

PROVINCE IS REPRESENTED AT INSTITUTE

Progressive Women from All Over New Brunswick in Attendance at Women's Institute and N. B. Apple Show.

Progressive and up-to-date women from all over rural New Brunswick have gathered in force at the annual convention of the Women's Institutes which opened yesterday. Among those who registered at the first session are the following: Mrs. Clark Elliott, Sussex; Miss Annie Cripps, Sussex; Mrs. S. W. Burns, Scotch Ridge; Mrs. George Danby, Fredericton Junction; Miss Mary Frances McLaughlin, Beauséjour; Mrs. George M. Russell, Hopewell Hill; Miss Laura Johnston, Nashwauk; Mrs. Charles McCut, Jerties Corner; Mrs. H. D. Cleaveland, Albert; Mrs. L. E. McFarland, Hartland; Mrs. Bliss M. Fawcett, Upper Sackville; Mrs. I. C. Prescott, Albert; Mrs. D. H. McDonald, Wolford; Mrs. M. P. Smith, Stonehaven; Mrs. B. L. Grant, Debec; Mrs. James Cochrane, Wolford; Mrs. Jessie Henderson, Debec Jet; Mrs. F. C. Taylor, Hoyt Station; Mrs. N. N. Puddington, Clifton; Mrs. G. G. Stohart, Newcastle; Mrs. R. J. Myles, Markhamville; Mrs. Fred Hunter, Markhamville; Mrs. T. H. Willis, Salmon Beach; Mrs. J. Milton Doherty, Campbellton; Miss Zaida M. Johnstone, Douglasdown; Miss Ethel Rogers, Bass River; Mrs. Isaac Dunn, Bearville; Mrs. Alma Hood, Glassville; Mrs. R. L. Belding, Chance Harbor; Miss Celia Peck, Hopewell Hill; Mrs. S. M. Piske, Florenceville; Miss L. McLean, Centre Napain; Mrs. L. Milton, Bayfield; Miss Eleanor Brown, Bathurst; Mrs. C. J. Cunard, Oak Point; Mrs. J. R. Fulton, Ripplis; Miss Charlotte Scovill, Queenstown; Mrs. Edw. Emerson, Rolling Dam station; Mrs. John Lozan, Moore's Mills; Mrs. E. G. Galbreath, Lorneville; Mrs. Wm. J. Wilson, Lorneville; Mrs. Andrew Galbreath, Lorneville; Miss May Archibald, Hopewell Hill; Mrs. John Stewart, St. Stephen; Mrs. J. W. Philips, Smith's Creek; Miss Edna McParlane, Markhamville; Miss Minnie P. Ingram, Newcastle; Mrs. A. G. Breen, Clifton; Mrs. A. H. Patterson, Salmon Beach; Mrs. James Miller, Salmon Beach; Mrs. James Heers, Bearville; Mrs. W. K. Peck, Hopewell Hill; Mrs. Christian Steeves, Hopewell; Mrs. T. J. Davis, Sussex; Miss Caroline Parlee, Sussex; Miss Minerva O. Bailey, Ripplis; Miss Sadie M. Ouburn, Ripplis; Mrs. E. Mercier, Minto; Mrs. Fred L. Kenwick, Millstream; Mrs. E. J. Ellison, Millstream; Mrs. D. W. McKisht, Millstream; Mrs. H. B. Sprague, Minto; Mrs. J. R. Price, Havelock; Miss Nellie S. Thompson, Codys; Miss Nellie C. Newcomb, Hopewell Hill; Mrs. C. C. Ferguson, Lorneville; Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Smith's Creek; Mrs. Bert Underhill, Underhill; Miss J. Jenner, Salmon Beach; Mrs. James E. Porter, Anderson; Mrs. R. Colwell, Grand Falls; Mrs. C. W. Lamb, Newn; Miss Jennie A. Fraser, Truro, N. S.; Miss H. L. Sterns, Charlotte; Mrs. Herbert W. Read, Stonehaven; Mrs. S. C. Peters, Queenstown; Mrs. H. R. Keltz, Havelock; Mrs. Robert Shaw, Fredericton; H. E. Ellis, Woodstock; Miss Lullia Colpitts, Woodstock; Miss Ella Gallagher, Woodstock; Mrs. John W. Munro, Minto; Mrs. C. A. King, Petticodiac; Mrs. C. W. Dobson, Hillsboro; Mrs. Edgar Vye, Derby Jct.; Mrs. C. H. Spike, Anderson; Mrs. Fred Leonard, Codys; Mrs. William J. King, Smith's Creek; Mrs. M. Carr, Smith's Creek; Miss Annie Osborne, St. Martins; Mrs. William Grant, Spring Hill; Mrs. Frank Shortill, St. Mary's; Mrs. Fred Dorcas, Williamsburg; Mrs. J. Underhill, Blackville; Mrs. H. J. Fillmore, Hillsboro; Mrs. James W. Howlett, Anderson; Mrs. Errol Trearton, Lord's Cove; Miss Iva Datin, Grand Harbor; Mrs. Alex. Ogilvy, South Tilly; Mrs. W. S. McCuskey, Grand Falls; Mrs. J. P. Kelly, Grand Falls; Mrs. Hans Larsen, New Denmark; Mrs. Walter Hansen, Salmon-hurst; Miss Hazel M. Crabbe, Bonfield Station; Mrs. Charles A. Stewart, Lower Millstream; Mrs. J. B. Barchard, Elgin; Mrs. Brunhill, Corn Hill; Mrs. W. T. Chown, Lower Millstream; Mrs. Alex. McLellan, Parker Ridge; Mrs. Emma L. Lison, Peabogs; E. Campbell, Fredericton.

BRITISH ARMY BETTER NOW THAN EVER

Morale has Greatly Increased Since Experience Gained in Great Somme Struggle.

British front in France, October 30, via London—More than three and one-half months of battle on the Somme, with the heaviest concentration of artillery, infantry, and every type of war material, and the most skillful and desperate fighting the world has ever known, has resulted in marked development of British fighting efficiency and of means for reducing the losses of the attackers. In the way of concrete achievements, the British have taken 30,000 prisoners, or a little less than 1,500 for each of the twenty-one villages captured, with an average population of about 300 souls. They have taken 126 guns, 109 trench mortars and trench guns, and 429 machine-guns. They have not lost a gun. The task of the British was made especially difficult by the fact that they were confronted at the outset with a most powerful line of trench fortifications. Moreover, every village was a fortress, which had to be besieged and stormed. The British have driven back the Germans a front of eleven miles, to a depth of four to eight miles. When spring comes, peasants will plough and seed ground behind the lines which for two years had lain fallow under the storm of shells. In Fricourt and Mametz, villages taken on July 1, trees with their trunks torn and their foliage blasted by shells have bravely thrown out fresh shoots, while fresh crops of grass are hiding the shell craters in neighboring fields, and carpeting the seamed earth trodden by the British in their early charges. Former citizens of captured villages are being questioned that they be allowed to return to them and build new homes on the ruins of their old ones.

Stages of the Advance. The offensive has consisted of intervals of preparation and siege work, after each big general attack, to prepare what is called a "jumping off" place for another attack. Through July, owing to the heavy cost of taking the first-line trenches, the British casualties probably were heavier than the German. Through August, when over a large part of the front the Germans were out of their second as well as their first line system of defenses, and the battle became one of digging and fighting in the open for both sides, casualties were about equal. The British kept up the offensive, their expenditure necessarily was greater. Yet from all information the correspondents can gain, both from British officers of all grades who have been in the fighting, and from German prisoners, the German losses were not less than 25, and possibly 50 per cent, higher than the British during the month of September, when the British gained most ground.

This contradiction of the previously accepted idea of a higher ratio of casualties for the side on the offensive, which is usually considered as necessarily not less than two to one, is due, according to the British officers, to the superior power of British shell fire, the number of British aeroplanes, the increased skill of the British soldiers, and the use of the "tanks." The British staff did not place much reliance on these new contrivances, which aroused such worldwide interest, but regarded them as an experiment which might fail altogether. They are only one of the inventions aiding the offensive against modern fortifications which will be used next spring when the British are fully prepared. Calculations as to the value of the tanks are hard to make, but, taking the average opinion of experts at the front, these weird new motor cars have saved a loss of 20,000 men, or more than a full division, in the reduction of strong points and machine-gun positions.

Elements of Success. The offensive at every step proved that no army can have too many guns which will kill and demoralize an enemy with projectiles fired from a distance from anywhere from 2,000 to 20,000 yards. The great value has also been proved of portable machine-guns, manned by skilful and cunning soldiers. Men posted in shell craters with these weapons have a formidable

INDIAN PRINCES TO FURTHER GREAT BRITISH EMPIRE

Gaekwar of Baroda in Behalf of Chiefs, Expresses Intense Loyalty Through Lord Chelmsford to King-Emperor—India May Have Constitutional Assemblage.

Delhi, Nov. 1, via Reuter's Ottawa agency—Lord Chelmsford, the viceroy, presided today over a conference attended by forty-six of the principal chiefs of the native states of India, including the rulers of Kashmir, Kutch, Cochin, Gwalior, Kolhapur, Jaipur, Baroda, Bikaner, Junagar and Patiala and the Begum of Bhopal. "This assembly," said the viceroy in his opening speech, "have met, without formality or ceremonial, to deliberate upon matters affecting its order, and to assist the government in the important problem of administration." Much To Be Done. Alluding to the war, Lord Chelmsford said: "The great war in which the Empire is engaged is still proceeding, and although the ultimate issue is certain much remains to be done before a settlement can be secured which will meet the just demands of Great Britain and the Allies, and secure for the world a lasting peace. It may be that in time to come some constitutional assemblage may grow out of these conferences which will take its place in the government of this great Empire, but for the moment, whether their side is acting on the defensive or offensive. Not in ground gained or prisoners or guns taken does opinion at the front lay most emphasis, after nearly four months ceaseless fighting, every day bringing its lesson. Officers are always using the word morale, which means the spirit and team-play of an army puts into its work. It is the thing which at the end of the tenth round of a twenty-round fight, when both pugilists are still standing up well to each other, indicates the winner. The British, after nearly two years of stalling, have been fighting week after week on soil taken from their foe. Thus the British morale has become the morale of attack. This offensive has been the school of war, with death as tutor. As a staff officer said: "If we had July 1 to do over again, we should accomplish the same result with less loss."

Before the grand offensive the British staff and commanders, those few professional who were trained to direct the small regular army, realized fully their immense responsibility in sending an army to the front. The British, as the experienced German organization. At that time one commander recalled to the correspondent a saying of von Moltke that although the German as a soldier might not be better than his enemy, the German army would always win because of its superior staff system. "We have met before," said the same man recently, "and I assure you none of us is suffering from stage fright these days. We thank the German staff for what they taught us in the days of our unpreparedness, and of late they have been learning a few things from us."

Actual battle conditions have revealed, as no theoretical tests could, which officers are fit to lead. Those who are not, however good fellows they are, find themselves transferred. The route to promotion has become success in action. Generals in the thirties and forties now direct the fighting in the field, and battalion commanders who are not yet thirty have ceased to be staff officers. To the correspondent the improvement in the army week by week has been one of the most interesting and evident features of his long stay at the front. The taking of Thiepval was more sentimentally important than the capture of any other village because it was part of that redoubtable first line where the British failed to break through on July 1. But the hardest fighting was at such places as Guillemont, Delville and High Woods, and at Pozieres and Mouquet Farm, where the struggle lasted for weeks to gain the coveted ridge which is now entirely in British possession. But the British officers think only of the experience gained for the future and keep repeating that word morale.

A wounded British soldier sitting beside the road recently said to the Associated Press correspondent: "May be the time will come when only one Britisher and one German will be left alive. If so the Briton will be left. This is what the officers mean by morale and explains why they judge the summer's work of the new army in the light alone of that word."

Leaders Revealed by Battle Conditions. Actual battle conditions have revealed, as no theoretical tests could, which officers are fit to lead. Those who are not, however good fellows they are, find themselves transferred. The route to promotion has become success in action. Generals in the thirties and forties now direct the fighting in the field, and battalion commanders who are not yet thirty have ceased to be staff officers. To the correspondent the improvement in the army week by week has been one of the most interesting and evident features of his long stay at the front. The taking of Thiepval was more sentimentally important than the capture of any other village because it was part of that redoubtable first line where the British failed to break through on July 1. But the hardest fighting was at such places as Guillemont, Delville and High Woods, and at Pozieres and Mouquet Farm, where the struggle lasted for weeks to gain the coveted ridge which is now entirely in British possession. But the British officers think only of the experience gained for the future and keep repeating that word morale.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA VISITS WOUNDED Invalid Soldiers Cheered Up by Her Trips to Military Hospitals in Great Britain.

The Official Press Bureau in London has issued two stories of Queen Alexandra. One tells of her fearlessness of Zeppelins, and the other shows her interest in the comfort of soldiers invalided home from the battle front in France.

The first story reads: "Queen Alexandra has very quietly shown the women of England that she, at least, has no fear of the Zeppelin terror. Her Majesty has been overworking lately in her duties as patron of the British Red Cross Society, and visitor of countless military hospitals, and her doctors advised a short rest and a complete change. Queen Alexandra has lived in London almost continuously since the beginning of the war. "Her Majesty at once decided to go to Sandringham, which is in Norfolk, one of the counties most likely to be raided by the Zeppelins and by doing so she has quietly shown an example of womanly courage and indifference which has evoked the warmest admiration. "Queen Alexandra was fully occupied with her hospital visiting until she left London, and on the last day of her rounds she did a characteristically thoughtful act. Talking with a man who had reached the hospital only a few hours before her visit, she learned that he could not sleep. 'Do you read?' she asked. 'I have not seen a book for months, ma'am,' he replied. Queen Alexandra opened her handbag and took from it a little volume beautifully bound in red leather. 'I'll give you this,' she said. 'It has soothed me when I was restless.' And she handed the wounded soldier a book of private devotional readings—one of her constant companions. "Other wounded soldiers looked hungrily at the Queen. She shook her head to one of them and said: 'I've only one copy of that book, but I'll send you something else.' And the next day little rest pillows and walking sticks and cigarettes arrived—enough for every wounded man in the hospital. "The other story, which is issued under the caution 'Royal Thought for Heroes' is as follows: "Queen Alexandra shares with Queen Mary the work of encouraging all manner of women's movements for the relief of wounded soldiers and other suffering because of the war, and whenever she has a spare hour she drives to one of the great London hospitals and goes quietly about among the soldiers, doing her best in countless gracious ways to ease their sufferings. "On one of the last days in July she called unexpectedly at the Millitary Hospital in Endell Street and found some of the men lying in open beds in the courtyard. To one of those she talked, and noticing that he was suffering from the heat she said: 'You really must not lie with the sun pouring down on your head so fiercely.' With that she handed him her parasol and finished her tour of the courtyard and the hospital wards without a word.

"Another man who was very seriously ill was scarcely able to speak to the Queen. She thoughtfully wiped the sweat from his brow with her own handkerchief and left the delicate bit of lace in his hand. The man after-wards told her how he was to get well again—Queen Alexandra's souvenir had done the trick."

Victoria. A M Shaw, H M Foster and wife, Hartland; W B Earle, J W Hannagan, Montreal; W T McLeod, Fredericton; P Chicoine, Madam; W Y Wronski, St Stephen; W W Baird, Amherst; A W Duffy, F A Coleman, W A London; G C Cunningham, Fredericton; D T Lister, Madam; C L Tracey, S L Morrison and wife, Fredericton; Morris Scovill, Gagetown; J D McBeath, Lieut; J C Sangster, Moncton; P Chicoine, Madam; A R W Moore, Clifton; C Humble, Fredericton; H A Allan, Rogersville; J L Chosholm Truro; F C Fillmore, Moncton; R C Mitchell, Moncton.

THE NAVAL RECRUITING METHODS, PAST AND PRESENT. The method used to obtain men for the Royal Navy by Captain Guinness is very different to that which prevailed in the days of Nelson, when the "Prevoling" was used; the Navy was not as it is now a popular service even in Nelson's day, and in order to get a full crew for a new ship it was not an uncommon thing for the Captain to send a few of his hearties ashore with an officer to press men into the service. In this way men were forcibly taken from their homes at a moment's notice and placed on board one of the King's ships to work as a sailor until he could buy himself out by paying a substitute. As an inducement, and to prevent desertion, a "bounty" was offered to all pressed men, who were allowed to "volunteer" after a fortnight's pressed service, which bounty was paid to them on "volunteering." In some cases it would amount to as much as \$300 or \$400. While the British Navy today is essentially a voluntary service, the bounty money, however, has its counterpart now in that a certain proportion of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve man's pay will be kept back until the termination of his service; as while actually serving the proportion of their pay given to them will put them on an equal footing with their British messmates, while the proportion saved for them will put them on the same standing with their brothers in the Army Expeditionary Force. For quickly getting overseas with a nest egg in the bank on return after discharge the R. N. C. V. R. offers an unrivalled opportunity to the right sort.

Switzerland an Angel of Mercy in War. Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 30.—Not regarding her own ever-increasing burden, Switzerland continues her wonderful activity as the angel of mercy among the war-stricken, suffering nations of Europe. Within her borders the wounded, the sick, the refugees, and exiles of all countries have found a haven of peace whose sacredness nobody dares to violate. Some months ago when the country opened its doors to the invalid prisoners of war of the belligerent nations, the object was primarily to afford these men an opportunity to recuperate amidst peaceful and health-giving surroundings. However, Swiss hospitality would not remain satisfied with that; everybody was anxious to do his or her best to brighten the lot of these sorely tried guests and various organizations have conse-

Don't be put off— don't accept any substitute whatever, for "SALADINA"

Because if you do, you will pay the penalty, by getting dissatisfaction, instead of Supreme Satisfaction.

BELGIANS CELEBRATE YSER FIGHT. The anniversary of the glorious days of October, 1914, (Battle of the Yser, which stopped the Germans on their way to Calais) was celebrated at Havre, the present seat of the Belgian government, on the 29th of October. After the depressive and murderous onslaught of the siege of Antwerp, the Belgian army, escaping from imminent destruction, had contrived by dint of skilfulness and of endurance, to retire towards the coast in order to reach the lines of the Yser river, without abandoning in the enemy's hands a single gun or even one man, during the whole course of its most exciting retreat. And yet, the hard battles fought during two and a half months by the Belgian troops, struggling unassisted against the invader, had seriously weakened and reduced them. The field army, when it finally succeeded in establishing itself upon the Yser, was reduced to some 80,000 men, with only 40,000 muskets, supported by 350 cannons of 76mm. and 24 howitzers of 150 mm. And, moreover, the only ammunition supplies remaining were those which the army had been able to carry along with it, a supply barely sufficient to engage a final and hard battle, but with no available means of renewing it. Brevet of almost all their former equipment, clad in uniforms all worn and muddy, they had reached the full limit of physical resistance and to be unable to stand any further effort which might be more or less protracted. The fall of Antwerp, immediately followed by the extending retreat, seemed to have affected every sturdy and valiant man the most steady wills and minds. Then it was that the King addressed to the army an admirable order of the day. Making a direct appeal to its tenacity and to its bravery, he told it how it must keep on fighting; side by side with the Allied armies it had just been joined to. "In the position I will hereafter place you," did His Majesty order his soldiers, "let your eyes ever and solely look ahead and consider as a traitor to the country who ever would utter the word of retreat before a formal order has been given to that effect." The King did not disguise to his troops the fact that a supreme and final match was on the point of being played. His orders were splendidly obeyed. Only to hear that all is not over, that henceforth they will be no more fighting alone, that it is still possible to free the country, the men have all recovered, as by a new miracle, their energy and their courage. "The army in tatters" is again standing up to resist the foe and check its rush upon Calais.

The number of those wounded during the last thirteen days of October exceeded 9,000; that of the killed or missing to more than 11,000. The sick and those suffering from mere exhaustion could be counted by hundreds. But thanks to the sacrifices so stoically accepted, the Belgian army halted the road to Dunkirk and to Calais; the Allies' left wing had not been outflanked; the enemy did not take possession of that coast by which they reckoned they could threaten the very heart of England. For the Germans, the battle, therefore, ended in a total and bloody defeat. Contrarywise, it is a name of glorious victory which King Albert has caused to be embroidered on the banners of his heroic regiments: YSER!

Lancaster Sidewalks Subject of Conference. Another conference of the Lancaster councillors and the city commissioners was held yesterday morning at City Hall in connection with the expenditure in the matter of the sidewalks in the parish of Lancaster. Those present were Commissioners McLellan, Wigmore, Russell and Fisher and Councillors O'Brien and Gilding. The reason given for the over expenditure is that it was found necessary to build a retaining wall at one point at a cost of \$15,000. At the last conference the city commissioners were asked to agree to support a vote for the additional amount and if they would do this the parish could finance it in the meantime. The commissioners did not feel like making this promise and from a remark which was made concerning the inspector an investigation was asked for by one of the city commissioners. This was held yesterday and satisfactory explanations were forthcoming. It was finally decided that if the Lancaster councillors could not arrange to finance the undertaking until the regular meeting of the municipal council in January that a special meeting would be called to deal with the matter.

Taken to the Hospital. Yesterday afternoon while driving one of White's express teams on Union street, Frank O'Neill fell in a faint and was carried into W. J. Higgins' store. He was later sent to the hospital in the ambulance where he was attended to and was enabled to leave the institution shortly after.

SAGE TEA KEEPS YOUR HAIR DARK. It's Grandmother's recipe to bring back color, youthfulness and lustre—Every-body is using it again. Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold. Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old-time recipe improved by the addition of a few ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-go preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides no one can possibly tell as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Advertisement for King Cole Tea. This, Madam, is Guaranteed. The good storekeeper always talks Guaranteed Goods. He knows that they stand in a class of their own; that they are DEFENDABLE, and that he can sell them without hesitation. KING COLE TEA. "You'll like the flavor"

Advertisement for Castoria. Castoria For Infants and Children. In Use For Over 30 Years. Always bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co. Castoria is a safe and health-giving remedy for all ailments of the bowels and stomach. It is especially useful for infants and children, and for those suffering from indigestion, constipation, and other ailments of the digestive system. It is a pleasant-tasting medicine that is easy to take and does not cause any harm. It is a truly wonderful remedy that has been used for over 30 years and has earned a reputation for its safety and effectiveness.