

HUBERT PEACOCK WOUNDED; THREE IN 26TH APPEAR IN THE OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

Tuesday, Nov. 9.
"Now out of danger" is the welcome announcement in the midnight casualty list concerning Pte. George E. Miles, of Fairville, of the 26th Battalion, previously reported seriously wounded. Lieut. Col. Henry Seymour, of the 29th Battalion, appears among the wounded.

The list follows:
SEVENTH BATTALION.
Now Out of Danger.
Dudley H. Bell, Vancouver.
Wounded.
Sydney A. Fisk, Vancouver.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Corporal James Robertson, Toronto.
Died of Wounds.
Jose E. Cloghley, Barrie (Ont.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Severely Wounded.
Company Quartermaster Sergt. John Burdows, Winnipeg.
Wounded.
Gordon J. Inglis, England.

NINETEENTH BATTALION.
Severely Wounded.
Corporal Robert Chas. Sutton, London (Ont.).

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded.
Harold Fulton Price, Brockville (Ont.).

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Pierce Tremblay, St. Andre De Kamouraska (Que.).

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION.
Now Out of Danger.
EDGAR WOOD, CHIGNECTO MINES, CUMBERLAND CO. (N. S.).

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
ALLEN McKINNON, VULCAN AVE., SYDNEY (N. S.).

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Now Out of Danger.
GEORGE E. MILES, 34 CHARLES STREET, FAIRVILLE (N. B.).

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Henry Seymour, Prince George (B. C.).

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.
Previously Reported Seriously Ill, Now Improved.
Vivian Bingham, England.

THIRD BRIGADE C. F. A.
Wounded.
Bombardier Herbert A. Rhodes, England.

SIXTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.
Died of Wounds.
Sapper Malcolm MacKenzie, Scotland.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.
Heavy casualties in the second division, including one killed and one wounded in the 26th battalion, appear in the midnight casualty list issued at Ottawa as follows:

SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.
Alexander Robertson, Oshawa (Ont.).
C. Higgins, England.

THIRD BATTALION.
Wounded.
Edward Crouch, England; Frank E. Rance, England; Donald Raymond, Hull (Que.); Thomas Edmund Carway, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Richard R. Hawkins, South Hamilton, (Ont.).

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Dead.
Wm. C. Brown, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds.
Herbert F. Darby, England.

Killed in Action.
Wm. H. Moyle, Vancouver.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Gunner Harold E. Stokes, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Dangerously Wounded.
Sergt. John Wilson, Scotland.

Wounded.
NELSON H. McLEOD, ALBERTON (P. E. I.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Francis P. Blackley, Ireland.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Wounded and Missing.
James McRae, England.

Wounded.
Wm. D. Dodds, Scotland; Robert Davies, North Wales.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Charles Underwood, England.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION.
Dangerously Ill.
Wm. G. Muir, Montreal.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Thomas Jones, Milberta (Ont.); Corporal Adrian McKenna, Montreal; Adrian St. Marie, Montreal.

Slightly Wounded.
Francis X. Duchesne, Montreal.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
John N. Dillon, Scotland.

Wounded But Now on Duty.
JAS. W. McKENZIE, NEW GLASGOW (N. S.).

Slightly Wounded.
GUY P. HARNISH, LEGUILLE ANNAPOLIS COUNTY (N. S.); CHRISTAS W. HOCKLEY, 35 GOTTINGEN STREET, HALIFAX (N. S.).

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
WALTER H. GLASS, 201 SPAR COVE ROAD, ST. JOHN (N. B.).

Seriously Ill.
GEO. SHOULDICE, BURLEIGH (ONT.).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Sergeant W. Darling, Scotland.

Wounded.
A. Tyler, England; G. S. Lawrence, England; George H. T. Hunt, England; David Pollock, Winnipeg; Charles K. Mathews, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

Died of Wounds.
Alfred Howick, England.

Slightly Wounded.
Jos. Wm. Paver, England.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Alexander Strachan, Scotland.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Sergt.-Major Frederick W. Curtis, England; Lieut. Athol Stewart, Ottawa.

Slightly Wounded.
Henry C. Royle, Vancouver.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Died of Wounds.
Lance Corporal John Duff, England.

Wounded.
John Smith, Scotland.

PRINCESS PATS.
Previously Reported Missing, Now Killed in Action.
Arnold Howarth Jephson, Victoria (B. C.).

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Killed in Action.
Geo. Blake, Winnipeg.

CANADIAN CAVALRY DEPOT.
Died of Wounds.
Lance Corporal John F. Rudolph, Beaunejour (Man.).

DIVISIONAL SUPPLY COLUMN.
Died.
Christopher Watts, Woodbridge (Ont.).

SIXTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.
Died of Wounds.
Sapper M. MacKenzie, Scotland.

The Ottawa list issued at midnight follows:
DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS INFANTRY (2ND CONTINGENT).
Suffering from Concussion.
L. Press, Toronto.

FIRST BATTALION.
Slightly Ill.
John W. Ross, Scotland.

THIRD BATTALION.
Wounded.
Frank Willoughby, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Suffering from Shock.
Bugler Frederick Carr, Calgary.

Wounded.
M. Thornton, Toronto.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Percy D. Jacob, Halleybury (Ont.).

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.
Alphonse Deschamps, Shawinigan Falls (Que.).



This photo was taken in Hut 21, Netley Hospital, and shows Driver R. P. Thomson, of the Montreal Heavy Brigade Artillery, in bed being confined in hospital since then up to the present time and is on the way to recovery. The last figure at the right is Jack Munroe, the boxer and wrestler of the Princess Pats. The photo shows how our boys are being taken care of. They are getting the best of attention from all concerned. There seems to be a large number working in the various hospitals.

PAEAN OF VICTORY SUNG AT GUILDHALL

"Plans of Central Powers at No Time Near Realization," Says First Lord.

London, Nov. 9.—The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London was celebrated in the Guild Hall tonight. Sir Charles Wakefield having been inaugurated during the course of the day. All the city officials, many members of the government and the diplomatic representatives attended.

Paul Cambon, French Ambassador, said: "Although the number of our enemies may have increased since last year, the number of our friends has been augmented. I am happy to see today our Italian colleagues."

Describing the war, he said: "On the one side are tranquility, courage, faith in an ideal of justice, and the will to employ only legitimate means of defence. On the other, thoughts of lucre, forgetfulness of all the principles of humanity, the destruction of an open town, the taking of innocent lives, a sort of perverse joy in the accomplishment of evil, and a plan pursued with childish disregard of scruple, to dominate the world by terror."

He made reference to the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, saying: "Quite recently we saw a German military tribunal sentence a noble woman to death for the crime of generosity, and a German officer indicate in the place, though not compelled to do so, of executing the sentence himself by murdering this defenseless victim."

The ambassador concluded: "When the hour strikes for the enemy to realize that all his schemes for world domination have been broken down, we shall see him in a prey to a moral depression which will make him fall suddenly from the height of his dreams."

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Balfour, replying for the army and navy, said that the French ambassador's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence, and that he had to deal with the means and weapons by which the great ends were to be attained. The whole strategy of the Allies and the first step was based upon the Allied fleet's superiority. There was a war in which dramatic incidents connected with allied fleets were fewer; never was there a war in which the operations of allied fleets were more successful to the land forces. Their fortunes would have been very different from what they were, and what they were going to be, had it not been for the fact that the Allies from the first moment took command of the seas.

Dealing with the armies, he said to praise the armies which Lord Kitchener's genius has raised from the country was superfluous. What they had done was but a small earnest of what they would do. He declined to appear in the character of a prophet, but wished to point out one or two facts on which prophecies might be based.

"No historian in the future might say that there was a moment when the calculations of the Central powers were near realization. Their campaign the first spring, which might have been fatal, was foiled; it was many months since any such success could be claimed by the Germans on the western front, and it was two months since there had been any advance in Russia."

The pause in the war meant that the tide of the enemy successes had reached its limits, and what they had to look forward to was a slow or fast—but not a halt. One great success the Central powers might claim, said Mr. Balfour, but it was not a military success; it was a diplomatic success. Undoubtedly, the betrayal of Bulgaria of all her traditions under the leadership of the king was a triumph for German diplomacy and had important military consequences—consequences which he would be the last to minimize. The rulers of Bulgaria, he declared, were animated by two simple motives—greed and fear, and when they were dealing with the rulers of a certain type greed and fear were great and powerful motives.

Profound Miscalculations. He believed that no diplomacy on the part of the Allies would have been sufficient to outweigh the simple fact that the rulers of Bulgaria thought that Austria and Germany were the winning powers. The influences which guided the Bulgarians, he asserted, would prove to be a large number working in the various hospitals.

"We shall not falter, nor pause until we have secured for the smaller states of Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself its final emancipation from a reign of force."

Baron Reading, lord chief justice, referring to the judges, said that while to be profound miscalculations, but the Allies must remember that it was "deliberate miscalculation."

Many things had weighed with them, but they misunderstood the power, resolution and will of the Allies, with whom they had to deal. England, in some part, was to blame for this.

COL. McLEAN MAKES STRONG DEFENCE OF FRENCH CANADIANS

Angrv at "Little Canadian Crew" Who Seek to Cast Reflection on Loyalty of French as a Class.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Col. H. H. McLean, Liberal M. P. for Sunbury, Canada, in an interview given, takes his stand as a champion of French-Canadians as fighting men. Col. McLean's interview is more or less a reply to certain criticisms of French-Canadian regiments by J. Stevenson Blake, of Toronto, who, writing to the Montreal Star, of Montreal, last week alleged that there were whole sale desertions from French-Canadian battalions.

Col. McLean, when asked if he had seen the letter from Mr. Blake to the mayor of Montreal, replied: "Yes, I have, and I am angry right through at the statements. Blake is a man of a class who, without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts, believes any rumors reflecting on the loyalty of French-Canadians. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden, the great Canadian leaders, are setting an example to the men of French Canada, by being together for Canada, little mean men are trying to stir up strife between the French and English."

"Minor defects in the French-Canadian regiments are magnified and distorted. Let us look at the record. The officers and men of the 22nd Battalion, under the command of Colonel Gaudet, have proved themselves the equal of any regiment on the fighting line. The 1st Battalion (Colonel Archambault) was in my brigade at Valenciennes, and is now in England, 1,100 strong. A finer of French never left Canada, and I know that Quebec will be proud of their services to our king and empire."

"The 57th (Colonel Paquet), also in my brigade, will be up to strength this month. This fine regiment has sent overseas over 800 men in drafts. The officers and men of my brigade have one company of the 22nd Battalion, under the command of Colonel Gaudet, have proved themselves the equal of any regiment on the fighting line. The 1st Battalion (Colonel Archambault) was in my brigade at Valenciennes, and is now in England, 1,100 strong. A finer of French never left Canada, and I know that Quebec will be proud of their services to our king and empire."

"In that long term of years," he said, "I have been a Canadian when we found ourselves rent by domestic controversy. Those are things of the past. Today, after fifteen months of war, we are only one party. The voice of faction is absent, and there are only insistent cross currents. The national life flows in the deeper channels of united purpose and concentrated resolve."

"Since I last spoke in the Guild Hall, the whole face of the world has changed. We have brought together the scattered threads of our varied activities; we have woven them into a single web. A year ago we were confronted as a people by a great and searching test. We chose the harder, and I believe the better, course. We had no doubt then, and we have no doubt now, we are right and that we are sure to win."

Referring to the seizure of the Globe newspaper by the authorities, the premier said: "At a critical moment we found a journal which thought fit to circulate a malignant and malicious lie. To talk of the freedom of the press in such connection is to be guilty of a travesty of the noble watchword. The press of this country, with two or three notorious but negligible exceptions, has shown a fine example and the government has valued its co-operation."

The government, said the premier, was anxious to introduce into the censorship such modifications as experience might suggest, but an important incident occurred, Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, at the request of his colleagues, had gone to Paris and had had fruitful conversations with the premier and war minister there.

"He has gone thence, I hope, for a short time only," continued the premier, "to survey at close quarters the situation in the near east. He takes with him the complete confidence of his colleagues and countrymen. He takes with him the authority of a great soldier and administrator with an unrivalled knowledge of the near east. I have every reason to know that his mission is regarded with unanimous approval and warm sympathy by our Allies."

Mr. Asquith said that all the Allies had resolved to secure for Serbia the future her sacrifices so well deserved. He spoke of "the skill and courage with which the army of Italy, under the eyes of its gallant king, is pushing back the Austrians step by step, and every week is nearing its goal," and concluded:

"Be the journey long or short, we shall not falter, nor pause until we have secured for the smaller states of Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself its final emancipation from a reign of force."

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The Honor Roll

At St. John.
Twenty-eight men were accepted for service with the 104th Battalion Monday without the aid of any special recruiting meeting. All were a good class of men who joined. The list follows:
Richard Brown, St. John.
Charles Smith, Queens County.
Albert Allan, St. John.
Fred Dickson, St. John.
James Holmes, St. John.
Willard Kirk, Baywater.
John Titus, Grand Harbor.
Warner Sabien, Annapolis.
Watson Sabien, Annapolis.
Hugh Henlon, St. John.
Walter Wasson, Hampstead.
Edward Pitt, Hampstead.
Charles T. Turner, Moncton.
William Sherman, Pennsylvania.
Fred Lambert, 62nd Detaining Corps.
William Jenkins, St. John.
Sydney Spicer, St. John.
John Naves, St. John.
Harry Claud Grant, St. John.
Peter Hapenny, St. John.
James McCullough, 104th Band.
Lewis Herbert Kennedy, St. John.
James McKenna, Hopewell.
Alfred Williams, St. John.
James Leo Kennedy, St. John.
John Joseph Cady, St. John.
Harold Bushman, St. John.
Robert Powell, Halifax (native of Cape Town).

Recruiting in the city Tuesday resulted in twelve men joining the ranks of the 104th. These included several good class colored recruits, a sturdy bunch of boys. The roll for the day was:
L. Northrup, Little River.
Louis M. McKay, Moncton.
W. Chisholm, St. John.
T. F. Tait, Bangor (Me.).
Walter Copham, Little River.
Tom LeBeau, Bathurst.
Fez L. Dickson, St. John.
Herbert Nichols, St. John.
John Blizard, St. John.
Garfield Snider, St. John.
A. S. Tyler, St. John.
George Albert, St. John.

The recruits who enlisted Wednesday were:
JAMES ODELL, ST. JOHN.
JOSEPH HENRY MILLER, ST. JOHN.
ANTONIO GOMEZ PORTUGAL, FRANK A. DENSMORE, WELSH POOL.
PERCY WILLIAM THOMAS, ST. JOHN.
ROY EDWARD HAYES, ST. JOHN.

The recruits who were colored men living in the city, good boys of manhood and Gomez is a Portuguese, who by virtue of the old treaty between his country and Great Britain is a semi-ally and therefore eligible for enlistment with a British overseas regiment.

104th Over Strength.
The 104th at Sussex is reported to be over strength by two hundred men. This is therefore the record for quick recruiting in the maritime province. Recruitment for the unit was authorized on October 13, and a month later, on October 13, five hundred and eighteen men were transferred from the 64th to the 104th, but there still remain 860 men recruited in the territory since, and of these 440 have been enlisted in the city of St. John. If this rate keeps up, New Brunswick will soon have made a leeway of one battalion by which Nova Scotia leads at present, since recruiting began in good earnest for the 58th and 40th battalions.

Ninety from Kings County.
The following list shows the number of men from Kings county who have enlisted since the 17th of September last direct at Sussex with the 64th and 104th, and are in addition to the lists published:
Studholm 30
Cardwell 14
Havelock 10
Upham 2
Hammond 8
Springfield 8
Hampton 4
Norton 1
Sussex 20

24 at Moncton.
Moncton, Nov. 9.—A splendid recruiting meeting was held here this evening when twenty-four men enlisted. This is the best effort yet made locally and is highly gratifying. The meeting was held at the Moncton Hotel, where nearly 2,000 people attended.

The chair was taken by J. K. McNeill, general superintendent of the L. C. R., and eloquent addresses were given by Rev. Father Honoré Cormier, Hance J. Logan (Amherst), Sergeant Norman Knight and Captain L. F. D. Wile. Sergeant Knight made a very good impression in his direct method of appealing for recruits.

Captain Tilley proposed the formation of a French Canadian company recruited from Westmorland and Kent with the adjoining counties and