

NOTES

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Excursion Tickets.
Ottawa and Victoria, B.C.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES, Cal.
Single daily to November 30th.
To return until December 31st.
\$70 from St. John, N.B.
Going and returning direct.
via Chicago. Returning via
Denver, or vice versa, \$17.50
more.
—The Time to See the
DIAN ROCKIES at their best
Howard, D. P., A. C. P. R.,
St. John, N. B.

INTERCOLONIAL

DEAN LIMITED (Daily).
Halifax 8 a. m.
Moncton 2.25 p. m. Arrives
at 8.05 a. m. following day.
MARITIME EXPRESS.
(Daily except Sunday).
(Daily except Sunday).
St. John 6.10 p. m.
Montreal 6.30 p. m. follow-
ing day.

STEAMSHIPS.

Western Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water.
INTERNATIONAL LINE.
Ships: Calvin Austin and
Governor Cobb
St. John, Mon, Wed, and
Fri 9 a. m. for Lunenburg, Eastport,
and Boston. Return leave
Wharf, Boston, Mon, Wed,
Fri, at 9 a. m.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Between Portland and New York.
Ships: North Star and
North Star
Reduced Fares in Effect.
\$3.00 to New York
Reduced Restaurant Prices.
Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland,
Thurs, and Sat, at 6.00 p. m.
Ticket Office, 47 King Street.
CURRIE, Agent, St. John, N. B.
FLEMING, T. F. & P. A.,
St. John, N. B.

CHANGE OF TIME.

and Winter Time Table of the
GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.

Grand Manan Route—Season 1915-16
On October 1st, 1915, and until
further notice, a steamer of this line
will run as follows:

Leave Grand Manan Mondays at
10 a. m. for St. John, via Eastport,
Campobello and Wilson's Beach.
Returning leave Turnbull's Wharf,
St. John, Wednesdays at 7.30 a. m.,
for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach,
Campobello and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 3
p. m. for St. John, via Campobello,
Eastport and St. Andrews.
Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays
at 10 a. m. for Grand Manan, via St.
John, Campobello and Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at
10 a. m. for St. Andrews.
Returning same day, leaving St. An-
drews at 1 p. m., calling at Campobel-
lo and Eastport both ways.

Atlantic Standard Time.
L. C. GUPPILL, Manager,
Grand Manan.

MANCHESTER LINE

From
St. John,
13 Manchester Inventor Dec. 4
20 Manchester Engineer Dec. 6
27 Manchester Merchant Dec. 13
4 Manchester Miller
11 Manchester Citizen Jan. 1
18 Manchester Shipper Jan. 3
25 Manchester Corporation Jan. 15
Steamers marked (*) take cargo to
Adolphus.

Steamers and dates subject to
change.
WM. THOMSON & CO.,
Agents, St. John, N. B.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO.

(LIMITED).
Will further notice the S. B. Co-
ast Bros. will run as follows:—
Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf
Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30
p. m., for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper
Wharf, Beaver Harbor, Black's Har-
bor, or Letete, Deer Island,
Store, St. George. Returning
from St. Andrews Tuesday for St.
John, calling at Letete or Black Har-
bor, Beaver Harbor, Dipper Harbor,
and Deer Harbor, tide and weather per-
mitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Ware-
housing Co., St. John, N. B.
Phone 2551. Manager, Lewis Con-
nor, Black's Harbor, N. B.
This company will not be responsible
any debts contracted after this date
without a written order from the com-
pany or captain of the steamer.

METHODIST WOMEN IN ANNUAL MEETING

Arranging for missionary
activities during the year
—New officers.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Exmouth Methodist church. The president, Mrs. Geo. Steel, occupied the chair and opened the meeting with a few remarks. Mrs. Westmorland gave a Bible reading and papers were read by Mrs. Hickson, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Sanford. Music was also supplied by two quartettes. Tea was served in the schoolroom and in the evening another programme was carried out. Exercises were given by the Portland Street Mission Circle. Mrs. Bayard Stillwell sang a solo and Mrs. Walter Small, returned missionary from China, gave an address on the mission work. Mrs. Sanford again spoke at this session. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Mrs. Geo. Steel; vice-president, Mrs. Gilbert Earle; secretary, Mrs. Hammond Johnson. Mrs. Bonnell was convener of the tea and was assisted by the ladies of the church in serving.

FROM THE TRENCHES.

A letter from Douglas Edward P. Swift, with the 26th Battalion tells of a brush with the Germans in which there were a few Canadian boys killed. He says the Germans suffered much more serious losses than our boys and that the sacrifice of lives was not in vain. He has received tobacco sent him and says smoking is one of the things that make life worth while in the trenches.

BE JOURNEY LONG OR SHORT BRITAIN SHALL NOT FALTER

Continued from page 1.

Dealing with the allies, he said to praise the allies which Lord Kitchener's genius has raised from the country was superfluous. What they had done was but a small earnest of what they would. He declined to appear in the character of a prophet, but wished to point out one or two facts on which prophecies might be based.

No historian in the future might say that there was a moment when the calculations of the central powers were near realization. Their campaign the first spring, which might have been fatal, was foiled; it was many months since any success could be claimed by the Germans on the western front, and it was two months since there had been any advance in Russia.

The pause in the war meant that the tide of the enemy successes had reached its limits, and what they had to look forward to was the ebb—slow or fast—but ebb, all the same. One great success the central powers might claim, said Mr. Balfour, but it was not a military success; it was a diplomatic success. Undoubtedly the betrayal by Bulgaria of all her traditions, under the leadership of the King, was a triumph for German diplomacy, and had important military consequences—consequences which he would be the last to minimize. The rulers of Bulgaria, he declared, were animated by two simple motives—greed and fear, and when they were dealing with rulers of a certain type greed and fear were great and powerful motives.

He believed that no diplomacy on the part of the Allies would have been sufficient to outweigh the simple fact that the rulers of Bulgaria thought that Austria and Germany were the winning powers. The influences which

guided the Bulgarians, he asserted, would prove to be profound miscalculations, but the Allies must remember that it was "deliberate miscalculation."

Many things had weighed with them but they misunderstood the power, resolution and will of the Allies, with whom they had to deal. England, in some part, was to blame for this.

He was not one of those who thought the country was unparlous. He would go further, and say that no press with the freedom of the English possessed a larger sense of its responsibilities. But there were some sections of the press which forgot that the articles written by them were read far beyond the limits of these islands. They might be interpreted or misinterpreted by people who knew nothing of the British aims, habits, thoughts, or the ways this country had of treating great national emergencies.

"We always take a gloomy joy in self-deprecation," said Mr. Balfour. "This is no new phenomenon. We should find it in every page of every great crisis in our history. Criticism is a good thing in its way, but criticism, however well intentioned, is apt to be grossly misunderstood."

He had not the slightest objection to domestic criticism, so long as it was confined to domestic affairs, but when it amounted to misuse of the press it might be positively dangerous and added to the strength of the enemies, whom, notwithstanding victories, they would have hard work to overcome. They, however, would be overcome.

Mr. Balfour could not say whether the war would be long or short; he could not tell whether it was going to be decided in the east, the west or the south; he would make no forecast of military and naval operations. "But," he said, "when I look at the forces to which the Allies are opposed and the cause for which the Allies are fighting—their strength growing every day; when I observe the strain put upon the enemies growing, in like manner, until it seems as if we are already in sight of the time when the strain will become intolerable, then, without venturing upon a dogmatic prophecy, I look forward with serene confidence, to the noble self-sacrifices of those two great services of which I speak finding their immortal reward."

Premier Asquith

Premier Asquith, after the usual compliments to the Mayor, recalled that this was the eighth year in which he had appeared as Prime Minister at the Guild Hall.

"In that long term of years," he said, "there have been occasions when we found ourselves rent by domestic controversy. There are things of the past. Today, after fifteen months of war, we are only one party. The voice of faction is absent, and there are only insignificant cross currents. The national life flows in the deeper channels of united purpose and concentrated resolve."

"Since I last spoke in the Guild Hall, the whole face of the world has changed. We have brought together the scattered threads of our varied activities; we have woven them into a single web. A year ago we were confronted, as a people, by a great and searching test. We chose the harder, and I believe the better, course. We had no doubt then, and we have no doubt now, we are right and that we are sure to win."

Referring to the seizure of the Globe newspaper by the authorities, the premier said:

"At a critical moment we found a Journal which thought fit to circulate a malignant and malicious lie. To talk of the freedom of the press in such connection is to be guilty of a travesty of the noble watchword. The press of this country, with two or three notorious, but negligible, exceptions, has shown a fine example and the government has valued its co-operation."

The government, said the premier, was anxious to introduce into the censorship such modifications as experience might suggest, but an important incident occurred, Lord Kitchener, secretary of war, at the request of his colleagues, had gone to Paris and had had fruitful conversations with the premier and war minister there. "He has gone thence, I hope, for a

EARLE'S FOURTH BRIDE



MRS. FERDINAND PRINCE EARLE

Ferdinand Prince Earle, the man who made the word "affinity" famous, has again promised to forever love, honor and cherish a wife, as set forth in the conventional marriage ritual. His latest bride, whose picture is shown above, is the fourth in the course of twelve years. She was Miss Charlotte Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., who has been his companion through many vicissitudes, including stays in Dutch and French prisons, since 1913. The marriage ceremony was performed on the evening of October 7, at Oceanic, N. J., where Mr. and Mrs. Earle are now living with their daughter, ten months old.

short time only," continued the premier, "to survey at close quarters the situation in the near east. He takes with him the complete confidence of his colleagues and countrymen. He takes with him the authority of a great soldier and administrator with an unrivalled knowledge of the near east. I have every reason to know that his mission is regarded with unqualified approval and warm sympathy by our allies."

Determined to Secure for Serbia the Future Her Sacrifices Deserve

Mr. Asquith said that all the Allies had resolved to secure for Serbia the future her sacrifices so well deserved. He spoke of "the skill and courage with which the army of Italy, under the eyes of its gallant King, is pushing back the Austrians step by step, and every week is nearing its goal," and concluded:

"Be the journey long or short, we shall not falter, nor pause until we have secured for the smaller states of Europe their charter of independence, and for Europe itself its final emancipation from a reign of force."

Baron Reading, lord chief justice, replying for the judges, said that while in America, Joseph H. Choate, "that distinguished and famous American," had declared that, whatever the government might be, he was not neutral, and that out of the one hundred million people of the United States, ninety million were for the Allies "heart and soul."

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the attorney-general, who also spoke, said there were legal contentions in the American note with which many British lawyers profoundly disagreed, and to which, he hoped, they were capable of making good their objections. The bar of England must play its part when the reply was made.

LOCAL BOWLING

In a closely contested game in the City League on Black's alleys last night the C. P. team captured three points from the Sweeps. The scores follow:

Sweeps.	
Foshey	89 91 99 279 93
McIlveen	89 86 115 300 100
Jenkins	84 98 98 300 100
Ferguson	88 99 95 292 97 13
Harrison	84 92 80 266 88 23
474 476 487 1437	
C. P. R.	
Cleary	88 118 98 305 101 23
MacLaren	100 95 100 296 98 23
McDonald	95 108 121 324 108

THE PEG PRINTED
"PEG TOP"
GUARANTEES ITS QUALITY

It's Still the Kingpin of Them All

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EVERYWHERE

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FOR OVER 30 YEARS

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McGovern . . . 98 83 99 250 93 13

Howard . . . 88 84 88 260 86 23

471 488 506 1465

Tonight the Nationals and Tigers will play.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S FUNERAL

HALIFAX, N. S.

Round trip tickets will be sold by Canadian Government Railways at one way first class fare from St. John to Halifax.

Further information on application to local ticket agents.

NOTED ENGLISH ACTOR DEAD.

London, Nov. 9.—E. S. Willard, the actor, died today after a prolonged illness due to nervous breakdown.

Edward Smith Willard was born in January, 1853, in Brighton, England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1869 at Weymouth.

SUFFERING FROM MALARIA.

Rev. E. C. Budd, of Dorchester, N. B., recently received an interesting letter from his brother, who has been fighting at the Dardanelles since this past August. From the beginning of the war till August, 1915, he was in the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, and from August till October, 1915, he has been at the Dardanelles. He has been attached to the navy for about seventeen years.

In October he was taken to a hospital at the Dardanelles, suffering from malaria and sunstroke. He writes: "I am just coming around, and beginning to recognize the nurses and people. My mind and everything has been a perfect blank. I was brought away from the firing line trenches on a stretcher with malaria fever and sunstroke, and put on board the hospital ship. It was a great surprise to me when I came around to my proper state of mind and found myself in this hospital."

This fever and sunstroke drives people mad, and you may quite understand the fearful state the fellows get into out here. I think that I am now pulling through all right, as I am to be sent away shortly for a few weeks to a convalescent home.

When I am fit I shall be sent back to the Dardanelles. It takes sixteen days for a letter to get out here from England.

The weather is very hot and we cannot estimate what it is in the sun. Most of the work out here stops in the day and starts again at night. All of our fellows are chocolate color. I met some fellows whom I know well, having been on board ships with them, etc., and could not recognize them on account of their chocolate colored faces, and some of them are nearly black.

FOR USE IN THE SICK ROOM

Your family physician will tell you that there are times in our lives when an invigorating tonic is not only desirable but necessary. This is particularly true of persons who are recovering from a serious illness.

For this purpose RED BALL ALE and PORTER are recommended as excellent tonics.

SIMEON JONES, LTD.
Brewers
St. John, N. B.

Bringing Up Father

