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BONAR LAW DECLINES POST OF PREMIER; THE KING SENDS FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Two London Papers Report The Refusal By New Brunswicker

Political Writers at Sea as to What Will Happen But Agree That Bonar Law, Carson and Lloyd George Necessarily Form Nucleus of New Administration

London, Dec. 6—The Westminster Gazette says that A. Bonar Law has declined the invitation of the king to form a cabinet, and that presumably David Lloyd George will be called upon.

London, Dec. 6—The Exchange Telegraph Company says it has authority for the statement that Bonar Law has declined the offer to form a government.

London, Dec. 6—The king has sent for Lloyd George

Sir Edward Carson.

London, Dec. 6—Although Sir Edward Carson is universally mentioned as a member of the next administration, one of his friends is quoted as saying that Sir Edward's position is one of detachment from the crisis and that he has not been approached with a view to joining the war council. One thing only was certain, namely, that Sir Edward would not take office under Mr. Asquith.

According to the Times, Sir Edward Carson since he resigned his post as attorney-general in the coalition government, has made a great name for himself and gained the respect of many members who previously were his bitter opponents.

Summing up the outlook, the Times says everything is in the air at present and there is no telling what will happen. "The suggestion was made here and there on Tuesday night," it adds, "that Mr. Asquith was not done with politics and that the parliamentary situation might compel his return to power."

Gossip re Situation

New York, Dec. 6.—An Associated Press cable from London today says:

The morning papers wear today the familiar face of peace-time politics. The anti-Asquith press assails the fallen premier for failing to conduct the war efficiently. His especial champion, the Daily News, comes to his defense and violently attacks Lord Northcliffe on the ground that he uses public men as pawns in his own game.

None of the papers attempts to forecast the future with certainty. Indeed, none conceals its ignorance of what is going to happen. There is a pretty general concurrence that the salvation of the situation lies with Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and Lloyd George, who are regarded as necessarily forming the nucleus of whatever cabinet is formed. But beyond these three, there is very little speculation as to the personnel of the new government.

Post for Northcliffe?

The Daily News expresses the hope that the new administration will be free from the poisoned attacks of an ignorant and sensational press. It says that perhaps the price for the cessation of these attacks will appear in a bill, a remark which is interpreted as an expectation that some post will be given to Lord Northcliffe.

The Telegraph, in a sober appeal for the burial of all partisan considerations, hopes and believes that Mr. Asquith, to whose services it pays a tribute, will consent to serve the new cabinet even in a subordinate position.

The question of holding a general election is mooted, but everywhere the idea is dismissed as unthinkable. Some of the papers hold that such an election would waste time, money and energy which ought to be concentrated on the war; others argue against it for reasons connected with domestic politics. In many of the comments there is a marked note of anxiety lest the crisis have a bad effect on the allies and be misconstrued by the Germans, to say nothing of injuring the unity of action of the nation itself.

John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists in an interview on the political situation, said the Irish party is excluded from any responsibility in the direction of affairs of the empire, so long as self-government is denied Ireland.

Redmond Critical.

"The present unfortunate position is mainly due to confiding the conduct of the war to a coalition ministry. The coalition ministry was formed behind the back of the Liberal party and the House of Commons, while the Irish party was not consulted nor allowed to offer an opinion concerning it. They condemned the coalition from the outset, because they were convinced there would be disastrous results for Ireland and that it would be a weak and ineffective instrument in conducting the war. The inclusion of Sir Edward Carson in the ministry aroused the suspicions of the Irish, causing the impression that home rule would be killed and that Ireland was again to be cheated of its hopes.

"This, with the stupidity of the war office and the partial restoration of the power of the old ascendency party in Ireland, checked recruiting, increased the ranks of the Sinn Feiners and led to the revolution. Moreover, the disappearance of a responsible opposition reduced the House of Commons to impotence and a position of contempt.

"Everyone can now judge the result. The same causes which checked recruiting and produced all the evils in the dominions and the United States have arisen from the trouble in Ireland and have now apparently lost the Balkans and caused the present deplorable situation in Greece."

The public is awaiting with the greatest interest the next step in the political crisis. Ordinarily the selection of a leader such as Bonar Law to form a new ministry would be taken as a solution, but from the first there was some doubt whether the Unionist leader could succeed in the task assigned to him, or whether he could command the support of a majority in the House of Commons if he did form a cabinet. The Nationalists who withdrew their support from Premier Asquith because of his failure to carry out the agreement made by Lloyd George for bringing home rule into force immediately, would hardly be likely to follow a cabinet of which the Unionist leader was the chief, and in which Sir Edward Carson was included. It had been suggested that their support might be obtained by granting their demands regarding Ireland, and it was even said that Sir Edward was a party to this, but the Ulster leader telegraphed to his supporters in Belfast a flat denial of the report, saying: "The proposals attributed to me are without foundation, Ulster men know my views and my unabated loyalty to them."

Another difficulty was presented by the labor party, whose leader, George Wardle, announced yesterday the intention of the labor members in the House of Commons to support Mr. Asquith.

London cables last night reported the resignation of Premier H. H. Asquith after eight remarkable years of leadership of the British government. A. Bonar Law, who was born in Kent county, N. B., was summoned by King George and invited to form a new ministry. It is presumed that Mr. Asquith found himself faced by almost insuperable obstacles in endeavoring to remove the conflicting cabinet interests.

The Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law has been a member for Bootle Division, Lancs., since 1911 and also a privy councillor since 1911 and was leader of the Unionist opposition prior to the formation of the coalition cabinet. His mother was Eliza Kidston, daughter of William Kidston, a famous Glasgow iron merchant, and his wife was Annie Pitcairn, daughter of Harrigton Robley, of Glasgow. She died in 1909. He has four sons and two daughters. He received his rudimentary education in this province and later studied at Gilbert Field School, Hamilton, and the high school in Glasgow. He became parliamentary secretary of the board of trade in 1902, which position he held until 1906. From 1900 to 1906 he was member for Blackfriars Division of Glasgow, and of Dulwich Division of Camberwell from 1906 to 1910. He contested Manchester N. W. in 1910. He is chairman of the Glasgow Iron Trades Association and is as well known in industrial circles in England as he is in political life.

Since the formation of the coalition cabinet in 1915 he has occupied the post of colonial secretary and has seemingly succeeded in placing his politics aside and doing his utmost for the cause of empire and of humanity. On several occasions he has taken part in the review of Canadian troops.

The Late Cabinet.

As it was organized in May of last year the cabinet was composed of twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Laborite, and one nonpartisan, the late Earl Kitchener. As it stood on Tuesday there were twelve Liberals, ten Unionists, and a Laborite, Arthur Henderson; two new portfolios having been added, those of Blockade Minister and Minister of Pensions. The list of members, with their posts as on Tuesday was

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Herbert A. Asquith, L.

Minister without portfolio—Marquis of Lansdowne, U.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster, L.

Lord President of the Council—Marquis of Crewe, L.

Lord Privy Seal—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, U.

Chancellor of the Exchequer——Reginald McKenna, L.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs—Herbert L. Samuel, L.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Sir Edward Grey, L.

Secretary for the Colonies—Andrew Bonar Law, U.

Secretary for India—J. Austen Chamberlain, U.

Secretary of State for War—David Lloyd George, L.

Minister of Munitions—Edwin Samuel Montagu, L.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Arthur J. Balfour, U.

President of the Board of Trade—Walter Runciman, L.

President of the Local Government Board—Walter Hume Long, U.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Thomas McKinnon Wood, L.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Henry Edward Duke, U.

Secretary for Scotland—H. J. Tennant, L.

(Continued on page 2, seventh column)

QUEBEC IS TO CLOSE THE BARS

Gothenburg System to be in Effect After May 1st of Next Year

Quebec, Dec. 15—The Province of Quebec will abolish the bar after May 1 next. On that date the Gothenburg or cafe system will be in vogue. Such was the decision arrived at yesterday by a Liberal caucus after a somewhat stormy and contentious session. The matter was regarded from every angle and the various arguments as regards prohibition received full consideration.

It was said that prohibition in certain other provinces was not the success that it was made out to be and that it had not only resulted in a decrease of necessary revenue, but had also proven costly in operation. Also it was said that, besides treating, there were other evils and inducement to hypocrisy. It was, however, also adduced that there was a very great demand for drastic restrictions and this especially during the period of the war.

The decision of the Gouin government is largely along the lines advocated by the license commission in its report on the liquor situation in Quebec.

WATCH PRESENTED TO SERGT.-MAJOR APPLEBY

Gift From Fellow Non Coms on Birthday — Lieutenant-Colonel Makes Presentation

Fredericton, Dec. 6.—Sergeant Major Irving D. Appleby, of B Co. 236th MacLean Kilties Battalion, was honored last night by his fellow non-commissioned officers at the exhibition barracks. It was his birthday and his comrades took opportunity of showing their appreciation of his untiring and efficient work.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Gray who has been in charge of instructional work at the exhibition barracks, paid a high tribute to the work of the guest of honor and presented to him a handsome gold wrist watch on behalf of the gathering.

Sergt. Major Appleby, who was twenty-seven years old yesterday, is a native of Kings county and was one of the first New Brunswick volunteers to enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. He went from St. John to Valcartier with a party of signallers who were later attached to the 1st Ontario Battalion of the first division and on the firing line he gained a reputation as one of the most efficient signalling sergeants of the first contingent.

AUSTRIAN ESCAPES FROM CAMP; ENLISTS AS RUSSIAN; SUICIDES WHEN DISCOVERED

Calgary, Dec. 6—William Perchalak, an Austrian, escaped from Banff internment camp and enlisted in a local battalian as a Russian. When his nationality and identity were discovered he hanged himself.

WITH THE BOWLERS

On the Victoria alleys last evening three games were played in the Two-Men-Team League. The games were keenly contested and were intersting throughout. The results follow:

				Total	Avg.
Jordan	118	90	87	290—96	2-3
Sweeney	85	86	79	250—88	1-3
	198	176	166	540	

				Total	Avg.
D. Colgan	87	89	91	267—89	
Smith	90	98	85	268—89	1-3
	177	182	176	585	

				Total	Avg.
Hutchinson	87	82	78	247—82	1-3
R. Colgan	87	85	98	265—88	1-3
	174	167	171	512	

The management of the alleys has offered a prize to the bowler in the Two-Men-Team League making the highest three strings during the next three games and with this added incentive competition is expected to be keen.

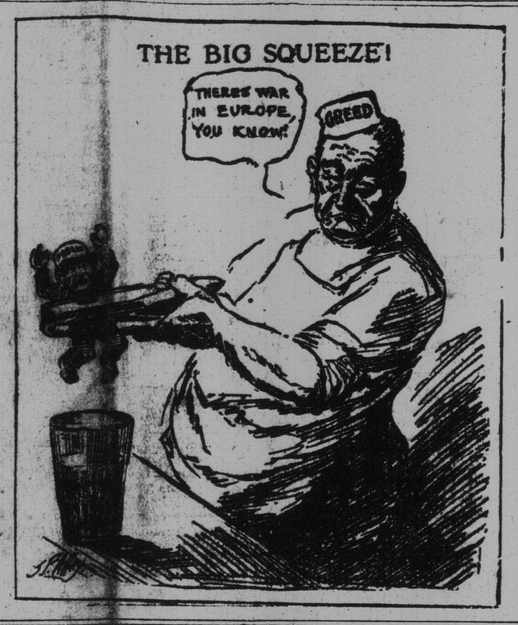
The following is a list of the bowlers making the highest scores in the daily competition last week:

Monday, Roberts 148; Tuesday, Pheeney 118; Wednesday, Garnett 156; Thursday, Gamblin 119; Friday, Garnett and Roberts tied with 117; Saturday, McIlveen 119.

INVITE MRS. SMITH TO LECTURE IN MONCTON

Moncton, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the Moncton branch of the Red Cross last night, it was decided to ask Mrs. E. A. Smith of St. John to lecture in the vestry of the Central Methodist church here on Jan. 10 on "Belgium Then and Now."

The quarterly meeting of the ninth Baptist district was closed last night. The district adopted a "five year programme" outlined by Dr. H. T. Dewolfe at the recent convention in St. John. A committee of which Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown of Middle Sackville is convenor, was appointed to take up work in the district in the interests of the five year programme. The next quarterly meeting will be held at Lutz Mountain in March.



French and Serbians Continue Progress

Violent Artillery Fighting North of Monastir—Germans Lose More Aeroplanes on Western Front

Paris, Dec. 6—Further progress has been made by the Franco-Serbian forces on the Macedonian front. During yesterday's fighting prisoners to the number of 125 were taken. A violent artillery engagement is in progress north of Monastir.

In the Wooded Carpathians.

Berlin, Dec. 6—Russian troops again attacked yesterday in the Carpathian forest, north of Tartar Pass and on the Ludova. The war office report says the new assaults of the Russians brought them no success. The Russians made a strong attack in the Prestova Valley and succeeded in reaching the German second positions. North of Oitus Pass a Russian point of support was captured.

Petrograd, Dec. 6—The war office announces:

"In the wooded Carpathians we occupied a height three versts west of Jablonitza, but in consequence of the enemy's violent artillery fire we were compelled to leave."

Bulgars' Report

Sofia, Dec. 5.—The repulse of allied attacks in the Moglenica Valley, east of the Cerna region on the Macedonian front, is reported in the official statement issued by the war office today.

Amsterdam, Dec. 6.—Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria has announced that Sofia will follow the example of her allies and mobilize labor for the production of munitions, according to Sofia despatch to the Berlin Mittag Zeitung.

He is quoted as saying: "Nobody in Bulgaria dreams of peace until the allies are chased out of the Balkans and until Russia has abandoned forever her hope of capturing the Turkish straits."

GREECE TO BE AGAINST US?

London, Dec. 6—A despatch to the Times from Amsterdam quotes a message from Sofia to the effect that after Bucharest is taken the Central Powers will capture Avlona, Albania, and join hands with Greece.

On the West.

London, Dec. 6—Following is the official report of today from the Franco-Belgian front:—"Aside from intermittent enemy shelling in the Ancre area there was onthing to report last night."

Paris, Dec. 6—The announcement of the war office concerning the French front is limited to a recital of aerial activity. Otherwise there have been no developments of importance.

"Adjutant Dorme brought down, on Dec. 4, his seventeenth airplane, at a point near Monsen Chausse. Sergeant Viallet brought down his seventh machine east of Beugny."

Berlin, Dec. 6—Today's German official statement reads: "Western front—Yesterday there was again a temporary increase in the intensity of the artillery duel in the Somme sector. Otherwise nothing of importance occurred."

Russian Front.

Berlin, Dec. 6—Only artillery operations at one point on the Russian front are reported in today's statement. "Front of Prince Leopold:—Positions on the front line along the Narayuvka (Galican) line have been under lively Russian artillery fire."

INTERNED GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS REBEL

Refuse to Cut Wood for Abitibi Camp and Must Eat Food Raw or Leave It

Quebec, Dec. 6.—News from Amos, Abitibi, is that 400 Germans and Austrians interned there are becoming very lazy and even refused recently to go into the woods to cut wood necessary for cooking and heating of their camps.

A measure designed to bring them to time was immediately adopted by the authorities, who departed from the usual custom of serving cooked rations to the war prisoners. Raw meat and other uncooked food was given to the aliens, it is said, and will continue to be served them just so long as they refuse to cut the wood necessary for cooking, etc.

Phelix and Pherdinand

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service

Synopsis—The disturbance which was over northern Ontario yesterday, has moved eastward to Quebec, causing a gale on the Great Lakes and showery weather in all districts from Ontario to the maritime provinces. Cold weather will now probably set in over the western provinces.

Ottawa Valley — Strong westerly winds, fair tonight and on Thursday, stationary or lower temperature.

Generally Fair.

Maritime—Fresh southwesterly winds, mostly cloudy with occasional showers. Thursday, fresh to strong westerly winds, generally fair. Stationary or lower temperature.

BRAZIL TO PURCHASE OVER FORTY FOE SHIPS

Estimated Value of Vessels in South America About $20,000,000

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 6.—Negotiations have been begun by the Brazilian government for the acquisition of the German merchant vessels in Brazilian ports, it was brought out in a debate in the chamber of deputies today.

The subject came up with the presentation by Deputies Pedro G. Moacyr and Goncalves Naia of a measure authorizing the government to institute negotiations to such an end. In reply, Antonio Carlos, government leader in the chamber, announced that the government already had begun such negotiations and demanded that the bill of Deputies Moacyr and Naia be withdrawn. The chamber approved the withdrawal of the measure.

Thirty-eight German and four Austrian merchant vessels are in Brazilian ports, their estimated value being between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

SAYS 50,000 BELGIANS REDUCED TO SLAVERY

Paris, Dec. 6.—"Fifty thousand Belgian workmen have been reduced to slavery by the Germans," declared an appeal to American workmen, prepared by Belgian laborers at a secret meeting in Belgium and communicated through a reliable channel to The Associated Press. The statement continues:

"The Germans have reduced 500,000 workmen to idleness through the seizure of raw materials and machines. They have plundered Belgium of 1,000,000 francs in money on the pretext of a war contribution and of 5,000,000,000 francs in provisions through the medium of requisitions.

"Then under the pretext of idleness which they themselves had provoked, and of need which arose entirely from their raids upon Belgian resources, they declare that Belgians must either sign voluntarily an agreement to serve Germany or be deported forcibly for enforced labor at thirty pfennigs a day and food.

American Sent Down Without a Warning

Shelled as Steamer's Crew Were Taking to the Boats — Left 40 Miles Off French Coast

New York, Dec. 6.—The steamship John Lambert, listed in the Maritime Register as an American vessel, was shelled and sunk without warning by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight on November 22, according to members of the crew, Americans, who arrived here today on the French line steamship Espagne from Bordeaux.

The John Lambert was one of twelve vessels which, built on the Great Lakes, the French line had agreed to purchase. According to the arrivals today, the vessel had not yet been turned over to the French interests but was on its way to Havre for delivery there.

The crew said that the attack took place at 4.30 p.m. when the ship was twenty-five miles south of the Isle of Wight. The engineer, Edward Harrison of this city, said that the U-boat first made its presence known by sending a shell crashing through the John Lambert's bridge and that the firing continued during the time the crew was taking to the boats, twelve shots in all being fired. The crew, numbering sixteen, said they rowed forty miles to the French coast, and were on the water twelve hours. Soon after the John Lambert went down, they say, they saw the submarine attack and sink two unidentified vessels—a steamship and a bark. The John Lambert was the last of the twelve Great Lakes craft to be taken to France for delivery. Eighty members of the crews of four of them were passengers on the Espagne today.

The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company owned the John Lambert of 1550 tons gross, which was built in 1908 at Chicago. The vessel sailed from Montreal on October 20.

SHORT WEIGHT BUTTER AND STALE EGGS, SAYS FREDERICTON ALDERMAN

Mother-in-Law of Collector Macnutt Passes Away—Meeting of Government

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 6—At last night's meeting of the city council, Ald. Wilkinson charged that short weight butter and stale eggs were being sold by farmers in Fredericton. The council took no heed of the complaint, but it was intimated that new regulations governing the market might be adopted.

Mrs. Mary C. Fletcher died at the home of her son-in-law, Collector L. C. MacNutt, early this morning after a few weeks illness caused by infirmities of age. She was a native of Halifax, a daughter of the late James Reynolds of that city, and was ninety-two years old. She had made her home here for twenty-nine years. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. MacNutt, and one son, Dr. C. R. Fletcher of New York. One brother, F. Reynolds, lives in Vancouver, and there are two sisters, Mrs. F. C. Bell and Mrs. W. H. Lessell in Halifax. The body will be taken to Halifax for burial.

The river for many miles above the city is free of ice. The Nashwaak is entirely free.

P. Malloy of this city, who spent his boyhood days in Kent county, was intimately acquainted with Bonar Law when the latter was a resident of that county.

A meeting of the provincial government was called for this morning, but has been delayed because of the non-arrival of Premier Clarke. Among those registered at the Barker House are Harry W. Woods and George B. Jones, M.P.P.'s; E. R. Teed of Woodstock, and T. H. Berry of Oak Bay. All except Berry are here on business with the government.

WAR HAS INCREASED CIRCULATION OF BIBLE

Large Increase Shown Since the Commencement of Hostilities

Toronto, Dec. 6—In connection with Bible Sunday, or annual Bible review day, which will be observed on next Sunday, statistics compiled here show that there has been a large increase in the circulation and study of the Bible since the war began.

The issues of Bibles, in whole or in part, by the British and Foreign Bible Society last year were 11,059,000 copies, those of the American Bible Society more than seven million; those of the National Bible Society of Scotland and of the Continental Bible Societies more than four million. If to these are added the issues of the private Bible publishing houses there will be a total of more than 35,500,000 copies of the Scriptures in whole or in part, published in the last year. This is seven million more than the total estimated issues in 1913.

A noteworthy feature is that the circulation in the English language has doubled since the outbreak of the war. The Bible, or portions of it, is now translated in 600 languages, eighteen languages having been added since the war, by the British society. If the estimated number of Bibles issued by the Catholic and Greek Churches and the Hebrew Scriptures among the Jews be added to the foregoing totals, the aggregate of last year will be forty million copies against twenty-eight million or thirty million in 1913.

MRS. WILLIAM PYE.

Death came to Mrs William Pye at an early hour this morning at her home in Barker street. She was thirty-six years of age and leaves, besides her husband, one boy, aged eleven years, her mother, father, five brothers and two sisters. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. John Connell of Cranston avenue. The brothers are John, Walter, Albert, Arthur and William, and the two sisters Mrs. Fred Pye and Mrs. Albert Graham, all are of this city. Mrs. Pye was well and favorably known and the news of her early death will cause sincere regret to her numerous friends.

MAJOR-GENERAL BENSON IS IN THE CITY TODAY

Major-General Benson, G.O.C. of the 6th division, Halifax; Major A. N. Jones, G.S. O. of the 6th division, and Major L. S. VanTuyl of the engineering staff, Halifax, arrived in the city today on a tour of inspection.

This morning the 165th Battalion was inspected by General Benson and Brigadier-General H. H. McLean, assisted by Major Jones and the training staff. The members of the 165th made a fine showing, and not only were the generals pleased with their appearance, but also the officers of the training staff.

The barracks was also inspected, as were various other quarters in the city. Major VanTuyl, chief of the engineering staff of the 6th division, inspected the quarters in the dairy building, which are to be occupied by the 211th Calgary battalion. He also made arrangements for having the building heated.

SWISS DECLINE TO DEAL WITH PROTESTS

Geneva, Dec. 6.—The Swiss government has refused to consider petitions presented by the cantonal councils of Geneva, Vaud, Valais and Neuchatel, asking the government to protest to Germany against the deportation of civilians from Belgium and Northern France.

The government points out that since the war began it has received eighty-nine protests against alleged violations of the law of nations, thirty-seven from the Central Powers, forty-eight from the Allies and four from one neutral state, and explains that, as it has been unable to investigate each case adequately, it is reluctantly obliged to refrain from action.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR MEN AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

London, Dec. 6—Bitter feeling against conscription was manifested among delegates to the Australian interstate labor conference, says a Reuter despatch from Melbourne. Senator Lynch and Mr. Burchell, a member of the House of Representatives, West Australian delegates who favored conscription, were expelled.

The conference also decided to remove from the Australian labor movement all federal members who supported conscription.

The New Government Seat

London, Dec. 6.—A Reuter despatch from Jassy, Roumania, under date of December 3, says: "This university town has been stirred to the depths by the transfer of the government and the arrival of 20,000 refugees from Bucharest and elsewhere, many of them in affluent circumstances. They are much impressed by Russia's efforts to help Roumania. Russian regiments are constantly marching to the front and this inspires confidence that they will save the sotuation."

FUNERALS.

The funeral of John McAnulty took place this morning from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas H. Haley, Rockland road, to Holy Trinity church, where high mass of requiem was celebrated by Very Rev. J. J. Walsh, V. G. Interment was made in the old Catholic cemetery. Among the floral offerings was a wreath from the fourth degree Knights of Columbus. Members of the K. C. attended and there was a large gathering of friends.

The funeral of Cornelius E. Haley took place this morning from his late residence, 17 Queen street, to the Church of the Assumption, where high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. J. J. O'Donovan. Interment was made in Holy Cross cemetery. Mr. Haley was a deep sea captain and sailed out of this port for several years, but of late years was engaged on shore. He is survived by his wife, four sons, one daughter and four sisters. The sisters are Mrs. E. G McNeill of this city; Mrs. McCaustlin of West St. John; Mrs. A. H. McLellan of Newton, Mass., and Miss Catherine at home.

CHURCH PUBLICITY.

The first general meeting of the Brotherhood of St. David's church was held last evening, the honorary president, Major G. G. Corbet, presiding. Rev. J. A. MacKeigan gave an interesting and practical address on church publicity and this was followed by a general discussion of the subject. As a result, the executive was authorized to appoint a committee to aid in carrying on this work and to consider new methods.