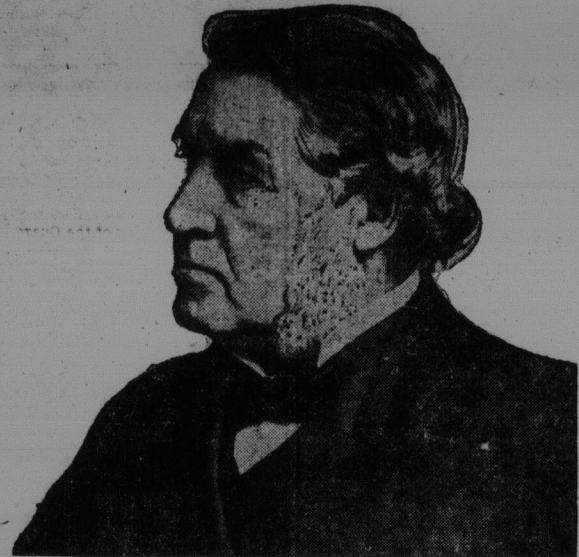


ITALIANS WIN TRENCHES IN BAYONET CHARGE

Sir Chas. Tupper, The Last of The Fathers of Confederation, Passed Away Saturday in England

One of Most Distinguished Statesmen Canada Has Produced — Born in Amherst, N.S., in 1821, Entered Nova Scotia Legislature in 1855 and Sat in House of Commons Until 1870—Knighted in 1879—Succeeded Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Premier.

- HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER.
- Born—July 2, 1821, at Amherst, N. S.
- Graduated M. D. at Edinburgh—1842.
- Married—1846.
- First elected Member for Cumberland, N. S., for Local Assembly—1855.
- Became Premier of Nova Scotia—1864.
- Delegate to Confederation Conference—1867.
- Sworn to Privy Council of Canada—1870.
- Became Minister of Customs—1873.
- Created K. C. M. G.—1879.
- Created G. C. M. G.—1886.
- Leader of Conservative Opposition—1896-1900.
- Prime Minister of Canada—1896.
- Created Privy Councillor—1908.
- Died—Oct. 30, 1915.



HON SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART

The last survivor of the Fathers of Confederation, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., P. C., C. B., K. C. M. G., G. C. M. G., M. A., Hon. LL. D., Cambridge, Edinburgh, Acadia and Queen's; M. D., was born July 2, 1821 at Amherst, N. S., the son of the late Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., and of Miriam Lockhart Low, of Parrsboro, N. S.

The Tupper family were among the first settlers in Nova Scotia, the father of Sir Charles settling at Amherst, where the great statesman was born. The members of this branch of the family are direct descendants of Thomas Tupper, who emigrated to America in 1635, landing at Saugus, (now Lynn), Massachusetts. Sir Charles Tupper's grandmother was a woman of extraordinary talents. A number of descendants have been distinguished for their gifts, and especially for their aptitude for acquiring languages. Among them was the father of Sir Charles, who, in addition to his other remarkable endowments, had this special gift of languages.

Sir Charles was educated at the different schools of Amherst, and at Horace Academy. After graduating there he took up the study of medicine and graduated M. D. at Edinburgh in 1843. In the same year he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and commenced practice in his native county. From the beginning his superior talents, his dominant personality and efficiency in his profession attracted attention. In his twelve years of practice, before he was called into the sphere of politics, mountainous obstacles became a level plain, and toil and exposure the highest enjoyment. With a spirit that knew no discouragement, saw no difficulties, and a body well seasoned by those twelve years of labor, he carefully examined the political arena into which he was invited as a contestant.

Three years after his graduation the young practitioner married Frances, daughter of Silas H. Morse, of Amherst, N. S., and to them were born three sons and one daughter.

Defeated Joseph Howe in 1855.

At the general elections of 1855, Dr. Tupper was elected as member for Cumberland to the Local Assembly, his victory being a notable one, for he defeated the late Hon. Joseph Howe, then leader of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. On entering Parliament, the new member, conscious of the weakness of the weak points in the old Conservative programme, drew up and was allowed by his superiors to adopt a new and more progressive policy. It is also recorded of him that, like Disraeli, he educated his party, he brought them to take a more comprehensive view of affairs, and attracted to himself the more moderate men of the other side, and with so much effect, that, in the following year, the reconstructed party came into power, and the young doctor, as he was called, became Provincial Secretary.

From that time till the confederation of the provinces, he was, perhaps, the most prominent figure in local politics, having succeeded to the premiership in 1864. The conspicuous part he bore in the accomplishment of Confederation is well known. He attended the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences, and afterwards went to England, where the matter was finally settled at the Westminster Palace Hotel conferences.

For his services he was created a C. B. On the formation of the first government he was invited to take office, but declined in favor of Sir Edward Kenny, despite the honor, in order to devote himself to the better interests of the country, and to meet obstacles arising in other provinces of the Dominion. But his self-repression did not keep him long out of the Cabinet. He was sworn to the Privy Council in June, 1870, as President of the

Council, an honor, which, it was conceded, he fully deserved. Transferred to the Department of Inland Revenue in July 1872, he succeeded Sir Leonard Tilley as Minister of Customs in the early portion of 1873, and was still holding that office when the Macdonald administration resigned in the autumn of that year.

During the five years that the Conservative party was in opposition, Sir Charles, then Dr. Tupper, was Sir John A. Macdonald's principal organizer and adviser, and to no one was the Conservative party more indebted than to him for their return to power in 1878. While in opposition he elaborated and brought before parliament the scheme of moderate protection for home industries known as the "National Policy," which was subsequently adopted and put into force.

In the new administration he became Minister of Public Works and afterwards created the Department of Railways and Canals, and was its first Minister. In 1879 he was created Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, an honor which was followed in 1886 by the bestowal of the Order of Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. In 1888 he was created Baronet and in 1908 a Privy Councillor. As Minister of Railways and Canals he carried out the policy of the government in reference to the enlarging of the Welland Canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence Channel, the improvement of the Intercolonial Railway, and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He retired from the ministry in 1884, and up to 1887 was the representative of the Dominion of Canada in London as High Commissioner. In January, 1896, he entered the Bowell administration as Secretary of State and on the retirement of Sir Mackenzie Bowell shortly afterwards, became Prime Minister of Canada.

Retired in 1900. The Conservatives were defeated at the general elections in that year and Sir Charles became leader of the opposition till 1900, when, meeting defeat in his own constituency, he retired from public life. Since his retirement he has spent his time partly in Canada, at Vancouver, where his son Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper resides, and partly in England, where he has made his home at The Mount, Bexley Heath, Kent. For the past few years Sir Charles has been steadily growing more feeble in body, but even at ninety after a life of ceaseless activity, he took a keen interest in the affairs of the world, particularly in the political fortunes of the great Dominion in the shaping of whose destiny he played such a conspicuous part.

His last public appearance was at a dinner a few days before the coronation of King George, held in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, in the very room, forty-four years before, the fifteen framers of the Confederation Act had passed upon the final draft of the agreement which made Canada a united Dominion. At this dinner, which was attended by Lord Strathcona and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reference was made to the fact that Sir Charles was the last survivor of the Fathers of Confederation.

Sir Charles Tupper could give his attention to small undertakings, even to their minutest details, but he could also seize national subjects of the largest proportions, of world-wide application and thoroughly examine them to the last analysis, never confusing one part with the other, never obscure, always clear, forceful and emphatic. His insight, passion and concentration were phenomenal. His plans were often far-reaching and daring, but never visionary or fanciful—always rational. In this respect there has been no actor in Canadian history his superior. He waited not for occasions—he made them. In his acts of intrepid intonation he was not ignorant of the swinging of the political pendulum. He saw no terror in the opposition benches, through the heat and dust of battle he discerned the goal, the accomplishment of a great purpose. The fear of man, fear that sometimes engenders submission or cowardice, was to him a mere sound, utterly without meaning. His courage was leonine and unyielding. Accumulations of the knowledge of Canadian and Imperial politics were packed away in his capacious memory, ever ready to serve him both in private and in public life. The two aims Sir Charles always kept in view as a loyal subject to his sovereign, and as a jealous guardian of the honor of his people, have been the strengthening of the golden link which connects England with the first and greatest of her colonies, and the holding aloft of the standard of right of the nation, so that she may prove herself worthy of the proud position she has made her own.

The seeming incredibilities his great mind foresaw in the direction of a great Canada have been turned into realities. In 1860 a lecture on "The Political Condition of British North America" was delivered by Dr. Tupper in the assembly hall of Nova Scotia. Of striking interest at the present time is the prediction contained in the following passage from his lecture: "Who could doubt that under these circumstances, with such a federation of the five provinces to which ultimately the great Red River and the Saskatchewan country might be added, as would give us the position due to our extensive resources and intelligent population, untrammelled either by slavery or the ascendancy of any dominant church—almost the last country where civil and religious liberty exists, British America, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would in a few years present to the world a great and powerful organization with British institutions, sympathies and feelings, bound indissolubly to the throne of England by a community of interests, and united to it by the Vice-royalty of one of the promising sons of our beloved Queen." When Dr. Tupper was thus looking forward to a confederated Canada, administered by a son of Queen Victoria, the first Dominion Day was still seven years in the future, and the Duke of Connaught, now Governor-General, was a boy of ten years.

The funeral of Mrs. John H. Robinson, formerly of Moncton, took place on Saturday from Lancaster Heights. Burial services were conducted by Rev. Walter P. Dunham, and interment took place in Cedar Hill.

NEW FRENCH CABINET HOLDS FIRST MEETING

New Premier pays tribute to Viviani for splendid example of patriotism in foregoing personal distinction for good of country.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Premier Briand presented to President Poincaré, at the palace of the Elysee, this morning, the members of the new cabinet. Immediately thereafter the first formal meeting of the cabinet was held, for an exchange of views of the diplomatic and military situation.

A meeting will be held on Monday to decide upon the terms of the ministerial declaration to parliament which will be submitted to President Poincaré at meeting with the cabinet on Tuesday. In presenting his colleagues to the President today, M. Briand paid a tribute to the abnegation of former Premier Viviani, whose cooperation, he said, would be of the highest value in assuring the success of the new combination. M. Poincaré also expressed appreciation of M. Viviani's attitude. It was agreed that Charles De Freycinet, vice president of the cabinet, should have the place of honor at the right hand of President Poincaré at the cabinet table. Emil Combes will sit at the President's left hand. The premier will have the place opposite the President.

PUT TAX ON THE MUNICIPALITIES TO AID PATRIOTIC FUND

York and Sunbury Counties consider the question.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Oct. 31.—A proposal was made at a public meeting held at York county, city of Fredericton, and Sunbury county to raise \$25,000 to carry on the work of the Patriotic Fund in this district next year by assessment upon three municipalities according to valuation. The scheme will probably be submitted to the governing bodies of the municipalities for endorsement.

The services marking the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Baptist denomination in Fredericton closed tonight at Brunswick street United Baptist church with a sermon by Rev. A. F. Newcombe, giving a complete and comprehensive historical sketch of the work of Baptists in this community during the century and tracing its growth from a small beginning to influential and powerful state of a denomination in Fredericton at present.

The 36th Battery members had their first church parade today. There were three parades, one for Christ Church Cathedral, another for St. Paul's Presbyterian church and a third for St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic church. Gummer Charles Guthro of the 36th Battery has a son, Private Levi Guthro, with the 25th Nova Scotia battery in Flanders.

MY TERRIBLE HACKING AND SPLITTING COUGH WAS ENTIRELY CURED BY DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Mrs. Clara Jackson, Huntsville, Ont., writes us under date of January 12th, 1915. "I take great pleasure in writing you concerning Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Last winter I contracted a very bad cough which troubled me all through the summer. This winter I started to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after taking three bottles I can truthfully say that I feel like another woman. The terrible hacking and splitting cough, and the dry sensation in my throat is entirely cured. I would certainly recommend it to anyone troubled with bronchitis or lung trouble. I have not words too grateful to give you."

"Dr. Wood's" has been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and we claim that it is the best cure for a cough or cold that you can possibly procure. The thousands of testimonials we have received prove that our claim is right. All we ask you is to see that you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it, and don't accept some no-account substitute. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

British Mine Sweeper Sunk in Collision, 100 Men of Crew Missing

Collided with another warship off Gallipoli Peninsula — Built in 1905 and carried 250 men beside crew

London, Oct. 30.—The British mine sweeper Hythe, has been sunk in a collision off the Gallipoli peninsula, Turkey, and 100 men are missing, according to an Admiralty announcement this afternoon. The announcement was made today in an official statement: "During the night of Oct. 28-29, H.M.S. Hythe, an auxiliary sweeper, Lieut. Commander

Arthur Bird, was sunk after being in collision with another of His Majesty's ships off the Gallipoli peninsula. "At the time of the collision she had on board about 250 men in addition to her crew. One hundred are reported missing."

The Hythe was a merchant vessel taken over by the Admiralty for naval uses. She was a steamer of 509 tons gross, built in 1905 at Dumbarton. "In the Monte Nero zone the enemy, on the night of Oct. 28 renewed his attack on our lines on the Vodli, and succeeded, after a hard struggle, in taking a part of them by assault. On the following morning our Alpine troops, by a violent counter-attack, retook the lost trenches and made fifty-seven prisoners, of whom one was an officer. "In the Zagora section the enemy, in trying to drive us back, was mowed down by the accurate fire of our artillery. Progress of our troops in the heights of Podgora continues, although the enemy offers fierce resistance through the concentration of his big guns and the liberal use of asphyxiating bombs. "On the Carso we have taken, by assault, another trincone (grand trench) in Monte San Michele zone, taking seventy-six prisoners, of whom two were officers. In the centre we have occupied small trenches and maintained progress, in spite of numerous enemy counter-attacks."

Austrians Mowed Down In Attempt to Beat Back Italian Attack

Rome, Oct. 30.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued tonight: "The enemy's resistance on the Col Di Lana of Cordevole Heights is in process of weakening, owing to the repeated blows of our offensive. "On the morning of Oct. 28 our troops attacked on the summit of Saless (2300 metres), a pivot of the enemy's defence, consisting of a redoubt and several rows of trenches. The enemy's lines of defence having been destroyed by our artillery our infantry threw themselves forward with bayonets, capturing the defences and taking 27 prisoners from the imperial chasers, of whom nine were officers. Our troops also captured nine machine guns, and a large quantity of war material.

TRYING TO GET VESSELS TO TAKE NEW BRUNSWICK PRODUCTS TO ENGLAND

Provincial Government has taken matter in hand — Admiralty may release some ships for purpose early in year.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Oct. 31.—The Provincial Government is making an effort to secure better shipping facilities for manufacturers in New Brunswick, and more particularly for lumber merchants on the North Shore of the province. While in Ottawa last week Premier Clarke interviewed members of the Federal government with a view to having some of the vessels recently released by the British Admiralty utilized at New Brunswick ports and become engaged in carrying a portion of unshipped lumber from North Shore to British ports.

There is a large amount of manufactured lumber on the North Shore unshipped, present freight rates being practically prohibitive and it was thought that some arrangement could be made to have ships released by the Admiralty to carry this lumber at more moderate freight rates.

Premier Clarke was informed, however, that all these vessels will be engaged in carrying munitions and food supplies until the first of the new year at least, after which there is some prospect that some of them may be available for other action may be taken in the matter at the meeting of the provincial government which opens here on Tuesday.

Customs returns given out by Collector L. C. MacNutt, show that duty collected during the month of October was \$4,688.97, an increase of \$972.13 over the same month last year.

REOPEN DORCHESTER SCHOOLS TODAY

Special to The Standard. Dorchester, N. B., Oct. 31.—The situation caused by the prevalence of typhoid fever has greatly improved. There have been no new cases reported in the last twelve days. The school board has summoned the teaching staff back and all the schools will be opened tomorrow, November 1, after being closed for more than five weeks. All the sick so far as we can learn are making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

JAPAN AGAINST A MONARCHY IN CHINA JUST YET

Asks United States to use influence to have change deferred until European War ends.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—The Japanese government has requested the American government to give its support in the representations which are being made at Peking for the purpose of postponing re-establishment of a monarchy in China until the European war is ended. Japan's policy was decided upon after consultation with Great Britain. The conversation began while Baron Ishi was in London several weeks ago, on his way from Paris, where he had served as Japanese ambassador to Tokio to assume the foreign affairs portfolio.

There is much interest here in the attitude of Germany in regard to the form of China's government. Contradictory reports have been received here concerning the position taken by German diplomats at Peking.

How Peking Government Views the Matter.

Peking, Oct. 30.—The Japanese government October 16, communicated to the Entente Powers and the United States a request that they act with it in attempting to bring about postponement of a change in the form of Chinese government. The United States and France abstained from participation in the steps taken at Peking by Japan, Great Britain and Russia.

This phase of the situation is causing much speculation among Chinese officers some of whom express the belief that France and the United States are not willing to follow Japanese leadership in oriental politics.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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Perfect by Canadians, in Canada, in the most modern salt works on the Continent—and daily in use in thousands of Canadian homes.
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Table Salt
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WEEKLY HOUSE
WEDNESDAY
THE HILLS
Famous Novel
Evening Matinee Wed.

Will Avoid a Rush
THEATRE
Pictures
FARRAR
Donna
LIEN
by Bluel
PLAY:
Geraldine Farrar
Wallace Reid
H. B. Carpenter
Pedro de Cordoba
William Elmer
Spain, Smugglers' Haunts, Wall, Entrance to the Plaza
Bull-Fight.

CHAP. 10
PRICES
5 and 8.30 o'clock

WORTH SHORE
MAN WOUNDED
McDonald, of Loggieville, in New Brunswick Man in Casualty Lists Issued Yesterday.
Oct. 31—Two casualty lists issued by the Militia Department. Both are considerably larger than those of the past week. The name of only one New Brunswicker is mentioned. W. McDonald Loggieville, N. B., member of the Battalion, is reported wounded.
Rusty Knives
In knives become rusty put them in sweet oil half an hour, then wash them up and down in garden several times. Polish with fine cloth to make the blades brilliant.
DIED.
MORE—In this city, on October 30, Mary Puddington, widow of late John Van Cott Wetmore, 81 years of age, leaving three sons to mourn their loss.
P. W. Wetmore, Lowell street, died, this Monday, afternoon, 2.45 o'clock, at St. George's church. (No flowers by request.)

LESS MEAT
BACK HURTS
A glass of Salts to Wash Kidneys if bladder bothers you.
Kidneys more regularly eventually kidney trouble in some form says a well-known authority, as the uric acid in meat excites them, they become overworked; sluggish; clog up and cause all of distress, particularly back-ache and misery in the kidney region; staccato twinges, severe headaches, stomach, constipation, torpid sleeplessness, bladder and irritation. At this moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Salts from any good pharmacy; tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and kidneys will then act fine. This salt is made from the acid apes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys stimulate them to normal activity; neutralize the acids in the so it no longer irritates, thus bladder disorders.
Salts cannot injure anyone; a delightful effervescent lithia drink which millions of men women take now and then to keep kidneys and urinary organs clean, avoiding serious kidney disease.

Piles
That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.
To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.
Edmonton, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment