

MORE RECRUITS FOR VENEZELIST ARMY



Great numbers of Greeks are arriving at Salonika every day anxious to join the Venezelist army and help the Allies. The photograph shows one such recruit arriving at Salonika.

Australian Trick Made Possible The Evacuation of Gallipoli

"Trenching at Gallipoli" a Graphic Tale by Member of Newfoundland Unit—How One Hero Missed the D.C.M.

Pick up your favorite sensational novel of the year 1916, with its rectilinearly imagined situations, its blank verse heroics, its lovely heroines, and happy endings—then read over such a book as Joan Gallishaw's "Trenching at Gallipoli" and you will have opened a window in a stuffy room. Now we understand more fully the grip of the Odyssey and the Iliad on mankind. They are plain tales of heroic deeds that require only simple telling to give them immortality.

"Trenching at Gallipoli" is a Canadian book (S. B. Gundy), but, having been written by a native of Massachusetts it has escaped the censor's hands. It is the first full account of the work done by the Newfoundlanders at Gallipoli, written by a member of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, and its career is followed from the time that John Gallishaw, a Harvard student, made himself a stow-away in order to leave with his native Newfoundlanders, until the day following his partial recovery from a severe wound, when he is dismissed as "unfit for further service."

Corporal Gallishaw had a difficult time getting away from England, where he had been deputed to take a further course of instruction. With the aid of chums he secured a heterogeneous kit at the last moment, and under cover of darkness fell in with the departing men. Three times he was discovered and told to fall out, but at the end as the train was leaving in the night he stowed himself in, being declared under arrest by an indignant officer who discovered him through the window, when the train was started.

The conclusion of this tale should be a recruiter's slogan.

"There I was given my discharge 'in consequence of wounds received in action in Gallipoli.' Major Whitaker, the officer in charge, paused and looked at me while he was signing the discharge."

"I imagine," he said, "you feel rather had."

HAD BRONCHITIS For Years

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold and it, if neglected, will surely turn into pneumonia. The first symptom is a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. The phlegm raised from the bronchial tubes is at first of a light color, but as the disease progresses it becomes of a yellowish or greenish color and is very often hard to raise. Dr. Wood's Norway Fine Syrup, which you require as it loosens the phlegm and cleans the lungs and bronchial tubes. Mrs. Clara Brown, Amberst, N. S. writes: "I was troubled for years with bronchitis, and could not find any relief. I was especially bad on a damp day. I went to a druggist and asked him for something to stop the constant tickling in my throat. He gave me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Fine Syrup, which I found gave me instant relief. I think it is the best medicine for bronchitis I know of. I now take care that I always have a bottle on hand. "Dr. Wood's" is the genuine, put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees trade mark, price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured for the past 25 years by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. The Chocolate Shop, Charlotte street, E. Lawlor and L. Comeau were the promoters of the entertainment.

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USE THE WANT AD WAY

He Hears Enough Two small boys were having an argument, and the subject of the discussion was ethics of truth-telling. Said the first: "A lie is the same as a story, and a story's the same as a lie, and—" "No, it's not," broke in the second boy, in quite as determined a manner. "Yes, it is," asserted the first. "Ah! I know it is, because my father's a professor at the university, and—" "I don't care if he is," was the other's cool reply. "My father's a newspaper reporter, and he knows more about lying than your father."

WHY ITALIANS EMIGRATE

Overpopulation and Oversupply of Labor Have Sent Thousands to America.

Since the Italians became a nation, half a century ago, there has been amazing progress in every direction. Agricultural methods have vastly improved, industrial production has doubled and manufacturing to a most gratifying extent has taken the place of importation. In fact, Italy is now among the exporting nations, and the rapid growth of her industrial enterprises bids fair to make her, as an English writer points out, as highly organized and efficient in a manufacturing sense, as was Belgium prior to 1914.

Italian emigration is due largely to overpopulation, and the consequent oversupply of labor at very low rates, rather than to agricultural conditions, while the progress made in public education has been so wonderful as to give sound basis for the hope that within a reasonable time literacy will be as negligible in Italy as it is in the United States.

Public schools maintained by the government, with state help where necessary, have already diminished illiteracy from 75 per cent in 1871 to about 44 per cent in 1911 (the last official census). Despite the brilliant progress achieved in only 40 years, this figure is appalling.

Notwithstanding the progress, Italy has the sun in his eyes and the gentility of the gods in his smile, while his fatalistic stoicism and keen sense of humor are something never to be forgotten. I remember, after the Vesuvius eruption of 1907, seeing a man whose home had been destroyed and the work of a lifetime obliterated calmly cooking a meal of potatoes and chestnuts over a hot spot in the lava stream that had overwhelmed his place. "Gid! I have a fine stove now!" was his dry comment.—A. S. Riggs in National Geographic Magazine.

Men Who Cannot Sleep in Silence

The saying throughout the army is that the gunners never cease work. All night long and all day long behind the cold and heavy guns; and after hearing batteries keep on with diminished energy one asks:—"When do they sleep?" Gunners (writes "G") in the London Morning News never sleep; that is to say, batteries keep on with diminished energy one asks:—"When do they sleep?" Gunners (writes "G") in the London Morning News never sleep; that is to say, batteries keep on with diminished energy one asks:—"When do they sleep?"

An Australian Dodge.

A sketch of this book could not close without mention of the remarkable and little known way by which the British evacuated Gallipoli in two hours without the Turks suspecting, and the Turks did not discover the fact for two days. The scheme, an Australian's thought, was that rifles were placed along the parapet and lashed thereto. In each one a cartridge was put, and from the trigger suspended a bull's head weighted with sand, not quite heavy enough to pull the trigger. On top of the rifle was placed another tin filled with water, with a small hole pierced at the bottom through which the slowly dripping water fell into the sand beneath until it was heavy enough to pull the trigger. Some were heavier than others, so that the guns went off at intervals throughout all the following day. So as the troops embarked, firing was kept up from both sides as on any "quiet" day on the eastern front.

Another remarkably interesting and clever tale of the Gallipoli campaign is that of John Macfield, the writer whose virility has ordained him pre-eminently the artist to deal with this tragic-herculean episode of the war. Mr. Macfield spent several months as a working member of the Red Cross organization.

The title alone of "Doreen and the Sentinels" (S. B. Gundy) makes one anxious to read it, and the cover designs clinch the matter. Little Doreen's head in a heart with wings on it is attached by the adoring eyes of the Sentinels Bloke has the pith of the story in it. The verse, in which the pathos is continually turned into laughter tells the tale of what love and a good woman, or as The Kid has it "Me Ideal Tart" can do for a bit of masculine driftwood. "Tart," by the way, is genuine Cockney for sweetheart.

Prominent in Canadian fiction for the year is Gilbert Parker's "The World for Sale" (S. B. Gundy). This is not a tale of the war, since it was finished in 1912. However, it is value and interest since it is a colorful picture of the Canadian West; the schemes of the "builders" and the rivalry between two towns on opposite sides of the river. An unusual heroine is provided in a gypsy maiden from Roumania, whose father is the Ry or King of the gypsies. Fleda herself was "married" according to gypsy custom at the age of three to a gypsy chief who turns up in the west to claim her at all costs and decidedly mixes up the thrills of the plot.

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Two charming and attractive young ladies who will be conspicuous throughout Canada for the next few years. They are Lady Maud Cavendish (in rear) and Lady Blanche Cavendish, now residing at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, with their parents, His Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION AT THE WAR FRONT

Canadian Surgeons Employ it With Brilliant Results on Battlefields

U.S. Surgeons' Technique—The Research Work of Carrel and Crie Simplifies a Valuable Procedure

(New York Times.)

Canadian surgeons have employed blood transfusions with brilliant results on the battlefields of France. In this department of surgery they have shown the way to their British brethren, who have been slow to avail themselves of the procedure, according to reports in medical circles. Both the theory and practice has fallen into disuse from time to time, apparently from lack of success due to imperfect technique.

Improvement in technique, due to the researches of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, now accomplishing miracles of surgery in France, and of Dr. George W. Crie, the distinguished Cleveland surgeon, who has also been at the front with surgeons of the Allies, have given to transfusion more than an evanescent vogue.

Its present-day usefulness is discussed by the editor of the New York Medical Journal, who writes: "Transfusion of blood is an operation of great antiquity, and a procedure which has always appeared to the imagination. Shelton Horsley, in his work on the surgery of the blood vessels, published a short time ago, mentions that the idea of rejuvenation by transfusion is to be met with in Ovid's Metamorphosis, while Pope Innocent VIII, when in a state of coma, was transfused three times without benefit to himself and unhappily at the cost of the lives of three donors. The method has now and then been abandoned, mainly because of the difficulties in the way of its successful completion.

"Of recent years, however, stimulated largely by the work of Crie and Carrel and chiefly, perhaps, as the result of the simplification of technique, the method has come into vogue again, and is frequently employed. Indeed, a great deal of ingenuity of cannula or tube work, which appear to fulfill in a satisfactory manner the object for which they were designed.

"Horsley advocates the methods of direct suturing of the vein of the recipient to the artery of the donor. End to end anastomosis of artery to vein, however, is not possible, when rapidity of operation is incumbent, and this is frequently the case. Moreover, the occurrence in war, of transfusing effects are not well adapted to the exigencies of war.

"The European war has brought direct transfusion of blood into prominence, as manifestly there are numerous occasions when it is essential, and is urgently needed. According to some Canadian surgeons who have had experience in war surgery, and in European battle fields, surgeons from the British Isles have been chiefly of employing the method and it has been left to their brethren from the Dominion to test the value of the method on soldiers suffering from loss of blood and shock.

"In the British Medical Journal for July 8, 1916, L. Bruce Robertson of Toronto gives his views as to the therapeutic merits of transfusion of whole blood regarded from the standpoint of the wounded soldier. Robertson first points out that the broad indications for blood transfusion are based on the fact that transfused blood is the best substitute for blood lost in acute hemorrhage and is thus eminently suited for use in war. In fact, it may be granted that its employment is indicated in certain conditions which are apt to be encountered in war, provided that the supply of healthy donors is at hand and that the technique of the procedure is not only simple, but supplies the blood to the recipient in a rapid and satisfactory way. That is to say, the donors must be examined carefully, so that certainly exists that no disease can be transmitted and that whole unmodified blood without clotting is transfused.

"Robertson states that there is little or no difficulty in picking out a robust and healthy donor, who can withstand the loss of from 600 to 1,000 cubic centimetres of blood without more than temporary disturbance, from among soldiers suffering from sprains, minor fractures, etc., but who are otherwise in good physical condition. No ill effects should be felt by a donor if at the end of a transfusion a quantity of saline equal to the amount of blood

DAUGHTERS OF THE GOV. ERNOR-GENERAL



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inst. A number of producers have notified the St. John dealers that they expect to be paid 48 cents per can for milk after the 11th inst., which was last Monday. Failing to receive that price for all shipments from the 11th to the 15th inst., a number of shippers will cut off their supply and sell to the factories. That is about all there is to say about the situation, except that a number of shippers have sold their output for 45 cents. However, a number of the larger producers intend to run their own business and declare that if the St. John dealers want milk, they will have to pay a fair price for it.

LT.-COL. FOWLER WEPT

Sussex Record—There were many sad scenes about the 104th quarters in Camp Willey, when the first draft of the battalion left for France. Letters from members of the regiment indicate that there were partings that tried the self-control of not a few of the officers and men. From advices received it would appear that in cases where there were more than one member of a family in the battalion, the brothers were kept together as far as possible, but they too will leave within a short time, and many may be away ere this. Men who had been together for a year and had clung together, slept together and shared their fortunes, good and ill, together, were separated, possibly never to meet again, at least until the end of the war. And so the scenes were not pleasant. No man in the battalion felt worse than Col. Fowler, who broke down and sobbed bitterly. He felt the parting keenly and was unable to control himself. The trend of the latest letters from the camp of the 104th is expressive of keen disappointment and sorrow that the boys were not able to chum it out to the end.

John Ebdley of Manhattan, Kan., is paying his way through the State Agricultural College by the efforts of his three cows; in return for their milk he is given board and lodging, besides earning spending money.

withdrawn from the circulation is in excess and he rests for the space of twenty-four hours.

"The good results are most apparent in case of primary hemorrhage. In secondary hemorrhage, where the factor of sepsis has to be combated, the additional blood often carries a patient over a critical period, and aids the vital forces to withstand further surgical procedures necessitated by the infective process, or increases his resistance to such an extent that by his natural resources he is able to overcome the infection.

"Primrose and Ryerson, in The British Medical Journal for Sept. 16, 1916, emphatically corroborate the statements of Robertson."

THE MILK SITUATION

Sussex Record—There has been no definite change in the milk situation, but there will probably be something more after the next pay day, which is the 15th

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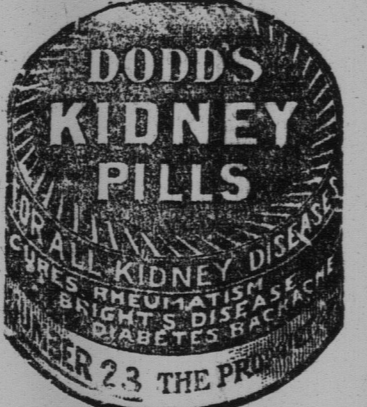
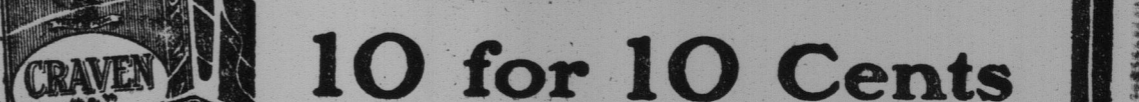
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