

Russians Make Strong Drive Through Courland; Krusevac Falls; German Cruiser, British Auxiliary Lost; French Liner On Fire

AUSTRO-GERMANS OCCUPY KRUSEVAC, SERBIA; MEET STRONG RUSSIAN ATTACKS

London, Nov. 8.—The press and public were largely occupied today with the American note, which has been the subject of more discussion than any diplomatic question for many months. The foreign office has already given it very careful consideration, but it has not yet been before the cabinet, and probably it will be a fortnight or more before a reply can be prepared. For the moment the note has even overshadowed the near eastern situation, and Earl Kitchener's proposed visit to that theatre of operations. Beyond the fact that Lord Kitchener has departed for his destination there is little news from the Allied side respecting Balkan affairs.

The Austro-Germans have succeeded in crossing the Morava river in Serbia, and General Von Gallwitz has occupied Krusevac, one of Serbia's largest towns, about thirty miles due northwest of Nish. The fall of Krusevac means that the branch railway line to Ushit, near the Bosnian frontier, has been broken by the invaders close to the point where it leaves the main Belgrade-Nish, Saloniki line. A large number of prisoners, ten guns and a lot of war material fell into German hands, according to their account.

MONTENEGRINS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Bulgarians also are advancing from the east, but in the west the Montenegrins claim to have inflicted another defeat on the Austrians. The Austrians are said to be concentrating a force of 120,000 men in Herzegovina for an invasion of Montenegro.

The Russians continue their attacks in Courland, Volhynia and Galicia, and while they report some successes they are apparently not making any attempt to advance. According to Petrograd correspondents, there is no intention of such an attempt the present object of the attacks being to harass the Austro-Germans and prevent them from preparing positions for the winter.

The Italians captured the Col Di Lana, and after a charge through the snow hoisted the Italian flag on the summit. The Austrian war office admits that the Col Di Lana was taken by the Italians but declares that counter-attacks by the Austrians resulted in its recapture.

There has been no action of importance on the western front.

Submarines are becoming more active. The British have sunk in the Baltic the German cruiser Undine, which was escorting a German ferry steamer, and now all the German ships in that sea are under heavy convoy. In the Mediterranean the Germans have sunk several steamers, including the British boarding steamer Tara.

"Violent Artillery Actions."

Paris, Nov. 8.—The communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows: "Violent artillery actions continued during the day in several regions along the front, notably in Artois, in the sectors of Loos and the Ghinchy woods, to the north of the Aves, in the neighborhood of Andrey and in Champagne to the east of Tahure, as well as to the north of Massiges.

"Our batteries destroyed, to the north of Saint Michel, a German anti-aircraft gun. "In the Vosges the struggle at close quarters with bombs was again very spirited in the neighborhood of Chapelle."

The Belgian official communication follows: "Calm prevails on the front."

Serbia Unconquered and Confident. Paris, Nov. 8.—In a statement yesterday to a correspondent of the Temps at the small Serbian town of Raska in which the Serb Government is lodged temporarily, Premier Pachitch said: "The hopes and moral forces of the entire Serbian people and army remain undisturbed, notwithstanding the present aspect as a result of the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions. Our troops, fighting against forces greatly superior in numbers, are retiring in perfect order.

"Although they have been fighting for a month, our enemies have not attained the purpose they are seeking. German success has not yet been marked. The junction with the Bulgarians is not really effective, and the contact established has no practical utility, since the Germans thus far can send neither cannon nor munitions to the Bulgarians or the Turks. This is why they are making such desperate efforts at this time to capture all of the railroads from Belgrade to Nish and Sofia."

"Army headquarters, the government, and the people are persuaded that as soon as allied troops arrive in sufficient numbers and begin action, success will be rapid and constant. Moreover, we are convinced that this success will mark the beginning of the end of the general war."

Strong Russian Attacks. Berlin, Nov. 8, via London.—A determined offensive movement by the Russians near Riga and down along the line of the Dvina river to Dvinsk is reported in today's official statement by the war office as follows: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: South and southeast of Riga and also west of Jacobstadt and Fore Dynek the Russians, after extensive artillery preparations, attacked with strong forces. The attacks were repulsed and in places the enemy suffered severe losses.

"Army group of Prince Leopoldi: There is nothing to report.

"Army group of General Von Linsingen: Russian attacks northwest of Cartorysk were unsuccessful. Three officers and 871 men fell into our hands."

The statement dealing with operations in the Balkans is as follows: "Austro-Hungarian troops reached Ivanjica (27 miles southeast of Kraljevo) and Jionava, seven kilometers northeast of Ivanjica. German troops are attacking in the heights south of Kraljevo. Between Kraljevo and Krusevac the western Morava has been crossed at several points.

"Krusevac was occupied during the night of Nov. 6-7. More than 2,000 wounded Serbians were made prisoners. More than 1,500 wounded were found in the hospitals. The booty so far as ascertained consists of ten cannons, large quantities of munitions and war material, and important medical supplies.

"In the valley of the Southern Morava we have passed through Praskovec. Western theatre of the war: "In the Vosges troops of an enemy shell crater was coupled with a lively fight at close quarters with hand grenades and mines. On the Hilsenberg, a portion of a trench was wrested from the enemy.

"Lieut. Ingelmann yesterday shot down his sixth enemy aeroplane west of Douai. The machine was an English Bristol biplane, armed with three machine guns."

Turkish Statement. Constantinople, Nov. 8, via London, Nov. 8.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Near Amisra our artillery rendered unworkable a gun of an enemy battery, and blew up, near Burnu Tepek, an enemy ammunition store.

"Otherwise there was the usual artillery and rifle fire in this district, and near Seidul Bahr."

Austrians on Defensive. Vienna, Nov. 8, via London, Nov. 8.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today: "Russian war theatre: "Near Sapanov, on the Ikva, on the Kolim rivulet and west of Cartorysk, Russian attacks have been repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing new.

"Italian theatre: "On the southwest front quiet generally continues. In the northern district of the heights of Dobocic our troops again repulsed several enemy attacks. Severe fighting for the Col Di Lana is in progress. The summit of this mountain fell into the enemy's hands during the afternoon, but was recaptured in the evening by the counter-attacks of our troops. The enemy artillery opened fire against the south river front.

"Southeastern war theatre: "The Austro-Hungarian forces, advancing on both sides of the Morava Valley, ejected the enemy from positions on the heights to the north of Franckov.

"German troops—army of General Von Kovess, are fighting on the heights south of Kraljevo. Down the river near Tzenik, our forces crossed the Morava. "Krusevac and the heights to the east of it, in the hands of Gen. Von Gallwitz. The Bulgarian army is successfully advancing and is gaining outlets into the valley of the Leskovec."

RUSSIANS BREAK GERMAN LINE AT SEVERAL POINTS

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 8, 11.55 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "On the left bank of the river Aa, in Courland, our forces succeeded, assisted by artillery fire, in occupying the region of Frankendorf and Pavassera, and made a slight advance to the south of Lake Bahlite.

"In the region of Mitau our troops, advancing toward the south, occupied the Zaly-Olad line, while to the west of Iksai they carried the village of Dabe.

"Near the western shore of Lake Svencion new engagements are going on. In some sectors our troops broke into the first line of the enemy trenches, in the sector of Mihalichki and Ianculchki, west of Lake Demmen, there was a violent artillery fire. By a furious attack of our detachments we succeeded in occupying several lines of the enemy positions near the village of Gutlshovikha, capturing 400 men and some machine guns, the material of which has not yet been ascertained.

"North of the Okonka river, in the region of Kolki, we broke through the enemy's front and occupied a line of fortified positions, capturing 400 men and five machine guns. Stubborn fighting continues.

"In the region of Komarov and Kurikovitch, south of the Okonka river, heavy fighting is going on. An attempt made by the enemy to take the offensive southeast of Uisemchik, northwest of Zale Szesky, was repulsed by our fire.

"On the Caucasian front, in the coastal region, as well as to the southeast of Lake Tortum, and on the front of the Zervitchi river, as far as Geydys mountain, there were skirmishes between outposts. In the region of Urmiah there were engagements with Kurds."

IS ROUMANIA ROUTE CLOSED TO ALLIES? London, Nov. 8.—In a despatch from Copenhagen, the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Roumanian government has sent a railway commission to Petrograd to discuss the possibility of opening a new route for transportation of supplies from England to Roumania.

It is proposed to ship goods by way of Scandinavia and Russia, inasmuch as the usual route through Saloniki and Nish is now unavailable on account of the capture of the railway by the Germans.

Shipping records give these steamers of the name of Birgit, all of them small vessels. One of them is a Norwegian and the others Swedish.

Three Gons. London, Nov. 8.—The steamship Wootich of London, 2,997 tons gross, has been sunk. Her crew was saved. The British steamer Buresk, of 2,378 tons, and Glenmore, of 1,656 tons, have been sunk. The crews were landed.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT AMONG ARMENIAN EXILES. Pestilence Adds Horror to Pitiable Plight of Persecuted People—Russian Camps Also Suffer.

New York, Nov. 8.—Cholera has added its horrors to the burdens of Armenian refugees who fled the Tigris and Euphrates valleys to Tabriz, according to meagre advice received here by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions and made public today. One hundred a day is now the average mortality from the disease in Tabriz alone, these advisers state.

Urmiah, too, the recent fighting ground of Kurds and native Christians, is afflicted by cholera, the board announced. Forty deaths have already occurred there from the disease. All the deaths, both in Tabriz and Urmiah, it is said, have occurred among the natives. The missionaries stationed at both places are relieving the sick as best they can, with inadequate facilities.

Tiflis, Russia, which lies south of the Caucasus mountains, not a great distance from Tabriz and Urmiah, is similarly in the grip of an epidemic, which has already caused 100 deaths, according to the board's advices. It is thought likely that these deaths were due to cholera, also, although the nature of the disease is not designated in advices.

Reply to Passports Protest. Washington, Nov. 8.—Germany's reply to Secretary Lansing's representations on misuse of American passports was received late today at the state department. Until officials have considered it, the German announcement of comment will be made.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK IN BALTIC

Berlin Reports Loss of the Undine, 2,672 Tons, Torpedoed by Submarine

BRITISH LOSSES IN MEDITERRANEAN

Armed Boarding Steamer Tara Lost With 34 of Crew—Three Others Reported Sunk Without Giving Location.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 8.—The German cruiser Undine has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Swedish coast, it was officially announced today.

"The small cruiser Undine," says the official report, "was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of Nov. 7, while patrolling the south Swedish coast." Nearly the entire crew was saved.

The Undine was a protected cruiser of 2,672 tons displacement, 235 feet long and 15.8 feet deep. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1 inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1901 at Howaldt.

Was Escorting Ferryboat. Malmo, Sweden, via London, Nov. 8.—The cruiser Undine was sunk Sunday, while she was escorting the German ferryboat Freussen from Trelleborg, Sweden, to Svanick, Estonia. The cruiser sank in thirteen minutes, but with the loss of nine men, who were taken down with her, the crew was saved. The second officer and six men died later from wounds.

The Undine and the ferryboat was not attacked. British Loss Armed Steamer. London, Nov. 8.—The British merchant steamer Tara was attacked and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by two German submarines on Friday last, according to an official announcement made this afternoon by the official press bureau. The text of the statement follows: "On the 8th inst. his majesty's armed boarding steamer Tara, Captain Rupert Gwatkin Williams, was attacked by two enemy submarines in the eastern Mediterranean. The captain and thirty-four of the crew are reported missing."

The steamship Tara, prior to receiving a commission in the British navy, was in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Glasgow. The vessel was of 6,222 tons gross and was built in 1902. She was 448 feet long, 53 feet beam and was 29 feet deep.

German Submarine's Work. Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 8.—The steamer Birgit has been sunk by a German submarine which landed her crew near Gade, Sweden. The captain of the Birgit says the submarine carried a crew of 33 men.

Shipping records give these steamers of the name of Birgit, all of them small vessels. One of them is a Norwegian and the others Swedish.

Three Gons. London, Nov. 8.—The steamship Wootich of London, 2,997 tons gross, has been sunk. Her crew was saved. The British steamer Buresk, of 2,378 tons, and Glenmore, of 1,656 tons, have been sunk. The crews were landed.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT AMONG ARMENIAN EXILES. Pestilence Adds Horror to Pitiable Plight of Persecuted People—Russian Camps Also Suffer.

New York, Nov. 8.—Cholera has added its horrors to the burdens of Armenian refugees who fled the Tigris and Euphrates valleys to Tabriz, according to meagre advice received here by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions and made public today. One hundred a day is now the average mortality from the disease in Tabriz alone, these advisers state.

Urmiah, too, the recent fighting ground of Kurds and native Christians, is afflicted by cholera, the board announced. Forty deaths have already occurred there from the disease. All the deaths, both in Tabriz and Urmiah, it is said, have occurred among the natives. The missionaries stationed at both places are relieving the sick as best they can, with inadequate facilities.

Tiflis, Russia, which lies south of the Caucasus mountains, not a great distance from Tabriz and Urmiah, is similarly in the grip of an epidemic, which has already caused 100 deaths, according to the board's advices. It is thought likely that these deaths were due to cholera, also, although the nature of the disease is not designated in advices.

Reply to Passports Protest. Washington, Nov. 8.—Germany's reply to Secretary Lansing's representations on misuse of American passports was received late today at the state department. Until officials have considered it, the German announcement of comment will be made.

ROCHAMBEAU AHEAD STEAMING TO HALIFAX

Flames Deep in Hold of French Steamer Loaded With Munitions, Probably Work of German Agents

Little Anxiety Felt for Fate of the Passengers on Board—2,541 Cases of Cartridges Among Cargo—"No Danger At All," Captain's Message.

New York, Nov. 8.—The French line steamer Rochambeau, two days out of New York, for Bordeaux, reported by wireless today with fire in her coal bunkers, was presumably steaming tonight for Halifax, the nearest port. Her exact position was not given in the single wireless message that brought news of her plight to land, but it was estimated that she would make Halifax some time late tonight or early tomorrow.

Around the burning steamer are approximately 650 persons—421 passengers and a crew of about 230—and a large cargo of war supplies, including 2,541 cases of cartridges and 136 bales of cotton.

The fire, which turned the vessel from her course toward the northern port of Halifax, is deep in the hold, in the bunkers where are placed the reserve supply of coal. Its exact location, according to the wireless message sent by Captain Juham, is No. 5 reserve coal bunker, which is located amidships. The message said that the vessel was in no danger at all, and from its tone officials here of the French line inferred that the situation was not a serious one.

"We are not alarmed," said Paul Faguet, general agent of the line; "bunker fires are not uncommon, nor are they generally very serious as they are away from the cargo space. There is every reason to believe that the fire is not serious. If it were, Captain Juham would undoubtedly have given his position and S. O. 5 signals for help would have been sent out."

Only one wireless message had been received from the steamer when the French line offices closed tonight. This was from Captain Juham, and reached the offices here about 2.30 p. m. It read as follows: "Fire in No. 5 reserve coal bunker. Fighting fire, and has turned to Halifax. Hope to put it out. No danger at all."

Three Ships Within Reach. The Rochambeau left New York on Saturday afternoon. It was estimated that she had sailed 600 miles when the wireless message was received today. This would still keep her without the ocean line traveled by the big transatlantic liners, and despite the silence over the sea, enforced by the admiralty censors, there is reason to believe that at least three ships are within close steaming distance, available for aid in emergencies.

Life boats and life rafts for all aboard and to spare were with the ship when she sailed, according to the line's officials. It was estimated that life saving accommodations were about for 1,500 persons, more than twice as many as sailed.

In addition the steamer is equipped with the usual fire fighting apparatus required in the case of ocean liners. The big cargo, which weighed the steamer low in the water as she sailed away, consisted chiefly of iron and steel machinery, copper and steel and brass rods, empty shells and guns. So far as could be learned tonight, 2,541 cases of cartridges were the only explosives aboard. Chief of the inflammable material was the relatively small amount of cotton.

There seemed to be some doubt as to whether Captain Juham would take his vessel into Halifax, although his message said that he was making for that port. Mr. Faguet thought that if the fire were extinguished and the damage slight the Rochambeau might resume her trip to Bordeaux without touching at Halifax. In this event, he expected another message from Captain Juham. Unless the fire was extinguished, however, Mr. Faguet thought it likely that the Rochambeau would continue to Halifax.

Is It Work of Spies? In the absence of information defining the cause of the fire, maritime circles wondered today if the accident was another of the long list attributed to the activity of bomb carriers and plotters. Ship after ship laden with war supplies for the Allies has sailed out of New York within the past eight months, with

U. S. ARGUES ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS

Peculiar Conditions of Warfare Cited by Great Britain in Defence of Blockade

NOTHING ACUTE IN SITUATION

Bryan Peace Treaty Providing for a Year's Consideration Prevents Hasty Action in Case Views of the United States and Great Britain on Inflexible With Commerce Are Irreconcilable—France and Russia Support Ally.

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing today read American and British press comment on the latest note sent by the United States to Great Britain, and swayed the effect of the document upon British treatment of neutral overseas trade.

Ambassador Page has not reported the impression made upon the British foreign office. So far as American shipping are concerned, the note marks a turning point of vast importance, for henceforth the United States is to consider the British blockade as ineffective and inoperative, and all cargoes of non-combatant goods destined for Germany or through neutral countries to the enemies of Great Britain will be viewed by this government as immune from detention. Claims presented by Americans for detentions or seizures of such goods will be supported by the diplomatic machinery of the United States to the fullest extent.

Speculation in official quarters today as to what Great Britain's course would be was rife. Some considered that it was not likely that Great Britain abandoned all pretenses of a blockade and applied the American note, on the propriety of including various articles in the blockade list would be especially pertinent to the controversy. On the other hand, if the blockade is made legal, so far as German claims are concerned, the American government will continue to insist that legitimate trade with neutral countries must not be interfered with.

What American officials express particular concern about in connection with the alleged breach of the blockade of Great Britain is the large trade they claim Great Britain herself is carrying on with neutral ports to which American exporters are forbidden to trade. It is this feature of the situation which officials regard as most serious and indefensible.

In allied diplomatic quarters here the note was not commiserated, but uniformly of view was noticeable. The British opinion, as reflected in official quarters was that the United States was arguing on technical grounds, and failed to take into account the altered circumstances of the present war and the enlargement of the facilities for rapid communication by rail between Dutch and Danish ports, for example, and German cities. French and Russian officials pointed out that their governments were in sympathy with the attitude of their ally, Great Britain.

Among all the allied diplomats the view prevailed that the controversy would not become acute, it being pointed out that even if a deadlock were reached in the negotiations, the Bryan peace treaties still were available for a year's investigation of the points in dispute. These facts have been ratified between the United States and all of the allies.

In German quarters the arguments in the American note were commented on as sound and justified by international law.

"Unsound, Ungenerous and Unfair." London, Nov. 8.—Thus, Gibson Bowles, one of England's best known writers on maritime law, speaking today with reference to the American note said in many respects he regarded it as "unsound, ungenerous and unfair." He was equally severe in his criticism in the British foreign office, which he declared "had invited and propounded new rules of sea warfare resting on new principles, without warrant either from the recognized law of nations or from any international instruments."

The contention of the United States that Great Britain had not established an effective blockade, he regarded as just, and "this contention, done by Bowles, was in fact, though he thought it worthy of consideration in the note, with the exception of the complaint respecting detained ships subsequently released, as the innocent were forced to bear the expense of detention." Mr. Bowles said, was in fact, though he thought it worthy of consideration in the note, with the exception of the complaint respecting detained ships subsequently released, as the innocent were forced to bear the expense of detention.

"I was advised by my physician two months ago that rest was imperative," said Mr. Whitlock, "I am now taking a portion of the leave of absence to which I am entitled under the regulations, after fifteen months of unbroken labor.

"I expect to spend a few weeks of my holiday in America at my home and return to Brussels at the end of December. My journey has no political significance whatever."

NEW BRUNSWICKERS IN FIRST CONTINGENT ON WAY HOME FROM WAR

Quebec, Nov. 8.—One hundred and forty-five wounded soldiers returned from France yesterday on the C. P. R. steamer Misanthos. Among those destined for the maritime provinces are: Private McBride, St. John (N. B.); Private Buchanan, Milton (P. E. I.); Private Nicholson, Shelburne (N. S.); and Private Webb, Anvers (N. B.).

WHITLOCK GOING BACK TO BRUSSELS POST AT END OF DECEMBER. The Hague, Nov. 8, via London.—Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, who arrived at The Hague yesterday on his way to the United States on leave of absence, will go to Rotterdam tomorrow, whence he will sail for New York on the steamer Ryndam.

Mr. Whitlock said his departure from Belgium was in no way connected with his efforts to delay the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, or with any political question.

"I was advised by my physician two months ago that rest was imperative," said Mr. Whitlock, "I am now taking a portion of the leave of absence to which I am entitled under the regulations, after fifteen months of unbroken labor.

"I expect to spend a few weeks of my holiday in America at my home and return to Brussels at the end of December. My journey has no political significance whatever."

NEW BRUNSWICKERS IN FIRST CONTINGENT ON WAY HOME FROM WAR

Quebec, Nov. 8.—One hundred and forty-five wounded soldiers returned from France yesterday on the C. P. R. steamer Misanthos. Among those destined for the maritime provinces are: Private McBride, St. John (N. B.); Private Buchanan, Milton (P. E. I.); Private Nicholson, Shelburne (N. S.); and Private Webb, Anvers (N. B.).

WHITLOCK GOING BACK TO BRUSSELS POST AT END OF DECEMBER. The Hague, Nov. 8, via London.—Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, who arrived at The Hague yesterday on his way to the United States on leave of absence, will go to Rotterdam tomorrow, whence he will sail for New York on the steamer Ryndam.

Mr. Whitlock said his departure from Belgium was in no way connected with his efforts to delay the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, or with any political question.

"I was advised by my physician two months ago that rest was imperative," said Mr. Whitlock, "I am now taking a portion of the leave of absence to which I am entitled under the regulations, after fifteen months of unbroken labor.

"I expect to spend a few weeks of my holiday in America at my home and return to Brussels at the end of December. My journey has no political significance whatever."

CE
The EATON Catalogue is Sewing With Ideas That Will Aid You in Your Selection.

ROBLEM
gives just the same as questions and they catalogue make use of it. you will find gifts for your choice according to price, Quality, Service, Disappointments and

CAMP
has published a little in assortments below. mail it for you to the authorities. Rank.

25c
50c
75c
1.00
1.25
1.50
1.75
2.00
2.25
2.50
2.75
3.00
3.25
3.50
3.75
4.00
4.25
4.50
4.75
5.00
5.25
5.50
5.75
6.00
6.25
6.50
6.75
7.00
7.25
7.50
7.75
8.00
8.25
8.50
8.75
9.00
9.25
9.50
9.75
10.00

SEND TO-DAY FOR OUR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE

part of the infantry. These conditions described in the following announcement: "On the Dardanelles front local infantry firing continued, with sustained and violent artillery action on both sides. Near Sedir Burn two cruisers took part in the bombardment. In the region of Kaulistat Burn our artillery destroyed two machine guns of the enemy, before our right wing. The Anatolian coast batteries opened fire in transport ship of the enemy which attempted to approach the landing place at Seidul Bahr."

Concerning the Caucasian campaign, the war office says: "We repulsed an attack of the enemy in the Yarmen section."

Four Airmen Lost in Collision. Paris, Nov. 5.—Two military aeroplanes collided while making a landing yesterday at Le Bourget. They caught fire and the four aviators manning the machines were burned to death.

CHARLES TIPLADY DIES OF WOUNDS IN 26TH BATTALION

Two casualties are cabled from the war office in the 26th Battalion. Charles Tiplady, aged twenty-one, of St. John, has died of wounds received some days ago and Ernest A. Williston, son of Luther Williston, Chatham, has been wounded. No details are given in either case.

Private Tiplady, whose next of kin is given as at Bridlington, one of the Yorkshire coast towns that suffered by the raid of the German cruisers, has relatives in St. John. A sister is engaged at Robinson's confectionery and bakery shop in Union street. They came from Yorkshire to St. John some years ago. Private Williston is twenty-four years of age, single, and had been sometime in the 73rd Regiment before joining the 26th Battalion for overseas service. The nature of his wounds, whether serious or otherwise is not known.

DOES CATARRH BOTHER YOU? ARE YOUR NOSTRILS PLUGGED?

Why not give up that snuff and stop dosing your stomach? The one sure treatment is "Catarrhose," sure to cure because it goes where the disease really is. Certain to cure in your case because it has restored tens of thousands worse than you are. Catarrhose is a thorough cure because it destroys the causes as well as the effects of the disease. Relief is prompt, cure is quick with this powerful remedy which is guaranteed to cure Catarrh in any part of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes or lungs. To be really cured, use only Catarrhose and beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhose. Having two months' treatment, costs \$1.00; small size 50c; sample size 25c.

Greek Cabinet Complete; No Change in Policy

Athens, Nov. 8, via London, Nov. 8.—The third anniversary of the fall of Saloniki was celebrated today by a solemn drum on the manoeuvre grounds, in the presence of King Constantine and the members of the royal family. The ceremony was followed by a review at which the M. Mikhalakdis, the Cretan opponent of M. Venizelos, who at first refused the portfolios of education and public works, previously held by M. Theotokis, finally accepted and the first meeting of the cabinet was held today. No change in policy is expected.

"Want Acute at Home; Hate Will Nourish Us"

The entire German press is proclaiming against scarcity in the necessities of life. The printing of startlingly frank admissions is permitted.

"While our troops are fighting like the heroes of the classical ages want is growing acute at home, where people are beginning to intemperately complain of existing conditions as the cause of the empire. We fear that the blockade, but today we laugh no longer. The sinister aspect of things certainly provides no food for laughter.

"But as our worries increase day by day grows our hatred against the enemy, who is responsible for this misery. This hatred is so potent that it will nourish and sustain us and inspire us to hold on until finally we lack our way through, even though we have drawn the belt so tight around our bodies that the mere act of breathing becomes a trouble and a weariness. Our hatred will enable us to show the world what tenacity and endurance Germans are capable when once they are sure of their cause."

Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, says on the same subject: "Let us frankly admit that the German people are in distress."