

"BRITAIN AMAZED AT CANADA'S PRODIGIOUS WAR CONTRIBUTIONS"

Our Soldiers Have Won High Place, Says Lt.-Col. Black, in Charge of Party on Missanabic --- Winner of D.C.M. Tells of Experiences—"War Not Yet Won," the Warning

Wednesday, Feb. 23.
More than 200 gallant Canadians—officers, non-commissioned officers and men—of the overseas forces returned on the C.P.R. steamer Missanabic, G. C. Evans commander, which arrived in port last evening. Her voyage out was an exceptionally rough one and the heavy gale delayed the boat for more than a day. Otherwise the trip was uneventful.

Many of the men have been invalided home as the result of wounds received while fighting for the empire; some of them never will fight again, but many, not so seriously injured, are already looking forward to the day when they can return and again bear a hand in the conflict. In the party are several officers returning to assume new duties and there are also several of the non-coms who have come back to take commissions in new overseas units.

Wounded and well alike are optimistic. All are looking forward to hearing of big developments on the western front this spring but nearly all agree that there is no indication of an early termination of the war.

When they left England preparations were being made for securing recruits by the modified form of conscription but there was no feeling in the old country, that they had discovered, that Canada should take the same step. There is no feeling that Canada should follow the example of the motherland, but there is evident satisfaction that the Dominion is "undertaking as much as she has in the promise of 500,000 soldiers."

The party of soldiers was in charge of Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Black, of Sackville, who was in command of the second cavalry brigade after they went to France until he was wounded.

In addition to the men in uniform there was a large general passenger list. The steamer also brought a record-breaking quantity of mail, more than 7,000 packages, including some for Russia, which was rushed off in a special train of sixteen cars.

None of the passengers was allowed to land last evening but will disembark this morning. The maritime province soldiers will report at the discharge depot and all others will go forward to the discharge depot in Quebec by a special train which will leave about 10 o'clock.

Lieut.-Colonel Black's Tributes

"There are no better soldiers in Europe today than our Canadians," said Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Black, of Sackville, staff major of the Second Mounted Brigade. "There could not be for there are no better made. They have won the highest encomiums from the best military authorities and in every theatre of the war they have demonstrated their soldierly qualities. They are superior to the average troops in physique, in courage, in initiative and in necessary qualities of the last attribute because the Canadians do not observe the iron discipline of some troops but the standard which we follow gives the individual a better opportunity for development and it is in the use of their brains and their initiative which the Canadian spirit of independence towards the pen Canada is playing in the war Colonel Black said. "They are not expecting us to introduce conscription in Canada. As far as I could learn the British people are more than satisfied with what Canada is doing; they are amazed. It is regarded as wonderful that a colony with practically no army should have been able to stand up to the scene of the conflict and be sending men in such numbers as are now being enlisted."

"I had an especially fine lot of men on my mounted brigades and I was sorry, as every man of us was sorry, when it was necessary to re-organise upon an infantry basis. In the re-organising arrangements we had been accustomed to and associations which had grown to value. When we first reached the front there was one particularly fine detachment in the trenches for twelve days, turn about. The conditions were very bad but the men stood up under it in a way that was a credit to them. They determined and there was no complaining and no going back."

"We have been in France and Flanders since October and, as Colonel Black said, it happened to me while we were in action. I was wounded while in the front line trenches near Hill 30 on Dec. 4 and have been invalided home. I hope to be able to go back soon to the front line."

"I had an exceptionally rough trip out but the health of the men has been splendid and most of them are in better condition than when they left England. The discipline was all that could be desired and there was not the least trouble. Among the men there are only two seriously cases and most of the others are able to take care of themselves. Of the officers only a few are on sick leave and most of them are returning to take up new duties."

Colonel Black spoke very highly of the St. John officers who have been associated with him and of the men in the ranks who came from his district. He mentioned that Major C. Herbert McLean, who had his ankle broken by a collision with a motor lorry, was in London on sick leave when he left.

In reply to a question regarding the possible length of the war Colonel Black said: "I see nothing to indicate that it will not last for a long time yet. There is nothing in the situation today to indicate that the war will be over in a year any more than there was when we left Valcartier, that I am aware of."

Capt. Emerson going to Ottawa.

It is absolutely impossible to use cavalry regiments on the western front, said Captain H. R. Emerson, foremost of the 6th Mounted Rifles and an Australian who arrived in the city last night on the Missanabic.

He said, that owing to the manner in which the trenches were dug, peculiar only to the method of warfare adopted by the infantry units, it was impossible to use cavalry units in the front lines, if they were dismounted. The telephone lines, the communication trenches, the trenches are all built in a manner to accommodate infantry and peculiar tactics and when a cavalry regiment is sent in to relieve the infantry it works all the time at a disadvantage.

That was the reason why those cavalry regiments were broken up and formed into an infantry brigade. Four of the six regiments were kept intact and the 6th C. M. R. of New Brunswick was broken up and spread over the

twenty-five feet but got off with some wounds around the head," said Gunner Thomas. "A lot of our chaps were injured and more than half a dozen were killed. It only lasted half a minute but it was quite enough." Private Webster was wounded in the foot.

Neglected by German Doctors.

One of the saddest cases is that of Private John Davey, of Victoria (B. C.), 7th Battalion, who comes home with a leg as the result of the kind of treatment the Germans accord wounded prisoners, especially when they are British.

Private Davey tells his own story. "It was at Langemarck on April 24 that my troubles commenced. We were retiring when I was shot in the knee and fell. I was swept up by a German patrol and made prisoner. At the dressing station where I was first taken the surgeon who fixed me up remarked that he hoped I would have a stiff knee as a result of the wound and that I was not to be very serious. The treatment we got there was all right but a few days later we were sent into Germany and when we got to the hospital I was paid to my wounds. The dressings were changed only twice a week, when it was impossible to allow them to remain in the state in which they were left. They had to amputate the leg above the knee and the English surgeons who were doing the work were workmen-like jobs. Not only did we suffer from the lack of attendance but the food was had and not nourishing. I was glad when the chance came to be exchanged and I got back to England on August 15."

Under careful nursing in England Private Davey's health improved. He is now in excellent spirits over the prospect of an early return to his home, even if he is travelling on crutches.

Coming to 69th.

Sergeant Danvers of the 2nd French Canadian Battalion, which finished last winter in Amherst, has returned to take a commission in the 69th French Canadian Battalion now quartered here, of which his brother, Lieut.-Col. Danvers, is the commanding officer. He will act as transport officer for the 69th. Before leaving Montreal with the troops he was on the staff of La Presse, with which his brother had been associated also.

Sergeant J. B. Sylvester, formerly from near Montreal, who enlisted with the 9th Edmonton Battalion, and who has been acting as a private instructor at the base, is suffering from a broken ankle and has been invalided home.

Winner of D. C. M.

Among the men on board is one who has won the distinguished conduct medal for valor in the field. This is Sergeant Joseph Bruno, of the 3rd Toronto (Queen's Own) Battalion. He has been mentioned in despatches for his heroism in the field. "There were some German snipers opposite our position," he said, "and I and another man went out with Captain Tidy to look for them. We found them all right and one of them was just going to shoot the captain when I got him and he dropped dead. We got two others and brought them back with us. The captain was recommended for the D. C. M. and they are giving me the D. C. M. The medal was not ready when I left and they are forwarding it to the mayor of Toronto for me. I got a dip with a bullet on the forehead at Ypres but that did not hurt me. I was in the hospital for a week. I was put out of business. I was repairing the parapet when they turned a machine gun on us and a bullet went through my face."

The scar which is visible on his face bears evidence of how narrow his escape was. Joining the 132nd.

One of the few men who went over with the first contingent and who has returned without serious injury is Sergeant Donald Allen, of Chatham (N. B.), who has come back to take a commission in the 132nd North Shore Battalion.

Sergeant Allen has been through practically all the fighting which the Canadians witnessed, after having been transferred from the 18th Battalion to the 132nd, and came through Ypres, Festubert and Giverny. He was struck with shrapnel on one occasion but recovered and went back to the front. He then left France, on Jan. 18, conditions at the front were much better and much more comfortable than when he first went over. He is of the opinion that the Allies now have too many rifles and too much ammunition, to say nothing of the men, to allow the Germans to break through if they do try it this spring as they are expected to.

Wounded at German Wire.

Sergeant W. Jones of the 18th Battalion (48th Division) of Toronto returned with his right arm amputated below the elbow. He says: "It was at Fleurbaix, one morning just before day-break. I was out on a patrol and had reached the German wire and brought me and out loose. I only got one bullet through my hand and got back alive, but I lost the hand. After I got to the hospital I was put in the Canadian Hospital at Beechborough. I cannot speak too highly of the treatment I received. If I had been in the hands of the Germans I could not have been treated better."

Lieutenant M. B. Watson, of Toronto, who crossed with a Canadian engineering corps and afterwards received a commission in the Royal Engineers of the Imperial forces, is home on a brief furlough. He has been with the Imperial army for a year and came direct from the trenches, being in London only a day before embarking. He will return shortly.

Lieutenant J. C. DeBalinhard, of Saskatchewan, went over with the 9th Battalion and was transferred to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He was with them for six months and was wounded by shrapnel on the river Somme in October. His injuries have left him with a stiff left arm and shoulder but he hopes to be able to continue in the service. From St. John he went to Digby (N. S.), where his wife, who met him at St. John, comes from.

Captain L. Falconer, of St. John's (Nfld.), went over in charge of a draft of soldiers from the island colony and is now returning to take another draft. Because he could not get off the steamer last night he is returning by connecting steamer and will be held up for four days.

Major J. C. W. Dittmar, of Deep Brook (N. S.), adjutant of the 1st Battalion, has been called home on account of illness in his family. He left the 40th at Sandling Camp.

Lieutenant M. J. Reid, of Prince Albert, who has been attached to the 12th reserve battalion, is home on three months' sick leave. He spoke of seeing several of his old comrades in the trenches. He said that Lieut.-Col. H. F. McLeod was in the hospital when he left, and he understood that there was some talk of his returning to Canada.

Lieut. J. H. Evans, of Moncton, who went over with the field artillery, ap-

TOM LONGBOAT

Greatest Indian runner since Deerfoot, whose many Montreal friends will be glad to hear he will fight for his King and country.

Placed for a transfer to the aviation corps three months ago, and was in England taking a course of instruction when he met with an accident while the machine he was using was alighting. He was injured and has been invalided home.

Lieut. J. A. Legee, 26th Battalion, has returned to enter the Acadia Battalion under Lieut.-Col. Dalgle. He left the trenches on January 26. He said the battalion had suffered about 400 casualties and there have been many changes among both officers and men.

The following is the list of the men on the Missanabic: Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Black, 8th C. M. R. officer in charge; Captain R. A. Bradbrook, assistant officer in charge; Major H. E. Munroe, C. A. M. C. medical officer in charge; Lieutenant C. J. Whitaker, 3rd C. M. R. Captain H. R. Emerson, 5th C. M. R. Lieutenant J. C. DeBalinhard, Princess Patricia's Light Infantry; Lieutenant A. R. Gillies, C. G. A.; Lieutenant R. H. Hill, 9th C. M. R.; Lieutenant E. W. J. Reid, 12th Battalion; Lieutenant A. J. McKnight, Training Depot Engineers; Lieutenant J. H. Wallis, 17th Battalion; Lieutenant G. H. Griffin, 8th Battalion; Major H. Snider, 4th C. M. R.; Major A. E. Archman, 20th Battalion; Major J. C. W. Dittmar, 40th Battalion; Captain H. L. Collins, C. A. M. C.; Captain W. B. Howell, C. A. M. C.; Captain A. E. Myatt, 31st Battalion; Captain A. G. E. Smith, Lieutenant J. H. Evans, 2nd E. A. B. Hon. Captain Mrs. Henshaw, C. A. M. C.; commissioners of Nova Scotia, C. O. M. Clifford, R. H. H. P. Dunlop, F. L. Clark, H. Gerrish, R. W. Hoston, W. R. Hyndman, T. Hascoff, J. R. T. Dey, H. H. Drake, A. R. Figg, A. R. Green, Sergeants R. Ross, J. B. Sylvester, S. Connon and G. Dancock.

11th Battalion—Privates A. Bosson, J. Davidson, W. West, S. Auburn, T. Hackley, G. Edry, Sergeant W. Daley, Privates C. O. M. Clifford, R. H. H. P. Dunlop, T. A. Greeman, J. A. Macdonald, J. Macintosh, J. W. Skibthorpe, J. Thompson, D. Morgan.

13th Battalion—Corps J. Cook, Privates C. Fenwick, J. Hill, W. J. Shedden, T. J. Mearns, T. Crane, H. H. Clarke, Vanbuskirk, J. Kelly, J. E. Lafarge, J. M. Murphy, Sergeant J. E. Leonard, H. H. Hoggie, S. M. Eastwood, Sergeant H. C. Torouax, Sergeant W. Jones, Privates S. Taylor, W. Quinn, and K. Ballin.

15th Battalion—Privates V. Platt, R. Adams, R. Burns, J. Coule, A. McDouglass, N. Burne, A. Oneschko, J. C. Polier and T. Calandry.

16th Battalion—Privates J. Davey, F. L. Daly, P. Andrews, C. Y. Yoclet, J. Barnes, R. Fraser, E. Garaday, P. McHallen, H. H. Warwick, D. H. Gelf, G. Howard, Sergeant D. Robbins.

22nd Battalion—Privates E. J. Frank, J. E. Wheatley, R. Seehings and T. A. Harris.

26th Battalion—E. C. Fookles, W. Davies, A. G. Fournier, G. Bacon, Captain L. Sullivan, Lance Corporal E. J. Green, Privates J. J. Barlow, F. Chelvers, J. R. Jockella, E. N. Howell, Corporal McGraw.

28th Battalion—Private Gillooly.

40th Battalion—Privates L. Marsh and G. H. Sweet.

43rd Battalion—Privates J. Harrington, J. D. Rose, G. Moorfoot and W. T. Tucker.

44th Battalion—C. E. Wharren, Reserve Artillery—C. J. Whitehead, E. Thomas, W. Webster, W. Hope, E. Dickson, H. Walker, C. S. Vanickle and G. Guster.

Cavalry Depot—Privates Dones, D. McLean.

C. A. S. C. Privates A. LaPoint, D. Berwick, G. E. Martin, H. Sanders, Sergeant L. Sullivan, Lance Corporal E. J. Green, Privates J. J. Barlow, F. Chelvers, J. R. Jockella, E. N. Howell, Corporal McGraw.

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GERMANS SEE IN CANADIANS THEIR MOST FORMIDABLE FOE

Philip Gibbs Finds Daring and Originality Best Illustrated in Canadian Divisions

Exploit of Patrols Cited as Examples to Whole French Army--Young Officers Who Became Experts in British Army--An Eloquent Tribute.

(By Philip Gibbs, in London Chronicle).

British Headquarters, France--From the German point of view there must be something terrifically disconcerting in the variety of men and methods opposed to them in the trenches. In spite of the deadly similarity of trench warfare, there are many differences in the fighting characteristics of British brigades. It is a question of race and temperament and discipline. If I had the misfortune to be a German soldier I should have to have the Highlanders anywhere near my place in a trench. They are fierce and terrible fighting men.

The Irish have a peculiar sense of humor which is not at all foreign to those who are the victims of its bombing parties from certain north of England battalions bring terror with them down a German trench. They show no mercy, and ask for none. . . . But for a variety of reasons I fancy it must be more nerve-racking to be on the opposite side of the way to the Canadians in Flanders.

The enemy never knows what these fellows are going to be up to next. When they are most quiet they are most dangerous. They are not only inspired by a restless audacity, but they are so cunning, and so methodical, that they will undertake what seems like a wild-cat adventure with certain death at the end of it, and get back with hardly a scratch.

Prussia Canadians.

They have brought the spirit of the trapper to the trenches, and they are very patient in marking down their prey. So it was in a recent "cutting out" raid, when a party of them—all volunteers—went out one night with the astounding intention of getting through the barbed wire outside one of the strongest German positions. For a small party to get back again from a trench full of Germans and machine guns is not so easy as escaping from a jungle full of man-eating tigers, and was not considered part of the programme of war before the Canadians gave their exhibition. It was so successful that General Joffre has circulated an account of the Canadians' exploit as a model to the French army.

After taking some prisoners and killing about thirty men they came home again with only two casualties, one caused by accident. To men who know the conditions of trench warfare this exploit will seem fantastic and incredible. It was possible only because these Canadians had made cunning of more important types (as subversive of discipline and "the usual thing") one in the Canadian Division has issued a protest.

After all, a horse in a dug-out does not interfere with the successful explosion of a mine, nor does a fresh supply of new-laid eggs benefit the Boches on the other side of the way.

So the general turns a blind eye. He also keeps one eye on the case for language which could only be tolerated from a man from the Rocky Mountains utterly irrelevant in the presence of Brass Hats, but a wonderful gift of discipline and "the usual thing") one in the Canadian Division has issued a protest.

The Canadian army great believers in common sense applied to war, and not in high mysteries and secret rites which cannot be known outside the circle of initiation. One of their general's young man of 29--had no previous experience of war when he brought his troops to Flanders, but he impressed me as a leader of men who knows his warfare might win great victories by doing the common sense thing rapidly and decisively, to the surprise of an enemy working by elaborate scientific methods. I think, at once, of the simplicity of his amazing stroke.

It was first by common sense, too, that one of his officers became one of the bombing experts of the British army. When I met him--it was in the hall of a convent which no longer holds the silence of black-robed nuns--I recognized him as a journalist who knows his way from Red Lion court to Hanging Sword alley, Goring War Craft.

Before the war he had never seen a hand grenade, and all his knowledge of high explosives was confined to those in the sub-editor's room when "copy" comes in late. But by common sense he has become what the Canadians call a "big bug" on bombs and it was his common sense which gave him his chance.

Something more than common sense, the showed himself, which has kept through many weary, dreary months of blood and mud, inspires the spirit of these Canadians, who have come out here to Flanders, with their splendid youth, and their fine ways of speech, and their cunning war craft. The patriotism of the men who have left their farmsteads in the far west for this ghastly "show," as they call it, is a real consistent ideal with them.

They are not fighting for their own hearts and homes but for the Motherland of their race, and for the sake of old memories and old traditions which are vital in their creed of life. It is for that, as well as for their own pride, that they stood fast at Ypres, and died--so many of them--where they stood.

The verses which one of their chaplains--Canon F. G. Scott--has written for the trench paper of the Royal Montreal Regiment (the Growler, at this sheet is called), express the sentiment which brought these men to France:

O England of our fathers and England of our sons,
Above the roar of battling hosts, the thunder of our guns,
A Mother's voice was calling us, we heard it over seas,
The Blood which thou didst give us is the blood we spill for thee.

Valentine Party at the Sanatorium.

River Glade, Feb. 19--The Valentine party given by the patients of the Jordan Sanatorium, on the evening of the 18th inst., was much enjoyed. Daily refreshments were served in the course of the evening. Much credit is due to the efficient housekeeper, and her staff of helpers, for their usual kindly assistance in making the evening a success.

A sleigh drive was to have been part of the day's programme, but this was postponed on Wednesday, when a heavy crowd of fourteen took advantage of the good roads and the fine day.

IF UNDOULY PALE, ANAEMIC, YOU HAVE WATERY BLOOD

Lots of people have thin watery blood--they eat plenty but don't digest. When digestion is poor, food isn't converted into nourishment--in consequence the body rapidly loses strength. To positively renew health, nothing equals Ferronose. It excites sharp appetites, makes the stomach digest, forms life-sustaining blood. Abundant strength is sure to follow. If you need more vitality, extra energy, better nerves, then use Ferronose, the medical triumph of the age. Fifty cents buys a box of fifty chocolate coated Ferronose tablets.

Joe--"And you mean to say that Jack has not married Miss Brown? Why, the girl was absolutely throwing herself at him the last time I saw them. I'm sure my dear fellow, did you ever know a girl who could throw straight?"



Bronchitis

Would cause more anxiety in the neglected in the earlier stages it even prove fatal. It is the medicine for this disease, will relieve the cough, ease the breathing and produce a free and healthy inflammation. It will save weak lungs, cannot be too highly recommended.

Cough Remedy

and makes them less susceptible. In fact, the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an attack of Bronchitis becoming chronic.

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O'Brien, V. C. R., R. A. Hutchinson, P. C. R., Harry A. Gray, financial secretary, R. H. Jessamin, treasurer, D. J. Gulliver, recording secretary, Albert Squires.

RIVERSIDE

Riverside, N. B., Feb. 23--Rev. Mr. O'Neil, pastor of the Methodist church has been holding special meetings at Hopewell Hill.

The girls' basketball club of the Consolidated school entertained and gave an informal luncheon to the boys of the basketball team on Thursday afternoon last.

Unfortunately Mr. McTavish, who was expected to speak Wednesday evening, was unable to be present, but will fill his appointment on Feb. 25.

A chicken supper was held on Saturday evening at the home of Isaac Milton. The sum of \$23 was realized which goes to the Belgian relief fund.

Fred Coonan has returned to Halifax after spending several days at his home in Harvey.

Edward Turner is having a short holiday with his parents at Riverside.

Ward Marks, who has enlisted for overseas service, spent the week-end at his home at West Hill.

Lawson Gilchrist of West Hill, had not quite made up his mind on Saturday. Miss Gains and Clarence Beckwith, who are visiting their parents at Harvey.

Mr. Elizabeth Hammon, of Boston, is reported quite ill. She is at present at the home of her brother, William Street, of Midway.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Copp, of Riverside, entertained the teaching staff of the Consolidated school and two small children at a very pleasant St. Valentine's party on Monday the 14th.

DIGBY

Digby, Feb. 23--The remains of the late Mr. S. M. Anson, inspector of schools for Digby and Annapolis counties, were conveyed to Bridgetown yesterday for interment in that town. They were accompanied by his widow, Mrs. Tupper-Morse, of Digby, and daughter, Mrs. J. Waldo Smith, of New York.

Digby's wholesale fish dealers are experiencing another fish famine. No vessel fares have been landed here for several weeks.

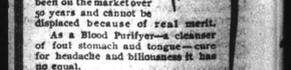
Digby has experienced several days of cold weather for this part of the province. The mercury hovering around the zero mark night and day yesterday, however, it reached twenty above and the cold snap seems to have ended.

BODY OF BRAKEMAN TAKEN HOME

Newcastle, Feb. 23--The body of Brakeman Andrew Peters who was killed by falling off Conductor McDougall's freight train at Nade's Creek last night was brought home today. No one saw the accident.

He was a brakeman of the freight special, going north, in charge of Conductor McDougall, and as the train was nearing Jacques River, it is thought, he was leaning over the side of the car looking for the hot box, when he lost his balance and fell to his death. The deceased leaves his wife, formerly Miss May Adams of Newcastle, and two small children. Peters was about 80 years of age and formerly worked with D. & J. Ritchie Co. here.

When boiling vegetables never let them stop boiling until they are done, or they will be soggy and heavy.



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CONTAINS THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF DANDELION, MANDRAKE, etc. An old-fashioned, well-known remedy that has been on the market over 50 years and cannot be displaced because of real merit. As a Blood Purifier--a cleanser of the stomach and tongue--care for headache and biliousness it has no equal. Specially valuable at this time of the year when the blood is sluggish from indoor living. 50c at your store. Fifty cents a five times as large size.

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