

# U. S. GOVERNMENT GIVES EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO ITS GERMAN AGITATORS

Washington, Jan. 24.—The United States government today issued a lengthy defence of its interpretation of the rights and duties of a neutral in the European war.

A document, five thousand words long, prepared by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Counselor Robert Lansing, of the state department, after several days of consultation, was made public in the form of a letter from the secretary of state to Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

While the letter is a reply to an inquiry from Senator Stone for information as a result of complaints made in the press, and in letters from various parts of the country, charging the Washington government with unfairness to Germany and Austria, it also is intended as a pronouncement of policy on some questions of neutrality previously unexplained.

After answering separate and specific charges, and calling attention to the fact that the United States has promptly taken to task Great Britain as well as Germany and every government which in any way has infringed upon the rights of this country, the letter concludes with the following declaration on the much discussed question of exportation of war munitions:

"If any American citizens, partisans of Germany and Austria-Hungary, feel that this administration is acting in a way injurious to the cause of those countries, this feeling results from the fact that on the high seas the German and Austro-Hungarian naval power is far inferior to the British. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy. Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this government, in the performance of its neutral duty, to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligation exists; it would be an unequal act, an act of partiality on the part of this government, to adopt such a policy, if the executive had the power to do so.

"If Germany and Austria-Hungary cannot import contraband from this country, it is not, because of this fact, the duty of the United States to close its markets to the Allies. The markets of this country are open upon equal terms to all the world, to every nation, belligerent or neutral."

**Refused Canada's Request.**

During the course of the letter's discussion of the various charges made, some facts hitherto undisclosed were revealed for the first time, among them that the Canadian government recently asked the United States for permission to ship "war equipment" across Alaska to the sea, and the request was refused.

In a general way, the letter sets forth that the rules of neutrality have been promulgated by the American government without discrimination and have been applied with equal firmness to all concerned.

Some of the complaints as summarized by Senator Stone are answered in the letter point by point, substantially as follows:

"Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless." It is set forth that a wireless station on a neutral coast cannot be interrupted by a belligerent, but the latter has an unrestricted right to cut a cable on the high seas. Germany's cutting of the British cable near Fanning Island is cited to balance Great Britain's interception of the cable between Germany and the United States. The point is made that wireless messages can be sent direct to warships at sea which can prey upon public or private vessels and make neutral territory a base of naval operations without permit which would be essentially neutral.

**Other Points.**

"Submission without protest to British violations of the rules regarding absolute and conditional contraband as laid down in The Hague conventions, the Declaration of London and international law." There is no general agreement between nations as to articles to be regarded as contraband, the rights of neutrals and belligerents being opposed and no tribunal existing "to which questions of difference may be submitted."

"Acquiescence without protest to the inclusion of copper and other articles in the British list of absolute contraband." It is here stated that every seizure of American copper has been followed by a prompt protest, and that the inclusion of "unwrought copper" in the list of absolute contraband is under consideration, though the government "necessarily finds some embarrassment in dealing with the subject" because of a declaration by the United States in the past placing "all articles from which ammunition is manufactured" on its contraband list, including copper among such materials.

"Submission without protest to interference with American trade to neutral countries in conditional and absolute contraband." History shows, says the letter, that in every case the superior naval power has interrupted neutral commerce more or less, but those who complain are referred to the American note of protest of Dec. 26, dispatched to Great Britain.

"Submission without protest to intervention of trade in conditional contraband consigned to private persons in Germany and Austria, thereby supporting the policy of Great Britain to cut off supplies from Germany and Austria." Again the letter calls attention to the note of Dec. 26 to the British government, contending for "the principle of freedom of trade in articles of conditional contraband not destined to the belligerent forces."

Petroleum, Rubber, Etc.

"Submission to British interference with trade in petroleum, rubber, leather, etc." As petroleum can be used in propelling submarines and rubber is essential for big motors used by armies, the United States government has not yet reached the conclusion that they are improperly included in a list of contraband.

"The United States has not interfered with the sale of Great Britain and her allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms, and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict." No obligation, it is contended, exists either in international law or in the domestic law of the United States to prohibit private trade in these articles.

**Germany Herein Did It.**

"In the past, the present belligerents, when neutrals, maintained no such prohibition. In fact, it is only necessary to point to the enormous quantities of arms and ammunition furnished by manufacturers in Germany to the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war, and in the recent Balkan wars to establish the general recognition of the propriety of the trade by a neutral nation."

"Failure to prevent trans-shipment of British troops and war materials across the territory of the United States." No proof of this ever has been furnished.

# GERMAN ARMORED CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH IN NORTH SEA; TWO OTHERS BADLY DAMAGED

**Powerful Hostile Fleet Trying to Repeat Raid On English Coast When It Was Discovered By British Squadron, Including the Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, Indomitable and New Zealand—Germans Fled at Full Speed But were Overtaken and Armored Cruiser Bluecher was Sunk, Only 123 of Her Crew of 885 Being Saved—Two Other German Ships Were Seriously Damaged But They Managed to Escape Inside of Their Own Mine Field—Other War Vessels of Both Sides in Action But Result Is Not Yet Known.**

London, Jan. 24, 10.35 p. m.—An attempt by a German cruiser squadron to repeat the attack recently made on Scarborough, the Hartlepoons and other British coast towns, was frustrated today by the British patrolling squadron, and in a running fight the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk, and two German battle cruisers were seriously damaged.

The British ships suffered only slight injury. So far as is known only 123 of the Bluecher's crew of 885 were saved. A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the big German ships, but the result of this engagement has not yet reached the Admiralty.

The British were superior in ships engaged, weight of armament and speed and the flight of the German ships into the mine and submarine infested field possibly saved them from further losses.

**GERMANY'S FINEST SHIPS INCLUDED.**

The Bluecher was a cruiser of 15,500 tons displacement, and although commissioned in 1909, was completely re-fitted last year. She was not classed as a battle cruiser, but was in the next class to those formidable fighters. With her were the Derfflinger, Germany's latest battle cruiser, which had just left the builders' hands, and the battle cruisers Seydlitz and Moltke, the later a sister ship of the Goeben, formerly of the German, but now of the Turkish fleet, which was recently reported damaged by the Russians in the Black Sea.

The British squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who also was in command at the battle off Heligoland last August, consisted of the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable. The first three of these cruisers mount eight 13.5-inch guns each, and even the New Zealand and Indomitable carry 12-inch guns, which are equal to those of the Derfflinger, the only one of the German ships that had better than 11-inch guns.

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.**

The official report issued by the press bureau gives the following account of the engagement:

"Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battleships and several light cruisers and a number of destroyers steering westward, and apparently making for the English Coast.

"The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued, and at about 9.30 a. m. action was joined between the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable, on the one hand, and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other. A well contested running fight ensued. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Bluecher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

"Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight, and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

"No British ships have been lost, and our casualties in personnel, as at present reported, are slight, the Lion, which led the line, having only eleven wounded and none killed.

"One hundred and twenty-three survivors have been rescued from the Bluecher's crew of 885, and it is possible that others have been saved by some of our destroyers. No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received at the Admiralty, though some has apparently taken place.

"Their Lordships have expressed their satisfaction to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty."

**GERMANS FLED WHEN THEY SAW BRITISH.**

Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, who also took part in the battle off Heligoland, commanded the light cruisers and destroyers which accompanied Vice-Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers.

The Germans were observed some time after dawn proceeding in the direction of the British coast. When they sighted the superior British fleet they turned and made at full speed for home waters, and it was only after a stern chase that the faster British ships got within range of them. For more than four hours the running battle lasted, the firing being plainly heard in North Holland, where it was judged the fight took place north of the islands of Ameland and Schiermonnikoog.

The Bluecher, which was slower than the other German cruisers, fell behind and succumbed to the heavier guns of the Lion, which was leading the British squadron. The other German ships got within the mine and submarine area, two of them in a badly damaged condition, and it was dangerous for the British battle cruisers to follow.

The fact that only eleven men were wounded aboard the Lion, which led the line, indicates that the British casualties were light. It is possible that more of the Bluecher's crew were picked up by the British destroyers.

**THE ENEMY'S SHIPS.**

Of the British vessels the Lion and the Princess Royal are battle cruisers of the same type, with a tonnage of 26,350 and a length of 660 feet. Both were completed in 1912 the former at Devonport and the other at Barrow. Their main armament consists of eight 13.5 inch guns, sixteen 4.1, four 3-pounders and machine guns. They have a speed of 28 knots an hour and carry a crew of 980 men each. The cost was about £2,084,500 each.

The New Zealand is the battle cruiser that was built at the cost of the New Zealand government at Govan and only completed in 1912 at a cost of about one and three-quarters of a million sterling. She has a displacement of 18,800 a speed of 25 knots and carries a complement of 780 officers and men. Her armament is eight 12-inch guns, 16 four-pounders and four 3-pounders.

The Tiger is even a larger battle cruiser with a total displacement of 28,000 tons and a speed said to be 33 knots. She carries eight 13.5 inch guns and twelve 6-inch while the Indomitable is a battle cruiser of 17,250 tons a speed of 26 knots and an armament of eight 12-inch, sixteen 4-inch and five machine guns and carrying 780 men.

It was reported that the Lion was in the naval engagement off the Flandish Islands in which a British squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee sank the German cruisers Falkenhorst, Gaisensau, Nürnberg and Leipzig.

The sunken German Bluecher was an armored cruiser of 15,550 tons displacement built at Kiel in 1910. Her complement was 885 men. The speed of the Bluecher was 25.3 knots and her armament consisted of twelve 8.2 inch, eight 5.3, sixteen 3.4 and three light guns. The cost of the vessel was £2,250,000. She had three torpedo tubes. Three years after she was built most of her big guns were replaced. The Bluecher was 489 feet long 80 feet beam.

The Moltke is a battle cruiser of 22,440 tons, with a crew of 1,013 and a speed of 28.4 knots an hour. Her armament is ten 11-inch, twelve 5.9 and twelve 3.4 inch guns. She was only completed in 1913 and was said to have attained a speed of 29.2 knots an hour.

The battle cruiser Derfflinger is of 23,000 tons finished on the stock at Hamburg only last year and with many particulars that were kept a secret in the German navy. Her speed was 27 knots and her main armament eight 12-inch, twelve 5.9 and twelve 3.4 inch guns.

**Germany's Useless Barbarity.**  
(New York Evening Post.)

In view of all this, what are we to think of the German air-navy making of itself a terror by night to non-combatants? What shall we have to think of the threatened raid of a great fleet of Zeppelins comes off, and churches and public monuments in London and other cities are tumbled into heaps, with a fearful toll of civilian dead? Why, there is only one opinion to be given. From a military point of view, such devastation is worse than useless. The killing of a hundred women and children would not, militarily speaking, weaken Great Britain so much as the death of one good soldier in the trenches. And if the Germans have an idea of success through

making their warfare "frightful," they ought not to forget that they may suffer by it more than they can possibly gain. On the part of their enemies, they are certain to provoke an intense determination never to submit or yield, and possibly to make use of savage reprisals. English recruiting jumped up after the naval bombardment of Scarborough and Whitby and Hartlepool, and almost infallibly have the same effect. Great Britain may be brought to her knees, but it will not be by indiscriminate killing of non-combatants. There has thus far been no sign of that panic which was the supposed object of the air-raid to produce. And there is no reason to suppose that there will be a loss of nerve by the British, even if the raids are repeated and their effects made more deadly. Meanwhile what is Germany's hazard? Plainly, further injury to her good name among neutral nations. She is showing once more what Germans themselves have pointed out the total inability of her rulers to understand the opinion of the outside world. And what shall it profit Germany if it terrify a few sleeping villages in England, if thereby she gets the repute throughout all nations of being willing to violate the rules of war, and of making a mockery of her own professions of humanity?

First-class cruises are oil-burning ships, and make practically no smoke to act as a warning to the enemy.

# MUCH EXPECTED OF RUSSIA'S NEW OFFENSIVE NORTH OF LOWER VISTULA

London, Jan. 24, 10.35 p. m.—The naval battle in the North Sea, with the sinking of the German cruiser Bluecher, which has inspired the people with greater confidence in the ability of the British fleet to prevent a repetition of the German raids on the east coast towns, has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in England, and for the moment has diverted interest from the war on land, the political problems of Austria-Hungary and the possible action of Roumania.

So far as the west is concerned, the land fighting has again been confined largely to artillery engagements, which have been almost continuous from the sea to the Swiss frontier. All arms, however, are still engaged in the Argonne, where trenches have been lost and re-taken several times within two days, and in Alsace, where both sides are putting forth vast efforts.

In Poland decisive results are just as lacking as in France, but there are expectations that Russia's new offensive to the north of the lower Vistula will bring about a change in the character of the operations. It is believed that it will certainly tax Germany's resources, just at the moment when she is called upon to send additional troops to assist in opposing Russia's threatened invasion of Hungary, and the menace arising from the possibility of Roumania taking a hand in the war.

It is unofficially reported from Vienna that the Austrians have checked the Russian advance in southern Bukovina, which, if true, points to the arrival there of fresh Austro-German forces.

Germany, it is said, although she has not delivered a note to Roumania, has several times inquired from the country the meaning of her mobilization and preparation for war, which should soon bring the matter to a head. There are all sorts of reports, chiefly from Rome, of political changes in Austria-Hungary. It is said that Germany has taken entire charge of the military affairs of the Monarchy, while the Hungarians, under the guidance of the premier, Count Tisza, who is complete master of the situation, are in control of political affairs, under an arrangement made between the Germans and the Hungarians.

It is further reported that German troops will be sent to Hungary, instead of into Serbia, as originally intended, and that Austrian troops will replace them in France.

In the fear of another air raid, church services were not held in many of the towns of Norfolk this evening, and the lights were dimmed.

**SAY BRITISH AVIATORS KILLED GERMAN SOLDIERS AND DID OTHER DAMAGE**

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—News of an aerial attack upon Ostend and Zebrugges, two Belgian towns now held by the Germans, was received here today. It was made by British aviators according to the Shins correspondent of Tyd, who says that one of the aviators was forced to descend at Zebrugges. He is believed to have been taken prisoner.

According to the advice received by the Tyd, the aviators killed a number of German soldiers at Ostend and damaged the railroad stations and ammunition depots in both towns with their bombs.

Speaking of the present rate of progress, Oliver says there is nothing to grumble at as a gain of fifty yards in this weather is equal to five miles in summer. Germans have the advantage over the British, in so many being able to speak English. Their officers send them forward to overhear what is said in the trenches.

He reckons they accounted for over 200 Germans—killed or wounded.

The British artillery did some magnificent work. Two Germans who surrendered, said their men were without ammunition. "This," says Private Oiler, "seems true, because when we searched the dead Germans, we never found any ammunition on them."

**TORONTO MAN TELLS OF THEIR LIFE IN TRENCHES**

London, Jan. 22.—Private J. E. Oliver, Toronto, a member of the Princess Patricia's, now lying wounded at Sheffield, says the "Pats" were up to their breasts in mud and water during the forty-eight hours they were in the trenches.

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**DESTROY SUBMARINE AT BELGIAN BASE**

London, Jan. 24.—While German armaments on Friday morning were dropping bombs on Dunkirk, one of which damaged the American consulate, two British aviators paid a visit to Zebrugges and succeeded in damaging a submarine and killing or wounding the crews of the attack of the German armaments, according to unofficial despatches, dropped as many as eighty bombs on the French port.

One of the British aviators was Squadron Commander R. B. Davies, who recently made a night flight over Bruges, dropping bombs on the railway station there. Prior to reaching Zebrugges, Commander Davies was surrounded by seven German armaments, and although slightly wounded, succeeded in making his flight along the coast, and returning safely.

"One of the twelve or thirteen bombs dropped by German aviators on Dunkirk Friday fell just outside the American consulate, broke all the windows, and smashed the furniture," says an official report, issued by the press bureau. "Outside of this, no particular damage was done."

"French and British naval and military armaments engaged the German aeroplane, one of which was brought down by a British military machine just over the Belgian frontier, and the pilot and observer captured."

The report describes the dropping of bombs by British armaments at Zebrugges. "During the day," it says, "visits were paid to Zebrugges by Squadron Commander R. B. Davies and Flight Lieutenant R. Pearce, and twenty-seven bombs were dropped on two submarines and guns on the Mole. It is believed that one submarine was damaged considerably and that many casualties were caused among the gun's crews."

"In reconnoitering before this, Commander Davies was on one occasion surrounded by seven German aeroplanes, but managed to elude them. He was slightly wounded in the side on the way to Zebrugges, but continued his flight, accomplished his mission, and is now progressing satisfactorily."

**THE MINE PERIL IN THE BALTIC SEA IS SPREADING**

London, Jan. 23, 1.30 a. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The mine peril in the Baltic Sea is spreading. In addition to the loss of the Swedish steamer Drott, which struck a mine off Raumo, Finland, Thursday and sank with the loss of six men of her crew, the steamer Apus is supposed to have met the same fate with the loss of twelve of her crew. It is feared that the steamer Hammar also has been lost, either in the rough weather or by coming in contact with a mine."

**Another Turkish Defeat.**

Petrogard, Jan. 22.—Another Turkish defeat was reported in an official despatch received from Tiflis today. It stated that Ottoman troops and Kurd tribesmen advancing from the captured Persian city of Tabriz, had been defeated when they attempted to invade the Caucasus, and driven back with heavy losses.

**Saskatchewan Elevator Burned.**

Indian Head, Sask., Jan. 22.—The elevator of the Winnipeg Elevator Company here was burned to the ground this morning. It is a total loss, together with 80,000 bushels of grain.

**British Bark Wrecked.**

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 24.—The British bark, Earl Shall, 367 tons, Captain Coward, returning to this port, from Brazil, where she had taken a cargo of codfish, went ashore last night in a furious rain storm, five miles off this port, and became a total wreck. The crew are safe.

Botanists are unable to discover from what plant the aborigines of America developed the potato, for it is not found growing wild anywhere in the world.

**Say No Other Canadians at Front.**

London, Jan. 22.—Official denial was made by the government press bureau today of reports that all the Canadian troops had gone to the front. It stated that only a small portion had been sent to the continent, the remainder still being at Salisbury.

**Creed—At 90th inst.**

Creed—At 90th inst. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Frank S. Creed, aged eighty years, and Mrs. G. C. Creed, aged eighty years, died at St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 22.

**MORGAN—At 90th inst.**

MORGAN—At 90th inst. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 22.—Mrs. A. A. Petersville, Queen's 11th inst., born Mrs. M. leaving his widow, daughters to mourn.

**GILCHRIST—In 8th inst.**

GILCHRIST—In 8th inst. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 22.—Captain Davenport.

**HOYT—In 8th inst.**

HOYT—In 8th inst. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 22.—Mrs. C. H. Hoyt, his wife, two sons, brothers, one sister, friends to mourn.

**McBURNIE—In 8th inst.**

McBURNIE—In 8th inst. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 22.—John Hesketh, youngest son of J. McBurnie, 83 Paris.

# COL. VICTOR WILLIAMS ILL OF MENINGITIS

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Word has reached the militia department that Colonel Victor Williams, adjutant-general of the militia department here, and camp commandant at Valcartier, and Salisbury, is the latest victim of the dread epidemic of cerebral spinal meningitis among the Canadian troops at Salisbury. He is reported seriously ill.

Colonel Williams was designated to command the Canadian brigade of mounted troops to be sent to Egypt. The attack of meningitis will, of course, mean that he will be out of active service and that another officer will have to be selected for the post.

**BELGIAN FUND**

Native Says His Country Was Sacrificed to Make a German Holiday.

A Belgian in the province writing of the violation of the neutrality of his country gives a graphic description of the spoliation of his fellow countrymen's being by describing it as "a country sacrificed to make a German holiday."

Mayor Frink acknowledges the following donations to the Belgian fund: David Sadler, Chatham, \$21; Charles E. Brown, Bathurst, \$1; collections by J. A. Steeves, as follows, concert at Waits, \$23.55; cushion donated by E. Barker, \$12.50; slippers donated by Mrs. W. Steeves, \$5; collections from Rustagoonish Baptist church, \$18.05; from Nasonworth Baptist church, \$18.05; Jonathan Nason, 50c.; total, \$67.07; Leproux (N. B.), per Postmaster L. Cameron, as follows, George Winn, \$1; Hobert Shaw, \$8; William Shaw, \$1; James Shaw, \$1; Mrs. L. Shaw, \$1; D. Gilbrath, 25c.; Mrs. J. Mawhinney, 50c.; John Boyne, \$2; Roy Daley, \$2; A. B. Lomax, \$1; Mrs. E. Chittick, \$1; Mrs. C. Archilles, \$1; Miss Mealey, \$1; Harry Hope, \$2; Chas. Rogers, \$2; E. Hanover, \$1; Mulhearn, \$1; John Reynolds, 25c.; Fred Reynolds, 25c.; Carleton Cameron, 50c.; Cameron Sim, 50c.; N. P. Lomax, \$1; W. E. Cameron, 50c.; proceeds of pie social, \$46.18; total, \$70.

**BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.**

London, Jan. 24, 6.10 p. m.—The question of food supplies in the United Kingdom and the rise in prices is being considered by a cabinet committee, presided over by Premier Asquith, according to a statement given out today by the official press bureau.

Sir T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, has handed to the American embassy, through the Belgian minister, £20,000 for the relief of the Belgians in Belgium.

**Agents V.**

RELIABLE representatives meet the "tremendous fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men as general agents. New Brunswick offers opportunities for men offer a permanent pay to the right man, Toronto, Ont.

**TEACHERS**

WANTED—Second or for district Apply, stating salary, stroph, French Villa

**TEACHER WANTED**

third class, School District No. 1, stalling salary, to Leary, Tynemouth Cr. by.

**WANTED—A**

teacher to take in Victoria county, for ply to John Walker toria Co., N. B.

**WANTED—A**

School District Johnston, County of on, stalling salary, Secretary, Canada Cole's Island, 20049

**I wish to public for generous pa to announce new term Monday, Ja**

**BIR**

**HUGARD—At 9th inst.**

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**MONTREAL ALL CAUGHT WAS**

Montreal, Jan. 22. council this afternoon member of the cou local paper as having house raided by the police. He was the skirts of the question. His object in stated was to point about the Alderman Blume "New York is not parts of St. Louis sends St. Louis was entailed denied the he was sitting in police raided the house. He also drinking wine the

**SALISBURY RE**

Salisbury, N. B. meeting of the S. E. society held in the new way evening as V. E. Gowlan, report of the secret on, showed the first of the society since its months ago for in pins sold, and amounted to \$167.82 has been for carrying on the balance on hand

The society is the splendid work next week outside to raise money for flags will be a probably be held present month.

**Tubercu**

H. B. Schofield press his resignation of the St. John County Officers while the of erection and by the county meeting. The since their appropriate decided to make Their ability to on the funds avail ifly on the date opened. It was to press for con which would be ust 1, in which would hardly be the end of the year in now being mid on the building.

The Rus Petrogard, Jan issued today, the date for the of the council of the day when the shall be resumed.