to this city from Concord, where, it is said, he figured in some shootings.

THE ACORNS BOUGHT.

Two teams of bowlers from the firm of G. E. Barbour Co., Ltd., rolled an interesting match on Black's alleys last night. The teams were known as the Acorns and the Gold Bonds, and the agreement was that the team with the largest total score was to be entertained to a banquet in Black's cafe. The Gold Bonds defeated the Acorns by a score of 1215 to 1146, with the result that the Acorns bought, and it is needless to say that the members of both teams enjoyed themselves. The individual scores follow:

Acorns.				
Crosman	84	81	74	239—79 2-3
McKendrick	64	65	68	197—65 2-3
Webb	72	74	85	231—77
Barnhill	68	81	72	221—73 2-3
Stamers	104	88	66	258—86
	392	389	365	1146
Gold Bonds.				
Belyea	96	98	94	288—96
Seeley	57	86	86	229—76 1-3
McAuley	73	61	58	192—64
Stewart	88	83	86	257—85 2-3
Henderson	89	80	80	249—83
	403	408	394	1215

THE CITY LEAGUE.

There promises to be something doing in the bowling line tonight on Black's alleys, when two strong teams, the Nationals and Sweeps roll in a second series City League contest.

JOFFRE TO BE "A MARSHAL OF FRANCE"

Signal Honor for Great Leader in Recognition of His Eminent Services to His Country

Paris, Dec .26.—The government has decided to raise General Joffre to the dignity of marshal of France, in recognition of his eminent services to the country. A decree nominating him will be submitted for the ratification of parliament as soon as possible.

The title of marshal of France has fallen into disuse since the establishment of the third republic. A bill in 1873, regulating the army grades, retained the rank, but specified that the conditions under which it should be conferred should be fixed by a supplementary bill. That bill, however, has never been proceeded with.

FIVE DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK

Head-on Collision on Grand Trunk Near Bethel, Me. — Misunderstood Orders Said to Have Caused Collision.

Bethel, Me., Dec. 26.—A head-on collision between two Grand Trunk freight trains about midway between the West Bethel and Gilead stations at 10.30 o'clock on Christmas eve resulted in the death of five trainmen and the destruction of a large amount of freight.

The collision occurred in a desolate place, at a sharp curve. All the wires were brought down by the wreck and the first information was brought out by Brakeman Burbank of the westbound train, who walked back three miles to the West Bethel station.

Wrecking trains were immediately sent to the scene, and Medical Examiner H. L. Bartlett of Norway was hurried to the wreck and spent the day investigating it.

Engineer Winfield L. Chase of Portland, engineer of the regular freight eastbound to Portland, jumped, but received injuries, from which he died at the hospital at Berlin to which he was rushed. The other dead are Engineer Leon Corliss of the extra, westbound freight, Brakemen E. P. Wilder and Herman C. Terison and Fireman L. B. Pike. Mr. Corliss is from Island Pond, as are Pike and Wilder.

The bodies of Mr. Wilder and Mr. Pike were recovered, but those of Mr. Harriman and Engineer Corliss are buried in the wreck.

Eight or 10 cars were derailed on the westbound track and two on the eastbound were burned and several others derailed and demolished. The eastbound cars were mostly loaded with provisions. A part of the westbound cars was loaded, but many were empty.

The cause of the collision is supposed to have been a misapprehension of orders ,it being understood that the trains should have passed each other at Gilead. The wrecking crews worked on the scene all day but tonight the track was still blocked and it is expected to be at least another day before traffic can be resumed.

PREPARING TO CROWN HUNGARY'S NEW KING

London, Dec. 26.—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company says preparations for the Hungarian coronation are almost completed, and that the indications are that the ceremony will be carried out with all the pomp of the days before the war. On the ground that the coronation should not be celebrated lavishly during such times of stress, the Crotan opposition party, according to a despatch from Agram, has declined the official invitation to the ceremony received by the Crotan diet. Dr. Pavelic, leader of the opposition, formally declined the invitation in the name of the three opposition parties, and the members of the opposition then left the house.

MIKE GIBBONS READY FIGHT LES. DARCY

New Orleans, Dec. 26.—A local fight promoter announced today the receipt of a telegram from Mike Gibbons' manager at St. Paul, accepting the offer of a New Orleans club for a fight here during February with Les Darcy, Australian middleweight. A $15,000 purse was offered.

CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Dec. 26—The 10.30 p.m. casualty list is as follows:

Infantry.

Died:

E. J. King, Yarmouth, N. S.

Accidentally killed:

Wm. Curtis, Glace Bay, N. S.

Mounted Rifles.

Seriously ill:

A. L. Price, Ludlow, N. B.

NO EXCUSE FOR SINKING THE ARABIA

Britain's Preliminary Statement to Washington Makes it Plain that Vessel was Not in Admiralty Employment.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The preliminary statements sent to this government by Great Britain saying the British steamer Arabia, sunk by a German submarine without warning, was not at the time and had not been, in admiralty service, were sent on today to Germany. Announcement to that effect was made at the state department. In the case of the Mariana in which six Americans were lost, no comment was added. Further facts are expected from Great Britain shortly, and possibly a reply from Germany.

FIGHTING THE BURGLARS

Shot Down "Like a Pack of Card."

The following vivid account of the effects of British artillery fire upon massed Bulgarians advancing to the attack is sent to a lady in the North of England by her son, an officer serving with the Saloniki army:—

We started by attacking a village which was just the other side of the Struma, by name Karadzadoi Bala; at dawn it was shelled heavily, and our infantry who had crossed the river on an improvised bridge under cover of the woods hadn't much difficulty in taking it. They then had to push on to Karadzakoi Zir, but this was more difficult, as they had to cross very open ground, and the Bulgar had entrenched himself just outside the village. Here they were held up. After a few hours a devil of a bombardment started. We put in every kind of shell until the village was blotted out with smoke of bursting shells and houses on fire. Under cover of this smoke our infantry attacked, and so absolutely dazed were the Bulgars that they hardly fired a shot. They, however, counter-attacked from different points. One was met by machine-guns, and we counted 300 dead all in one place.

To the north was another village still in the Bulgar hands; the next day they tried a counter-attack from there. We could see them slinking to the outskirts of the village in ones and twos. And then when they were in sufficient numbers out they came charging across the open ground. Colonel —— with his brigade knew the range to an inch, and they hardly got half-way across to Karadzakoi Zir when they were absolutely wiped out. Shrapnel burst in them incessantly, and we saw them go down by sixes and more. Some utterly lost, went on. Others took cover in a sunken road, but here they had a worse time, as they ran up and down like rats in a trap, being shelled all the time. The fire was murderous. Nothing could have got through it.

A few days later we started to capture the village from which this last counter-attack was made. Yenikoi is its name, and it is on the main Serres-Saloniki road. It was bombarded again, and this time the Bulgar left it the moment the shelling started, so that our infantry walked in and started entrenching themselves like mad. Lucky it was they did, too, as the Bulgar had several sunken roads and trenches leading into the village. In the afternoon the Bulgar started a bombardment of the village, and he put it in hot and strong, but no infantry attacked. Our infantry had a rotten time, as their trenches were only scratched out, and they had a devil of a time to stick it out. Our guns did their best to knock out the hostile batteries, but a good many of them were out of range.

The next day was the most extraordinary sight I've seen, and was so for most people, as the Corps Commander said so after being in France since the very beginning, and heaven knows how many other wars. Directly the sun was up we saw in the distance coming out of one of the towns on the foothills and twenty miles away, large columns of troops, all in march column. They marched in order to a nearer town, but still miles out of range of our guns. Here they extended into long lines, but in perfect order, and came in series of ranks right across the plain. An extraordinary sight. Several thousand men gradually moving towards Yenikoi, which we had captured the day before and were holding with about a quarter of the men who were now advancing to attack it. On they came, making a huge encircling movement. No one had fired on them yet, as they were out of range. Then suddenly our guns opened—every gun which could get at them. The Bulgars had started to run towards the village, and either owing to that or the shell fire he was getting more and more massed together. Other lines were closing up, too, so that there was a great black mass covering the plain and facing the village where our infantry were entrenched and lining the side of the road and firing like mad.

At this moment our heavy guns started, and in those masses of Bulgars you can imagine the result. You could see them literally blown to bits, and others running, running anywhere to get away from it, but they, too, going down from shrapnel. They had forgotten all about attacking the village, and were wildly seeking cover of any sort. Some rushed towards the village, thinking anything better than the shells, and were mown down by a machine-gun on a mound. Extraordinary sight to see a line go down like a pack of cards, starting at one end of the line and falling as the machine-gun swung along their line. One small party of Bulgars (about forty) dashed for the road and got into a pit on their side of it. But our infantry were on the other side, and they dashed across bombing them, and then got among them with the bayonet and killed the whole lot. I saw them, I know.

By this time the Bulgars on the one side of the village were breaking away in small parties in any direction, still pursued by our guns, but on the other side a lot of Bulgars who hadn't got into the fire yet attacked this other side of the village. On they came, openly and in good order. But some battery then saw them and gave them salvo after salvo. They broke and ran, except one man, who must have lost his head and ran here and there like a frightened rabbit. Suddenly he saw a mound of earth and rushed for it to take cover, but just as he reached it a shell burst on top of him. Poor devil!

The whole thing was an extraordinary sight to see it develop. The men coming from their billets in column of march, extending their attacking line after line, broken by shell-fire, and retiring all over the place. There were 2,000 counted dead in front of that village; some trenches full of them; so many that they have hardly been buried yet. I was out there yesterday and buried one myself, as I thought it such bad luck to be left out like that for the vultures and dogs. I picked up some "souvenirs"—a rifle and bayonet, buttons off Bulgars, which will be more rare than German ones. We have cleared the valley of all except the northern part.

Our cavalry patrols got it in the neck one day. But they hardly lost anyone. Extraordinarily lucky, as the Bulgars got the range and bursts correct. The great amusement is to see the armored cars go out. I must say it's rather a rotten game for them, but I'm sure the Bulgar batteries love them. They go wobbling along the roads and the guns let fly at them and get nearer and nearer; the nearer they get the more they wobble. They generally go out and then find some Bulgar has put a line of rocks across the road; back they have to come. They ought to stay some distance apart, but the first one can't go any faster and the others won't stop for love or money, so that they come down the road in a bunch cheered on by H. E. shells bursting closer and closer.

ANOTHER "EXPERT" LEAVES HIS OFFICE

Owen Thomas, Engaged by General Sir Sam Hughes has Relinquished his Honorary Lieutenant Colonelcy.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Owen Thomas, the automobile expert who was engaged by General Sir Sam Hughes to purchase machines for the second contingent, has relinquished his honorary lieutenant colonelcy according to militia orders issued today. He has no longer the right to wear khaki. Since the second contingent left he has been engaged in the Militia Department in connection with the mechanical transport section.

Recently he had trouble with some of the high officials of the department. He critiqized their methods of purchase and threatened to resign if his advice was not followed. He has been allowed to resign.

Every day is PURITY-FLOUR-DAY with cooks who are satisfied with nothing less than the flakiest pastry and finest bread.

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

COMMISSION MEMBERS THE NEW

Dr. Campbell and D stead Tell Citize posed System is t Equitable.

A large and representati ing of citizens in the Hi building last evening heard lent explanation of the pro system of assessment by Campbell, chairman of the A Commission, and Dr. W. C. of Fredericton, a member o mission.

Mayor Hayes occupied the called on Dr. Campbell a speaker.

Dr. Campbell spoke for hour taking up in detail recommendations of the as outlined in the report, already been made public that it was his conviction posed system was the mo that could be arrived at wit having all citizens bear the portion of the burden of t was recommended by the the commission without tion. It remained for the the City Council to carry recommendations or a There was no desire on the members of the commiss the proposed act upon the

Dr. Keirstead spoke ab hour and explained the v tions that had arisen in mind concerning the propo

An interesting discussi the addresses. Those tak cluded Dr. J. H. Frink, F. Hon. J. E. Wilson, A. H Michael Kelly and F. The various questions we by Dr. Campbell and Dr Mr. Barbour took excep statements required to connection with the inco Dr. Campbell and Dr. K plained that they had no recommending other su ules to be filled up in rega come tax, as long as the lined in the report was a

A hearty vote of th speakers was passed by assembled and conveyed Hayes. The meeting clos singing of the National

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR THE Y.M.

Arrangements for Attractions Fro Until January 6t

Following their usual Y. M. C. A. have suspe mal programme for the they have substituted special programme whic today:

Wednesday, Dec. 27 Long Lake, all day (b a.m. Junior business ming meet, 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, Dec. 28t group athletic meet, 9 hoots vs. Crusaders ath p.m.

Friday, Dec. 29th swimming meet, 9.30 a.

Saturday, Dec. 30 group athletic meet, 9.3 tion to the city newsbo

Sunday, Dec. 31st—S meeting, 3 C's campaig Monday, New Year's ception to friends of t Special programme of morning, afternoon and

Tuesday, Jan. 2nd—Sn to Golden Grove, 9 a.m ness boys' athletic me

Wednesday, Jan. 3 meet Junior B, 9.30 a.m and senior business bo

Thursday, Jan. 4th swimming meet, 9.30 a. meet senior business b

Friday, Jan. 5th—Hig athletic meet, 9.30 a.m.

Saturday, Jan. 6th members of the St. Jo

MORE VESSELS SENT BY ENE

Washington, Dec. 26 ports, in despatches re the state department fr of the sinking of the N Ansagar and the Briti trar, Lincain, Llangri previously reported fr ces.

ASTHMA C
WHOOPING COUGH SP
BRONCHITIS CATAR
Vapo-Cres
Est. 1879
A simple, safe and effecti ing drugs. Used with succ The air carrying the soth with every breath, make soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers with young children and a *boon* to sufferers from Asthma. *Send us postal for descriptive booklet*
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