

ELDING THE FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT INTO A WELL DISCIPLINED FIGHTING MACHINE

Getting Men Into Shape at Salisbury Plains — Will Go to Firing Line One of Strongest Units of the British Army — Now Well Seasoned and Disciplined, but Work Yet to be Done — Admiration for Canada's Achievement in Assembling and Equipping the Contingent in Such Short Time.

(From the Montreal Gazette correspondent with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.)

Salisbury, England, Jan. 1.—As the days go by great changes come over the scene here, and in the construction of the Canadian contingent into a well-disciplined, effective fighting machine, which when it leaves these shores for the front, will not only know how to march and fight, but will be ready to endure all the rigors of actual war. The men can stand the eternal drizzle here, the oceans of mud, and the damp cold nights, and they are standing them, they can assuredly stand anything after a week at Salisbury Plains. Several hundred of the troops are now in the trenches, and they are not less bothered with cold and a few throats; it would be a miracle if they were not. Yet complaints are few, though the language sometimes used in describing the quagmires that abound is both lurid and unparliamentary. But to the most casual observer there are many signs of progress, all in the right direction. For the first month many heads were shaking and many tongues were wagging. Level-headed officers asked themselves and their neighbors whether the impetuous officers, who are greatly liked, were going right way to work; whether they sufficiently understood Canadian characteristics and Canadian temper to make anything worth while of this free and independent army brought over to be moulded and shaped into a strong, seasoned, disciplined force. And it must be confessed that there were substantial grounds for these muttered interrogations. Discipline seemed slack, the conduct of many was not too good and there was an army of absentees of quite remarkable dimensions. How were these things which everybody saw going to be cured, and the wanderers brought back? Unaccustomed as many of the men were to strict military discipline, it seemed to matter little to them whether for a week or two they were in camp or aboard. What were the odds? Anyway, it was a very simple thing to take a few more days' leave, especially as you were a hundred miles or more from camp, well out of immediate reach of the military arm. Had you not come thousands of miles to fight for Old England, and could you not for a few brief days go the pace, enjoy and reciprocate the hospitality of British soldiers? Officers who found the rigors of the open plain a little fierce took up their abode in private houses. Sure, they had the money in their pockets to pay for the accommodation! Why not? These questions, naturally, they answered to their own satisfaction, but they came a time when the officers in charge had some idea of their own up on these subjects, and they did not forget to mention them—indeed, they insisted, quietly but forcefully, that their notions on military matters had had to be considered! And so it came to pass that great changes appeared over the plain, and the Salisbury men, especially the officers, were no longer the same. Moreover, sundry strong men in uniform got abroad, as far even as London, whose lives are not less potent than in days gone by. More who had overstayed their leave quickly found themselves in the train on the way back to camp, while those who essayed trips, without permits found impassable barriers to their return, with the result that the absentee list was soon cut in half and brought within reasonable dimensions. Day by day there has been a manifest improvement and strict military rule is getting enforced as it has never been enforced before. Major Hughes, who did splendid work first with the engineering operation with the embarkation of troops at Quebec has been promoted colonel and provost-marshal. Gifted with rare organizing ability, he is now at his command a powerful police force, many members of which are from the Northwest Mounted Police, and he has covered the main exits and entrances to the camp and the railway stations with efficient military pickets, making it well-nigh impossible for those to get in who ought to be kept out, and equally difficult for those to get out who ought to remain in. It must not be supposed that defaulting has been the rule in camp. Obviously

it is impossible to bring 32,000 men from any part of the world at any time without finding many turbulent, undisciplined spirits. Included, who make a deal of trouble and noise out of all proportion to their numbers. Metaphorically speaking, a few heads have been cut off, and a few seats have become vacant. Other and wiser heads have ceased to shake, and reticent tongues have ceased to wag, and discipline has been indicated. The Canadian army is being brought into line, and purged of its elements of weakness, it will go into action when the day comes one of the strongest units in an army in which, according to the view of the Right Hon. Walter Long, every man, if he got his deserts, would be wearing the Victoria Cross.

From the meagre scraps of Canadian news that appear in London newspapers one gets the view that in the Dominion irritation is felt at the continued stay of the Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plains. One such paragraph appeared today in the "Daily News and Leader" from its Montreal correspondent. Save for a few hot-heads blessed with more impulsiveness than discretion every man in the camp here knows that for the present, our troops are precisely where they ought to be. Nothing less than six months' training suffices to complete and fit the ordinary soldier for the field, and Lord Kitchener is not the man to be rushed into any premature step to please the impatient at the expense of the whole contingent. There has never been a time within the memory of living men, when the British Government, the War Office and the Admiralty commanded such universal approval and such complete confidence as at present. Even Lord Curzon, than whom the Government has no more strenuous or virulent opponent, has within the past few days gone out of his way to pay a magnificent tribute to those in office, and the way in which they have managed the nation's business in these history-making days. There are one or two carping critics, mostly anonymous, who kick and scream about the necessity of this or that or the other action, but nobody takes serious notice of them. The British public do not appear to be in the mood to tolerate any interference with the men at the helm, being confident that the nation's resources in men, money and material are in safe hands, both in the government and the fighting services. The Canadians here who watch closely the day's events as reflected in the newspapers, have but one feeling of intense admiration for the magnificent fight which the Empire's sons are putting up on foreign soil, intense admiration for the displays of unselfishness, bravery and disregard of danger and all those fine qualities that have called forth the splendid tributes from all observers, and they are struck with the admiration of the whole of the English-speaking world. It cannot be too widely made known that those who stand in the forefront today, leading the nation are sustaining the high traditions of a great race. The British people are the first to impeach, criticize, and find fault with their own men, and they "fall down" or fall in the performance of public duties at any time, but one looks in vain for any discordant note. Not a few have called for suppression of professional football, and some of the newspapers have backed up the appeal, but now, as ever, there is authority to refrain from any fuzzy interference with the liberties of the people however much they may privately disapprove of any particular conduct. In a word, neither the British Government, nor the British people is to be moved into hysterical or panicky legislation. There is a belief here that both the British and the French authorities are satisfied

PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Write for circular and sample box free if you need it. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you. See a box, at dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you need it. Paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

CHILDREN HATE OIL, CALOMEL AND PILLS

"California Syrup of Figs" best for tender stomach, liver, bowels.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them. With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER

"The Home and the Kingdom" was the topic last evening in the churches in connection with the week of prayer. For group one, Zion church, the leader was Rev. J. J. Champion; speaker, Rev. A. J. Archibald; group two, Leinster street, Rev. Wellington Camp; speaker, Rev. Gordon Dickie; group three, Presbyterian, leader, Rev. Dr. Morrison; speaker, Rev. J. A. MacKeigan; group four, Portland street, Rev. M. E. Connor; speaker, Rev. W. R. Robinson.

Major Father, Jolicoeur, of Valcartier, who is on duty at Salisbury Plains with the Roman Catholic troops, is shortly crossing to France for a month, and on returning in the middle of January, he will come over to Quebec for a while, and return here later. The Rev. Father is very popular with the men of all ranks and religions and will be greatly missed.

Col. Victor Williams passed over to the front recently and there is some talk that he may join Sir John French's staff.

Capt. Hamilton, the son of Archbishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, one of the largest working officers in the contingent, has been promoted major by an appointment that meets with the approval of all, as being richly deserved. Capt. McBrien, who saw service in South Africa, and Capt. Brown, have both become majors.

Major the Rev. Steacy, Divisional chaplain, reports that the four libraries with a total of 60,000 books are greatly appreciated by the troops, as are the sacks full of illustrated papers and magazines that are arriving from all parts of the United Kingdom. In the nature of a permanent library building erected and he is also arranging for a picture theatre in each of the four camps in order that the soldiers may find something to interest them in the long winter evenings.

Capt. Kilam, of Winnipeg, has had a bad fall with a motor cycle, and is suffering from an injured shoulder, necessitating leave of absence, and Col. Archie McDonald has had a bad fall, but is progressing favorably.

The water specialist, whom the Minister of Militia sent over to look after water supplies, has been spending a few days in London gathering data, and interviewing some of the wounded British soldiers who have returned from the front, getting to know the actual conditions of life in the trenches, particularly as they affect the men and their supplies. The doctor wanted to get at some information in the Alexandra Hospital, and he suddenly found himself the object of much attention, was, in fact, mistaken for a German spy. Fortunately no great harm was done, as Dr. Scott, a nephew of the Minister of Militia, was able to rescue the doctor from his position of embarrassment. The incident provoked a good deal of amusement and laughter in which Col. Ansmith himself joined.

Today a romantic wedding came to light with the return to camp of a young Canadian private, Victor A. Baker, a C.P.R. engine driver. Seven weeks ago Baker was introduced to the cousin of another soldier in the contingent—Bertha Venden Bosch, a Belgian refugee, who was being cared for in a hotel attached to a Congregational Church at Nunhead. Miss Bosch had been a cashier at Aisewerp and both her father and mother are still stranded somewhere on the continent. In spite of the difficulty of languages for neither speaks the tongue of the other, the

LABOR UNION MEN MUST PAY NEARLY QUARTER MILLION DAMAGES FOR BOYCOTTING DANBURY, CORN FIRM

Washington, Jan. 5.—Ending eleven years of litigation, the Supreme Court today held that some two hundred Connecticut labor union members must pay \$252,139.09 damages, under the Sherman anti-trust law, for a nationwide boycott of De Loewe & Company, Danbury, Conn., hat manufacturer, who refused to unionize their shops. The bank accounts and homes of many of the men already are under attachment to pay the judgment, and the next step probably will be foreclosure.

Leading lawyers of Congress disagreed today on whether this decision meant that union workmen would be liable in the future for damages on account of boycotts. Some hold that the Clayton anti-trust law, passed last year after this suit had been tried, would make another such prosecution impossible.

It was in the Danbury hatters' case that the Supreme Court decided in 1908 that labor unions were subject to the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law, and sent the suit back to the New York Federal Courts for trial. The judgment, the largest ever before the court under the Sherman law, as well as the vigorous defense of the union men, attracted widespread attention to the litigation.

Justice Holmes announced the court's unanimous opinion today. Most of the decision dealt with the facts and application of the law to the facts. The justice pointed out that the defendants were some 200 members of both the United Hatters of North America and of the American Federation of Labor. With brief consideration, he arrived at the conclusion that the New York Federal Courts which tried the case were right in holding that a forbidden combination had been proven.

Calendars
The Sun Life Insurance Co., represented by Mr. Frank Fairweather, is distributing among its friends in St. John, one of the most artistic calendars of the season. Mr. Fairweather has met with a great demand for this year's issue, which is in reality a particular effective color scheme, striking in design, and in every sense pleasing to the eye. Mr. Fairweather will be delighted to deliver one of these calendars as long as they last to any one interested.

NO CANADIAN TROOPS PASSED THRO' MAINE

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Asked regarding the allegation made by Representative Barthold in the United States Congress today that Canadian troops had violated the neutrality of the United States by passing through the State of Maine, a leading official of the justice department of the government stated that the American congressman was misinformed. "No Canadian troops have ever passed through the State of Maine, or any other portion of the United States since the outbreak of the present war," he said. "Canadian troops on their way to embark for Great Britain used the intercolonial exclusively. This applies to soldiers coming to Valcartier from the Maritime Provinces."

Uninformed Canadian officers have sailed for England from New York, but no Canadians have left any United States port as an organized force.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN-FLEWELLING.—At St. John on Jan. 2nd, 1915, by the Rev. H. A. Cody, at the Rectory of St. James' Church, Isabella Plante, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Henry Flewelling of Hampton, N. B., was united in marriage to Edward H. Austin, formerly of Headcorn, Kent, England.

DIED.

MACQUARRIE.—In this city, on the 5th inst., at 71 Dorchester street, Flora Clyde, third daughter of the late David MacQuarrie, only daughter. Funeral Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late residence. (Picou and Charlotetown papers please copy.)

FOWLER.—In this city, on the 4th inst., at 129 Brussels street, Harriet D., beloved wife of James H. Fowler, leaving besides her husband, six daughters, two sons, six brothers and three sisters to mourn.

McDONNELL.—In this city, on the 5th inst., beloved wife of John McDonnell, leaving her husband, two sons and four daughters to mourn. (Boston and New York papers please copy.)

Funeral on Thursday morning at 8.45 from her late residence, 41 Harrison street, to St. Peter's church for high mass. Friends invited to attend.

GODFREY.—Suddenly, in this city, on the 5th inst., Charles Frederick Godfrey, in the 46th year of his age, leaving his wife, four sons, four daughters, father and four sisters.

Funeral Friday at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, Dunn's Avenue, Lancaster Heights. Friends invited to attend.

THOMSON.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Albert B. B. Thomson, leaving a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Thomson, of 229 Duke street, one brother, and an aunt, to mourn his loss.

OVER 292 MILLIONS OF GOLD IN GERMAN REICHBANK DEC. 31

Berlin, Jan. 5 (by wires to Sayville, N. Y.).—The following news items were given out today for publication by the official press bureau: "The German Reichsbank, December 31, had 2,922,000,000 marks gold (about \$523,000,000), against 1,169,000,000 marks (\$232,350,000) last year. The bank's notes are covered to 42.3 per cent by metal cash.

"Budapest reports that the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radolovoff, has stated that the relations between Roumania and Bulgaria are friendly, and that the permanent neutrality of Roumania in the present war is probable.

"Advices received from Genoa, say that the Italian government has taken energetic measures against the illegal exportation to France of objects which would serve for military purposes.

"The Paris newspaper Eclair prints a report from Havre to the effect that the greater part of the provisions in the Dunkirk arsenal were destroyed by the German bombardment.

"The savings banks deposits in Nuremberg since the new year began exceeded those of last year for a similar period by 300,000 marks (about \$75,000) although 800,000 marks (\$200,000) have been withdrawn for instalments to the war loan."

IF YOU COULD ONLY BE A STOMACH

You'd Go to Bed Rather Sore at the Work You'd Have to Do.

Fancy a master that works a horse so long, without rest, that the poor old beast at last has to go to a bone pile.

Fancy yourself doing the same thing with your stomach—the noblest of all our physical organs.

Just imagine yourself devoting hours of ceaseless work to the digestion of a meal which you cannot digest because of wrongful ingredients.

Is not a man very foolish to imagine a raw sick stomach capable of good work when the juices it receives are so filled with alkali or acid that they actually eat the stomach membrane?

Do you not know from a common sense point of view that to continue such a course means not only the impairment of your stomach but of all digestive organs as well?

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into your stomach just like food. They are so powerful in health giving qualities that almost instantly the work of digestion is improved. They ease up the stomach's work. They go into the blood and balance it perfectly. Thus, when the stomach calls for new juices at your next meal you are able to furnish them.

Your common sense will tell you that so great an aid to digestion as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets could not be in every drug store, unless demanded after trial by all classes of stomach sufferers.

No more are they doubtful quality. They have passed a rigid examination by all manner of stomach and digestive tests, and they have been awarded the diploma of American patronage. There's has been the practical test.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale at druggists at 50c. a box. Send coupon below today and we will at once send you by mail a sample free.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., send me at once by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets

Name

Street

City

State

City

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Final HEAVY EUROPEAN SELLING

Several High Points—Gold Mystery.

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STOCK QUOTATIONS ON N.Y.

Amal Cop.	53 1/2
Am. Beet. Sug.	84 1/2
Am. Car. Fy.	45
Am. Smelt.	59
Anaconda.	26
Am. Tele.	116 1/2
Atchafalpa.	112
Am. Can.	24
Balt. and O.	69 1/2
Brook. Rap. Tr.	85 1/2
Cons. Gas.	114 1/2
Cater. Pac.	156 1/2
Eric. Com.	22 1/2
Gr. Nor. Pfd.	114
Lehigh Val.	123 1/2
Atchafalpa.	112
Miss. Pac.	8 1/2
N.Y. NH. & H.	56
N. Y. C. N.	86 1/2
Nor. and West.	100
Nor. Pac.	100 1/2
Penn.	106
Rail. Com.	145 1/2
St. Paul.	87 1/2
Sou. Pac.	82 1/2
Un. Pac. Com.	117 1/2
U. S. Steel Com.	50 1/2
U. S. Steel Pfd.	105 1/2
U. S. Rub. Com.	64
Westing. Elec.	69

CHICAGO GRAIN AND

Chicago, Jan. 5.	\$1.32 1/2 to \$1.35; N to \$1.35 1/2.
Corn—No. 2 yellow	90 1/2
No. 3 yellow	89 1/2
Oats—No. 3 white	52 to 52 1/2
Barley—52 to 52 1/2	
Timothy—\$5.50 to \$6	
Clover—\$12.50 to \$13	
Pork—\$17.00 to \$17.25	
Butter—\$10.25 to \$10.50	

NEW YORK MARKET

Jan.	8.08
Mar.	8.27
May	8.43
July	8.62
Oct.	8.82

Bringing Up Father

