London, Nov. 3—11.40 p. m.—The secretary of the admiralty announces that a combined British and French squadron bombarded the Dardanelles forts at long range at daybreak this morning. The forts replied, but no ships were hit, only one shot falling alongside them.

The statement adds that the damage to the forts cannot be estimated, but that a great explosion, accompanied by dense volumes of black smoke, occurred at the Holles fort.

Dover, via London, Nov. 4-12.35 a. m.—The report is being circulated that the German fleet has come out from its base. It is also reported from Dunkirk that four battleships and four cruisers have put to see from Kiel

London, Nov. 3—8.40 p. m.—"A Constantinople despatch states that Servia today severed diplomatic relations with Turkey, and the Servian ambassador asked for his passports," says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

London, Nov. 3, 10.45 p. m.—That the German army has abandoned its attempt to hack its way along the Belgian coast to Calais is agreed by all the official reports tonight. A combination of inundated country, the remnant of the Belgian army under King Albert, and the activity of the British warships seemingly all contributed toward ending the costly struggle.

After nearly three weeks of desperate fighting, the brunt of the attack has now shifted to the Ypres region, where the English army of Field Marshal Str John French, reinforced by Indians and Territorials, apparently must meet another onslaught. To the scene of this contemplated battle, according to reports, Emperor William has gone to give encouragement by his presence.

TWO REGIMENTS SERVE AS INSPIRATION.

London, Nov. 3—The London newspapers today print long accounts of the heroism displayed by the London Scottish regiment and First British Territorials under fire, and the hope is expressed editorially that their deeds cannot but inspire other young men to enlist.

RUSSIANS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN EAST PRUSSIA.

London, Nov. 3, 240 p. m.—The Star today publishes a despatch from its Petrograd correspondent dated November 3, in which he says that the Russians are now securely established inside the Bast Prussian frontier.

Emperor William's thirty miles of barbed wire fence around his big game preserve at Rominten, the correspondent says, are now in the possession of his

A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country, where the water in some places is over a man's head; but it declares that the army of Emperor William withdrew in good order and

London, Nov. 4—9.30 p. m.—Turkey has now definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia and Servia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, today demanded and received their passports. Some of them already have left their posts, while the others will depart tomorrow.

Although no statement to this effect has been given out, it is understood that Turkey's apology for the actions of her fleet in bombarding Russian Black Sea ports and Russian ships proved unacceptable to the powers of the Triple Entente, in that Turkey was not prepared to accede to the demand that the German officers in her service be dismissed, and the ships purchased from Germany dismantled.

The powers which the Ottoman government thus defied are already taking

many dismantled.

The powers which the Ottoman government thus defied are already taking warlike action against Turkey. The British have destroyed Fort Akabah, in Arabia, the Russians have invaded Asia Minor, and an Anglo-French fleet is bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles.

Now that Turkey has aligned herself among the nations at war speculation is rife as to what the other Balkan powers will do. Greece is said to be preparing to take sides with the Allies, while Bulgaria has given assurances of her neutrality. Bulgaria, however, is mobilizing, for, as a Bulgarian diplomat said "with Turkey in the area of the war. Bulgaria must be prepared for any eventualities."

GERMANS SOUGHT TO LURE BIG SHIPS.

Next to the Turkish situation the appearance of German warships off the coast of England is causing most of the discussion in this country today. There is a disposition among naval men to believe that no serious raid was intended, but that the Germans hoped to induce British warships to follow them and, by laying mines as they retired, to catch some of the bigger ships, as they did the submarine D-5.

The fact that the Germans did lay mines seems to indicate to the naval experts here that the ships engaged in this work were old ones. These experts argue that Germany would not take such risks with new vessels. As if to prove their contention, the experts say that the firing at the British cruiser Halcyon, which resulted in slight damage to that vessel, showed that the Germans were not armed with modern guns.

The official reports of the fighting on land, as issued today, recorded only advances at various points, and repulses of enemy attacks at others. There is, in fact, no great change in the situation, according to these reports. It is definitely announced that the Germans have given up their positions along the Yser, having been driven out there by the flooded country and the gun fire of the allied troops and warships.

The Germans, however, have kept up their attacks on the Allies' lines around Ypres, where the British troops are lighting. Although there is evidence that the new main effort of Emperor William's forces to break through at this point has not yet really commenced, the Germans continue to bring up reinforcements and, under the eyes of the emperor, are preparing to make another big attempt to get through to the coast.

Military men here say that the Allies have just as good means for bringing reinforcements to their lines as have the Germans, and express confidence that a new attack will prove as fruitless as previous ones.

The Indian troops and the pick of the English Territorial forces have distinguished themselves in the lighting, and come in for some compliments from General French.

For the trend of events on the East Prussian frontier, reliance has to be placed entirely in the Russians reports, as the German headquarters say nothing about it. The Russians, according to a Petrograd report, have successfully met a German offensive movement from East Prussia, and the Germans are now retreating across their own frontier, leaving large quantities of arms and ammunition behind them.

In Poland, still, according to the Russians, the Germans are continuing to fall back, while further to the south the Russians at last have the Austro-German forces, forming their right wing, on the move and have occupied the important towns of Kielce and Sandomir and taken 200 officers and 1,500 men and several dozens of guns and machine guns.

ALLIES GAIN IN BELGIUM: LOSE IN FRANCE.

ALLIES GAIN IN BELGIUM: LOSE IN FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 5, 12.30 a.m.—Alternate gains and losses by each side marked the great struggle between the Allies and the Germans along the extended battlefront in France and Belgium Wednesday, according to officials who have returned here from the fighting zone. The French and English troops, these officials say, made considerable progress in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Lys. On the other hand, the Germans are reported to have gained a small amount of territory in the region of Vailly and Chavonne.

The heaviest lighting of the day was in this region, where the Germans, heartened by Tuesday's advance, endeavored to continue their success. The Allies, aided by reinforcements, are said to have blocked to a large extent the furious attacks of the Germans and a small detachment of Frenchmea, although they met with heavy resistance at a bridge on the Aisne, to have succeeded in pushing on and gaining high ground commanding the enemy's position.

From this point the French opened a raking fire on the Germans, but they were not sufficient in number to withstand the furious German onslaught that followed, and were compelled to retire to avoid being cut to pieces. The few cannon taken by the Germans, it is said, were put out of commission, before the

## Germans Occupy Only Bridge Head on Yser.

Paris, Nov. 4-The French War Office today gave out an official announcement as follows:

On our left wing, to the north, the situation shows no change as compared to yesterday. The enemy has drawn back on the right bank of Yser. We have recaptured Lombaertzde. The Germans occupy on the left of the Yser nothing more than the head of a

### FREDERICTON MAN MAY BE LOST ON THE CRUISER GOOD HOPE

Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 4-Victor Hatheway, son of Fred W. Hatheway, of this city, was a midshipman on the cruiser Good Hope, supposed to have been sunk off the coast of Chili, He was a graduate of the Halifax Naval College, and was visiting at his home here when the war broke out. He joined the cruiser Berwick in Halifax, and was transferred to the Good Hope. His brother Harold, is a member of the Canadian contingent now in England.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 4-Two Halifax boys were on the Hope-Midshipman Arthur W. Silver, son of St. Claire Silver, and Midshipman W. A. Palmer, son of Lieut, Palmer, Royal Canadian Engineers. Midshipman J. W. Cann of Yar-

# When Antwerp's People Fled By Thousands

500,000 Refugees from Belgian Towns Said to Be Over Holland Border-Decline German Invitation to Return to Homes-Last Five Days Before Capture of Stricken City-Crowd Held Back by Gendarmes' Bayonets While the Allies Retreated Over Bridge--- Dutch Soldiers Take Belgian Bables to Safety.

(Copyright, 1914, by the New York Evening Post Co.) (By HORACE GREEN, Special Correspondent of the Evening Post.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 15-Flying shrapnel and fleeing people were indelible imssions left by the last five days of Antwerp as a Belgian city. The destrucion of property is now over, and it may be said that much of what has been destroyed may be restored. Every day now adds to Holland's burden of caring

for its hopeless, homeless visitors from Belgium.

Along the western border of Holland alone there are now scattered over 600,000 outcasts, all without occupation, and, for the greater part, without money. The German invitation to return to their homes in Anutwerp and outlying districts is unlikely to meet with quick response—not so much through fear of the Prussian soldiery as because those homes are burned or buried and their livelihood is gone.

Two alternative courses have been suggested: that they be sent to England, or that the English government, with or without aid from its Allies, should compensate the Dutch for the cost of keeping them. The latter course has found much favor in the English press-ANTWERP UNDER FIRE.

Within the city of Antwerp there was no panic, properly speaking, until the shells began to crash on the roofs of the houses. You saw none of the mad ushing and trampling of women and children-with the exception of these errible hours (Thursday night) when gendarmes held bayonets to the crowd

terrible hours (Thursday night) when gendarmes held bayonets to the crowd while the Allied brigades retreated over the pontoon bridge.

During the daytime the ordinary things of life went on. The air, of course, was charged with excitement, but the people fought against fear as bravely as the soldiers in the trenches stood up against the German howitzers. It was only after dark (when martial law allowed no lights of any kind) that the city seemed to shiver and suck in its breath, and citizens withdrew behind the shutters of their houses. Military automobiles, fresh from the forts, groaned and sputtered at door-steps; soldiers with pocket lanterns stamped about the streets.

It was on such a night that the bombardment started—precisely at the stroke of twelve. As usual, the guns at the outer forts had been booming throughout the evening. With a Capt. de Montfort, formerly of Sir John French's staff, I had taken a walk through Berchem, the southern quarter of the city. On the way back we stopped to see a wounded friend at the British field hospital on the Boulevard de Leopold.

SHELLS BEGIN TO DROP.

De Montfort, who knew everything else, did not know that notice of the nbardment had been served a few hours earlier and that the "Black Marias"

"Whehe—ee—oo—oo! we heard overhead the screach of a skyrocket, a crescendo wail, then the crash of falling brick. Suddenly there came another nearer, and more on every side. Flames rose from the roofs of houses in the poorer section to the south, and the sparks flew straight up in the quiet, windless night. The bombardment was on,

That afternoon and night the people fled. The house is the poorer section to the south, and the sparks flew straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled. The people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the people fled the straight up in the quiet, spatch in the

crescendo wail, then the crash of falling brick. Suddenly there came another nearer, and more on every side. Flames rose from the roots of houses in the poorer section to the south, and the sparks flew straight up in the quiet, windless night. The bombardment was on.

That afternoon and night the people fled, Three hundred thousand passed through the city's gates before dawn, and for two days and nights the morth ward march continued. These were the people of Antwerp itself, swelled by fugitives from Aerschot, Malines, Termonde, Alost, and other villages to the south and west. A steady stream of exiles passed along the rivertront, plods ded over the pontoon bridge across the Scheldt, by Fort Tete de Flandre, and disappeared on the swampy meadows in the direction of the Dutch border.

For two days and nights I watched and heard them from our window in the Queens Hoteld on the quay. They were so close you could have jumped into their carts or dropped a pebble on their heads. Infinitely more impressive than the Allied setreat or the victorious German entry was the pageant of this sarmy, without gans of leaders.

Think of this sarmy's composition. A great city was emptying itself of human litte, not only a great city, but all the people driven to it from the ostide, all who had congregated in Belgium's last refuge and its strongest fort. They bore themselves bravely, the greater number plodding along alently in the foot steps of those who went ahead, with no thought of their direction, some of them even chatting and laughing. You saw great open various and the proper of the sample of straw, children fittelly, asleed or very much awake and crying lastily.

Sometimes the men and boys mounted their birycles, rode for a dozen yards, and their birycles, prode to the sample of the sample

Churches, houses, public halls, stations were thrown open to the multitude, You saw hundreds of Dutch soldiers join in the procession, lift babies and bundles, and walk with them for miles. At Dordrecht, when the trains came through, I saw clean-looking Dutch girls pass scores of babies' milk bottles into the cars. For the others there were piles of bread, Dutch cake, and, best of all, some good, long drinks of water. For ten days Antwerp's water supply had been cut off. Von Beseler, German siege commander, had seen to that.

At Bergen Op Zoom and Roosendaal people used the walls of the houses for post offices. They wrote their names in chalk letters, giving directions to relatives lost in the scramble.

I was traveling light and therefore moving faster than the crowd. At one point for the sake of company I joined a group and took a turn at shoving the family wheelbarrow. They poured out thanks in the gutteral Flemish tongue, then loaded me with bread and bits of mouldy pie. When that was not accepted they feared for their hospitality. They talked and I talked, with a result that was hardly worth the effort. Finally, after a conference, one of the group disappeared into the crowd and returned leading an eight-year-old boy.

"Me talk American," said the boy. "We two speak together?"

And so we talked, for it was a long road to Rotterdam.

Ox-carts, row-boats, and river barges had done their share, a Dutch-Belgian "Stoom Tram" joggled us along for a few miles. Some more walking and a little running before we boarded a 20-car freight and passenger train moving slowly towards the east. It was, indeed, a long road to Rotterdam, and by the time I reached it the word "refugee" had assumed a new and altogether nearer meaning.

# "Not Consistent With British Traditions To Call Blondon to Cabinet"

The Maritime Baptist of yesterday has the following on the changes in the

"The changes which have recently been made in the federal cabinet have altered the personnel of the Quebec representatives in the ministry. Hon. Mr. Nantel has accepted a seat in the railway commission and Hon, L. P. Peletier, retired ostensibly on account of ill health. Hon. T. Chaise Casgrain has been appointed to the position of postmaster-general and Pierre Edouard Blondon

deputy speaker of the commons, was made minister of inland revenue.

"The retiring ministers represented the Nationalist wing of the Conservative party of Quebec. Hon. Mr. Casgrain, who is a man of culture and broad sympathies, in no way represents the Nationalist movement; but Hon. Mr. Blondon is such an ardent exponent of militant Nationalism that he declared to the electors of St. Eustache a little more than three years ago that it was necessary to shoot holes through the British flag in order that we might breathe air of freedom.' Apart from accepting office under the British crown, the public

which breathes the most unpardonable disloyalty. "It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that he has been chosen for a cabinet position. At such a time as this when the imperial government has seen fit to accept the resignation of a man of the unimpeachable loyalty of Prince Louis of Battenberg in order to avoid the very appearance of suspicion, it hardly seems consistent with British traditions that Canada should call Pierre Edouard Blondon to lay his hand on the helm of the ship of state till he had brought forth

## Indian Troops Distinguished By **Gallant Conduct**

London, Nov. 4, 5.15 p. m.—The official press bureau, in a statement issued today, pays tribute to the bravery and adaptability of the Indian troops now serving in France and Belgium, saying that they are performing a great work, notwithstanding the fact that the nature of the country in which they are lighting is entirely different from that to which they are accustomed.

General French, commander-inchiet of the British forces in the field, has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the bearing of these troops, and has sent the following message to the Indian Corps Commander:

"Please congratulate your Indian troops on their gallant conduct and express my gratitude to them."

eign office today handed his passports to the Turkish ambassador, Tewenik Pasha.

TURKEY AT WAR WITH FOUR NATIONS.

Constantinople, via Berlin and Lon-don, Nov. 4, 6.45 p. m.—The Porte has According recalled the Turkish ambassadors to France and Great Britain, the charge d'affaires at Petrograd and the minister to Servia.

London, Nov. 4, 1.35 p. m.—A despatch from Constantinople, by way of Sofia ,to Reuter's Telegram Company, says that the Servian minister left the Ottoman capital this morning, after confiding Servian interests to the American ambassador.

the Suez Canal were not increased day.

While not guaranteeing the completion of voyages, some lines said that they had no cause yet for apprehension. If the Turks are bent on trying to cripple the Suez Canal, they will not get anywhere near it for some time. However, attempts may be made to scuttle vessels in the canal, causing a blockade. The fact that the British have the canal well guarded is given as one reason for the present optimism, and there also is that of freight.

MORE WORK FOR AMBASSADOR PAGE.

London, Nov. 4, 11.30 p. m.— The United States embassy here has taken over the affairs of the Turkish embassy.

WRECKED OVER WAR.

Constantinople, via Sofia and London, Nov. 4. II.35 p. m.—Djavid Bey, Turkish minister of finance, resigned today, His place in the cabinet is being filled temporarily by Talaat Bey, minister of the interior.

Djavid Bey's resignation was fully expected, as he had always expressed disapproval of war.

A previous despatch reported the resignations from the Turkish cabinet of Osman Nizami Pasha, minister of public works; Suleiman El Bustani, minister of commerce, and Tschurukusla Mahmud, minister of marine. These resignations were undoubtedly due to dissensions which arose over the war situation.

Septial Cable to Daify Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Nov. 4. King George and Queen Mary paid a visit to the Canada Canadian of the Canada contingent in its camp on Salisbury Plain today.

"Salisbury Plain is exactly like any country you see in Canada west of the Great Lakes," said a Canadian officer to your correspondent. "It is typical of Albérta or Saskatchewan."

The officer has just arrived at the camp, but the men who have been there as fortnight, said that there was one great difference between England and Canada, and they complained loudly about it as they sat around a stove in the big green Young Men's Christian Association tent at Pond Farm, where more than 10,000 of them are encamped.

"We have seen more rain in the last two weeks than we see in Canada in six months, and that's a great difference of Baron Von Shack, acting German consul general here, the two officers and two petty officers of the constant of the canada and two petty officers and two petty officers of the constant of the canada in six months, and that's a great difference and two petty officers of the camp, but the men who have been there are not their eet.

San Francisco, Nov. 3—Despite the two officers and two petty officers and two petty officers of the camp. The condition of the canada in six months, and that's a great difference of Baron Von Shack, acting German consul general here, the two officers and two p

the name of the secretary of the Admiralty and says:

'Rumors and reports have been received at the Admiralty fr. various sources of a naval battle having occurred off the Chilean coast. The Admiralty has no official confirmation of this and such accounts as they have received rest admittedly on German evidence. "It is reported that the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Dres. den and Nurnberg concentrated near Valparaiso and that an engagement was fought with a portion of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron on Sunday last. The German report asserts that the Monmouth was sunk and the Good Hope very seriously damaged. The Glasgow and the auxiliary cruiser Otranto broke off the action and escaped.

"The Admiralty cannot accept these facts as accurate at pres-

The Canopus, mentioned by the Admiralty with such significance is a battleship of 12,950 tons and though built in 1899 has an armament of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch, ten 12-pounders and six

London, Nov. 4, 5.57 p. m.—The for- lost in the sinking of the British submarine D-5 by a German mine

London, Nov. 4-5.20 p. m.-That four German Dreadnoughts and four German cruisers took part in yesterday's engagement oif the east coast of England is confirmed by the crew of the steam drift-

peared through the midst about sixteen miles east northeast of Lowestoft at 7 o'clock in the morning. The firing at the British cruiser Halcyon lasted fifteen minutes.

to the D-5, which was sunk by striking a mine, pursued the Germans. EIGHT JAP WARSHIPS ON GERMANS' TRAIL.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 4-A steam collier which has arrived at Valparaiso reports having seen eight Japanese warships at Easter Island, in the Pacific, about 1,000 miles west of the Chilean coast. DARDANELLES FORTS UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

AMERICAN WARSHIP TO PROTECT SYRIANS. London, Nov. 4-3.58 p. m.-According to the Athens corre-

possession, after engagements, of the towns of Zivine, Karakilissee, Passinka, Akhty, Boutakah, Khoroum, Myssoun and Arzap.

"The Turkish forces retreated after having suffered losses, and abandoned their dead."

London, Nov. 4—10 p. m.—The British cruison Mindon Arzap. ARABIAN TOWNS SHELLED BY BRITISH. London, Nov. 4-10 p. m.-The British cruiser Minerva has bombarded the Arabian town of Hieddah (Jiddah), on the Red Sea. Available records show no seaport of Nieddah on the Red Sea. Jiddah, a town of some thirty thousand inhabitants, is the chief

> Jiddah is a picturesque town, with narrow and irregular streets. and houses of coralline limestone.

THEY WRITE 12,000 LETTERS A DAY.

London, Nov. 4, 8.45 p.m.—A casual ty list which was issued tonight, under date of October 30, contains the name of twenty officers killed, and forty-five wounded.

Those who met death at the front include Captain Lord Richard Wellesley, second son of the fourth Duke of Wellington, of the Grenadier Guards, Lt. Col. H. L. Anderson, of the Ninth Bhopal Infantry, and two native Indian officers.

Among the wounded are Lt. Col. Maxwell Earle, of the Grenadier Guards, a member of the general staff of the war office; Lt. Col. F. W. B. Gray, of the Fifty Seventh Wild's Rifles; Captain Hon. C. M. B. Ponsomby, of the Grenadier Guards, edger Guards, second Son, of the Border Regiment; second Lt. Hon. R. G. Winn, of the Collstream Guards, eldest son and heir of the second Baron St. Oswald.

A sleeveless overblouse is a handy thing to hide tightness or any imperfection in a worn waist.

The men son their uniforms, and, as many of them have colds, owing to Schollage.

A sleeveless overblouse is a handy thing to hide tightness or any imperfection in a worn waist.

The contained a foother second in the marquese in which little size tables are crowded with men who are for very form done to rever directing envelopes with "Canada" written at the bottom, though the second the canteen is apparently mable to supply, tooth powder and paste for instance. Thousands of tins have been sold in the marquese in which little size the proposal prop

# NOT ACCEPT REPORT

London, Nov. 5-1.20 a. m.—The Admiralty has issued a state. ment in which it says it has received from German sources details of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast, in which the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk, and the cruiser Good Hope severely damaged The statement says the Admiralty has no confirmation of the report, The statement was issued through the official press bureau in

ent, for the battleship Canopus specially was sent to strengthen Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron and would have given him a decided superiority not mentioned in them. Further, although five German ships concentrated in Chilean waters only three entered Valparaiso harbor. It is possible, therefore, that when the full account of the action is received, it may considerably modify the German version. Effective measures have been taken to deal with the situation in any

smaller guns. Her complement is 700 and her speed 18.5 knots an The Admiralty announces that one officer and twenty men were

The ambassador will leave London to- EIGHT GERMAN WARSHIPS NEAR ENGLISH COAST

According to the skipper of the drifter, the German ships ap-

The skipper also says that two British submarines, in addition

Rome, Nov. 4-12.45 p. m.-A telegram from Saloniki, says that

the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet continues most effectively while the reply from the Turkish forts is causing no damage, the ships being out of the range of the land guns. The telegram adds that the outcome of the duel has excited feverish anxiety all along the Agean coast. ,

spondent of the Star, an American warship has arrived at Beirut,

seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hejaz, sixty-five miles north-

the wet, they are foreever asking for

the wet, they are forcever asking for patent cough mixtures, common in America, but whose very names are unknown in England.

There are only two women in the whole camp of 32,000. They take charge of the shop in the green marquee at Pond Farm and serve out chocalate, candles, soap, handkerchiefs and towels. The men have bought many little oil stoves to warm themselves as they sit in their own tents.

MEN APPARENT.

Visitors to the camp have been struck by two things beside the continuous mud. The first is the good class of men represented in the Canadian contingent, (Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and cheerful manners. Rowdyism appears

ence," they said.

It is twenty miles from the Old English town of Salisbury to the camp. The last ten miles are over roads which are one continuous mud slide. The big motor transport waggons have churned the tracks to sludge a foot deep.

officers and two petty officers of the German gunboat Geler, who were detained here on their arrival here yester day from Honolulu on board the liner Korea, were still held today by Rear Admiral Pond on board the cruiser Cleveland, under orders from Secretary Daniels.

AGENTS WANTE

RELIABLE representative meet the tremendous de fruit trees throughout New at present. We wish to see four good men to represent and general sgents. The spectaken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers exceportunities for men of entergon and the second of the second offer a permanent position pay to the right men. Stone ton, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sa THERE is a boom ... Win New Brunswick. Win New Brunswick. Windle Agents now in every un weekly; lib listrict. Pay weekly; li

FOR SALE PICTURE MOVING PICTURE FOR SALE—At a lish make, only a short time complete and now running: Apply to Queens Rink. BOWLING ALLEY BA

GUNSMITHS

SALE-Ligmin-Vitter

SINIBALDI & OGDEN King square. Guns, Ri volvers repaired. Also for l exchange. Ammunition. exchange. A English guns.

ley Balls, second hand, 41/2 cheap. Apply 30 Charlotte

In Time of W Prepare for P Business in Canada must brisker than ever before,

supply just what Europe must have at any cost.





SADLER-CURLEY church, Maugerville (N. B. 29, 1914, by the Rev. Car

ESTABROOKS-On No

and Mrs. H. Ashley

assisted by the Rev. J. Rob Frank Stanley Sadler, of F Rose Mae Curley, of Maug

DEATHS KENNEDY - At his dence, 265 Chesley street, 1st, George Edmund, son Mrs. Gordon Kennedy, age and two weeks.

MOLLISON—At Yarmo on Sunday, Nov. 1, Marg W. K. Mollison. DEMPSEY—In this city inst., Catherine, widow Dempsey, aged 75 years, sons and one daughter to MURRAY—At East S November 4, Joseph, infant nd Emma Murray, aged
DAVIDSON—At Anaga
2, Emma, widow of Hen
aged 81 years, leaving four

REAL ESTATE TRA Transfers of real estat St. John County.

J. R. Campbell, et James Myles, property in J. S. MacLaren et al Higgins, property in Char Kings County. Jessie S. Flewelling to S. property in Greenwich.
Elizabeth Fowler to

\$500, property in Westfie William Pugsley to

roperty in Sussex. J. J. Ryan to James Ca One of the most severe lightning struck several pla The electrical storm panied by torrents of ra streams. Fire was cause but the downpour assist

The Nobel Peace It seems eminently Nobel peace prize should

**Foot Callouses** Ouickly

pishing the best argum

that has been put forwar

Anything on your feet there-whether corns sore lumps—they can all short order Corn Extra the pain y when that It is foolish with untri better use better use

tractor and the work quickly and without pr Extractor costs 25c. per recommended by druggis