

BRITAIN'S AERIAL FLEET SHOWING MASTERY

SERBIANS MADE GALLANT FIGHT BEFORE GIVING UP THE TOWN OF MONASTIR

Defended Town Until Civil Population Had Opportunity to Escape -- Roumania May Soon Join Allies.

London, Nov. 30.—Monastir, in Southwestern Serbia, has been evacuated. Serbian troops, having accomplished their purpose of delaying their enemy's advance until the civil population of the town had time to escape, have now left the city and, according to reports, are retiring in good order. Bulgarian occupation of the town is apparently a matter of only hours. Through the Austro-German and Bulgarian campaign against Serbia is described by the Central Powers as finished, and though practically the whole of Serbia is in their possession, they have not accomplished, according to the general belief here, the more important aim of entirely crushing the Serbian army. Though defeated and worn out in the conflict against overwhelming odds, the Serbians are said to be still unbroken and undemoralized, and are reported to be reorganizing their shattered units on the Albanian and Montenegrin frontiers, preparatory to fresh action. Either bitter winter weather has retarded the Central Powers in their proposed new enterprise against the Franco-British troops in the Strumitsa region, or the rapidly developing Russian menace from the direction of Roumania has caused them to abandon it. In any event their campaign has recently come to a standstill. Athens, Nov. 30.—Final solution of negotiations of the Entente Powers with the Greek government has been further delayed. It is reported tonight, pending reply of the Allies to the Greek proposals to permit the respective general staffs to define the military features of the Allies' requirements in Macedonia.

More intriguing?
Zurich, Nov. 29.—A telegram received from Bucharest asserts that negotiations are pending between Turkey and Greece for the formation of a union similar to that between Greece and Roumania. The pro-German element in Greece is said to hope the negotiations will prove the basis for a new Balkan alliance with Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey as the initial members. **Roumania Coming in Soon?**
Paris, Nov. 30.—(By C. F. Bartlett)

TEN DEAD IN POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 30.—Ten are reported dead and many others injured by an explosion this afternoon in the Prismatic mill of the Dupont Powder Co. at its Hagley yard on Brandywine Creek, about three miles north of this city. The explosion is said to have been the worst that has occurred in the plant for thirty years.

Explosion in Mine
Fayetteville, W. Va., Nov. 30.—An explosion occurred at noon today in Mine No. 2 of the Boomer Coal & Coke Company at Boomer, W. Va. Three hundred men were said to be in the mine when the accident happened, and it was not known here whether any escaped. Telephone advices report that all but twenty-five of the miners have come out of the mine, and the company officials say that indications are that these twenty-five are alive and will be brought out as soon as the smoke clears away.

ARRESTED FOR BANK THEFT COMMITTED SEVERAL YEARS AGO

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Twenty-four Canadian five dollar bills, burnt at the edges and partly worn away, were put in evidence today before United States Commissioner Mason, and alleged to be part of the \$73,000 stolen from the New Westminster branch of the Bank of Montreal several years ago. It is charged that George Wake-

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES GERMAN STATEMENT

British submarine did not blow up German steamer which crew abandoned in Swedish waters.

London, Nov. 30.—In an official statement today the Foreign Office says that an explosion reported on the German steamer Germania in the Baltic coast, probably was due to sea water contracting the boilers after the ship had been run ashore and deserted in Swedish territorial waters. The statement was drawn out by a recent assertion from German sources that the Germania had been blown up by a bomb from a British submarine. The Foreign Office denies that any bomb was placed on board the Germania by the British. The statement follows: "A German wireless communication of the 11th instant contained a report that the German steamship Germania was blown up by a dynamite bomb placed on board her by British submarine. His Majesty's government consider it well to record the true account of what took place. "The commanding officer of a British submarine states that at noon on Oct. 11, when between Utangen and South Gotland, he sighted the Germania and signalled her to stop. The Germania, heading for the Swedish coast, disregarded the signal to stop, continued to steam in that direction. Shots were fired by the submarine to bring the vessel to and to warn her she was running on a sand-bank. "The Germania paid no attention to these signals and ran ashore between Land Brink and Outer Stengrund. The submarine, which hitherto had remained outside of Swedish territorial waters, then proceeded alongside with the object of saving the crew and helping to save the ship, but the latter was found abandoned. An hour was spent in an attempt to tow her off, but it was found impossible to move her. As the water was by that time gaining in the engine room, the British officer and his men returned to the submarine, taking with them the ship's papers for safe custody, and a quantity of fresh meat for the use of the submarine's crew. "The explosion referred to in the German wireless message which is alleged to have taken place after the British sailors left the Germania, would appear to have been the result of sea water coming into contact with the boilers. It was certainly not due to any attempt of British sailors to destroy the vessel, which was found from Stettin with a cargo of 2,750 tons of concentrated iron ore."

Not Dangerously Hurt.
That Mr. Jock A. Mackenzie, of the 26th Battalion, is not seriously wounded, has been learned by his mother, Mrs. Roderick Mackenzie, 99 Wright street. Mr. Mackenzie says that Major Mackenzie is suffering from gunshot wounds in the right leg and left foot.

Mother Goose Christmas Fair.
Admission, 10 cents, Patriotic Fund.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant, contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Croup, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, gives healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Favorite—The Mother's Friend.

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British Aviator's Record for One Day Hard to Beat

Brought Down German Seaplane off Ostend After Sending a Submarine to Bottom Near Middlekerke.

London, Nov. 30.—The Admiralty this evening gave out additional details concerning the sinking of a German submarine off Middlekerke last Sunday by a bomb dropped from a British aeroplane, and also made an announcement that a German seaplane had been brought down off Ostend. The Admiralty statement says: "On November 28 Flight sub-Lieutenant Viney, accompanied by a French officer, Lieut. Le Comte De Sincay, while patrolling off the Belgian coast, dropped a bomb on a German submarine. The submarine was observed to have had her back broken. She sank in a few minutes. "During the same day Flight Lieut. Ferrand, with air mechanic Oldfield, in a seaplane, shot down a German Albatross seaplane off Ostend. The Albatross dived, nose first, into the sea and sank."

HAMBURG LINE BANKERS FOR CAPT. BOY-ED

Company received three remittances of \$500,000 each from Germany, counsel admits to court.

New York, Nov. 30.—Counsel for the four Hamburg-American Line officials on trial for conspiring to deceive and defraud the United States assailed by legal argument today the case which the government has presented by witnesses against them, and lost every point of their contention. Federal Judge Howe denied the defendants' motion to strike from the record all testimony concerning the chartering and movements of the steamer Marina Oquesada, and overruled a motion to dismiss all the indictments.

In his opening address, William Rand, Jr., for the defence, told the jury that the defendants had violated no law of nations, or of America, by simply sending relief to German ships at sea. "The government charges us with conspiracy. It does not charge that we did illegal acts, it merely charges that we planned and intended to do illegal acts."

The defendants, Mr. Rand said, had acted under legal, binding orders from Hamburg, Germany. Dr. Bueuz only said, should be responsible, if that were a crime, for he alone carried out the instructions, and the other defendants simply did as they were ordered by Bueuz.

Mr. Rand said that it was no secret that the Hamburg-American Line acted as bankers for Captain K. Boy-Ed, German naval attaché. "I don't mind says either," said he, "that the Hamburg-American Line got three separate remittances of \$500,000 each from Germany, a few days apart, a total of \$1,500,000, all of which was spent from beginning of the war to the end of November, 1914."

The German government was revealed today as the main spring of the movement to secure German cruisers at sea with coal and supplies, shipped on neutral vessels from American ports early in the war, by testimony of Dr. Karl Bueuz, managing director of the Hamburg-American Line. Bueuz took the witness stand late today in the trial of himself and other line officials and employees for conspiracy to defraud the United States government.

In the fall of 1913, Dr. Bueuz testified, he received from the head office of the line in Hamburg a letter which notified him that his superior officers and the German government had signed and sealed an agreement which would become operative in time of war. This agreement was sent to the German consul general in New York. The salient points of the agreement were, as recalled today by Dr. Bueuz, about as follows:

"That the Hamburg-American Line would undertake to send coal and supplies to any German warships needing them in the Atlantic, should Germany engage in war. "That certain methods of communication would be used by the home office of the line in Hamburg to advise the line's officials in New York where to send the supply ships. "That the matter rested till the 31st day of July, 1914. On the morning of that date, when the shadow of war rested over Europe, Dr. Bueuz received a cablegram from Hamburg which read about as follows: "Are you prepared to carry out our agreement with the German government?" To this he sent one word back over the wire—Yes, and then, feeling that German ships were soon to be swept by allied warships from the sea, he set in motion the machinery to provide neutral vessels to carry his cargoes of coal and supplies to his compatriots afloat in the south Atlantic.

THIRTY WORKMEN BLOWN TO ATOMS BY EXPLOSION

Four Tons of Black Powder Exploded in Wilmington, Del. Plant—Only Hole in Ground to Mark where Building Stood—Cause of Explosion Likely to Remain a Mystery.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 30.—Thirty workmen were killed and seven fatally injured today in a terrific explosion of about four tons of black powder at the Upper Hagley Yard of the Dupont Powder Company. It was the worst accident that has occurred in any of the company's plants in a quarter of a century. The cause of the big explosion is not known. According to a statement issued by the company the origin "will probably always remain a mystery."

Nearly all the victims of the blast were young men, between sixteen and twenty-one years of age. The greater number of them lived in and about Wilmington. The explosion occurred in a packing house, where black powder pellets are prepared for shipment. These pellets are used for rifles and other purposes, much of the powder, if not all, being shipped to the warring nations. The packing house was situated about three miles northwest of the city. It was 1:30 o'clock when a slight explosion was heard in the neighborhood, followed by another one a trifle heavier, which was quickly succeeded by a terrific blast that not only rocked the whole valley, but shook and started Wilmington. Workmen ran from every building and shack in the wide area which the company's plant covers. A great column of smoke rose from the spot where the packing house stood, and when the cloud disappeared there was only a big hole left in the ground.

Pieces of Victims' Bodies Found on Trees
Workmen who survived the tremendous blast said the scene was one of horror. From every tree left standing in the neighborhood there was hanging either pieces of flesh or parts of clothing, worn by the unfortunate men. Twenty-six men were in the packing house, when the powder went off, and not enough of any of them was left for identification, with the exception of Allan A. Thaxter, the foreman, whose home is given as Portland, Maine. He was torn to pieces, and a part of his body was found hanging from a tree across the creek. It was

SAYS PARTY NOT BEHIND DR. LIEBKNECHT
London, Nov. 30.—Resolutions in opposition to the attitude of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader whose questions in the Reichstag regarding peace have been the subject of much discussion, were passed by Socialist members of the Reichstag, according to a despatch from Berlin today, forwarded by Reuters correspondent at Amsterdam. "Socialist members of the Reichstag," says the despatch, "passed a resolution utterly repudiating the continual provocation by Dr. Liebknecht in submitting questions to the Reichstag contrary to party resolutions that he himself helped draw up. "The party declines responsibility."

For the GIRL WHO'S THIN

It is all very well for fleshy people to admire a slim figure, but no girl likes to be referred to as "thin as a match" or "flat as an ironing-board."

Thinness means that the tissues are not properly fed and nourished. It indicates a tendency towards anaemia, which must be overcome in its early stages. You may eat plenty of food, but you are losing weight, and with it reserve force. The blood has got thin and watery.

It is usually the nervously energetic girl or woman who wears herself down by worry and anxiety, until the nerves become irritable and the form emaciated.

This condition never rights itself, and for this reason you must seek external assistance, such as is found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment should not be confused with fattening, oil-composed preparations. It is rather a true tonic, which sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and restores richness to the blood. Through the medium of the blood it feeds and nourishes the starved cells and tissues back to health.

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50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50. All dealers, or Edmondson, Bess & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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Joanes.
of Instruction—Captain
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