

27 BRITISH VESSELS WERE TORPEDOED LAST MONTH

Aggregate Tonnage of 46,000—Ten Steamers Sunk by
Mines and Total Loss of Life 124.

London, April 2.—The Board of Trade's summary of casualties to British shipping reported in March, shows that nineteen steamers, aggregating 44,609 tons, and eight sailing vessels of 1,865 tons were sunk by enemy warships. Ten steamers of 15,927 tons, were sunk by mines. One steamer of 2,131 tons was sunk either by an enemy warship or a mine. Forty-three lives were lost in the case of the steamers sunk by warships and eighty-one in steamers sunk by mines.

London, April 2 (11:47 p. m.).—The British liner Achilles was sunk Friday. Four members of her crew are missing. The captain and sixty-two other persons from the steamer have been landed.

The Achilles was in the trade between Australia and England. She was a vessel of 7,942 tons gross, and owned by the Ocean Steamship Company, of Liverpool. She sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., January 19 for London and Liverpool.

London, April 2.—Lloyd reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Norn, 1,224 tons, and of the British schooner John Pritchard, 118 tons. The crews of both vessels were rescued.

Another British Boat.
London, April 2.—The British steamer Goldmouth has been sunk and her crew, two members of which are suffering from injuries, was landed at Pensance says a Lloyd's despatch from that place dated Saturday.

The Goldmouth was of 7,446 gross tons. She was 471 feet long, and was owned by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, of London. She was probably in the government service. Latest shipping records give her sailing from Port Arthur, Texas, October 28, and Norfolk, November 4, for Dartmouth.

Was Not Armed.
London, April 2.—The British steamship Ashburton has been sunk by shrapnel shells fired by a German submarine. Five members of the crew have been taken to the hospital. The vessel, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company, was not armed.

The Ashburton sailed from New Zealand, February 23 for London. The vessel was 4,445 tons gross, and was built in 1905. She was 392 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 25 feet deep.

One Survivor.
London, April 2 (8:12 p. m.).—Lloyd reports that the Norwegian steamer Peter Hamre was sunk Saturday night while at anchor. One man, the sole survivor of the crew of fifteen, has been landed from Kentish Knock Lightship.

The Peter Hamre had a tonnage of 1,089 gross, and was 234 feet long.

Crew Saved.
London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

London, April 2 (11:44 p. m.).—A Reuter despatch from Almeria says that the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norn has been landed there. The Norn, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

ZEPPELIN CAME DOWN LIKE A SICK BIRD ONE 26TH MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED

Credit for Putting Raider Out
of Commission Belongs
to Land Battery.
COMMANDER AND
CREW PRISONERS.

Back Broken by Gunfire and
Several of Crew Wounded
—Sank in Thames Estuary.

London, April 1.—It is officially announced that one of the Zeppelins that raided the eastern counties last night came down off the mouth of the Thames estuary. On being approached by one of our patrol vessels, she surrendered. The crew was taken off her and she was taken in tow, but she subsequently broke up and sank.

Sheerness, April 2.—Credit for rescuing the crew of Zeppelin L-15 belongs to the scouting trawler Olive, commanded by Lt. Wm. R. Mackintosh, Royal Naval Reserve, but naval men freely concede that the credit for bringing the Zeppelin down belongs to one of the land batteries, which may be described as stationed in an eastern county.

The Zeppelin came down in the broad month of the Thames soon after three o'clock Saturday morning. That stretch of water, as well as the adjoining coast waters, swarms with patrolling craft. The airship's back had been broken by gunfire; her gondolas were riddled with shrapnel bullets. Several of the crew were badly wounded. Her commander had sufficient confidence of British of distress to send out wireless signals of distress.

"She came down like a sick bird, flopping at both ends as though they were wings," said a Zeppelin. "The sea was smooth and the night was clear though dark, so the trawler was able to take aboard wounded as well as unwounded. Several of the crew were at the top of the balloon, while the wounded and their attendants remained in the baskets below."

After all the survivors were aboard the Olive, the crew of the trawler attached a cable to the Zeppelin in the hope that they would be able to tow the prize to port, but towing was difficult, as the airship had broken in two. Her ends stuck up in the air while the middle section was well down in the water.

After making about two miles the Zeppelin became entirely water-logged. The Olive is engaged in patrol duty, and Lieut. Mackintosh transferred his prisoners to a destroyer and again put out to sea. He did not expect to return within a week. The Zeppelin brought the Germans to Sheerness to report them and proceeded with them to Chatham, where the wounded were placed in a hospital.

Commander Heard From.
London, April 2.—"I do not think you would find an officer of the German navy or army who would be willing to participate in the killing of women and children."

Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, commander of the Zeppelin L-15, was hit by shell fire in the raid Friday night on English towns and later sank in the Thames estuary, replied thus to the Associated Press when requested to explain the psychology of German air raids on defenseless cities and the killing of harmless civilians.

Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, who was at first inclined to total reticence, declared when told that he could speak in his own language, quite free from hindrance from his British captors in the detention quarters.

"I am very well satisfied with the treatment here," he said, "but naturally feel the loss of my freedom. As to air raids, we have a much more important object in view than the killing of women and children, namely, the destroying of the enemy's armed positions, warships and factories. Women and children become the victims of our operations, but not because we kill them intentionally. It is war."

The commander declined to express himself as to whence the airships came, nor would he reply to questions regarding the length and duration of the raid, or whether he had participated in previous raids. But the Iron Cross with which he was decorated bore the date of the air raid of October, 1915, and he informed the interviewer that he had been in the Zeppelin service since the outbreak of hostilities.

Know Location While Cruising at Night.
Asked whether he knew the location of the airship during raids in the darkness, and whether he could distinguish buildings and other objects at night, he asserted that he could tell almost exactly, but could not say whether the bombs fell where they were intended to fall, except on some instances.

Asked whether he participated gladly in air raids, he replied: "Yes, I do my duty as an officer gladly. As to the risk in air fighting, we know the chances we run, and are prepared to take them. Our airship was hit three times by shrapnel, and we came

down very rapidly into the water, where we found ourselves almost by surprise."

With respect to the altitude at which the raiding Zeppelin flew, he admitted that the height was very great, but evaded nearer particulars, merely smiling when 5,000 feet was mentioned, and saying:

"We should not reach England if we flew only at that height."

Lieut. Kuehn, second in command, was more reticent, but said that it was his first raid on England. "I had hoped to come again," he added.

All the members of the airship's crew, when interrogated, expressed satisfaction at the treatment they had received. Their daily rations consisted of half a pound of meat, a pound of bread, a pound of potatoes, two ounces of margarine, an ounce of salt, an ounce of coffee or half an ounce of tea, two ounces of sugar and two ounces of cheese.

The greater part of the men lost most of their clothing when wrecked, but were warmly clad by the British seamen, and provided with thick blankets.

London, April 2.—The Zeppelin that raided the eastern counties last night came down off the mouth of the Thames estuary. On being approached by one of our patrol vessels, she surrendered. The crew was taken off her and she was taken in tow, but she subsequently broke up and sank.

Sheerness, April 2.—Credit for rescuing the crew of Zeppelin L-15 belongs to the scouting trawler Olive, commanded by Lt. Wm. R. Mackintosh, Royal Naval Reserve, but naval men freely concede that the credit for bringing the Zeppelin down belongs to one of the land batteries, which may be described as stationed in an eastern county.

The Zeppelin came down in the broad month of the Thames soon after three o'clock Saturday morning. That stretch of water, as well as the adjoining coast waters, swarms with patrolling craft. The airship's back had been broken by gunfire; her gondolas were riddled with shrapnel bullets. Several of the crew were badly wounded. Her commander had sufficient confidence of British of distress to send out wireless signals of distress.

"She came down like a sick bird, flopping at both ends as though they were wings," said a Zeppelin. "The sea was smooth and the night was clear though dark, so the trawler was able to take aboard wounded as well as unwounded. Several of the crew were at the top of the balloon, while the wounded and their attendants remained in the baskets below."

After all the survivors were aboard the Olive, the crew of the trawler attached a cable to the Zeppelin in the hope that they would be able to tow the prize to port, but towing was difficult, as the airship had broken in two. Her ends stuck up in the air while the middle section was well down in the water.

After making about two miles the Zeppelin became entirely water-logged. The Olive is engaged in patrol duty, and Lieut. Mackintosh transferred his prisoners to a destroyer and again put out to sea. He did not expect to return within a week. The Zeppelin brought the Germans to Sheerness to report them and proceeded with them to Chatham, where the wounded were placed in a hospital.

Commander Heard From.
London, April 2.—"I do not think you would find an officer of the German navy or army who would be willing to participate in the killing of women and children."

Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, commander of the Zeppelin L-15, was hit by shell fire in the raid Friday night on English towns and later sank in the Thames estuary, replied thus to the Associated Press when requested to explain the psychology of German air raids on defenseless cities and the killing of harmless civilians.

Wallace Highlands, Cumberland Co., N. B.
Second Pioneer Battalion.
Killed in action—James McInnes, New Aberdeen, N. S.
The lists are as follows:

EARLY LIST.
First Battalion.
Seriously wounded—Lance Corporal F. Anthony Tapp, Toronto.

Third Battalion.
Killed in action—Charles Colin (formerly 21st Battalion), Montreal.

Fourth Battalion.
Dangerously wounded—John Mochrie (formerly 35th Battalion), Acton, Ont.

Killed in action, March 25—Hubert Nelson, Ireland.

Seventh Battalion.
Wounded—Corporal Geoffrey Sull, Lloydminster, Sask.; Sgt. William A. Ramage, Vancouver.

Ninth Battalion.
Seriously ill—John Dobson Bell (formerly 10th Battalion), England.

Tenth Battalion.
Died April 1.—William Logan (formerly 55th Battalion), Millstream, Que.

Eighteenth Battalion.
Seriously wounded—Thomas Hedges Galt, Ont.

Twentieth Battalion.
Seriously ill—Frank Collins, Winnipeg.

Twenty-second Battalion.
Wounded—Alexander Ouellet, Montreal; Lucien Gendron, Montreal.

Seriously ill—Corporal Wilfrid Prolet, Montreal.

Dangerously wounded—Joseph Clermont, St. Jacques Le Mineur, Que.

Twenty-third Battalion.
Killed in action, March 24.—Alfred Moss (formerly 28th Battalion), England.

Twenty-fifth Battalion.
Died of Wounds—Daniel C. McMaster, Sydney, C. B.

Wounded—Edmund Bain, Digby, N. S.; Herbert Wm. Cooke, Springhill, N. S.

Twenty-sixth Battalion.
Wounded—Alex Van Tassel (formerly 40th Battalion), Montreal.

N. S.; Walter Howie (formerly 2nd Divisional Signal Company), Scotland.

Thirty-ninth Battalion.
Seriously ill—Clement Paul, Channel Island.

Forty-second Battalion.
Wounded—George Walker, Scotland.

Second Pioneer Battalion.
Killed in action—Pioneer James McInnes, New Aberdeen, C. B.

Wounded—Pioneer William Halliday, Toronto.

Third Pioneer Battalion.
Wounded—Pioneer J. Delisle (formerly 21st Battalion), Montreal.

Second Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Wounded—Lance Corporal Frank Percival Weir, England.

Sixth Field Company, Second Canadian Divisional Engineers.
Died of Wounds—Sapper Charles R. Morrison, Wapella, Sask.

MIDNIGHT LIST.
First Battalion.
Wounded—Robert Peacock, London, Ont.

Fourteenth Battalion.
Wounded—R. G. Ferguson, Toronto.

Twenty-second Battalion.
Wounded—Arthur Wilmo, Montreal.

Twenty-fifth Battalion.
Wounded—Frank A. Clark, Windsor, Hants, Co., N. S.

Twenty-sixth Battalion.
Killed in action—Chas. R. McNutt, Wallace Highlands, Cumberland Co., N. S.

Forty-second Battalion.
Wounded—Thomas Walton, Montreal.

Died of wounds—Fred Mees, Montreal.

Royal Canadian Regiment.
Wounded—Edward Best, England.

Planning the Garden.
A small garden will not require much planting, still it is desirable that the owner of it should look it over at the beginning of the season and make himself or herself familiar with its possibilities. If a haphazard arrangement of plants is resorted to there will almost always be a jumble of colors that will seriously detract from the pleasure a garden ought to afford. It is well, therefore, to determine in advance what plants you will use, and so locate them that there will be as great a harmony of color as possible. The habit of the plants should also be considered. Unless this is done you will be likely to get tall plants in the foreground and small ones in the rear, or so misplace them that they will have but little chance for displaying their beauty effectively.

I would not advise spending much time on the making of beds, and none at all on "pattern gardening," such as we see in public parks and large private gardens, which are in charge of professional gardeners. Keep in mind the fact that the flowers you grow are of much greater importance than the shape of the beds in which you grow them. Simple beds are always most satisfactory to small gardens.

When you order your seed catalogues to read over the descriptions of the plants you select. Most catalogs tell you the height, the color and the flowering period of each plant in its list, and if you understand these things it will be an easy matter for you to put each plant decided on in the place where it will be able to do itself justice.

It is a good plan to locate large plants, like rhododendrons, delphiniums, and cosmos, along the fence at the boundary of the lot, if there is one, with those of medium height in front of them, reserving the space next the

path for the low growing kinds, like pansy, veronica, sweet alyssum, and the like. If the planting is done in rows it will be found much easier to care for your plants than when beds of fancy shape are made up of.

Especially in row planting advised in the vegetable garden, as this will admit of the use of the garden cultivator—a tool that should be used wherever there is room for its operation. It does better work than the hoe, as it leaves the ground in fine shape, and so expedites matters that a little time will suffice to keep the average garden in perfect order.

Halifax, April 2.—The Norwegian ship Svaland, 2,340 tons, which was towed into Halifax harbor today by the United States revenue cutter Seneca, the Svaland is in ballast and was on the way to New York when she encountered a series of storms, the first of which carried away her mainmast, and the second took the masts out of her. She is a steel ship and the hull is intact.

Carol Holloway recently received a tempting offer to appear on the stage but Carol states that she prefers to be a fun-maker in "Beauty" comedies, rather than enact dramatic roles of any kind.

Halifax, April 2.—The Norwegian ship Svaland, 2,340 tons, which was towed into Halifax harbor today by the United States revenue cutter Seneca, the Svaland is in ballast and was on the way to New York when she encountered a series of storms, the first of which carried away her mainmast, and the second took the masts out of her. She is a steel ship and the hull is intact.

Carol Holloway recently received a tempting offer to appear on the stage but Carol states that she prefers to be a fun-maker in "Beauty" comedies, rather than enact dramatic roles of any kind.

Halifax, April 2.—The Norwegian ship Svaland, 2,340 tons, which was towed into Halifax harbor today by the United States revenue cutter Seneca, the Svaland is in ballast and was on the way to New York when she encountered a series of storms, the first of which carried away her mainmast, and the second took the masts out of her. She is a steel ship and the hull is intact.

THIRD GARRISON PARADE HELD

Soldiers Presented Smart Appearance
Different Churches — Inspiring
men, Keynote of which was Fidelity
King.

St. John's third garrison church parade was held yesterday. The men gathered at King Square and marched down King street to Market Square where they divided and marched independently to the different houses of worship which they were to attend. The brigadier took the salute at the corner of King and Germain streets in front of the Canadian Bank of Commerce building. The Composite Battery from Partridge Island led the way followed by the 9th, 11th and 14th. The men made a splendid appearance and their marching was a credit to them. There has been a noticeable improvement in this respect and when the men marched past at the salute yesterday they certainly looked well. After the services they marched back to their different quarters independently.

11th At St. Andrew's.
The 11th went to St. Andrew's church where the sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. F. S. Dowling. He said the great question being asked today was, why was a war such as this permitted? This question was being asked of Christianity because Christianity was the only religion which taught that a time was coming when war should cease. The women who had been asked to give their sons were asking the same question and the answer to them would be, "Your son is not your son when duty calls. When he had reached man's estate he must do a man's work, and no mother had a right to stand in the way of her boy doing his duty. Jesus was the great pattern, and He went where duty called, even when going meant death. No one could answer the question as to why the war was permitted, it was one of God's mysteries which time or eternity would reveal, but until that time came the Christian must have faith. Christ sees His eyes on the ultimate victory and so was able to bear the cross and would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the insane hospital."—Mrs. E. Sheldon, 6667 St. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, but with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. for special free advice.

Congregational Church.
The 14th Battalion attended the Congregational church where they listened to an excellent address by the pastor of the church, Rev. Ralph J. Haughton. He based his remarks on the following words from Rev. 12:13: "Let us hear the trumpet and shout of the whole matter; fear God and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man." He said every human life had some mission to fulfill in order to fulfill that destiny a man must be efficient. The message of the text was, that life was only great and worthy when it was lived under the sway of great ideals. The will was the dominant factor in human life, it was the will which decided what action would be taken in every case.

We were living in an age when pleasure and the glitter of the world tempted men and women to place a low estimate on life; yet there never was a time in the history of the world when real manhood and womanhood meant so much as they did today. Human efficiency was largely the product of the right directing of the will. We were in the midst of a great conflict today with a manly prey, the trampled her soul in the fifth and mire of a brutal militarism of greed and hate. If the British Empire was to win a great victory in this war (and God grant she would), every man must do his part. He urged every man to set before himself a high ideal and strive to attain it. The Battalion would not only attain to physical and military efficiency but to moral efficiency as well.

Germain Street Baptist Church.
The members of the Composite Battery attended Germain street Baptist church and listened to an eloquent sermon by the Rev. F. S. Porter. He based his remarks on John 11:7: "Let us go into Judea again." Christ and His disciples had gone into Perea to escape the persecutions of the Jews, and a message had been brought to Him that His friend Lazarus was sick and wanted to see Him. His disciples tried to persuade Him not to go, but He felt the call of duty and said He would go. The preacher pointed out that while seemingly there was danger, after all the only safe place was where duty called. Even though Christ lost His life in Judea by going where duty lay, He gained the greatest victory possible. Life could not be counted for a moment when the call of duty was heard. The man who failed was not the man who died, but the one who refused to do his duty when it was brought clearly before him. He urged them all to be true men in every sense of the word and do their whole duty to their God, their country, and to themselves.

Bishop LeBlanc Addresses Men at Cathedral.
The Roman Catholic members of all the battalions attended service at the Cathedral, where mass was celebrated by the Chaplain of the 9th, Father

St. John's third garrison church parade was held yesterday. The men gathered at King Square and marched down King street to Market Square where they divided and marched independently to the different houses of worship which they were to attend. The brigadier took the salute at the corner of King and Germain streets in front of the Canadian Bank of Commerce building. The Composite Battery from Partridge Island led the way followed by the 9th, 11th and 14th. The men made a splendid appearance and their marching was a credit to them. There has been a noticeable improvement in this respect and when the men marched past at the salute yesterday they certainly looked well. After the services they marched back to their different quarters independently.

11th At St. Andrew's.
The 11th went to St. Andrew's church where the sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. F. S. Dowling. He said the great question being asked today was, why was a war such as this permitted? This question was being asked of Christianity because Christianity was the only religion which taught that a time was coming when war should cease. The women who had been asked to give their sons were asking the same question and the answer to them would be, "Your son is not your son when duty calls. When he had reached man's estate he must do a man's work, and no mother had a right to stand in the way of her boy doing his duty. Jesus was the great pattern, and He went where duty called, even when going meant death. No one could answer the question as to why the war was permitted, it was one of God's mysteries which time or eternity would reveal, but until that time came the Christian must have faith. Christ sees His eyes on the ultimate victory and so was able to bear the cross and would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the insane hospital."—Mrs. E. Sheldon, 6667 St. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, but with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. for special free advice.

Congregational Church.
The 14th Battalion attended the Congregational church where they listened to an excellent address by the pastor of the church, Rev. Ralph J. Haughton. He based his remarks on the following words from Rev. 12:13: "Let us hear the trumpet and shout of the whole matter; fear God and keep His commandments; for this is the whole duty of man." He said every human life had some mission to fulfill in order to fulfill that destiny a man must be efficient. The message of the text was, that life was only great and worthy when it was lived under the sway of great ideals. The will was the dominant factor in human life, it was the will which decided what action would be taken in every case.

We were living in an age when pleasure and the glitter of the world tempted men and women to place a low estimate on life; yet there never was a time in the history of the world when real manhood and womanhood meant so much as they did today. Human efficiency was largely the product of the right directing of the will. We were in the midst of a great conflict today with a manly prey, the trampled her soul in the fifth and mire of a brutal militarism of greed and hate. If the British Empire was to win a great victory in this war (and God grant she would), every man must do his part. He urged every man to set before himself a high ideal and strive to attain it. The Battalion would not only attain to physical and military efficiency but to moral efficiency as well.

Germain Street Baptist Church.
The members of the Composite Battery attended Germain street Baptist church and listened to an eloquent sermon by the Rev. F. S. Porter. He based his remarks on John 11:7: "Let us go into Judea again." Christ and His disciples had gone into Perea to escape the persecutions of the Jews, and a message had been brought to Him that His friend Lazarus was sick and wanted to see Him. His disciples tried to persuade Him not to go, but He felt the call of duty and said He would go. The preacher pointed out that while seemingly there was danger, after all the only safe place was where duty called. Even though Christ lost His life in Judea by going where duty lay, He gained the greatest victory possible. Life could not be counted for a moment when the call of duty was heard. The man who failed was not the man who died, but the one who refused to do his duty when it was brought clearly before him. He urged them all to be true men in every sense of the word and do their whole duty to their God, their country, and to themselves.

Bishop LeBlanc Addresses Men at Cathedral.
The Roman Catholic members of all the battalions attended service at the Cathedral, where mass was celebrated by the Chaplain of the 9th, Father

St. John's third garrison church parade was held yesterday. The men gathered at King Square and marched down King street to Market Square where they divided and marched independently to the different houses of worship which they were to attend. The brigadier took the salute at the corner of King and Germain streets in front of the Canadian Bank of Commerce building. The Composite Battery from Partridge Island led the way followed by the 9th, 11th and 14th. The men made a splendid appearance and their marching was a credit to them. There has been a noticeable improvement in this respect and when the men marched past at the salute yesterday they certainly looked well