

REGISTRATION BEGINS OCT. 6

Local Registrar Receives Instructions to Be Ready

First Step Towards Application of National Service Act—News of the Soldiers

W. E. Ewing, provincial registrar under the military service act for New Brunswick, has received official word from the federal government that the registration of men eligible for the first call. The offices of the provincial registrar will be in the Globe-Atlantic building in Prince William street. It is understood that the proclamation calling the men to arms under the M. S. A. is to be issued on October 6.

Recruits

Of late there has been an exceptional large number of men endeavoring to enlist who have been pronounced by the doctors as being medically unfit for service. It is thought that these men are just finding out where they will fit in the event of the applying of the M. S. A.

Two recruits were secured at the recruiting office in Prince William street yesterday. M. A. Budd, St. Andrews, and J. E. Nelson, Fairville, No. 8 Field Ambulance.

Those who enlisted with No. 9 Siege Battery are: Andrew A. Kirk, Bridgetown, C. A. Christie, P. Harris Bullock, Daniel J. Low, the sixth recruit asked that his name not be published.

Another recruit enlisted with the composite battery yesterday.

The Weekly Returns.

The weekly returns to New Brunswick chief recruiting office shows again the last week that St. John is apparently the only field in New Brunswick wherein any number of recruits are being secured worth while. Twenty-three were secured in the city proper for the week just closed. St. John gets credit for forty-nine but twenty-four of these were secured for the Imperial army or for the C. E. F. in the States. York county gives two for the week, Kings county five, Carleton four, Westmorland two, and Northumberland one. The other eight counties have a zero to their credit and it has been so for many years back.

Pte. W. Brindle.

Mrs. Walter Brindle, of 250 Wentworth street, received a letter on Saturday from a representative of the Red Cross Society in England in regard to her son, Pte. Wallace Brindle, who was wounded on August 16. The letter stated that Private Brindle had received a wound in the right leg and right foot, and that he was suffering great pain from his wounds.

Recovered From Illness.

Sgt. Ronald M. Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Morris, Paradise Row, in a letter home tells of having recovered from his recent illness. He expects to go on a six weeks' furlough to Ireland. Sgt. Morris holds a responsible position in the army post office in England, where he handles the mail for the Canadian forces. He desires to be remembered to his friends in St. John.

Killed in Action

Mrs. Mary A. Mills, 119 Queen street, widow of Norman T. Mills, was advised yesterday that her son, Private Clarence Lemuel Mills, previously reported missing, is now announced as having been killed in action. Prior to going overseas Private Mills was in the employ of C. Flood & Sons in the picture department.

Distinguished-Dead In German Cemetery

Rome, Aug. 31.—War has drawn attention to the fact that the great Protestant cemetery in Rome, where are buried many distinguished foreigners, including the poets, Keats and Shelley, is the property of the German government, and the rentals for plots therein are still paid to German agents.

More than a century ago Prussia was the only non-Roman Catholic power represented at the Vatican. Therefore, it was Prussia which obtained the concession for a cemetery to be used for the bodies of those not of the Roman faith, and the property still remains in the hands of the German government.

Prominent foreigners here are now urging that the Italian government should take over the cemetery and place it under British control.

Mexican Home Guards

Mexico City, Sept. 25.—Bodies of "home guards" have been organized in Vera Cruz and other states to oppose bandit raids.

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GEESSE THAT SAVED ROME HAVE RIVALS ON EASTERN FRONT

Fluttering Flocks Gave Alarm That Saved British Detachment From Surprise by the Bulgars

With British Forces in Saloniki, Aug. 31.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—This is the story of how the ducks of Kala-Zir gave the warning and saved a British detachment.

When the Bulgars left their native fastness and came down into the plains, their advance was halted by a certain famous river and an historic lake. A British company was holding the Upper Lake, for it was divided into two parts connected by the river. The company was engaged with responsibility for the upper lake and five miles of the connecting stream as far as Kala-Zir. They had absolute command of the lake, thanks to the motor boats, and a crossing there was inconceivable, but the river flowed through a maze of reeds and swamps and forests, most parts of which appeared absolutely impenetrable from the British side. A feeling of comparative safety pervaded the British camp.

Then one evening the orderly officer set out from the camp on his bicycle to visit two outposts up the river nearly two miles from the camp. It was very dark. As he neared the sentry, he heard the movement of wings, and distinguished flock after flock of ducks flying from their night rest among the reeds.

"Looks odd," he remarked to the sentry. Then to a sergeant: "I'll take one man, sergeant, and we'll cycle down the path and have a look."

The path ran a quarter of a mile along the marsh and then died an abrupt death in a stiffening fence of reeds. The officer and his orderly dismounted and listened. They could discern over in the swamp a long line of men in single file.

Back at the picket post, the orderly sent a man to wake the camp, while he remained to keep the enemy raiders under observation.

The raiders were two hundred strong, under command of a German officer. They kept to the path until just before it came into a clearing. Then they halted to attack. They were going into a loose sort of open order and came on quickly. At that moment the British officer fired four shots. Immediately a light over the British camp appeared. The glare was dazzling. There was a moment's silence and then a roar of fire. It was a complete surprise. The raiders were bunched close, and must have had fifty casualties in the first fusillade. They made no attempt to resist, but flung every thing away and made for the maize fields.

The first person picked up was the German officer in charge of the enterprise, who had been hit in the thigh. Altogether there were 25 dead and 68 wounded, while 85 more surrendered during the morning at different places, and more kept giving themselves up for several days. Probably not more than five or six ever got back to the Bulgarian lines.

Lloyd George's Message To The Boy Scouts Association

"I feel much encouraged to think that any words I may have spoken should be the means of helping on the Boy Scout movement. It is perhaps only since the beginning of the war, during these three years of constant drain upon the manhood of our nation, that we have come to realize the great value of the movement which your 'chief' inaugurated six years before. We all now see the meaning of the motto represented by the initials B.P., and which the association has lived up to with such sincerity and success.

"I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that the young boyhood of our country, represented by the Boy Scouts Association shares the laurels for having been prepared with the old and trusted and tried British army and navy. For both proved their title to make the claim when the great war broke upon us like a thief in the night. It is no small matter to be proud of that the association was able within a month of the outbreak of the war to give the most intelligent and energetic help in all kinds of service. When the boyhood of a nation can give such practical proofs of its honor, straightness and loyalty, there is not much danger of that nation going under, for those boys are training to render service to their country as leaders in all walks of life in the future.

NATIONAL SERVICE CARDS FOR USE IN APPLYING MILITARY SERVICE ACT

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—With the disbandment of the national service board as announced by the director-general, R. B. Bennett, M.P., last week the information gathered through the man-power inventory by the board last winter has been turned over to the advisory council in charge of the administration of the military service act. Some of the statistics gathered from the compilation of the 1,549,380 registration cards returned to the board last spring are illuminative as having a bearing upon the working out of the military service act.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, of Fredericton, occurred yesterday morning. She was sixty years old.

Crops Estimate From Ottawa

Wheat Crop Runs Less to The Acre—Field Crops Also Below the Standard

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The census and statistics office issued today a preliminary estimate of the crop production in Canada of the principal grain crops (wheat, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed), for 1917, as well as a statement of the condition of all field crops as reported by crop correspondents at the end of August. For Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the areas under field crops in 1917, used as a basis for the estimates of production, have been compiled from returns collected from individual farmers under arrangements carried out jointly by the census and statistics office and the provincial departments of agriculture.

Total Yields of Grain Crops

The preliminary estimate of this year's wheat crop in Canada is for a total of 249,164,700 bushels from 14,765,800 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.88 bushels, as compared with 17 bushels in 1916 and 29 bushels in 1915. The estimated yield of wheat in 1916 is 229,818,000 bushels from 13,446,200 acres, so that the estimated total for 1917 represents an increase of 19,346,700 bushels, or 8 per cent. The total yield of oats in 1917 is estimated at 899,848,000 bushels from 12,052,000 acres harvested, as compared with 865,558,000 bushels from 10,178,000 acres harvested in 1916. For the prairie provinces it has been necessary to deduct from the sown areas percentages of 10 in Manitoba, and 17 in Saskatchewan, and Alberta for crops not ripened into grain. The yield per acre on the harvested area is therefore for all Canada 88.18 bushels, as compared with 85.91 bushels in 1916 and 45.84 bushels in 1915. For rye the estimate is 4,194,450 bushels from 146,690 acres in 1916, the yields per acre being nearly 30 bushels in both years. Barley yields 59,418,400 bushels from 2,202,200 acres, against 42,647,000 bushels from 1,703,700 acres in 1916, the yields per acre being 24.80 and 35 bushels respectively. The total yield of flaxseed is placed at 10,067,500 bushels from 1,242,000 acres, as compared with 7,316,800 bushels from 922,800 acres in 1916, the yields per acre being 8.11 bushels in 1917 and 11 1/2 bushels in 1916.

The Prairie Provinces

The estimated total production of wheat in the three prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 225,778,700 bushels from 13,619,870 acres, as compared with 208,846,000 bushels from 12,441,850 acres in 1916. In Manitoba the total yield of wheat for 1917 is 41,642,200 bushels, as compared with 27,946,000 bushels in 1916. In Saskatchewan, 120,356,000 bushels as against 131,765,000 bushels in 1916. In Alberta 53,780,500 bushels against 49,138,000 bushels in 1916. Oats yields 824,199,000 bushels in the three prairie provinces as compared with 299,228,000 bushels in 1916; barley, 48,168,400 bushels against 38,296,000 bushels; rye, 2,408,200 bushels against 1,636,000 bushels and flaxseed 9,951,500 bushels as against 7,269,000 bushels in 1916.

Condition of Field Crops

At the end of August the condition of field crops for Canada, expressed in percentage of a standard representing a full crop, was as follows: Spring wheat, 73 per cent; winter wheat, 75 per cent; oats, 76 per cent; barley, 75 per cent; rye, 82 per cent; flax, 81 per cent; buckwheat, 83 per cent; mixed grains, 88 per cent; corn for husking, 73 per cent.

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SAYS G. N. W. MUST YIELD

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—The Evening Citizen says today: "The Great Northwest Telegraph Company fought a stubborn fight and it is a poor loser. This was the comment of Judge R. G. Gunn, who acted as chairman of the conciliation board in the dispute between the Great Northwest Telegraph Company and its operators, when he was informed this morning that the man had gone on strike. Judge Gunn was of the opinion that the company would have to give in and that the men class rates as in vogue in the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had been able to get more out of it of men for less money than any other concern he knew of. Apparently the practice had been to move the men about so that they would never obtain the maximum remuneration in the future.

SEEKS NEW AGREEMENT

Tokio, Sept. 25.—The Nichi Nichi claims that Viscount Ishii, now in United States, will seek to effect a revision of the Root-Takahira agreement, or arrange some new convention or understanding concerning the Far East with a view to preventing any misunderstanding in the future.

The death of Frank O'Toole of Nelson

occurred on Wednesday, aged 72 years. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mrs. James Handley and Mrs. Joseph Turner of Nelson, and Miss Ethel at home; and four sons, Walter, John, William and Thomas of Nelson. Thomas is a returned invalid soldier.

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To Encourage Emigration Of Hindoo Labor

British Government Announces New Plan to Furnish Needed Labor For Four Tropical Colonies

London, Sept. 13 (correspondence of The Associated Press).—A plan for encouraging the emigration of native laborers from India to British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Fiji, announced by the British government, is expected to result in the permanent settlement of many thousands East Indians in each of these four colonies.

The object is to provide a fair substitute for the abolished system of indentured or contract East Indian labor. In some countries to which Indians used to go under the indenture system, their coming led, as it was bound to lead in white communities, which wanted the labor of the East Indian but did not want him as a settler.

It is claimed that there was and is no question of that kind in the case of the four crown colonies selected as areas for the new settlement scheme. They each possess already large and prosperous Indian communities. Their industry is tropical and depends on Asiatic labor, which they have been accustomed to obtaining from India without any sense of grievance on either side.

Laborers who emigrate under the new plan will serve a probationary period of

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three years' employment in their homeland, before being invited to become landholders. During this probationary period of employment under government supervision, they will be at his disposal by the colonial government.

The emigration from India of whole families will be encouraged as far as possible, particularly of families containing young unmarried girls who may become in the colonies the wives of other immigrants. Women unaccompanied by their families will not be assisted.

SWEDISH SITUATION

In Sweden, Hjalmar Branting, supported by Liberals and Socialists, has achieved a large majority in the lower house, but it is doubtful if the present government will acknowledge defeat by retiring. If the present government, in support of the king, refuses to retire, the situation will be a very unsatisfactory one from the standpoint of the Entente.

The death of Jonas F. Kearney, of Bath, N. B., occurred recently. He was eighty-five years old. He is survived by nine children.

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