

GERMAN ATTACKS WEST HAVE LOST VIGOR; QUET DAY, REPORT FROM PARIS WAR OFFICE SAYS

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY FIRE HAS GREATLY SLACKENED

Paris Reports From the Front Daily Rumors of
Germans Attacking in Force Between
Soissons and Rheims.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Reports received here today directly from the front are to the effect that the Germans are not making an attack in force between Soissons and Rheims, as had been rumored circumstantially in Paris. Soissons is still being bombarded intermittently by heavy German guns of long range, but the inhabitants continue there usual occupations.

The French war office gave out the following announcement this morning:

"The slackening of the artillery fire of the enemy was noted all along the line, during November 26. Two infantry attacks directed against the heads of bridges, which we had thrown down on the right bank of the Yser, to the south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed.

"There was no other engagement on the rest of the front in Belgium and as far as the Oise, nor was there any action on the Aisne or in Champagne. Nevertheless Rheims was rather violently bombarded during the time that several newspaper men from neutral countries were making a visit to the city.

"In the Argonne some infantry attacks resulted in the loss and then the recapture of some trenches. The men engaged in this fighting never exceeding a battalion. The ground lost and retaken, was never more than twenty-five yards.

"Along the heights of the Meuse, and in the Vosges, there is nothing to report."

ALLIES' AVIATORS DID NOT PURPOSELY VIOLATE NEUTRALITY

Swiss Ministers at London
and Bordeaux told to in-
quire into alleged viola-
tion.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 27.—The Swiss ministers at Bordeaux and London, according to report published here, have been told by the Swiss government to request an explanation of the alleged violation of Swiss neutrality by English and French aviators, who are said to have flown over Swiss territory in proceeding to the attack of the Zeppelin airship sheds at Friedrichshafen.

The Journal De Geneve says the French have scrupulously avoided everything resembling violation of the neutrality of Switzerland and expresses the belief that if French aviators flew over Swiss territory it was an error, and that friendly explanations will clear the matter up.

Farm Settlement Board.
A meeting of the Farm Settlement Board was held here yesterday to deal with some routine business. A. W. Hay of Woodstock and Mr. Butler of Charlotte County attended the meeting.

What Does Your Mirror Say to You

If Your Face is Not Fair You Are Not
Fair to Your Face. Use Stuart's
Calcium Wafers and Banish
Pimples, etc.

Before beauty can ever be realized it must have a complexion that adds to its luster, that makes a magnificent face contour radiate an artistic color. The charm of all beauty rests chiefly in the clear skin, the pure red blood, the soft creamlike complexion.

"It is an exquisite joy to look in my mirror now—Stuart's Calcium Wafers Gave Me Back My Clear Complexion."

Stuart's Calcium Wafers act directly upon the sweat glands of the skin, since their mission is to stimulate the excretory ducts. They do not create perspiration, but cause the skin to breathe out vigorously, thus transforming perspiration into a gaseous vapor. The calcium sulphide of which these wafers are composed consumes the germ poisons in the sweat glands and pores, hence the blood makes a new, smooth skin a surprisingly short time.

You will never be ashamed to look at yourself in a mirror, once you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Nor will your friends give you that hinting look as much as to say—"for goodness sake, get rid of those pimples."

There is no longer any excuse for anyone to have a face disfigured with skin eruptions, when it is so easy to get rid of them. Simply get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store and take them according to the directions. After a few days you will hardly recognize yourself in the mirror. The change will delight you immensely. All blemishes will disappear.

All druggists sell Stuart's Calcium Wafers at 50 cents a box. A small sample package mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Improving Harbor Channel
Hon. J. D. Hazen has written the Board of Trade stating that the material in the harbor channel has engaged the attention of the engineers of the Public Works Department and that it is the intention to remove the boulders as soon as possible.

CHEF OF GREAT HOTEL COOKS IN ORCHARD AS CANNON ROAR NEARBY

By William G. Shepard
(United Press Correspondent)

On the battlefield of Soissons, Oct. 1—Having accidentally stumbled on to the front, and being held here, it would be possible for me to write reams about shooting and killing if the officers would let me. I am not permitted to leave the town, or even to mention its name in anything I write, because I cannot prove that what information I have will not get to the Germans.

But I can write about Jules's cooking. It would do the Germans good to know about it and besides, any man who says cooking and eating are not as important in warfare as shooting and killing doesn't know what warfare is.

You stop from a country road through a wicket gate, which opens on a pear orchard, and you're in Jules's kitchen. The kitchen he presides over in Paris is sacred ground and you could not enter it for love, nor even for a lot of money. For Jules is chef of one of the greatest and finest restaurants in the world. The mobilization call in France pulled him down from his high pedestal and brought him to this pear orchard to cook for forty-five officers.

Jules wears his uniform, a blue coat and red trousers, but he doesn't wear the soldiers' cap. Who ever heard of a man cooking in anything but a chef's hat? I don't believe the entire French war department could get Jules to try such an unheard-of thing.

The pear trees about his fireplace are very old and very small and they have been trained by generations of nurserymen to grow in grotesque patterns, like vines, on queerly shaped frames. Each pear is covered with a paper bag which was tied over the bud by the old gardener, in the French fashion.

"All for such fruit as that in Paris," said Jules, as I stood by his big copper kettles one afternoon. "Not a bit of dust, not even a raindrop has ever touched the skins of those pears. Only the sunshine has penetrated the white little paper home."

He shrugged his shoulders with pleasure at the thought. The orchard looks queer enough with the twisted trees growing paper sacks of fruit. The Germans lived in this orchard for 11 days. They may have sacked Louvain, but the splendor of this orchard seems to have overwhelmed them. Now Jules and his French soldier-brothers are showing how well they can let dollar-a-piece pears alone. Maybe the world will find its way, after all, to the swill restaurants of Paris, London and Berlin.

Jules's pets are under a grape orchard. Huge clusters of malvas hang down over him as he works and the steam from his morning coffee settles on them in thick moisture, which, for some odd reason, seems to make the coffee all the more wonderful. James H. Hare, the veteran war photographer, who stumbled on to the front with me and had his camera and films taken from him, was discovered the other day standing at the wicket gate almost sobbing because he could not get a photograph of Jules in his grape orchard. Jules's kitchen is good to see, but it is better to smell. Today he and three soldiers spent the forenoon in working away with knives at a bushel of ugly, dirty little potatoes which had been dug from a garden near by. About 5 this evening I walked over to where Jules was toiling with a ladle at two huge copper pots. In one pot was a quantity of sizzling-hot lard; floating therein were slices of potatoes that swelled, under my sight, into puffy, round crisp

balls. In the other pot was at least a bushel of these same potato bits, crisp and hot, which Jules was ladling from the grease. From time to time he put raw potatoes into his cooking pot.

"Potatoes saute!" I asked him. "So you call them in English. In Paris we say pommes fruit. This is the best way to cook potatoes."

He tore a leaf from the roof of the kitchen, put a handful of the potatoes on it and gave me the lot.

"Could I do any better than that in Paris?" he asked me. I started to say "No," but he gave himself the same answer before I did. By dinner time Jules had cooked enough steak—I don't know how, only it was very good—in the same grease in which the potatoes had been fried, and by the time we got through with the potatoes and the steak Jules brought out a gigantic salad of fresh lettuce, with the vinegar and salad touched up, in a daring and artistic fashion, with a bit of garlic. When that was done his soldier waiters served cheese. And then came coffee, which had sent its steam up to the cold, fresh grapes. Most of the time Jules, in his blue coat, his red trousers, his soldier shoes and his chef's cap, stood looking on as if daring even the highest officer there—who happened to be part general—to say that something was the matter with the meal. In truth, the only thing the matter with it was that

we all ate too much. I made this complaint to Jules and he said: "It is music to my ears, the wall of a man with an overfull stomach." All this time, remember, the cannon were booming and not far away men were killing and dying.

"Have any of your men been killed?" I asked Jules.

"Fifteen out of forty-five," he said, "but I know they all fought well because they ate well."

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND HAVE SMALL CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT

London, Nov. 27.—Chandler P. Anderson, a special representative of the U. S. State Department, who has inspected the German detention camp at the Newbury Race Track, concerning which many complaints have been printed in the German newspapers is preparing his report for presentation to the German authorities. Mr. Anderson says the only criticism he found of the present conditions was based on the lack of heat. The prisoners now are living in tents, but shortly will move into huts and stables, where the conditions will be almost identical with those at the race tracks in Germany. The commandant and the prisoners at Newbury Camp are on good terms, Mr. Anderson says, and the food is adequate.

THINKS MINISTERS WHO ARE PENSIONED SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO REJOIN

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The Evangelical clergymen of Berlin and its suburbs have signed a declaration protesting against the military decree which says that student clergymen, clergymen ordained or clergymen who have been pensioned, may not be called to arms.

In the protest the clergymen declare this decree cannot be justified and is an insult to them. All other classes and professions have the honor of being able to fight for their country with arms, and they would do likewise. They are going to petition the Reichstag to abolish this decree.

GEN. HUGHES CONFIRMS OFFER OF AUTO MACHINE GUN BATTERIES

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Major General Hughes confirms the offer of automobile machine gun batteries from C. B. Gordon and other Montreal capitalists and by Mr. J. C. Eaton of Toronto. They will be similar to the Sifton battery. Captain Eddie Hol-

Economy in Baking

In these times of great advance in prices of many foods it is important to House-keepers to know that the old reliable Royal Baking Powder, made from pure cream of tartar and soda, is sold at the old prices.



Fifty Men a Day

Must answer the call of Our
King to complete New Brun-
swick's Regiment within the
required time.

This Province must do its
share in the defence of the
Empire.

Who Will Offer Now?

The 26th New Brunswick Regiment of Infantry will be under command of
Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity, and will be a unit in the Second Canadian Expedition-
ary Contingent for Overseas Service.

PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS

THE PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT is for the duration of the war and for six months after its termination, if required.

THE RATE OF PAY is \$1.10 per day, which for seven days a week, means \$3.00 per month, and found.

IF DISABLED, soldiers will receive pensions at such rates as may be fixed by the government.

IF WOUNDED OR ILL, soldiers will be well cared for and sent back to their homes as soon as convenient.

SOLDIERS MAY ASSIGN THEIR PAY or any portion of it, to their wives or other dependents, and such sums will be paid regularly to the persons so named.

SHOULD ANY SOLDIER BE KILLED, their wives and children will become wards of the Canadian Government, and generous provision will be made for them.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE, Twenty Dollars per Month, in addition to the soldier's pay, will be paid to the wives of married volunteers, the widowed mothers of men going to the front, or other relatives who depend for their sole support upon the incomes of the men offering for service.

EVERY REASONABLE PROVISION is thus made for dependent relatives of volunteers and men contemplating offering for active service need have no anxiety regarding the welfare of those whom they may leave behind.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

THIS FUND has been created for the purpose of maintaining in reasonable comfort the wives, children, or other dependent relatives of men who volunteer for service.

EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE will be dealt with on its merits, the facts being secured by local committees who shall consider all sources of income of relatives left behind.

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE will, if any such aid is required, receive thirty dollars per month, of which twenty dollars will be from the government and ten dollars from the Patriotic Fund.

PROVISION FOR CHILDREN is made according to a sliding scale. For instance, a wife with three children of the ages of three, seven and twelve, will be entitled to an income of forty-five dollars per month in addition to the soldier's pay.

THE SON OF A WIDOW, who is his mother's principal support, may assign his pay to her, and may on making the proper representations, have the twenty dollars separation allowance and amounts from the Patriotic Fund also made payable to his mother.

OTHER DEPENDENT RELATIVES.—It is the intention of the Government and the Patriotic Fund to provide that those dependent upon the earnings of any volunteer shall not suffer through the loss of his income.

We Must Have Fifty Men Every Day—Volunteer Now

Recruits Will Be Received By the Following Officers:—

- MADAWASKA, VICTORIA, CARLETON—MAJ. A. A. H. MARGISON, 67th Regiment, Woodstock.
- SUNBURY, YORK, CHARLOTTE—MAJ. W. H. GRAY, 71st Regiment, Fredericton.
- QUEENS, KINGS, ST. JOHN—LT. COL. WETMORE, 74th Regiment, Sussex.
- WESTMORLAND, ALBERT—CAPT. F. R. SUMNER, Moncton.
- GLOUCESTER, RESTIGOUCHE—LT. COL. MALTBY, CAPT. A. E. G. MCKENZIE, 73rd Regiment, Campbellton.
- ST. JOHN CITY—LT. COL. ARMSTRONG, LT. COL. MCAVITY, LIEUT. CROCKETT.
- NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT—LT. COL. IRVING, 71st Regiment, Newcastle.