TRAVEL

ANADIAN PACIFIC

XCURSION TICKETS
ncouver & Victoria, B.C.
San Francisco and
Los Angeles, Cal.
On Sale Daily to November 30.
ood to Return until December 31.
$113.70
OM ST. ANDREWS, N.B.
ood Going and Returning Direct.
ng via Chicago, Returning via Van-
ver, or vice versa, $17.50 additional
UTUMN—the time to see the
anadian Rockies at their best.
. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

STERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER.
ave St. Andrews Tuesday, Thursday
Saturday at 8.45 a. m., for Calais and
mediate Landings. Return, leave
is Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
n. Leave St. Andrews 10 a. m. for
port.
INTERNATIONAL LINE
ave St. John Monday, Wednesday and
ay at 9 a.m., Eastport at 2.30 p.m., for
c., Portland and Boston. Return,
e Central Wharf, Boston, Monday,
nesday and Friday at 9 a.m.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
mships NORTH LAND and NORTH
STAR.
educed fares in effect. $3.00 to New
k. Reduced staterooms prices. Leave
nklin Wharf, Portland, Tues., Thurs.,
Sat., at 6.00 p. m.
. E. CHADWICK, Agent, Calais, Me.
. H. LEAVITT, Supt., Eastport.
. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent,
Eastport, Me.

CHANGE OF TIME
and Manan S. S. Company
nd Manan Route—Season 1915-16
fter October 1, 1915, and until further
ice, a steamer of this line will run as
ows:
eave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30
m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campo-
lo and Wilson's Beach.
eturning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St.
n, Wednesdays at 7.30 a. m. for Grand
nan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello
d Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 8 a.
for St. Stephen, via Campobello, East-
rt and St. Andrews.
Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at
0 a. m. for Grand Manan, via St. An-
ews, Eastport and Campobello.
Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30
m. for St. Andrews.
Returning same day, leaving St. An-
ews at 1 p. m., calling at Campobello
d Eastport both ways.
Atlantic Standard Time
L. C. GUPTILL, Manager
Grand Manan.

ARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Until further notice the S. S. Connors
os. will run as follows:
Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf
d Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a.
for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper
arbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor,
ck Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red
ore, St. George. Returning leave St.
ndrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at
tite or Back Bay, Black's Harbor,
aver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide
d weather permitting.
GENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse
Co., St. John, N. B.
'Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors,
ack's Harbor, N. B.
The Company will not be responsible
r any debts contracted after this date
thout a written order from the Com-
ny or Captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

RESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Revd. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

ETHODIST CHURCH—Revd. R. W. Weddall B. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30

APTIST CHURCH—Revd. W. S. Tedford, M. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30.

T. ANDREW CHURCH—Revd. Father Meahan, D. D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

LL SAINTS CHURCH—Revd. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

George F. Hibbard, Registrar
Minerva P. Hibbard, Deputy Rgr.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

CIRCUIT COURT; Second Tuesday in May, and First Friday in October.

COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton.

Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON *will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B., Canada.*

The Beacon

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LES DERNIERES PENSEES

(From Paul Fort's *Poémes de France,* a sheet published fortnightly.)

THE twilight falls, Soring's softest airs wave round my head again,
What strange thing comes with them to-night? The dreams of dying men.

Hark! By the open window there, what means that rustling leaf?
A dying soldier's dying thoughts, his love and joy and grief.

Yon bell, whose sounds across the fields die slowly one by one,
A dying soldier's ears still hear its solemn-booming tone.

Another's last thoughts travel back to scenes of childish play,
To boys who roved the fields with him through many a summer day.

So near their dreams are. This sweet hour is drenched with memory.
'Tis all we ask. We would not stay our sons who fight and die.

My dying boy, whose dying eyes pass from some darkened room
To where in the old farmstead still lambs bleat and fruit trees bloom.

You will not be the last, my boy. Others like you will come,
Come from their death-beds, to console some sorrow-stricken home.

That clock upon the chamber-wall, — its dull voice seems to moan,
Dreaming of him it knew from birth now dying in Argonne,

Yes, dreams are o'er us all. Across this sweet French air to-night
The dying watch us in their dreams, more seeing than our sight.

A sailor drowns: what meets his ear from far across the lands?
Some pleasant sound of dinner things set by his mother's hand.

Ah, swallows, as ye come, ye go! Life's dream is ending now
For, oh, how many! Is't to heaven that their dear last dreams go?

No. As to birds heaven's gates are closed, these dreams not of the skies.
'Tis ancient homes and faces loved thal float o'er dying eyes.

Their dreams fly nestwards. Still they seek the vision of the known,
The loved. O dying hearts, you die in union with your own!

—JOHN BAILEY.

A BOWL OF BROTH

A HOSPITAL MIRACLE

NO. 806, 9th Platoon, &c., was very ill—as a man is like to be after soaring skyward, being dumped down on splintered wood and barbed wire, and lying for six hours hazily conscious that a bit of shell had ploughed a fresh parting in his hair.

Curiously enough, he had all but forgotten that crowning incident of his career. The trench, with its oozing sides—his chums huddled and squabbling over a pack of mudded cards—the lowering grey sky—and the jagged ridge of earth fifty yards away—these were but misty pictures that now and then crossed his unwilling vision.

The near and clear things that he lay contemplating were gooseberry bushes, a couple of pear trees, and a half-dug potato patch, with a strip of cabbage, and a bush of white roses. They weren't there—not by two hundred miles—yet he saw them, and he liked them better than the big sunny room with its dozen beds, wicker chairs, and little tables plentifully provided with books and paper.

NURSE COMES

A tall, fair-haired girl in Red Cross uniform stopped filling a tall glass with brown chrysanthemums, gently patted the blooms into place, then brought the glass to set it by his bed. That done, the Hon. Leila looked down at him smilingly.

"You're better," she said.

Nine men out of ten would have agreed with her, however they felt. Her face and eyes and voice would have lured them into any lie.

But the tenth man happened to be Brodie, six feet of him, weak as an infant, but dour as the soil that he had furrowed.

"Na, I'm no'," he answered huskily.

The fond falsity of her smile disappeared. She sat down carefully on the edge of his bed. Her sweet face was grave now.

"Is there anything you fancy—anything?" she asked.

She could not tell him that the doctor had said to her, "Give him any mortal thing—it does't matter what he takes. He'll get better or he won't. That big chap's like a child—a bit of bannock might do him more good than any stuff I can give him."

WI' PEAS IN IT

"Think now; what I'll get you," she said encouragingly.

"A bowl o' broth—wi' peas in it," he said, more huskily.

The Hon. Leila all but laughed; but the sight of the face on the pillow, with a bluey pallor mastering the tan of it, checked her merriment.

"You couldn't take—broth," she said seriously.

"Could I no'. That's a' you ken. Try me."

"I'll—I'll get some," she said dubiously.

"Wi' peas in them—thick—an' tatties."

"Oh!" she gasped; "I'll try, but I never made them."

"My mither made them graund," he said, and his voice seemed to come from far away. "Ye'll no' manage very weel, but I'll tak' them. Syne I'll hae a smoke."

The Hon. Leila rose. She thought of calling the doctor. Poor Brodie must be going mad. Broth—then a smoke. He would die. Well, if it was to please him, she would do it.

His lacklustre eyes brightened when she brought the bowl—one with a blue pattern.

LIKE THE BOWL AT HAME

"It's like the ane at hame," he muttered as she raised him. He tried to sup, but his hand fell limply, and she helped him.

"They're no' as gude as my mither's," he cried, more strongly this time; "but they're no' bad. Ye'll learn. Hoo did ye no' pit in mair peas?"

He supped the last spoonful with much content.

"Noo, I'll tak' a smoke. Na, gie me my pipe. Thenk ye. Dods, I'll mebbe see my mither yet. "Thae broth's dune me gude. But mak' them thicker next time. My mither could lat ye see the wey."

It wasn't the pungent smoke that made the Hon. Leila's eyes fill. It was the content in his scarred face, and the knowledge that she had helped in the working of a miracle.

"I told you that," said the doctor at nightfall, when Brodie lay asleep snoringly. "Broth's done it. Oh, he'll be all right. He'll get his mother to make them for him before long."—N. S., in *The Scotsman.*

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

A PEOPLE'S WAR

MR. CROOKS, M.P., ON THE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

MR. WILL CROOKS, M.P., was the principal speaker at a meeting held on Saturday night, Oct. 9, in the United Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Scottish National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations. Mr. W. M. Oates, Glasgow, presided over a large audience, and the platform party included Major-General H. Gardiner, Commanding the Coast Defences; Sir Alexander Simpson, Sir Cavid Paulin, and Sheriff Orr.

Mr. Crooks, who had a hearty reception, said he wanted to speak about the trouble we were in. This was the 210th family party he had addressed since the war began. The family had left off quarrelling. We had all lined up irrespective of aristocracy, plutocracy, or democracy. We were all in the same boat. We had to sink or swim. This war was none of our seeking. On four different occasions he had gone to Germany with a message of love and good-will from the toilers of Great Britain to the German industrial population. They had almost grovelled for peace; they had almost humiliated themselves to maintain peace. We were fighting now for life and justice, and we were going to win. Recalling one of the meetings that he had attended in Germany, Mr. Crooks said that the military had walked in and taken possession of the peace meeting. He asked the audience to note the difference between meetings in Great Britain and in Germany. In 1908 he was at Cologne. The commercial men entertained the party to dinner. He was persuaded to propose the health of the Kaiser; but might God forgive him! He would never do it again. We could not live under the German system. So far as he was concerned, he would sooner see the whole of his people blotted off the face of the earth than live under the Kaiser. Mr. Crooks mentioned that he had been round the world twice, and, wherever he went, the people all talked of home. The wonderful thing about our great family was this—we all seemed ot be of one mind. In our hour of trouble and darkness we all got united. There was no talk, he observed, of world-wide power, blood, and glory, but a belief in the Divine Creator. That was the secret that bound the British Empire together.

"GROUSERS" AND GROWLERS

The Y. M. C. A. were very largely responsible for gathering us all into one family. He confessed he got a little tired when he heard a "grouser" here and a growler there talking of this being a Government war and a capitalists' war. This was a people's war for liberty and justice. They heard the growler say—"I have no money. How can I be a partner in the Empire? I have have no land." Yet he possessed that which money could not buy—the right to his own soul. Mr. Crooks paid a tribute to the Y. M. C. A. for what they were doing in connexion with providing comfort for munition workers; and, referring to his recent visit to France, he said that "Tommy" did not know the word "downhearted." The soldiers asked him why the fellows at home were going on strike, and asked him to tell them that the soldiers could not go on strike when they were facing the machine guns. Strikers, slackers, and sweaters were equally enemies with Germany and Austria against us. He appealed to the men in the munition works. Their kith and kin were fighting for them. Would they not put in a little extra to save them? All the money we possessed would never pay for the services rendered by our brave soldiers.

HOW TO SAVE

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain has issued the following "Special Leaflet:"

ECONOMY IN FOOD

APPEAL TO COUNTRY PEOPLE

Produce Food for Yourselves.—Everyone who lives in the country or has a garden can produce something to eat—the more the better: vegetables, fruit, poultry, eggs, rabbits, milk, cheese. Plant at once what you can, and prepare in all possible ways for next year's cropping.

Every Plant in your Garden may Save you Money.—Produce all you can; buy as little as possible. Cultivate thoroughly. Destroy insect pests and weeds. Prepare manure.

Preserve and Store your Crops with the Greatest Care.—The finest harvesting may be rendered useless by bad storing. Protect from the weather. Destroy vermin. Store your own vegetables. Bottle your fruit or make jam or pulp of it. Preserve your eggs when abundant. Cure your own bacon.

Eat Little Meat.—Replace meat by milk, cheese, peas, beans, and lentils, which are as rich in flesh-formers as meat and much cheaper. Use more vegetables. East more fruit.

Bake Your Own Bread: It Will be Cheaper and Better.—Use whole-meal flour from home-grown wheat, barley, and oats. Good wholesome bread can be made from: (1) Household Flour, or Whole-meal Flour. (2) ½ Household Flour and ½ Barley Meal. (3) ⅞ Whole-meal Flour and ⅛ fine Oatmeal. (4) 4/5 Whole-meal Flour and 1/5 Maize Meal. (5) 4/5 Household Flour and 1/5 Boiled Potatoes. (6) Oatmeal. (7) Barley Meal.

Cook Vegetables by Steaming.—Boiling in water reduces their food value. Cook Potatoes in their Skins. Use the Hay-box Cooker; it will save coal.

Use Less Coal.—Burn wood, peat, etc., whenever possible.

Save Fodder.—Use acorns, chestnuts and beechmast for stock; bracken for litter; all suitable straw for fodder; fodder crops for pigs. Keep pigs, poultry, or rabbits to eat up house refuse, damaged vegetables, light corn.

Waste Nothing.—Buy nothing from abroad that can be produced at home.

FISH FOR EVERY SEASON

ECONOMY IN PURCHASING SECURED THROUGH USE OF SEASONABLE VARIETIES

"When to buy fish" is a time that most housewives neglect to mark on their calendars. The fact that most varieties of fish can only be obtained at reasonable prices during certain seasons is not sufficiently recognized. No one thinks of buying oysters in June or strawberries in December, and yet fish dealers frequently have enquiries for fresh fish which are quite out of season at the time the enquiry is made and which, if obtainable at all, demand an almost prohibitive price. Thus, for example, during June, 1915, one of the largest retail fish dealers in Eastern Canada was retailing the very choicest cuts of fresh Gaspe salmon at 15 to 20 cents a pound. For a short time, about a month earlier, the price of this fish was 75 cents a pound.

In view of the steady rise in the cost of foodstuffs, this is a circumstance that should not be overlooked. Fish is one of the mosf nutritious of foods, and, if purchased intelligently, would prove to be one of the cheapest.

There are certain varieties of fresh fish, such as hake, pollock, skate, etc., which can be procured at certain seasons at extremely low prices, but which in at least some large inland centres find practically no sale. To remedy this, it is first of all necessary to break down what appears to be a sort of traditional prejudice against the use of such fish. But many housewives are very hazy as to the seasons in which the several varieties of edible fish can be obtained most cheaply. These will vary somewhat with different communities, and with different seasons, so that only approximations can be arrived at. However, through the courtesy of the fish dealer already referred to, the following approximations for Central Canada are presented. These may easily be verified or corrected as circumstances and conditions may require:

Fresh Sea Fish	When to buy most economically
Halibut	May to September
Haddock	May to September
Cod	May to September
Herrings	July and August
Gaspe Salmon	June to middle Aug.
Mackerel	June to September
Flounders	July to October
Soles	August to December
Finnan Haddie	October to March
Kippered Herrings	September to Nov.
Fresh Lake Fish	**When to buy most economically**
Lake Superior Whitefish	May to August
Lake Erie Whitefish	Middle of October to middle of Nov.
Lake Herrings	October and Nov.
Salmon Trout	July to October
Sturgeon (local)	June to middle July
Pickerel (local)	July to October
Pike	July to October

During the winter months, from about December to March, frozen fish reach inland markets in splendid condition, and practically every variety that the law allows fishermen to catch during those months can be obtained.

Increasing the consumption of fish is undoubtedly one way of lowering the cost of living, while at the same time assisting to build up one of Canada's great national industries.—A. D.—*Conservation Bulletin* for November.

WINTER PROTECTION OF YOUNG APPLE TREES

FROM INJURY BY VERMIN

Precautions must be taken to prevent injury from mice, rabbits, etc. Many failures in apple growing here and elsewhere are caused by these pests and a large annual toll in the form of dead trees is annually exacted by them. As far as possible crops harboring and attracting such pests should be avoided, and the accumulation of litter, trash, weeds, long grass, etc., which furnish suitable winter quarters for these animals, prevented. Mice work under the snow and damage from them may be prevented by tramping the snow solid round the tree after the first few snowfalls. This method of protecting is however somewhat dependant on the weather. The cheapest and safest protection is secured by wrapping the trunks cylinder-fashion with paper, wood-veneer or some such material. Good strong building paper, as light as possible in color, gives good satisfaction. This may be placed round the trees in the fall, not tightly, but leaving an inch or so of space between the inside of the paper and the bark of the tree. The soil should then be mounded up around the bottom of the paper to a height of six inches or so. Veneer tree protectors, made of thin material, one-eighth inch thick, 12 inches high, 12 inches wide, and costing about one cent each will last two and three years and afford good protection. The paper or veneer as the case may be should be removed in the spring, about the middle of April.

FROM SUNSCALD

This form of damage is very common in some localities, so common, in fact, that a tree which escapes it is a rarity. The greater part of the damage occurs in late winter, or during the warm spring days when the snow is going off. During the warm afternoons the sun, reflected from the snow against the south-west side of the tree trunks, becomes very warm. The trunks are thoroughly warmed on that side. They are thawed out, and the bark becomes soft, sappy and pliable. Then, when the sun goes down and the temperature falls again to zero, the bark is again frozen tight. The next day the same thing happens, and so day after day the young bark freezes and thaws, and by this means is torn to shreds. When spring arrives the bark is killed and broken open. Then various kinds of fungi get in and the damage which begins by freezing and thawing ends with spread of canker and other troubles about the trunk of the tree. The best preventives of sunscald are low heads and veneer and paper cylinder protectors. High-headed trees, which are of doubtful value anywhere, are undesirable in places where sunscald is bad. The protectors of paper or wood veneer recommended above for mice and rabbits will also give practical immunity from sunscald. This trouble is a very serious one. It is not uncommon to find young orchards ruined by it. In sections where this trouble is prevalent great pains should be taken to protect young orchards from it. For the benefit of the fruit growers, the Fruit Growers' Association has secured a number of veneers and will fill orders for them at cost price. Apply to: A. G. Turney, Secretary-Treasurer, N. B. Fruit Growers' Association, Fredericton.

ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, Nov. 3—Elections in three of ten states yesterday emphatically defeated woman suffrage amendments—New York Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.—The voting also gave the Republicans an additional representation in congress and a new governor in Massachusetts. The Democrats, apparently, elected a governor in Maryland and an entire state ticket besides a majority in the state legislature.

Samuel W. McCall, Republican, who will succeed David I. Walsh, Democrat, as governor of Massachusetts, won by a plurality of 6,663. The Republicans retained control of the Massachusetts legislature. The state defeated the suffrage proposition by a majority of 132,602.

The result of the elections in brief may be summed up as follows:

New York—Suffrage and new constitution, defeated by overwhelming majorities; three Republican congressmen elected; republican assembly elected, though with slight losses; entire Tammany ticket elected in New York county.

Pennsylvania—Suffrage defeated. One Republican congressman elected. Thomas B. Smith (Republican), elected mayor of Philadelphia, by 75,000.

Massachusetts — Suffrage defeated. Samuel W. McCall (Republican) elected governor over David I. Walsh. Legislature returned with decided gains.

Maryland — Emerson C. Harrington, Democrat, elected governor by about 6,000.

Kentucky—Former Congressman A. O. Stanley, Democrat, elected governor by about 10,000.

Ohio—Prohibition overwhelmly defeated.

New Jersey—Republicans gained two state senators in the election of members of the legislature. Entire new assembly of forty Republicans and twenty Democrats, succeeding five Democrats and one Republican.

Mississippi—Full Democratic ticket headed by Theodore G. Bilbo as governor elected.

Virginia—Democratic assembly elected. "Drys," will have heavy majority for enactment of prohibition amendment effective on November 1, 1916.

"THE BRAVE LITTLE PRIEST."

The Rev. John Gwynn, S.J., Chaplain to the Irish Guards, whose death was announced in *The Times* of October 18, died on October 12 of wounds which he received while in a dug-out with the colonel. The following account of his heroic devotion to duty during the fighting around Hill 70 is given by an Irish Guardsman.

"Father Gwynn was known among the boys as 'the brave little priest.' Early in the war he was seriously wounded, but refused to return to England. During the terrible fighting recently Father Gwynn was again at his post. I saw him just before he died. Shrapnel and bullets were being showered upon us in all directions.

Hundreds of our lads dropped. Father Gwynn was undismayed. He seemed to be all over the place trying to give the Last Sacrament to the dying. Once I thought he was buried alive, for a shell exploded within a few yards of where he was, and the next moment I saw nothing but a great heap of earth. The plight of the wounded concealed beneath was harrowing. Out of the ground came cries of 'Father, Father, Father,' from those who were in their death agonies. Then as if by a miracle Father Gwynn was seen to fight his way through the earth. He must have been severely injured, but he went on blessing the wounded and hearing their confessions. The last I saw of him was kneeling by the side of a German soldier. It was a scene to make you cry. The shells continued to explode about the wounded, but they could not stop a little English priest from doing his duty even to a dying German.

News in Brief

——George Goulding broke the world's record by winning the A. A. N. national championship seven-mile walk at New Brunswick, N. J., on Oct. 23rd. His time was 50 minutes 40 4-5 seconds. He is a Toronto man.

——Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the *Politiken* from St. Thomas says:

"There is a serious negro uprising in the Danish West Indies. Both the United States and Denmark have been asked to send warships. The insurrection was organized by Jack Hamilton, a negro leader who recently visited Copenhagen."

——New York, Nov. 5—A News Agency dispatch from Rome to-day says:

"Vesuvius is again in violent eruption. Several villages are threatened to-day by advancing lava streams.

"Panic stricken by their danger, people are fleeing from towns and villages in the volcano's vicinity. The roads are filled with fugitives carrying their household effects."

——New York, Nov. 7.—For his part in the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Nichols, widow of Austin Nichols, wholesale grocer, Onnie Talas, aged twenty, was sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of Dec. 13. Mrs. Nichols was slain on Sept. 8 by masked men who entered the premises with intent to rob her of $250,000 worth of jewels reported to be in the safe.

——Peking, Nov. 6.—Fifteen of the eighteen provinces of China are said by the government to have voted in favor of a monarchy. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsiang, made this statement to M. Obata, secretary of the Japanese Legation, in explaining why, in its opinion, the government could not legally defer the decision of the people concerning the proposal to re-establish a monarchy.

——Washington, Nov. 8.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, gave notice at the state department to-day that both Great Britain and France are about to extend recognition of General Carranza in Mexico. It probably will be done by communications to Carranza's representatives in Paris and London. Great Britain and France, it is said, are acting on their own initative and not necessarily following the lead of the United States.

——Moncton, N. B., Nov. 8.—Saturday's storm caused much wire trouble along the Intercolonial. Wires were down all along the eastern lines, but the principal damage was at Syddals' Point.

The dispatcher here had to cable by Ireland to reach a train only a hundred miles east of Moncton. Other messages were forwarded by train mail. Not only was communication interrupted, but in some places broken strands became tangled in locomotive gear. Cab windows were broken on the locomotive of the Ocean Limited.

——Fredericton, Nov. 4.—Suitable foundations for bridges over St. John River, at the Mistake, and over the Kennebeccasis River, at Perry's Point, have been found, according to reports on recent tests made by Mr. D. F. Maxwell, C. E., and submitted to the provincial government at the meeting which closed last night. These reports showed that the original route as surveyed by Mr. Maxwell for the St. John Valley Railway can be adhered to and that bridges can be erected at sites planned.

——London, Oct. 29.—Prince Reginald de Croy authorizes the *Daily Sketch* to deny the German allegations of the existence of any organization to assist soldiers to escape from Belgium, of which he and Miss Edith Cavell, as alleged, were the leaders. He says that so far from there being such an organization, some of the prisoners tried at Brussels did not even know the others. He himself did not counsel soldiers to escape, but when he found that they were determined to escape he assisted them, as did Miss Cavell, from humanitarian motives.

——London, Oct. 28.—Sir Bryon Mahon has taken command of the British forces in Serbia. This announcement was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary Under-Secretary for War.

Major-General Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon was born at Belleville, county Galway, Ireland, on April 2, 1862. He began his military career in the 8th Hussars in 1883, and later fought with great distinction in India, Egypt and South Africa.

In relieving Mafeking, Lieut.-General Sir Bryon Thomas Mahon caused greater joy in England than did any other single event of the war. It was stoutly defended against the Boers for seven months by a small force.

——Paris, Nov. 3.—Additional victories for the French in their campaign in the Kamerun, the German colony in Western Equatorial Africa, are announced in an official statement to-day which reads:

"A French column in the Kamerun captured on October 25, the post of Sende on the Durda-Yaunde railway. The enemy's loss was heavy. The French loss among the Europeans was light, while twenty-six natives were killed and seventy-nine wounded.

"Continuing their forward march, the French next took Eseka on October 30. The railway which had been partially destroyed by the enemy has been completely repaired."

——Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The honor of buying the first bonds of the new Canadian domestic loan will fall to the Duke of Connaught. He has intimated his desire to subscribe. The loan will come on for subscription about the end of this month, Finance Minister White states, and adds that estimates as to the size of the loan are idle at the present time. Last week Sir Byron Walker stated that the loan would be one of fifty million dollars. The rate of interest probably will be five per cent.

Hon. Mr. White is busy negotiating with banking institutions and insurance companies which are expected to subscribe generously to the loan. It will be offered to the public in bonds of convenient size, and there is great confidence that it will be speedily taken up by the Canadian public.

——Rome, Nov. 4.—Italy adhered to the agreement signed by the Allies at London, on Sept. 5, 1915, not to make a separate peace, says *The Messagero*

It has been supposed that Italy had bound itself to this agreement until the assertion was made by the Petrograd newspaper Rech, that it had not given its adherence. Announcement was made in London on May 24, 1915, that Italy's signature to a formal document binding her to stand or fall with her Allies was imminent.

Japan became a partner to the agreement on Oct. 19. Recent Zurick dispatches intimated that the purpose of the visit to Switzerland of Prince von Buelow, former Imperial Chancellor of Germany, was to discuss with former Premier Giolitti, of Italy, the possibility of bringing about a separate peace between Italy and the powers allied with Germany. There has been no declaration of war against Germany by Italy.

——New York, Nov. 8.—A news agency dispatch from London published here today says:

England has adopted a new policy for conducting the war, according to the *Evening News,* and a council of three will hereafter have complete control of operations.

They are Premier Asquith, acting temporarily as minister of war; First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour; Minister of Munitions Lloyd George.

Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey, it is stated, will sit with this triumvirate whenever British Foreign policies are involved.

NEWS OF THE SEA

——Liverpool, Nov. 3.—The *Daily Post* publishes a report of the capture of one of Germany's latest super-submarines, 250 feet long and carrying in addition to torpedo tubes, four guns of fairly large calibre. The submarine was launched at Stettin a fortnight ago.

The Post states that within a few hours after leaving her base she was caught "in one of those traps we have so skilfully laid for those craft somewhere in the German ocean. Her crew was taken prisoners."

——New York, Nov. 3.—A news agency dispatch from Copenhagen says:

"The German ship *Gedania* was sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic Sea to-day."

——London, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says:

"The German steamer *Suoz* was sunk by a British submarine yesterday off Karlskrona, in Sweden, on the Baltic. . . Her crew was landed in Sweden to-day. One of the men was wounded by a shell splinter."

Available shipping records contain no stgamer *Suoz.*

——London, November 4.—The British steamer *Friargate,* 264 tons gross, has been sunk. Five survivors have been landed.

——London, November 3.—The British steamer *Easington,* from Sydney, N. S., September 24, for St. John, N. B., has been posted at Lloyds as missing.

——Toulon, Nov. 5.—The naval court-martial honorably acquitted to-day Captain Forget, who was commander of the auxiliary cruiser *L'Indien,* torpedoed by a submarine near the Island of Rhodes on September 8.

L'Indien originally was the French mail steamer *Avergne.* She was sold to the Greco-Turco-American Company, which changed her name and placed her under the American flag, according to the French marine authorities, for the purpose of carrying contraband. On this account she was seized by a French warship and taken into Alexandria, where she was converted into an auxiliary cruiser.

No previous report of the torpedoing of *L'Indien* has been received. It has been learned a month ago, however, that a French auxiliary cruiser whose name was not ascertained had been torpedoed and sunk in September while anchored off the Island of Rhodes, by a submarine of the Teutonic powers. This information was received in the form of private advices from Athens, and undoubtedly referred to *L'Indien.*

——Galveston, Texas, Nov. 5.—The American steamship *Ausable* arrived here to-day from New York, to take on a full cargo of cotton seed for Copenhagen, despite the fact that she has been reported as classed by the British admiralty as an enemy ship.

The *Ausable* formerly was the Dutch steamer *Laura.* The British admiralty claims she was purchased with German money. This is denied by the present owners, the American Trans-Atlantic Company.

——Paris, Nov. 6.—The Straits of Gibraltar have again been passed by German submarines, which on Thursday sank two French and one Italian steamships. The crew of one vessel is missing.

The following statement was made by the marine ministry to-day:—"The enemy's submarines, coming from the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on the night of November 2. They sank on November 4, the French ship *Dahra,* off Arzeu, Algeria; and the French ship *Calvados,* and the Italian ship *Ionio,* near Cape Ivi. The crews of the *Dahra* and *Ionio* were saved. There is no news from the crew of the *Calvados.*"

The sinking of the *Ionio* was reported from London last night. The *Dahra,* 2,127 tons, gross, sailed from port Talbot, Wales, on October 7 for Tunis. The *Calvados* is not mentioned in maritime records.

German submarines have penetrated the Straits of Gibraltar previously during the war. This was first accomplished successfully when Captain Hersing made his now famous trip with the U-51 from Germany to the Dardanelles last spring. In September some merchantmen and transports were sunk in the Mediterranean by submarines, but recently little has been heard of their actiivities.

— London, Nov. 7.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a German submarine which stranded near Teschelling has been interned, with its crew, by the Dutch government

——Amsterdam, Nov, 7.—The *Telegraaf's* Delfzyl correspondent reports that the steamer *Frascati,* of Hamburg, has been captured in the Baltic Sea, and taken to Raumo, Finland,

——Algiers, Nov. 6.—The steamship *Sidi Ferruch* was sunk yesterday forty miles off this port by a German submarine. The steamer's crew of 28 men arrived to-day at Algiers,

The *Sidi Ferruch* carried no passengers.

——Tokio, November 7.—The Japanese steamer *Yasakuni Maru,* 5,118 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine near Gibraltar Wednesday. The captain and crew reached shore safely. The *Yasakuni Maru* was evidently the victim of one of the German submarines which has passed safely through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea, to undertake a campaign against the merchant shipping of the Allies, and already have sunk several vessels. The *Yasakuni Maru* sailed from New York October 6 for Oran, Algeria, and arrived at Gibraltar October 23.

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