

THE 26th AGAIN SUFFERS HEAVY CASUALTIES

GERMAN PARLIAMENT OPENED YESTERDAY

Reichstag Hears Proposal to Tax War Profits in Order to Help Pay War Debt—Bright Picture of Present and Future Painted by President to Keep up Spirits of People.

Berlin, Nov. 30, via London, Dec. 1.—The opening of the Reichstag today was marked by an address of welcome by the president, Dr. Kaempff, in which he complimented Germany on the highly satisfactory military situation in the west and east, and the successful conclusion of the Serbian campaign, and a speech by the secretary of the imperial treasury, Dr. Helfferich, in introducing a bill arranging the preliminary for the taxation of war profits.

Dr. Helfferich urged the speedy discussion of the bill, so that no war profits could escape taxation and promised an actual measure on the taxation of war profits for the next sitting of the Reichstag in March. He intimated that it would impose a graduated scale of taxation, based on the amount of the war profits and would also include a tax on incomes which had increased during the war, but he gave no indication of the extent of the prospective taxation.

The secretary said that the government had as yet reached no conclusion on the taxation rate, and it would obviously be unfair to make it confiscatory as regard the project, as some wish to do, as a punishment for daring to make profits during the war. The primary object of the measure was to raise revenue toward covering the colossal expenditures of the war and for this purpose a considerable percentage of war profits must, and should, pass into the government's coffers. The bill was referred to a committee.

The president's opening remarks to the house, which, as on previous occasions, showed a large proportion of members in army gray, were heard with enthusiasm. He said:

In opening the Reichstag the President, Dr. Kaempff, said:

"While in the west the enemies attempt to break through our lines, taken with strong forces, failed, when confronted with the contempt of death of our troops and their commanders; while in the east the German and Austro-Hungarian armies hold, with an iron grip, what they have won in battles, which were boldly planned and heroically carried out; while on the Isonzo the Italians, by force of arms, are attempting to conquer the least part of what before the war they could have got from Austria without striking a blow, in the Balkans feats of arms have been accomplished and

events have occurred which, from both a military and diplomatic point of view, have been carried through with splendid and unsurpassed certainty, and which have enabled us, in combination with our allies and with the Bulgarian army, to avenge the murder of Sarajevo and bring to an end, as we hope, for all time, Serbian intrigues, which have proved to be so mischievous to Europe.

"In close union of arms with the brave armies of the King of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people, we have crowned our victory. We welcome this from the bottom of our hearts. The Serbian army has been triumphantly defeated. The Turkish army has lived up to its old reputation and has brought about the failure of the Dardanelles enterprise.

"Proud England is troubled about the key to her supremacy. All our enemies have recognized that we are invincible on the battlefield; so, the more eagerly do they cling to their power to destroy us economically, to conquer us by hunger. As they allow themselves to be deceived regarding our financial strength, which has been proved by the astonishing results of our war loans, so they have also been deceived in their estimate of our economic strength.

"We have corn for bread. Potatoes, the most important food of the people are abundant. In other things there may be a scarcity, as cannot be disputed, yet the hardships thus caused to a majority of the poorer population will be surmounted by the organization of the provision market. We therefore, financially and economically have every reason to contemplate the future with firm determination and unshakable confidence."

The Reichstag then adopted the final reading of the bill modifying certain features of martial law, giving the option of a fine instead of imprisonment for minor offenses. There was no debate although the Socialist member Herr Scheidemann, announced that the Socialists might take up the question of certain abuses later in the session.

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CHILDREN HATE PILLS, CALOMEL AND CASTOR OIL

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs"

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "doses" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicate "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach; and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

AT THE RED CROSS STATION.

It is like being in a fire brigade station—only more so. An alarm bell suddenly clangs out its summons. In a few seconds great motor ambulances begin to come gliding out, and in under two minutes thirty of them are quietly slipped out of the yard and are on their way to the point where they are wanted. They are always ready by day or by night.

If the bell had sounded its call differently, sixty would have turned out, and for another clanging no fewer than ninety would have been under way, says The Chief Scout, in "The Scout," England.

The station has 120 ambulances on its establishment. At first sight this big array in its long ranks gives one the idea of rather a mixed lot, of different shapes and sizes; indeed, I am told that there are eighty-nine different types of motors represented. Most of them look very travel-stained and bear signs of plenty of hard work, but open the bonnet of any of them and you will find the engine in a highly polished, well-cared-for condition; all is clean and serviceable within, and ready for the road at a moment's notice.

Bikes, tires, petrol, and grease are all seen to at the early morning "stables" parade.

FOR CANADIAN RED CROSS

London, Nov. 30.—Col. Hodgkiss has just received an offer to the Canadian Red Cross of a fine mansion for a convalescent hospital. The town enjoys reputation as a health resort, and is noted for its beautiful scenery. If accepted, this will be the third large institution established by the society.

Mr. F. F. Scott, late secretary of the Red Cross at Montreal has arrived and hopes "to obtain a commission from the war office."

Denies Torpedo Boat Lost.

London, Nov. 30.—The British official press bureau tonight gave out a statement with regard to a German wireless despatch which reported that the British torpedo boat Ferret had run on a mine on the Dogger Bank and sunk with the loss of all but five men of her crew. It says the German report is an absolute fabrication.

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ROUND THE PRIPET MARSHES

An English Visitor's Description of Lithuania, Now War-Ridden.

PEOPLE HOSPITABLE AND WARM-HEARTED

National feeling is still strong although the Poles are no longer an Independent Nation.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

I had the luck a few years ago to stay with Polish friends in the part of Russian Poland, or rather Lithuania, which the great German invasion has almost reached—the marshy plateau east of Vilna and north of the Pripiet Marshes, and nowhere have I met with more warm-hearted hospitality than amongst the Poles. Their simple kindness lends a grace to their manners which makes one feel at ease immediately.

The life of the big landowners in the now invaded district is in normal times most patriarchal, and labor is abundantly cheap. There are any number of servants in the homes. The girls are always barefoot, with scarves on their heads and the men wear top-boots, sheepskin coats and elaborately embroidered shirts. Joseph, the general factotum of the house where I lived, was "a man so various that he seemed to be not one but all mankind's epitome." In the morning I would find him doing the housework, in the afternoon he would blossom into a wonderful livery of gray and emerald green, and later, wrapped in an apron, he would lend a hand to the cook.

Polish food is most excellent, perfectly cooked, often most elaborate—and the cook's wages are £8 a year. Breakfast is of smoked ham, curds and whey, black bread, honey, and tea. There is always a glass of plum wine with either jam or lemon in it. Dinner, at three o'clock, shows some queer combinations which are extremely good. In Poland, for instance, they spread honey on a gherkin as though it were bread, and I remember a soup made of the blood of ducks with pieces of duck and stewed pear floating gloriously together in it.

Although the Poles are no longer an independent nation, the national feeling is as strong as ever. Though a Pole may not have a penny, he will not part with his land. You therefore see acres of uncultivated fields. Their owners are too poor to do more than look after the best ground and the rest is left a wilderness. This gives the country a look of sadness and desolation. North, south, east and west, the earth lies in a great plain, broken only by pine forests and groves of birch. Even the sea seems small beside this immense stretch of country, absolutely flat and devoid of life. The feeling that the land is too big for the people and that nature has overruled them is as strong as ever. Attempts at civilization hang like a spell over the country. Where the fields stop, the forests and marshes begin; wolves are killed there, and elk can be found, though they are becoming scarce.

The peasants are so poor that it is impossible for them to make any advance, and so ignorant that they would not if they could. It is exceptional for a peasant own land. He usually earns his living by working on the estate of the landowner. Apart from pay day, the relations between the two are quite feudal. The employer is looked up to by the peasant with child-like affection and respect. These peasants are an attractive type. The maid who waited on me is typical. Broad and short, with corn-colored hair and blue eyes looking out of a round face, with broad, high cheek bones she radiated smiles and good temper. The Poles are very musical, and the approach of a cart is often heralded by the sound of singing. Their songs are always in the minor and always sad. "You can hear the tears in their laughter," as the native proverb says. They are not unhappy. It is only that their nature delights in a pleasant melancholy. They season everything with delicate sentiment—and indeed their lives would be dull enough if they did not fabricate their own romances.

The peasants' huts are of wood, with the bare ground for flooring. The hut is about thirty feet square, and is divided into two. The outer room is empty, and in the inner there is a stove, a table, a few chairs, and from a beam hangs a big washing basket—the cradle. The bed consists of a few planks supported by two trestles, and covered with a sack stuffed with straw. This is the home not only of a normal family, but of grandparents, and often of many relations as well. The poultry are also inmates of the hut, and in winter—unless the peasant can afford an outhouse—his pony and cattle are housed there. The peasants

ALARM IN AUSTRIA OVER CABINET CRISIS

Believed Important Events Transpiring Which Induce Ministerial Shake-up.

Zurich, via London, Nov. 30.—Rumors of impending changes in the Austrian cabinet have excited surprise and some apprehension in political circles in Vienna, according to advice received here from the Austrian capital. The Austrian parliament has not been in session since the outbreak of the war, and the fact is expressed in some of the despatches reaching Zurich from Vienna that matter of great portent must have arisen to induce ministerial changes at the present critical moment.

When the Rev. C. F. Wood, of Paragould, Ark., asked Miss Blanche Henning Drosta whether she would take Mr. Charles Francis Miller as her husband the clergyman was in Paragould and Miss Drosta was in the parlor of her home in Jeffersonville, Ind., with Mr. Miller at her side. Despite the hundreds of miles intervening, Miss Drosta heard the clergyman and said "Yes." Mr. Miller answered likewise when the clergyman put a similar inquiry to him as to his disposition in regard to Miss Drosta becoming his wife. Thereupon the clergyman said, "I pronounce you man and wife," and hung up. He had used three minutes and thirty seconds and \$2.65 in telephone tolls for the ceremony.

SIR JOHN SIMONSAYS NORTHCLIFFE LIKE PROPHETS OF BAAL

Always Itching to Destroy what He Has Made—A Final Warning to Cease Attacks on Government Members.

London, Nov. 30.—Sir John Simon, secretary of state for home affairs, served notice on Lord Northcliffe today in the House of Commons that it was the "gentler way" heretofore pursued to induce his newspapers to stop the "continual fouling of his own nest," did not prove effective, it "was perfectly possible to take stronger measures."

"I do not know Lord Northcliffe," said the home secretary, "but he appears to be a gentleman with the curious habit of always itching to destroy the things he has made. Like the prophets of Baal, he leaps on the altars he has made. We, in this country, know how to estimate the value of these jaundiced prints, but they are a disappointment to our allies, and a source of disgust to neutrals."

The subject arose over an attack by the Northcliffe papers on Sir John Simon in consequence of a reply the latter recently made to a question in the House of Commons, in which the home secretary intimated that utterances in the Times were quoted gleefully by newspapers in hostile countries, and were proving harmful to the national interests. The home secretary stated that the whole matter was a

INDIANA BRIDE MARRIED BY TELEPHONE FROM ARKANSAS



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PORTUGAL'S NEW CABINET

Lisbon, Nov. 30.—Bernardino Machado, president of the Portuguese Republic, today received the new cabinet which is composed of members of the Democratic party. The ministry which will assume office tomorrow is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Finance—Dr. Afonso Costa.

Minister of Interior—Dr. Almeida

conspiracy to injure the newspaper, and today Sir John made a personal explanation to the Commons, alleging and quoting instances to show how Harmsworth papers had put out "a constant stream of material of a depressing tendency, which was eagerly seized upon by Germany." "In one week in October," he added, "the Cologne Gazette, on four days, made use of material to show that the British people were a disunited people."

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NINE TWENTY-SIX MEN IN THE LIST; DALHOUSIE MAN KILLED IN ACTION

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The casualty list issued by the Department of Militia at midnight contains the names of nine members of the 26th Battalion, as follows:

Died of wounds—Edward A. Moller, England.

Wounded—Albert Porters, England. Joe. McElhinney, Monticello, Maine.

Wounded but now on duty—Harvey Wayne, 358 Tower street, West St. John, N. B.

Suffering from concussion—Henry Bainbridge, England.

Killed in action—Cyril Vigot, Albert Bird, England. Wm. J. Thurlaut, Dalhousie, N. B. Lance Corporal Herbert Meehan, St. John's, Nfld.

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STREET CAR CHANGES

Owing to repairs of tracks at foot of King street, in order to straighten out curves and thus avoid possible accidents, the Saint John Railway Company will run their cars, under further notice, as follows:

On Wednesday, December 1st, 1915, all Main Line Cars will run from North End to foot of Dock street, and transfer at foot of King street will run from foot of King street both ways, and transfer to Main Line Cars at foot of Dock street.

If the weather continues favorable, this will only be in vogue for about seven days.

Santa Claus Land

A Vast Wealth of Playtime Novelties to Amuse and Instruct the Younger Ones. Toys, Dolls, Games in Almost Endless Variety.

The Christmas spirit pervades every nook and corner of our Toy Department in which we have assembled the largest and most widely varied array of Playthings we have ever shown. Neither time nor effort having been spared to secure the latest and most popular novelties. We can offer here only

A Few Suggestions

Perfect masterpieces of the Toy-makers' art, operated by clock-work and electrical power, the various sets including hills, tunnels, bridges, etc.

Clockwork Trains, including engine, tender, baggage and passenger cars, at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.25, \$5.50, \$6.75, \$8.50 and \$9.00.

Electric Trains, at \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.25, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00.

Hill Climbing and Tunnel Trains at \$5.00.

Separate Bridges, complete, with tracks, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Children's Desks

These are strongly built and nicely finished in polished oak, fumed oak, white enamel and pine, many having chair to correspond.

Prices, \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Games

In these we offer an almost limitless variety embracing the most recent productions of leading makers, the display including the famous horse-race game, "Minoru."

Prices Range from 5c. up to \$5.00.

Also

Mechanical Toys, Rocking Horses, Toy Stores, Children's Dishes and Painting Boxes, Soldier Sets, Electric Motors, Traction Toys, etc.

SEE OUR LOWER KING STREET WINDOW

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.

Market Square - King Street

SERBIANS MADE FIGHT BEFORE THE TOWN

Defended Town Union Had Opportunity to Join Army

London, Nov. 30.—Monastir, in Southwestern Serbia, has been evacuated. Serbian troops, having accomplished their purpose of delaying their enemy's advance until the civil population of the town had time to escape, have now left the city and, according to reports, are retiring in good order. Bulgarian occupation of the town is apparently a matter of only hours.

Though the Austro-German and Bulgarian campaign against Serbia is described by the Central Powers as finished, and though practically the whole of Serbia is in their possession, they have not accomplished, according to the general belief here, the more important aim of entirely crushing the Serbian army.

Though defeated and worn out in the conflict against overwhelming odds, the Serbians are said to be still unbroken and undemoralized, and are reported to be reorganizing their shattered units on the Albanian and Montenegrin frontiers, preparatory to fresh action.

Either bitter winter weather has retarded the Central Powers in their proposed new enterprise against the Franco-British troops in the Strumitsa region, or the rapidly developing Russian menace from the direction of Roumania has caused them to abandon it. In any event their campaign has recently come to a standstill.

Athens, Nov. 30.—Final solution of the negotiations of the Entente Powers with the Greek government has been further delayed, it is reported tonight, pending reply of the Allies to the Greek proposals to permit the respective general staffs to define the military features of the Allies' requirements in Macedonia.

More intriguing?

Zurich, Nov. 29.—A telegram received from Bucharest asserts that negotiations are pending between Turkey and Greece for the formation of a union similar to that between Greece and Roumania. The pro-German element in Greece is said to hope the negotiations will prove the basis for a new Balkan alliance with Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey as the initial members.

Roumania Coming in Soon?

Paris, Nov. 30.—(By C. F. Bartell)

TEN DEAD IN POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 30.—Ten are reported dead by an explosion this afternoon in the Primate mill of the Dupont Powder Co. at its Hagley yard on Brandywine Creek, about three miles north of this city. The explosion is said to have been the worst that has occurred in the plant for thirty years.

Explosion in Mine

Fayetteville, W. Va., Nov. 30.—An explosion occurred at noon today in Mine No. 2 of the Boomer Coal & Coke Company at Boomer, W. Va. Three hundred men were said to be in the mine when the accident happened, and it was not known here whether any escaped.

Telephone advices report that all but twenty-five of the miners have come out of the mine, and the company officials say that indications are that these twenty-five are alive and will be brought out as soon as the smoke clears away.

ARRESTED FOR BANK THEFT COMMITTED SEVERAL YEARS AGO

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Twenty-four Canadian five dollar bills, burnt at the edges and partly worn away, were put in evidence today before United States Commissioner Mason, and alleged to be part of the \$275,000 stolen from the New Westminster branch of the Bank of Montreal several years ago.

It is charged that George Wake-



The Daily Fashion Hint.

Mourning hat of black, mourning silk, the brim formed of a gathered fold, the crown of superposed folds.