

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. TUESDAY OCTOBER 24, 1916

PILES

Nothing known to science is better for this painful ailment than Zam-Buk. It reduces inflammation, stops bleeding, ends the agony. Easily applied and clean. Why go on suffering? Why not try it? Read the following cures.

Mrs. C. Hanson, Peglar, B.C., says: "I suffered for years with bleeding piles. The pain was often so bad I could hardly walk. I tried remedy after remedy, but finally underwent an operation, but only got temporary relief. At last I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this remedy completely cured me, and there has been no return of the trouble."

Mr. W. J. Donovan, of New Edinburgh, Ont., writes: "For two years I suffered with bleeding piles. The pain was most intense. I tried one after another of the so-called remedies, but without effect. At last I decided to try Zam-Buk. This gave quick relief from the dull, gnawing pain, and perseverance with Zam-Buk cured me. The cure has been permanent."

ZAM-BUK ALSO CURES ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, COLD SORES, CHAPPED HANDS, SCALD SORES, CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, SCALDS and all SKIN IRRITATIONS and DISEASES. All druggists sell it. Send for a free box. Send this coupon, name of sender, and is stamped to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and receive trial box. Refuse harmful substitutes and preparations advanced as "just as good."

Zam-Buk

BRITISH GAIN MORE GROUND

London, Oct. 23.—More than 1,000 yards of German trenches in the region of Guendecourt and Lesboufs were taken by the British in fighting north of the Somme river in France this afternoon, according to the official communication issued tonight. It is at this point that the British lines are nearest Bapaume, so that today's capture cuts down still further the two miles remaining. In the region of Grandcourt the British artillery stopped a German plan for an attack.

"Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed two railway stations behind the enemy's lines, hitting a train in motion and doing much damage to buildings and rolling stock.

"Seven enemy machines were brought down, and many others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Eight of our machines have not returned."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER BY LIEUT. A. N. CARTER

The Telegraph publishes this morning some extracts from a letter written home by Lieutenant Arthur N. Carter, of Fair Vale, who is now in charge of the machine gun section of a British brigade, who took part in the most severe fighting during the allied offensive which resulted in the storming of Thiepval and other strongholds on that part of the front.

Some of the sentences penned by Lieutenant Carter, while in no sense minimizing the supreme gravity of the struggle, give an impressive insight into the feeling among the British troops and the reasons for the confidence which they feel for having carried some of the stiffest of the German defences.

Extracts from Lieutenant Carter's letter follow here:

"We are just moving back after having been in the latest edition of the 'Big Push.' Our division did awfully well, taking a big piece of ground and capturing many hundred prisoners. We are all pleased to get out of it again with whole skin—none is either surprised at times to find himself still dodging 'Cumps' and things. I do hope we go right away from this place, as surely it must be one of the most gruesome spots on God's earth just now.

"It is a great comfort, however, to feel the Bosche is having a much worse time than we are. You may take it from me that he is—our artillery is apparently so overwhelmingly superior that he is unable to dig in properly, and from the sights I have seen behind his recent line it must be perfect hell for him, uncomfortable as it is for us. His incidental casualties must be more numerous than ours.

"I might add that there is a feeling of perfect confidence with everyone out here, a feeling based on the best grounds possible: a steady progress against the most perfect of the Hun defences, a sensation of personal superiority, a great superiority of the engines of war, e. g., aeroplanes and artillery; and finally, an unusual lack of enterprise and loss of power in 'coming back' on the part of the Bosche. For instance, we took three villages and several square miles of most important country from him the other day and are yet waiting for his counter-attack—a delay which means utter failure for him if he does deliver it, whatever might have been his chances if made sooner."

Weak and Run Down
A case for Wincarnis

WHAT a blessing new health would be to you who are weak, anemic, nervous or run-down—what a comfort to know that "Wincarnis" can give you the new health you so much need.

The reason is easily understood—"Wincarnis" is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-builder and a nerve food—all in one—this four-fold combination gives it a four-fold power. It creates new strength, it helps make new blood, it builds up new nerve force and it surcharges the whole body with new vitality. That is why "Wincarnis" makes you feel well so quickly. The benefit begins with the very first small wineglassful. You can feel it doing you good.

That is why thousands of people are to-day enjoying "Wincarnis health." That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend it. "Wincarnis" is especially valuable after

Grippe because it speedily overcomes that terrible weakness and lassitude grippe leaves behind.

Also "Wincarnis" is safe for even the weakest invalid to take. It is not a patent medicine. It contains no drugs. "Wincarnis" is an elegant combination of Choice Wine, prime Extract of Meat, and finest Extract of Malt—each ingredient selected with scrupulous care, and blended together by a secret process whereby the value of each ingredient is intensified, thus producing a delicious life-giving medicine.

The health that "Wincarnis" promotes is lasting health—not a temporary "pink-up"—not a mere "flush-in-the-face"—but real, new, vigorous health that makes you feel it is good to be alive. Will you try just one bottle? Begin to get well now. Buy a bottle—day. Imported only in two sizes—50 cents and \$1.50 per bottle.

WINCARNIS

ASK YOUR DOCTOR
GET IT AT YOUR
DRUGGIST'SFRANK S. BALL, Canadian Agent, 67 PORTLAND ST., TORONTO
Distributors The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN BANDSMEN GREET THE FRENCHMEN



The famous band of the French Republican Guards arrived at Folkestone, England the other day and were entertained by Major Sir S. Penfold, and marched through the streets. Photo shows Canadians and Frenchmen exchanging cordial greetings at Folkestone.

Neutrals And
Peace Proposals

Viscount Grey Tells Other Nations That Allies Will Not Need Their Efforts for Peace Until After War is Ended

London, Oct. 24.—The position of the allies with regard to peace negotiations was defined by Viscount Grey, secretary for foreign affairs at a luncheon given yesterday by the foreign press association at which diplomatic representatives of all the allied nations were present.

Sir Edward said that the allies, having been forced into war, knowing what it means, have determined that its repetition will not be necessary.

Faithful to the position of the neutral countries, Viscount Grey said, in answer to a question as to what they could do, "I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again."

If the nations had been united in such an agreement, and prompt resolution to insist, in 1914, that the dispute must be referred to a conference or the Hague, there would have been no war.

"Nations fighting for their existence, with daily increasing prospects of seeing victory brought nearer, still knowing that if they stop short of victory they stop short of everything for which they are struggling, cannot be expected to spend much time thinking about what might happen after victory is secured."

But the neutrals can do it. I observe that not only President Wilson, but Mr. Hughes is supporting a league, started not with the object of interfering with the belligerents in this war, but which will do its part in making peace secure in the future.

"It is a work of neutral countries to which we should all look with favor and hope. Only we must bear this in mind, if the nations, after the war, are able to do something effective by binding themselves with the common object of preserving peace, they must be prepared to undertake not more than they are able to uphold by force, and to see, when the time of crisis comes, that it is upheld by force."

"The question we must ask them is this: 'Will you play up when the time comes?' It is not merely the sign manual of presidents and sovereigns that is really to make this world war, it must also have behind it parliaments and national sentiments."

"Supporting the conditions of 1914 occur again, and there is such a league in existence. Everything will depend upon whether national sentiment is to be as permeated by the lessons of this war as to compel each nation, as a matter of vital interest, to keep peace other than by force."

The foreign secretary insisted upon the necessity, after the war, of arriving at some agreement with respect to the laws of war, arguing that the mere indiscriminate employment of all the resources of science is the prospect which threatens civilization and the existence of the race itself. He characterized "the employment of poisonous gas and other horrors by Germany" as having "let loose on the world more terrible anarchy than any individual anarchist," and referred to the organized attempt to exterminate the Christians in Turkey since Turkey became a vassal of Germany.

"Such horrors," he declared, "were only possible with Germany's toleration. Perhaps, he said, some day a neutral nation, which knows the full story, will publish it to the world. He contended that this matter of keeping the horrors of war within bounds was a question of interest, and as all nations should recognize their responsibility for preventing outbreaks of war, so they should insure, in the event of its outbreak, that it should be conducted by rules at least as humane as our ancestors observed, which Germany today had disregarded and thrown to the winds."

Of the necessity of "freeing the world from the oppression of Prussian militarism," he said:

"We know that if mankind has any bright light it is that of peace and liberty, and it is for that we are fighting. When we are asked how long the struggle is to continue, we should reply that it must continue until these things are secured."

After an eloquent lecture had finished his discourse he remained chatting to one of the committee men. "Did you think the people heard me distinctly?" he asked. "Some of them did," said the committee man, as he started a yawn. "I saw them get up and go out!"

ONLY 52 RECRUITS IN
PROVINCE LAST WEEK

The recruiting seems to be traveling at an adverse ratio to the Canadian casualties on the western front for during the week there were no fewer than seventy-nine casualties reported to New Brunswick homes.

The Official Report for Week.

St. John County—
236th Battalion 4
236th Battalion 1
56th Battalion 1
Canadian Engineers 1
Royal Canadian Naval Reserve 1
8th Field Ambulance Train 1
Home service 1

Westmorland county—
Canadian engineers 2
60th Battalion 2
York County—
236th Battalion 2
236th Battalion 2
8th Field Ambulance Train 2
Home service 2

Carlton County—
236th Battalion 1
Victoria County—
Home Service 1
Restigouche County—
236th Battalion 1
Charlotte County—
236th Battalion 1
Midanawaka County—
236th Battalion 1
Queens and Sunbury Counties—
8th Field Ambulance Train 1
Northumberland County—
236th Battalion 1
Albert County—
236th Battalion 1
Gloucester County—
Home service 1
Kings County—
Home service 1

Total 52
The preceding period.

St. John County—
9th Siege Battery 2
236th Battalion 7
236th Battalion 8
Canadian Engineers 1
Canadian Engineers 1
8th Field Ambulance Train 22
No. 2 Construction Corps 1
Home service 1

Charlotte County—
236th Battalion 6
65th Field Battery 1
Restigouche County—
236th Battalion 5
8th Royal Rifles 1
Westmorland County—
236th Battalion 2
182nd Battalion 2

Kings County—
236th Battalion 1
182nd Battalion 2
Northumberland County—
236th Battalion 1
Home service 1

York County—
9th Siege Battery 2
8th Field Ambulance Train 1
Canadian Engineers 2
Canadian Engineers 2
236th Battalion 2
Victoria County—
Home service 1
Kent County—
165th Battalion 1
Madawaska County—
Gloucester County 0
Total 77

Recruiting Conference.

A recruiting conference will be held in Halifax this week for the recruiting authorities of the maritime provinces, more particularly applicable to the province of Nova Scotia, as its delegates will be in the majority. Captain F. F. Moy, deputy chief recruiting officer for New Brunswick, will be present representing this province.

Seven Yesterday.

Seven recruits were secured at the recruiting office yesterday: Frank C. Edgett, Hillsboro, No. 9 Siege Battery; James Boudreau, Campbellton, 236th Battalion; William L. Eley, St. John, 236th Battalion; Charles Henry Drilley, St. John, 236th Battalion; George Day, St. John, 236th Battalion; Thomas Ruddy, Ireland, 9th Siege Battery; J. D. Fisher, Clifton, 236th Battalion; R. Bidler, Fredericton, 9th Siege Battery; and A. C. LeBlanc, Moncton, 9th Siege Battery.

If the brass polish gives out do not worry, but hasten to work at the brass with lemon juice.

When They Left
For St. John

Fifteen Thousand People Cheered the Sportsmen's Battalion as They Entrained at Toronto

Toronto, Oct. 23.—The members of the 150th Battalion, "Toronto's Pals," were given a grand farewell on the night of their departure. More than 15,000 people were at the Union Station and cheered as the members of the battalion boarded the train for St. John.

The unit was raised last spring as the outcome of a suggestion that the athletes in the Dominion should be given a chance to serve their king and country in a battalion of their own.

The unit is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Green, formerly crown attorney for County of York, Ontario, and includes athletes of all grades, sorts and diversities, being ex-champions. Best known of all is Tom Longboat, a sergeant, famous Marathon winner, and Lieut. Lou Scholes, champion sculler of the world, but who was unable to leave owing to being on crutches with an injury to his knee.

Lieut. Bob Dibble is also a well known sculler who rowed on Henley-on-Thames. Two years ago he ran away with everything at Philadelphia.

Capt. Tom Flanagan, paymaster, was also in the ranks. He was a member of the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion, and was a member of the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion, and was a member of the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion.

Other officers are Major Groves, Captains McLeod and Adjutant Bohlen, Lieut. O'Rourke, and Lieut. Fitzgerald. They are a first class team with a record. Fred Corkery is another Marathon runner.

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It is also believed that the battalion has some crackjack hockey players—Progers and one of the McNamara twins, who were elected in national hockey association, but will now instead probably disport themselves in the Queen's rink here.

Big football players, including some of the famous Argos, are also on the roster, and they, too, may be seen in exhibition in St. John on the gridiron.

AUTO TRUCK HIT BY
TRAIN BRINGING HON.
MR. COCHRANE TO CITY

Tearing down the grade at Brookville at a great rate of speed, the special train conveying Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, and several officials of the I. C. R. to this city yesterday afternoon, crashed into the end of H. C. Green's large automobile truck, sending the contents in every direction, cutting the end right off the truck and endangering the lives of the three men on the truck to such an extent that had the train come along but a second earlier there would have been lost. As it was, the men were not hurt.

It was not until about three hours later that the driver of the truck, who was on the automobile when the crash occurred, had as narrow escape from death as he has ever been the lot of man to experience.

Mr. Green said that he is positive that the whistle of the engine was not blown at the crossing and that a woman who was standing on the platform at the station had made a similar statement.

FRENCH SEIZE
LAND IN CHINA

Pekin, China, Oct. 24.—A square mile of territory adjoining the French concession at Tientsin has been forcibly seized by the French consul, with the assistance of troops. The Chinese police were arrested and Frenchmen substituted for them.

Replying to a protest from the Chinese Foreign Office, the French Legation at Peking replied it assumed the responsibility for any violence that might result from the action.

Drive six brass-headed larks in the morning board to take the place of a nation stand.

AWAY WITH DRUGS

A NOVEL BREATHING
CURE FOR THROAT & CHEST.

THE introduction of these new breathe-able tablets, the silver-jacketed Peps, has meant a revolution in the treatment of lung, throat and chest ailments. Incidentally, it has rendered obsolete the old-fashioned cough mixtures containing laudanum and paragon or opium in one form or another.

Old-fashioned cough-mixtures are not only dangerous but useless in design because it is a physiological impossibility for any liquid medicine to enter the lungs. At the back of the mouth are two tubes, one the gullet, along which all food is conveyed to the stomach; and the other containing the throat and windpipe, organs used solely to take the breath of life to the lungs and send the "bad air" out. Between the stomach and the lungs no passage whatever exists. Hence to get at the root of throat and lung troubles it becomes necessary to alter the form of the medicine itself. The accomplishment of this Peps combined with the freedom of Peps from opium gives the remedy its unique character and its extraordinary success.

A Peps Tablet, divested of its preserving silver wrapper, is placed on the tongue and, as it dissolves, certain rare medicinal fumes are given off which can then be breathed quite easily down the throat and windpipe and into the lungs and chest. These delicate air-passages which have been irritated by frequent coughing and gasping are thus relieved, the throat is cooled, and the windpipe is cleared of phlegm, are soothed, cleared and strengthened; the lungs are warmed and invigorated, and all germs likely to provoke inflammation and disease are soon destroyed.

A few Peps Tablets before going to sleep and occasionally during the day will end the most lingering cough, make one's breathing easy, and bring comfort to the chest. At the same time there is a happy consequence: that no dangerous and nerve-depressing drugs like opium, morphine, alcohol or cocaine are being taken into the system, but, instead, only the purest and most novel breathe-able essence that was ever concentrated and looked up in a handy, compact tablet. Peps bring new ease to the sufferer, for once are on record showing that neither age nor the long-standing nature of the trouble is any barrier to solid and permanent cure.

This Wonderful Medicine Provides
A natural cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore or Hoarse Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Children's Coughs and Colds, Croup, Influenza, Colds, and other C. and C. ailments. Unsurpassed as a Cough Remedy and to ease the evil after-effects of influenza and colds. Of all Druggists and Dealers, 50c a box or post free from Peps Co., Dupont St., Toronto or 25 Princess St., Winnipeg.

FREE SAMPLE.
Send Peps at our expense. Send this coupon, name of sender, and is stamped to Peps Co., 25 Princess Street, will be sent.

2 Peps Forest in Every Hand

APPEAL BY PREMIER
BORDEN IS ISSUED
TO THE MEN OF CANADA

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—Sir Robert Borden this evening issued an appeal to the people of Canada to co-operate with the National Service Commission and the government in order to make the work to be undertaken by the former body a success. He asks the men of military age to place themselves at the service of the state for military duty, and others to place themselves at the service of the country for such service as they are best fitted to perform.

The statement is as follows:
To the People of Canada:
The world-wide struggle in which our empire is fighting for its rights, its liberty, and its very existence, has continued for more than two years. Every effort that could honestly be made on our part to avert war was put forth with the deepest earnestness and sincerity. There was no escape from the contest save in dishonor and ultimate disaster. The wonderful extent and thoroughness of the enemy's long and careful preparation was imperfectly understood at first, and the magnitude of the struggle has surpassed all anticipations. Great Britain's first expeditionary force has been increased three times twenty-fold and that of Canada more than twelve-fold. The climax of the fact is rapidly approaching. The last 100,000 men that Canada will place in the fighting line may be the deciding factor in a struggle, the issue of which will determine the destiny of this dominion, of our empire and of the whole world.

The most eloquent tribute would fail to do fitting honor to the youth of Canada who have already called so splendidly to the colors and whose heroic valor and glorious achievements have crowned this dominion with imperishable distinction before the world. Remembering the sacrifice by which that distinction was won, we recall with solemn pride the undying memory of those who have fallen.

In the history of every province there may come such a challenge to the spirit of its citizens as must be answered in service and devotion if the nation is to have an abiding place in the future. The events of this war bring that challenge today to the manhood of Canada.

Since the war began more than 370,000 men have enlisted in this dominion. Of these 258,000 have gone overseas and more than 100,000 are now in the battle line. During the first ten months of the present year the number sent forward will aggregate 145,000.

From Jan. 1 to April 15 of this year, the enlistments were at the rate of nearly 1,000 per day. Up to the present our forces have been enlisted and organized more rapidly than facilities for transportation and accommodation in Great Britain could be provided. During the past four months the number of enlistments

have greatly decreased and having regard to future needs the time has come for this appeal.

Notwithstanding the success of the Allied forces in various theatres during the past summer, there is reason to know that the enemy is still as strong and determined. A mightier effort than may be imagined is necessary to procure a conclusive victory. This war must have so decisive a result that lasting peace can be secured. We are fighting not for a truce but for victory.

In all mechanical appliances which have played so great a part in this war the Allied nations have almost if not quite overtaken the enemy's standard of preparation.

Therefore the result will depend upon the organization of the man power of the Allied nations. Canada must be strong and resolute in this great endeavor.

Our strength can be most effectively thrown into this conflict by utilizing, in all our national capacities, industrial, and commercial stability of Canada, those who through age or reason of physical condition are not available for service at the front; to the end that we may place in the battle line the greatest possible proportion of those fit for military service. With this view the government has asked the director-general and the director of national service to undertake duties of the highest importance and urgency. It is imperative that the men and women of Canada, individually and through their various organizations, shall serve the nation in those capacities in which their services may be of the most value. Thus it is the earnest duty of the Canadian people to join with the government in organizing the full power of the nation in terms of human energy.

Under the responsibilities with which I am invested and in the name of the state which we are all bound to serve, it is my duty to appeal and I do now appeal most earnestly to the people of Canada that they assist and co-operate with the government and the directors of national service in the endeavor for this purpose. To men of military age I make the appeal that they place themselves at the service of the state for military duty. To all others I make the appeal that they place themselves freely at the disposal of their country for such service (where) are deemed best fitted to perform.

And to the women of Canada, whose spirit has been so inspiring in this hour of devotion and sacrifice, I bid God speed in the manifold works of beneficence in which they are now engaged, and I pray them to aid still more in every field of national service for which they may feel themselves fitted.

Let us never forget the solemn truth that the nation is not constituted of the living alone. There are those as well who have passed away and those yet to be born. So this great responsibility to us as heirs of the past and trustees of the future. But with that responsibility there has come something greater still, the opportunity of proving ourselves worthy of it, and I pray that this may not be lost.

R. L. BORDEN.

Keep Vigorous

active — alert —
"up on your toes"

GENUINE
BEARS
SIGNATURE

Brent's Good

with
CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS