

CONVENTION OF LIBERALS IN ST. LEONARDS

Meet Dec. 16 to Choose Candidate for Restigouche Madawaska in General Elections

(Special to The Telegraph) Campbellton, N. B., Dec. 9.—A meeting of the Liberal party was held here for the purpose of discussing the local situation.

S. CARTER'S SUIT AGAINST THE STANDARD

Service of Writ Not Legal, Says Court—Plaintiff Has Leave to Re-commence His Action for Libel.

In the circuit court on Wednesday, Mr. Justice McKenna delivered judgment on the application of the Standard, limited, to stay the action of Edward S. Carter, for libel.

Gain in Bank Clearings.

St. John bank clearings for the week ending yesterday were \$1,775,811; corresponding week last year, \$1,698,617.



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Be prompt and write today. We will send you a free copy of our new book 'The Art of Living'.

Greece Sees Light and Accepts Entente Proposals; Vienna Furious With U.S., Looks for Early Rupture

ALLIES RETIRE INTO GREECE WITH A CLEAR FIELD FOR FIGHTING

London, Dec. 14.—A force of 40,000 Bulgarians and an equal number of Austro-Germans is being concentrated between Monastir and the Greek frontier, according to a despatch to the Times from its Saloniki correspondent.

London, Dec. 13.—The British and French troops have successfully carried out their retirement from Serbia across the Greek frontier, and by an arrangement with the Greek government a clear road has been left for them to fall back on Saloniki, which is being organized as a base.

The German official report of today claims that "approximately two English divisions were annihilated" during the retreat, but this is considered here an exaggeration.

Accounts from Athens and Saloniki say the retreat was carried out in an orderly manner, and without heavy losses. By the destruction of railway bridges and roads, and by stubborn rear guard actions, in one of which two companies of the Inniskilling regiment sacrificed themselves to save their comrades, the Bulgarians were kept at a fairly safe distance.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans intend to follow the British and French troops into Greece, and what action the Greek government will take should they do so.

Only small actions have taken place on the eastern and western fronts. On the Gallipoli Peninsula a fall of snow is impeding the operations, although the Entente Allied ships keep things lively for the Turks, whose attempts at an offensive last week seem to have failed.

A British official report says that the Turkish attacks on Kut-el-Amara, where British reinforcements are arriving, have been repulsed.

London, Dec. 13.—Field Marshal Sir John French sends the following report from the British front in France:

"Last night we blew up a mine in front of Givenchy and occupied the crater. Today there was considerable activity at various points on the front. We bombarded the enemy's positions east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Frelinghien and shelled with heavy howitzers an enemy mine shaft north of La Bassée Canal.

Rome, Dec. 13, via London, Dec. 14.—The official communication from the war office today says:

"On the Isonzo front and in Carso the enemy yesterday displayed great artillery activity. Towards nightfall his infantry delivered attacks in the direction of Osilava and Selva, but the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

"On the southern slope of the Calvario Heights, west of Gorizia, our detachments, favored by fog, captured an enemy trench, taking some thirty rifles and much other material which was abandoned by the fleeing enemy."

Petrograd, via London, Dec. 13.—The following official communication was issued today:

"On the western (Russian) front there is no change in the situation. In the region west of Lake Boguslav a detachment of our troops having outflanked the enemy dislodged a half-company of Germans at the point of the bayonet from the village of Voynusny, capturing an officer and some soldiers and a machine gun.

"On the Caucasian front there is no change."

Vienna, via London, Dec. 13.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Russian front: There is nothing important to report.

"Italian front: In Tyrol the Italian artillery bombarded our positions at Riva, Rovereto and on the Col Di Lana. Attacks by Italian infantry north of Osilava were repulsed.

"In Giudicaria the Italian infantry is approaching our positions. The fighting continues.

"In northeast Montenegro, at Koritza, we made 800 prisoners. Our airmen have successfully dropped bombs on the enemy's camp at Berane."

Berlin, Dec. 14, via London.—The text of today's statement by German army headquarters on military operations is as follows:

"Western theatre of war: There is nothing to report.

"Eastern theatre of war: Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: There have been minor engagements by advanced posts with enemy reconnoitering patrols at various points. In these the Russians succeeded in destroying a German post. Prince Leopold of Bavaria: A fruitless attack against our position near Vukla, south of Lake Vyc-

RUSSIANS SINK 2 TURKISH GUNBOATS; FIRE A ZEPPELIN

British Beat Off Turkish Attacks at Kut-el-Amara and Repulse Arab Band

SPECTACULAR FIGHT AS ZEPPELIN FALLS

Anti-Aircraft Guns Effective on Eastern Front—Russian Torpedo Boats Achieve Naval Victory in Bosphorus

Petrograd, via London, Dec. 13.—Two Turkish gunboats are declared to have been destroyed near the Island of Kerkira, in the Black Sea, about sixty miles east of the entrance to the Bosphorus, by three Russian torpedo boats under the command of Captain Count Troubetzkoi.

The torpedo boats were watching the coal shipping region along the Turkish coast when they sighted two gunboats of the Barak Reis (Borak Reis) and Malatia type, which are respectively 500 and 210 tons displacement.

After a battle of an hour the gunboats were disabled and also had been set on fire by Russian shells. An explosion on board the ship of the Malatia type led to the belief that she carried mines. The other gunboat lowered her flag before the end of the battle.

The Russian suffered no damage in the battle, and proceeded to the estuary of the Sakaria river, a short distance eastward, where they sank a coal laden Turkish ship.

Russian Guns Reach Zepppelin. Petrograd, Dec. 13, via London.—Russian artillery destroyed a Zepppelin airship the night of December 5, according to details which have just arrived here, near the station of Kalkum, on the Libau-Romani railway.

The dirigible made its appearance from the direction of Novo Aleksandrska, near the Russian positions, going toward Dvinsk. It was located by a powerful searchlight and Russian artillery opened fire on it.

Presently the airship disappeared over Kalkum. Its motor had been stopped, which is usually the indication that bombs are about to be dropped. At that time the machine was directly over the railway station and the artillery began shelling it. One of the shells made a hit, and the aircraft became enveloped in flames. Under the glare of the searchlights watchers saw it disappear in a cloud of smoke and heard a loud explosion.

What was left of the machine fell inside the Russian lines. The charred bodies of the German crew were extricated from the debris and buried. A cross was erected over their grave, with the inscription, "Honor to the brave though they were enemies."

British Hold Out At Kut-el-Amara. London, Dec. 13.—Turkish attacks on the British Mesopotamia army at Kut-el-Amara have been repulsed, it was announced in an official statement tonight. British reinforcements are being pushed forward.

"General Townshend reports that the enemy shelled his position all day on December 8. The bombardment continued during the night, when the enemy made desultory attacks from all sides. On the 10th the enemy again heavily bombarded Kut-el-Amara, and developed an attack against the north front position which, however, was not pressed forward.

"On December 11, the bombardment was renewed, and two attacks were made on the north front which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Since then there has been less activity.

"The attitude of the Arabs is reported as satisfactory. "Reinforcements are being pushed forward."

Arab Band Routed. London, Dec. 13.—The defeat of an Arab band in an engagement with a British reconnoitering party on the Sinai peninsula is announced in an official statement issued in Cairo, Egypt, says a Reuter's despatch from that city today, which transmits the statement as follows:

"A band of 800 hostile Arabs was routed on Saturday by a British reconnoitering force in the vicinity of Matruh, on the Sinai peninsula. The Arabs, 350 of whom were killed and seven captured, were driven eastward. The British losses were sixteen killed and three officers and fifteen wounded."

C. P. R.'s Great Work. Winnipeg, Dec. 13.—Between September 1 and last midnight the C. P. R. moved on their system in western Canada, 189,510,000 bushels of wheat. Included in this total 107,280,082 bushels of all grades was transported to the head of the lakes, in which was 92,715,860 bushels of wheat.

IN COMMAND AT SALONIKI



General Bailoud (the French Commander-in-Chief from the Dardanelles), looking at Saloniki. The General looked at dusk in a fisherman's small boat. (Official photograph circulated on behalf of the French Bureau.)

KING'S ASSURANCES NOW SATISFACTORY

Greek Troops Withdrawn Altogether From Path of Allied Armies Retiring on Saloniki—Vienna Regards Break With United States as Imminent.

London, Dec. 13.—The King of Greece, in the course of an audience accorded the members of the diplomatic body at Athens on Saturday, gave personal assurances which are regarded as satisfactory. This information is conveyed in a despatch from Athens to Reuter's Telegram Company.

GREEKS WITHDRAW TO GIVE ALLIES ROOM. London, Dec. 13.—The actual withdrawal of the Greek army from the path of the allied forces which are retreating on Saloniki is said to have been effected. A Reuter despatch filed at Athens yesterday says:

"As a result of the agreement between the Greek general staff and the allied general staff the division of the Greek army, which has been stationed at Langaza, has been withdrawn to Serres, about fifty miles northeast of Saloniki. The zone between Saloniki and Doiran has been left free for movements of the allied troops.

"The allied military authorities today took over a portion of the customs house at Saloniki."

AUSTRIA FURIOUS OVER U. S. NOTE. London, Dec. 14.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"Reports from Vienna say that the American note concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona has caused intense anger in the Austrian government, and a diplomatic rupture is considered probable. The question before Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, is only whether a rupture with the United States would not force Berlin to a like step.

"Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, has been summoned to Vienna to discuss the situation with the government."

HUNGARIAN PEACE OUTCRY STOPPED. London, Dec. 14.—The desire of the Hungarian people, particularly the opposition party, to discuss peace has been suppressed with a strong hand by the Hungarian premier, according to the Morning Post's Budapest correspondent, and all discussions on the economic situation have likewise been banned by Count Tisza, who has acknowledged that prices are lower in Germany than in Hungary, and that various mistakes have been made in Hungary's economic management, but has stated that matters could not now be helped by debate.

Count Tisza, continues the correspondent, has been the recipient of many protests from workers in the armaments and munition factories against the denial of their right to vote. It is feared in Budapest that if the premier persists in his attitude the workers who are now under military law will put up a serious fight for the rights of their abandoned comrades.

GERMAN MONEY CHEAPEST KNOWN IN UNITED STATES

Further Weakening of Exchange With Reports of Imperial Bank Taking Over Gold Reserve

BRITAIN TAKES OVER AMERICAN SECURITIES

Chancellor Announces Action as Matter of Urgency to Restore Balance of Trade—No Hardship Expected—At Least \$2,000,000,000 Were Involved.

New York, Dec. 13.—The value of purchasing power of German money in this market, as represented by marks, fell to its lowest known level today, when bills of exchange on Berlin dropped to 77.1-2, a decline of a cent from the recent minimum. In substance, marks, normally quoted at 23.4 cents, were worth only 19.3 cents.

The extreme weakness of exchange on the Teutonic countries was ascribed to unconfirmed rumors that the Reichsbank or Imperial Bank of Germany contemplated assuming command over all the gold now privately held within the empire.

Britain Takes Over Securities. London, Dec. 13.—After an explanation by the chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna, and a short debate, the house of commons this evening passed the second reading of a bill empowering the government to mobilize American or Canadian securities, by purchase or by borrowing them, to be used primarily as collateral for loans, or, in case of necessity, to meet the Great Britain's liabilities in the United States.

The scheme is an entirely voluntary one, and the chancellor made it clear that the government had no intention of swamping the American market with securities, which would be unfair to holders here, as they were to be paid for at the market price.

Mr. McKenna explained that the usual trade balance in favor of Great Britain had been exhausted by the huge demands made upon America for goods for England and her allies, and the amounts paid in interest on foreign securities held here, or earned by British shipping, were not sufficient to set this right. Consequently, in order to meet liabilities in the United States, they were obliged to go outside the ordinary course of trade and had to borrow or sell securities.

He estimated that the securities held here were valued anywhere from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 (\$1,500,000,000 to \$4,500,000,000), and expressed the hope this would be sufficient to meet our liabilities and to maintain exchange in the United States for the period of the war.

The bill met with general approval, although David Marshall Mason doubted whether the scheme would affect exchange, while Frederick H. Booth hoped the government would assist traders who had to meet liabilities in America, and that these transactions would not lead to New York replacing London as the financial centre of the world.

Not Bound to America. Replying to the question of Sir George Younge as to whether the government intended to confine itself to borrowing in America upon the securities it would acquire, Edwin S. Montagu, financial secretary to the treasury, speaking for Chancellor McKenna, said that the government certainly did not propose to confine itself to either borrowing or selling. Regard must be had to the position of affairs in America, and the government proposed to do, in every case, what seemed most advantageous for the object in view.

Asked if securities to the amount of \$100,000,000 were offered in the next fortnight would the government purchase them, Chancellor McKenna said the government would be prepared to do so, but he did not anticipate anything of the kind.

In explaining the government plan for mobilization of American securities, Mr. McKenna said that in case individual holders were unable to sell them the treasury would accept their holdings on deposit for two years. The lender would receive the interest accruing plus one-half of one per cent.

The treasury would retain the right to sell securities thus deposited, under certain contingencies, the chancellor continued, paying the middle New York price of the day and an additional two and one-half per cent on the value thus calculated.

Immense Resources if Available. In presenting his plan for mobilization of American securities Mr. McKenna began with a reference to the increase in British liabilities in the United States.

"The most inveterate pessimist would not dispute our capacity to meet these obligations, provided our assets were

(Continued on page 8.)











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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 15, 1915

GERMANY SPEAKS

It was not to be supposed that Germany, speaking through the Imperial Chancellor, would make any admissions or any overtures which could be construed into any weakness or hesitation. The Chancellor's speech of Friday is intended to represent his country as more or less satisfied with the course of the war and unshaken in its resolution to carry the conflict to the bitter end.

It is true that these are dark days in the war, but that is a phase of the war that will pass. We have seen darker days, as when the German legions, seemingly without number, were pouring through Brussels on their way to Paris—and the Marne. Today the enemy is feeling the strangling hold of our sea-power and the constant drain of his losses on the firing line. Germany is still strong, but weaker by comparison with her own condition of a year ago, and much weaker as compared with the forces arrayed against her.

The interest of the citizens of St. John city and county in the welfare of this splendid institution must not cease with the formal opening. A great deal of money must be forthcoming if the work of the hospital is to be carried on successfully. The tuberculosis death rate in St. John is altogether too high, and there is no reason why it should be so. The new hospital should be the means of reducing this death rate. It is a place where serious cases may be sent, and that in itself means the removal from unsuspecting persons of a danger that too long has been neglected.

The Allies forestalled the Kaiser and his Chancellor in stamping all peace talk as out of the question at this time. Days and even weeks before Berlin made official pronouncement as to peace, London, Paris, Petrograd and Rome had announced to the world that the Allies would not entertain the question at this time, and that talk of peace must be postponed until the enemy has been beaten.

The world is coming to know the value of words from Berlin. It knows that Germany's colonies are gone and that the sea is swept clear of German ships. It knows that in man-power, and in other resources which count in war the Allies are immensely superior, and having all the world to draw from in the matter of supplies and munitions, are infinitely better able to stand a long war than the enemy. Even if Germany should maintain its armies where they stand today for a long time to come without either advancing or retreating, the passage of time could only mean defeat for the Teutonic alliance.

Some day the time will come to talk peace. It may not come until the German casualties reach 8,000,000 or 10,000,000; and in that day what can Germany expect? A sober and practiced judge of world affairs, the New York Journal of Commerce, offers the opinion now that one certain result of the war will be the dismemberment of Austria. As for Germany, the Journal says she must ultimately give up Alsace-Lorraine, and Danish Schleswig, and her share of Poland; that she cannot recover her lost African colonies or hope for re-entry into China; that the plain people of Germany must become the governing class of the Empire; that the small nationalities which have been disturbed must be reconstituted along normal racial lines.

These matters are brought to mind by recalling the comments of citizens who were inspecting one of the Canadian battalions recently. Some of them remarked that a few men in each company appeared to be very young and of small stature. Most of the men were of fine physique and, while generally young, were evidently more than eighteen. What the critics failed to recognize was that the smaller and younger men had been animated by a strong patriotic spirit which made them quick to volunteer and eager to be accepted by the examining doctor. Since they met his requirements one would suppose their fellow citizens would be glad of it, and would be ready to admire and commend them. It is this spirit among the younger men which will keep the army up to the necessary strength to carry the war through successfully.

It is a fact that these are dark days in the war, but that is a phase of the war that will pass. We have seen darker days, as when the German legions, seemingly without number, were pouring through Brussels on their way to Paris—and the Marne. Today the enemy is feeling the strangling hold of our sea-power and the constant drain of his losses on the firing line. Germany is still strong, but weaker by comparison with her own condition of a year ago, and much weaker as compared with the forces arrayed against her.

further opportunity of attempting, with any hope of success, to make war upon civilization again.

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VERY LIKE WAR.

"Is Germany at war with the United States or not?" asks the Montreal Herald. An answer in the affirmative is suggested by the Herald:

"Many murderous outrages have been traced to the naval and military attaches of the German Embassy in Washington, and proofs are now in the hands of the United States government that a high German official was sent to America with unlimited funds for the express purpose of inciting war between Mexico and the United States. These enterprises are not only carried out by Germans, but are actually done on the orders of the German government. If this is not tantamount to a state of war, what is? Apparently only the British Navy keeps Germany from sending over a squadron of warships and detachments of troops to support the operations."

It is true, too, that armed forces of the United States, soldiers and special deputies, are on guard in many places to prevent damage to American munition plants by German agents. Citizens of the United States have been killed at sea and on land by Germany.

But for the official statement of the United States government it would be difficult for the average observer to understand that the countries in question are at peace. This condition of affairs will vex Congress. It had been thought hitherto that no country could be at peace and at war at the same time. That doctrine is now seen to be subject to modification. It appears that a nation may be officially at peace though actually at war.

THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

St. John city and county have long been in need of a hospital for the treatment and care of advanced cases of tuberculosis. The new institution at East St. John is thoroughly equipped for this important work and its capacity is likely soon to be over taxed. Those who inspected the building yesterday were greatly impressed by the arrangements which have been made to care for tubercular patients who are past the incipient stage.

The interest of the citizens of St. John city and county in the welfare of this splendid institution must not cease with the formal opening. A great deal of money must be forthcoming if the work of the hospital is to be carried on successfully. The tuberculosis death rate in St. John is altogether too high, and there is no reason why it should be so. The new hospital should be the means of reducing this death rate. It is a place where serious cases may be sent, and that in itself means the removal from unsuspecting persons of a danger that too long has been neglected.

The management of the new hospital is in capable hands, and there is every reason to believe that the results of the undertaking will far more than justify the expenditures which have been made, and which must be made from time to time if the good work is to be kept up. The hospital at East St. John should receive most generous treatment from the public in whose interests it has been established.

LOOKING AT THE RECRUITS.

One hears so much public commendation of the men who are joining the colors in these days that perhaps no attention should be paid to the comparatively few individuals who criticize the men who are going to do their fighting for them. Nevertheless the matter seems worthy of consideration. Once a regiment has seen service, all of its former critics unite in praise of it. Had they given more thought to the matter they probably would have withheld their criticism in the first place.

These matters are brought to mind by recalling the comments of citizens who were inspecting one of the Canadian battalions recently. Some of them remarked that a few men in each company appeared to be very young and of small stature. Most of the men were of fine physique and, while generally young, were evidently more than eighteen. What the critics failed to recognize was that the smaller and younger men had been animated by a strong patriotic spirit which made them quick to volunteer and eager to be accepted by the examining doctor.

It is a fact that these are dark days in the war, but that is a phase of the war that will pass. We have seen darker days, as when the German legions, seemingly without number, were pouring through Brussels on their way to Paris—and the Marne. Today the enemy is feeling the strangling hold of our sea-power and the constant drain of his losses on the firing line. Germany is still strong, but weaker by comparison with her own condition of a year ago, and much weaker as compared with the forces arrayed against her.

KING GEORGE AT THE FRONT



Photo taken during the visit of King George of England to the British armies in France, shows King George shaking the hand of General Joffre. President Poincaré of France has his back to the camera, and M. Millerand, French Minister of War, is shown saluting. To the extreme left is the Prince of Wales.

tively few people, of course, but even they should be reminded that help is better than criticism and that the man in uniform is doing voluntarily the greatest service to his fellow citizens which lies in his power. The day is coming, if it is not already here, when careless critics are likely to be asked whether they themselves have really tried to get into uniform.

As a matter of fact the physique of the Canadian troops is probably better, on the average, than that of any other country with the possible exception of Australia and New Zealand. The men from a north temperate zone who are accustomed to a life out of doors, and particularly if they hail from a country not too thickly settled, are likely to make the best of fighting men. Certainly those of our own men who have already seen fighting in Belgium and France have given us every reason to be proud of them, and every reason to think, and searchingly, as to what we can do to give them and the cause our support.

THEY GAVE THEIR ALL.

An appeal to which no Canadian can be deaf is now made for additional relief for the Belgians. A moment's thought will show how necessary this relief is and how ready all who are able should be to help.

THE ANSWER.

Great Britain makes the right sort of answer to the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor, an answer in which Canada should join with pride and with courage and with its whole heart. A London cablegram of yesterday said:

"The Chancellor's threat that if the Allies do not bend the knee before Germany's power, now they will be forced to do so later, when the peace terms will be much more severe, is decided by every newspaper here this morning, and the manhood of Great Britain, rushing to the recruiting stations in their thousands during a pelting rain storm yesterday and all last night, sent the answer, which is the voice of the whole British Empire, that the great volunteer army of Britain, fighting shoulder to shoulder with her Allies, will never lay down arms till the murderous machine of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is the mouth-piece, is completely smashed."

A TROUBLED SITUATION.

Berlin has consented to recall the naval and military attaches of the German Embassy at Washington, and now American relations with Austria are greatly strained over the Ancona outrage. American newspapers are pointing out to the President and Congress that although minor officials have been called home the German and Austrian ambassadors remain in the United States, and that there is no guarantee that interference with American munition factories will be discontinued or that German and Austrian activities, so fiercely denounced by President Wilson, will cease with the departure of the German attaches.

Congress is confronted with the duty of making President Wilson's words about protecting the property, the liberty, and the good name of the country. Undoubtedly the German-American population will find some spokesmen in Congress, but it remains for the real American leaders in that body to find some effective method of dealing with the domestic affairs of the United States, interference which has been gross and persistent in the face of repeated warnings and protest from Washington.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

New Brunswick makes slow progress in the matter of public sentiment and regulations tending to guard the public health. The province now has, thanks largely to individual generosity, a sanitarium for incipient cases of tuberculosis and, by municipal expenditure here, a hospital for advanced cases. These are forward steps which everybody must welcome as good in themselves and marking a distinct advance over old conditions. But these are not enough.

The province, by public education or agitation, must reach a stage where it will support and enforce legislation which will result in all medical men reporting the cases of incipient tuberculosis which arise in their practice. By some this is regarded as an interference with the rights of the individual, but that is a mistaken view, for it is only by extensive precautions in the early stages that the province can hope to bring about that reduction in the number of cases which is known to be possible under proper conditions. The ounce of prevention is all important, and now that the province has accomplished something in the matter of hospitals, though not yet enough, the next natural step would appear to be popular education on the subject—looking to the introduction of

more extensive preventive measures under provincial authority. The subject is essentially a delicate one, but the testimony of medical men of high standing concerning the public good which can be accomplished by prevention makes advancement along this line the first essential step, and one too logical and too valuable to be long ignored. Medical men generally have long advocated preventive measures, but the thing still lacking is enlightened and consistent public support of such a practice. This cannot be brought about by the government's pronouncement. Extensive education is necessary, not only in the schools but through every organization which touches the life of the community. In St. John a campaign of enlightenment is carried on locally by an earnest organization which should have more funds at its disposal and a far greater measure of public support.

AT SALONIKI.

Sunday French troops were still being landed at Saloniki. One of the leading French military observers predicts that the Anglo-French forces in Serbia will be driven to the sea coast and that they will have to defend the base at Saloniki where he believes they can remain entrenched and in complete security while reinforcements are being landed. He suggests that, with reinforcements, there will come a better opportunity to resume the operations against Bulgaria. His idea is that the expedition in aid of Serbia was begun too late to be successful, and as Serbia can no longer be protected from invasion the British and French must wait until they have collected at Saloniki a sufficiently powerful army to begin a fresh campaign in co-operation with the Russians and Italians.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

Germany's Chancellor could not remember everything. There is an old adage to the effect that those who are in the habit of saying what is not true should have good memories. The Chancellor has just said that Germany's supply of foodstuffs is adequate and cannot be exhausted. Only a little while ago Germany was defending its submarine warfare on the ground that England was trying to starve the German nation into submission. That was an admission that unless Germany could draw supplies from other countries its situation must become desperate. And those supplies are still shut off.

THE WAKE SONG OF COLEARINE.

(By Jean Blawett in Canadian Magazine) Life was a hurt, but life is over—Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen! Love was a pain, but love's no more—Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen! Out slips the tide all silvery white—Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen! No life, no love can hurt tonight—Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen!

EVERY MAN FOR HIS O.

Personally, though, true friends to me, I and all the raw, red life that goes with the wet 'lammys' and cushions; the galley, out the bridge; the deck; and the pervad

his feet; regardless of Belgium slain in her sanctuaries; yet betraying the spirit of his dream of blood and conquest when he said, 'If the French want Alsace-Lorraine let them come and get it.' Please God they will, nor the war end until they do."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

McGill University has a thousand sons with the colors. That is a record to be proud of.

The public has many good words to say of the 60th Battalion after having seen it on its route marches. The regiment is acquiring a fine marching swing. It has improved noticeably during its short stay here.

A large and increasing number of families in New Brunswick now have more than one son in the war. These are examples which should help in filling up the new battalions.

Do Henry Ford's guests on the Oscar II. already regret their hasty action? Now they want to know what proof Ford had that all the belligerents would welcome peace proposals. The proper time for questions of that kind was before the ship sailed.

Legislation intended to avoid a general election until after the war has been introduced in the British House of Commons. An election during the war is no more desirable here than in the Old Country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech in Montreal on Thursday evening set an example for public men in saying that he and the Liberal party would not seek party triumph by taking advantage of war conditions. It was a patriotic rather than a political speech.

Italy, it is reported from Rome, is to supply the disorganized Serbian army with munitions. It is estimated that Serbia has upwards of 200,000 fighting men left, ready to return to the firing line so soon as they have been equipped. They are desperate fighters, whose sole purpose now is to avenge their dead and their ruined and desolate country.

A ten cent rate on wheat from the prairies to Atlantic ports is still the subject of activity by the Quebec Board of Trade. It is said that the National Transcontinental is to carry a great deal of wheat this year and next. St. John is the natural winter port for the shipment of that wheat, but the intercolonial now has no elevator here and no prospect of having one for a long time to come.

The Balkan news is not of a cheerful nature, but the Teutonic advance in that theatre of war may soon be sharply checked. The Allies are landing more men at Saloniki and it is possible that in withdrawing to well chosen positions the Anglo-French troops farther north have placed themselves in a position to withstand the enemy's attacks until such time as they may be able to again assume the offensive.

The Turks are once more advancing on Aden. They tried to take this strategic position last July but were driven off by the British. This time they are likely to be no more successful. Aden lies on the Red Sea trade route between Europe and the East and is well fortified. It is an important trade centre and is now a great coaling station and port of call. When the war broke out it was the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay.

The temperance people are asking the local government for a referendum, not earlier than the middle of February and not later than the middle of March, on the question of prohibition. They ask that a prohibitory law be prepared and submitted to the people and then, if a majority of all the votes cast is in favor of the legislation submitted, that the government shall at once enact the law. There is this advantage in a referendum, that it presents to the people the actual legislation for or against which they are asked to vote. It now remains to be seen what form of bill will be agreed upon between the temperance body and the government of the day.

THE WAKE SONG OF COLEARINE.

(By Jean Blawett in Canadian Magazine) Life was a hurt, but life is over—Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen! Love was a pain, but love's no more—Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen! Out slips the tide all silvery white—Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen! No life, no love can hurt tonight—Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen!

EVERY MAN FOR HIS O.

Personally, though, true friends to me, I and all the raw, red life that goes with the wet 'lammys' and cushions; the galley, out the bridge; the deck; and the pervad

archy will be greater than ever. If the Allies win Hungary gets a severe lesson. Meantime she has lost hundreds of thousands of able bodied men, and she is an agricultural country. So short is she of men that even before the war Russian peasants used to come over to help harvest the crops. And Hungary is a partner that set the conflagration raging."

Sir Gilbert Parker pays a fine tribute to the Canadian soldiers at the front. Writing in The Graphic, London, he says:

"That sense of humor is part of the Canadian equipment; it belongs to his elemental shrewdness, comradeship and common sense, and that is why he gets along with the British soldier so well. They respect each other, but they recognize that they have drawn life and character from the same spring. The Canadians are a hardy race—sober, ambitious, industrious, tenacious. When they get hold of a thing they do not let go until they wish to do so. They have gripped this problem with both hands; they will stay."

"As Others See Us" (Victoria Colonist).

(The correspondent who forwarded the following from London writes: "An officer on service in France overheard a sergeant of the Ninth Lancers telling a comrade of the feat of the Canadian troops at Ypres.") The officer sent the story forward, in verse, to a chum here in London—a friend of mine—who sent the lines on to me, knowing how they would be appreciated.—Ed. Colonist.)

(The tale of the 25th April, 1915, as told by a sergeant of the "Fighting Ninth" Lancers.) 'Twas the early morn of an April day When they gave us the word "turn out!" And I wouldn't pretend we were too gay, And we'd just come in for a so-called "rest!"

From the trench, for some beer and a slice of ham, I'd have liked to get out, For a cavalry grub don't feel his best When he's grubbing in Mother Earth. But we ups and we gets to our horse and lance, For we ain't sin't the ones to beat (As we've shown 'em a score of times in France, As you've heard, since the great retreat); So we left Baillieu in the early dawn, And we took the road on that April morn Towards Ypres, where the French lines lay.

Well, it ain't of ourselves that I'm talking now, (Though I might, and I'd make you stare; We've been through it, mate, in this ragtime row, We're both here, and it been right there.) But I'll tell you what happened at Ypres that day, When the Germans near-and here we beat; The Canadians it was—and right here I must say The Ninth couldn't have done more neat.

The French had gone back, and before their front— The Canadians deployed and held The trenchy ground, and they bore the brunt. Of the fight, although sorely shelled, They were near cut off and they lost some guns, They were choked with the fumes of the trench, When they did the thing that amazed the Hun, And made all of us hold our breath.

The bit between us and the foeman's line, Was a blinding, blinding hell; Through the yellowish haze of that noxious stench It quivered with shot and shell. It roared and it screamed with its flame and flash, And the black smoke spouted high, And the shrapnel burst in a blood-red splash, And rent the flaring sky.

The raging roar of unnumbured guns Was enough to make reason rock, And the metal was falling in countless tons With a deafening crash and shock— When we saw them rise from their trench and advance, Out into that zone of flame, As if they were racing like lads for fun— Not on to the scrolls of fame.

We saw them sweep without break or fear Like the spirits of storm unpent, And I tell you, as true as I'm sitting here, Those devils "sang" as they went, We couldn't tell what was the song they sang, Because of the deafening roar, But through Heaven and Hell and earth it rang, And will echo for ever more.

Well, they took the trenches, retook the guns, (But my God, they paid the cost (Though 'twas naught to the loss of those three-damned Hun), And they saved what we all thought was lost. It was great, it was grand—they were a splendid crew, And they're round to the very core— That job would have made the old Ninth feel proud.

And, you know, mate, I can't say more.

THE WAKE SONG OF COLEARINE.

(By Jean Blawett in Canadian Magazine) Life was a hurt, but life is over—Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen! Love was a pain, but love's no more—Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen! Out slips the tide all silvery white—Sleep ye softly, Mavourneen! No life, no love can hurt tonight—Rest ye, rest ye, Mavourneen!

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KIPLING

Men Patrol Make I

Destroyer Their O What It Fleet.

Where the East wind And the balmy I heard a destroyer "Does one lead on?" "To blow things to "Which means t "Unless you've partic "You'll avoid st "We warn from dis "Who takes in g "For everyone's grou "The marks and

So sweet but surly I watched her sur And I heard her pr "Who stand such VI PATR

The great basins w craft of kinds never any navy list. Some born, others had been multitude have been cial cases. The navy all contingencies by It was a relief to me prehensible destroyers into the little mous which are as large-l oceans. The men on destroyer lieutenants are serious commande day, but their sons, I mand and lieutenant follow them. The sea life; war only sketchy two round the young routine of ships allow is so part of the bloo notices anything excep formality and of the What warrant officer length is cut down? The sailorman did not ed to have told him, o has done it all too ashore.

Soon a Breed Apart. I watched a little der a leading hand af teen months ago, was a gunner in charge; see his orders trying execution of them. aboard carried them me, new swing—not sciousness of adequac foe-sles which, took washed twice a week, their bags, and they instant as a man pil home. Like the sube come to be a breed s ed, with braced bowe nerves.

It is the same in when the boats come looking over. Those which you would nev language, know exact and get it without fusc steams has her indid and the great thing s keep to it and not d If, for example, thro her screws not synchr always casts to port stern, do not let any to make her run true to learn her helm al it is vital that you sh what your ship is g on before she does. men. If anyone fro mander to stoker che trick or habit—even th he clutches his chin o at a crisis—the matt fully considered in e each is trustee of his v astly more importan vhor.

"What are the dest now?" I asked. Oh, running about as usual. The funny hasn't t to telling one everyth ing. Unfortunately, i language, which is in the civilian. But you The Chief Pilot an the Sands.

It is a foul coast, h and ripe and mottled rocks. Practically th on here in the same the same crew with th A most senior officer were "good boys"—on good boys," but they on the chart explains aged their lightless, tion through black ni and the crazy rebou gales. They themse Joss that they have boats a hundred times "I expect it must al ways dodging about ground. One gets to bumped pretty hard, haven't expended muc never know your o "though."

Every Man for His O Personally, though, true friends to me, I and all the raw, red life that goes with the wet 'lammys' and cushions; the galley, out the bridge; the deck; and the pervad

Allot—"Fred says he loves that little cut over your right ear." Dalcie—"I'm glad you told me that. I was going to hang it on the other side today!"







# LIEUT. CARTER LIES IN FINE FETTER AND SHOULD WIN, DESCRIBES CRATER BATTLE

## Wounded Officer, Arriving Home on Furlough, Tells of Gallantry of Officers and Men Under Murderous Fire

### Unofficially Reported in London that Lieut. C. E. Fairweather Has Been Recommended for Victoria Cross—Mine Explosion Caused Most of Casualties in Fight of October 13—German Prisoners, Captured by 26th, Admit Things Could Be Better at Home and Enemy Shows Signs of Caving In.

Monday, Dec. 13.

The boys of the 26th are in perfect fettle; their morale is good and they are out to win. Colonel McAvity has proved a dandy commander and our officers have certainly distinguished themselves. In that crater charge on October 13 Major Brown and Lieut. Fairweather did splendid work. Since then, too, Fairweather has been mentioned several times in despatches, and I have heard, unofficially, of course, that he had been recommended for the V. C. When I left he was in command of "C" Company.

This, briefly, is how the record of the gallant 26th Battalion is told in the words of Lieut. A. Des Brisay Carter, the first wounded officer of the regiment to return home. He returned on the Missanabie yesterday with five other Canadian officers. His furlough lasts until the middle of January. He has completely recovered from the shrapnel wound in his thigh received during the crater charge and is anxious to take again his place in the trenches. The piece of shell that "did the job" he has preserved as a souvenir.

#### That Crater Charge.

Since the 26th entered the trenches about the first of September, the outstanding feature of the heroic capture of the crater which Lieut. Carter referred to above. Immediately after his opening remarks the interviewer directed his attention to the crater attack.

"Well," began the lieutenant, "in my mind in that attack the great credit goes to Major Brown and Lieut. Fairweather. They did great work. And so on."

Lieutenant Carter did not mention his own wound until his attention was drawn to the fact. Then he gave details. "It was near the end of the affair, about 11 o'clock. A piece of shrapnel shell pierced the kidney and lodged in the thigh. He fell; the lower body was paralyzed. There was very little pain, he said, probably because of the fact that the shrapnel was red hot and as it entered it cauterized the wound it made. When the enemy fire had died down he was brought in by stretcher bearers and conveyed to hospital. Later he was dispatched to England. It was a short while before the crater attack—a few days previous—a German aeroplane that was manoeuvring over the line occupied by the 26th, was brought down. The aviator was not killed; but a strange coincidence was that as soon as the subaltern was admitted to hospital he recognized in the bed beside him the German officer who "fell from the clouds." He conversed with him in English, but the Teuton was rather reticent. He would not talk about the progress of the war nor his belief as to the outcome. He would say little regarding conditions at home. He admitted, though, that "things could be better."

#### LIEUT. C. E. FAIRWEATHER, Recommended for Victoria Cross.

gent Rye, too. I saw him in fine work that day. He distinguished himself, and that means a great deal. To discriminate among so many brave fellows means deserved credit."

Asked to describe the attack and its purpose, he continued:

"Well, to begin at the beginning, the 25th and the 22nd were in the trenches together and the 26th and 24th relieved them. We went into the trenches held by the 25th. It was noted that during the occupancy of the 26th a German mine intended to blow up the first trench had fallen short of its mark. A huge crater was made between the two lines about fifty yards from the Canadian side and about the same distance from the Germans. It was patent that something would have to be done. The Germans began to use the hollow as a base for mining operations. About 100 of them were located there and appeared, we felt sure, were at work, the objective being to undermine our trench. At once it was decided that this crater would have to be captured.

"Then the boys went out with the bayonets. The Germans went. They can't stand the cold steel. The attack was then supported by the machine guns. Three were placed on either side and a he was the 18th our artillery let loose and bombarded the German positions. About 2 o'clock the real attack started. The first party of bombers under Lieut. Fairweather, with Sergt. Cotter, went over our parapet. The crater was bombarded by the first party and then a second party about the same strength—around 25 men—went out to assist. The Germans were mining their way to our trench, so before vacating the crater they touched the mine. The first party of bombers was at the very brink of the hollow. They were blown into the air and practically every one was killed or wounded. I saw Sergt. Cotter killed by a margin."

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## THE NEW BRITISH STEEL HELMET



Unlike the French helmet, the new British headpiece is not ornamental. It looks more like a jelly mould than anything else. But it is light and strong and the soldiers like it. It is a photo of a French helmet, illustrating its utility. It resisted five shrapnel bullets and fragments and protected its wearer against serious injury.

are carried to the rear and each is buried in a separate grave. A bottle containing the name and rank of the soldier is placed in the earth with him and above it is a cross to distinguish his grave. If any number are killed in action they must be buried in a common grave where nothing but a huge white cross can be seen. This, of course, has not been necessary with the 26th.

#### Aeroplane Duels.

About the trenches, Lieut. Carter said, aeroplane duels are constantly going on. Sometimes several of the Germans will concentrate at a point and drop bombs but as soon as our flyers come up they are driven off.

"I saw a Zeppelin raid on Dover. There was a good deal of damage done but the military damage was nothing of importance."

Speaking of the possible duration of the war, he said: "The general opinion is that it cannot last a year longer."

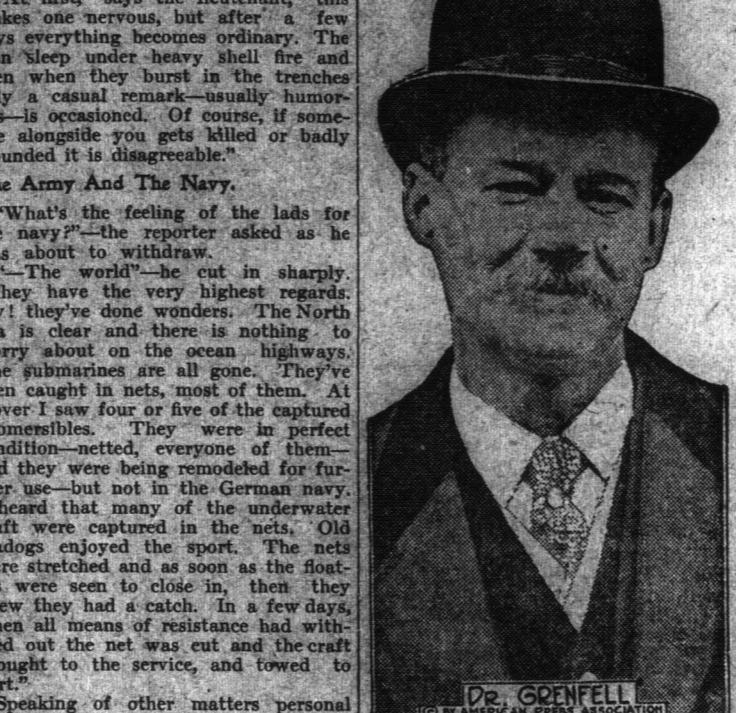
"It seems the general opinion at the front that the Germans are about exhausted. The soldiers are hungry; prisoners say that affairs at home are unsatisfactory. We understand, too, that Germany and Austria have no more trained men to draw on. All their military strength has been in service. The feeling is that they will now concentrate on the Balkans, but the Russians are depended upon to check the drive toward Constantinople. With Germany now, it is believed, it is a matter of time, Russia is being supplied with all the ammunition she wants now; she has millions of soldiers; yes, millions, in training, so that the one result is inevitable."

#### British Heavy 18-Inch Gun.

"In the western front the British were throwing ten shells to one of the Germans. The artillery on the British side is superior. That seventy-five metre gun of the French is a dandy. The British have just got an 18-inch gun on the job, but it had not been tried out a few months ago."

#### DR. GRENFELL TO HEAD HARVARD HOSPITAL UNIT IN FRANCE.

New York, Dec. 9.—Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, famous for his work among the Labrador fisher-folk, has accepted an invitation to take charge of a division of a hospital unit that has been sent to



France by Harvard University. He will leave this country about Dec. 14, and will return in the spring to resume his work in Labrador.

"Announcement of the foregoing was made officially today by the Grenfell Association of America, which also announced that recently while in Boston the American College of Surgeons had conferred upon the doctor an honorary fellowship."

Schoolboy Phonetics

"Walter Jones" said the teacher sternly, "you are not attending to the lesson." "Did you hear Jessie Smith's description of the American product, hominy?"

"Yes'm," replied the small boy, glibly. "All right, then give me a sentence in which you bring in the word correctly." With the courage of despair Walter replied—"Hominy marbles have you?"

## YOUNG OFFICERS MUST HAVE WIDE MILITARY TRAINING

In view of the large number of young men applying for commissions the following war office circular is promulgated for general information for the purpose of giving some idea of the subjects which a young officer must know, or have some knowledge of, before he can be selected for service in the field.

It is noted no officer should be selected as fit for service in the field unless he is physically fit and of an age to make it likely that he will be able to bear the strain of war.

#### Discipline.

Must have attained a high standard of discipline.

Must have attained sufficient self-confidence to command his platoon.

#### Drill.

Must know squad drill, fixed order drill, platoon commander's duties in company drill, bayonet fighting drill.

Must have attained sufficient self-confidence to drill a squad, drill a platoon, explain on parade simple movements to a squad.

#### Musketry.

Must know and be able to explain to a platoon the service rifle, the musketry exercises, the care of arms, the reporting of messages, and the judging of distance.

Should have a knowledge of the theory of rifle fire, the effect of ammunition in the field and range data.

Must pass a severe test in the control and direction of fire, the indication of targets, the instruction of a recruit.

Must be able to carry out tests laid down in musketry regulations.

#### Tactics and Field Warfare.

Every officer should be able to handle a platoon in the field.

Must be able to tell off and post sentries and arrange posts and reliefs.

Must know the duties of a commander of an outpost company, a platoon commander, a sentry and sentry groups and a patrol.

Should have knowledge of a company in attack and defence, protection at rest on the move, telling off an advance guard, telling off a rear guard, telling off a flank guard, telling off an outpost company, composition of a brigade, battery, squadron and battalion.

Must have a thorough knowledge of march discipline, use of cover, control of men in extended order and in night operations.

Must be able to write a field message.

Should have thorough training in writing clear and concise reports of happenings in his vicinity.

#### Topography.

Must have a good knowledge of map reading, drawing plan of his and adjoining trench, the construction of a range card and use of compass.

#### Trench Warfare.

Must have knowledge of handling of common bombs and explosives, telling off a working party and allotting a task, loopholing and revetting, common types of trenches and dugouts, entanglements, obstacles, the relief and handing over of a platoon in the trenches by day and night, construction, repair, holding and capture of trenches.

Must have a knowledge of duties of a leader of a grenade party, formation of a grenade party, methods of training and employment of grenadiers.

#### Billeting.

Must have a general knowledge of arrangements for billeting, how a platoon is fed in billets, sanitary arrangements, orders for sentries in billets and alarm posts.

#### Machine Guns.

If possible, have a knowledge of how to fire a machine gun in case of emergency, and how to disable a gun without explosives.

#### Interior Economy and Military Law.

1. Powers of an officer commanding company.
2. Fortification of a post.
3. Fines for drunkenness.
4. How to make a summary of evidence.
5. Definitions and differences between various crimes that may come before an officer commanding company, before taken to C. O.
6. Powers of an officer when on detachment.
7. Procedure when a man reports sick, asks for an advance of pay, asks for extension of leave, asks for pass at unauthorized times, when the officer commanding company is away.
8. Duties of the orderly officer, orderly sergeant, non-commissioned officers of his platoon.
9. How a soldier is paid—at home and on active service. How and to whom to make a requisition for cash. Quittance rolls.
10. Regimental orders, Part I, and Part II, as far as affects the pay of the men of the company.
11. Procedure when a man requires a new kit, (a) a free issue, (b) on payment; where the payments appear in the company pay list.
12. What to do in case of a military disturbance outside barracks.
13. When he is on leave, how to deal with men asking for passes and advance of pay.
14. Compliments to be paid to senior officers, (a) when in command of men, (b) when off duty.
15. Restrictions of an officer on the sick list and how to report sick.
16. How to write an official letter and the proper channels for it to pass through.
17. What to do when sick on leave.
18. How to keep a trench store book and the procedure on handing out any stores or handling property completely.
19. How to take over a platoon from another officer.
20. Procedure when a soldier is brought up on a crime.

#### Physical Drill.

Must have sufficient knowledge to take his platoon for physical drill parades in billets, and take his platoon for bayonet exercises.

#### Signalling.

Should have slight knowledge of field telephones, and how to mend a broken line, the form of telephone message used in the service, how to read, take and write down a verbal message.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The next session of the present parliament will convene on January 12, it was announced today. It is also officially announced that Albert Sevigny, M.P., the deputy speaker, will succeed Speaker Sproule, who has been appointed senator.

### It's good for little girls, too

Everybody—  
young and old  
—loves the rich,  
delicious flavor of

## EDWARDSBURG "Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP

It is a daily treat—the perfect sweet. Just what the children should have on Bread—costs far less than butter or preserves. Delicious with Hot Biscuits, and Batter Cakes. Gives a new delight to Baked Apples, Blanc-Mange and Puddings. Makes the best Candy you ever tasted.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not as pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand". Your Grocer has both Brands, in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—or can easily get them for you.

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

## CASUALTIES ARE HEAVIER IN EASTERN UNITS; THREE IN 26TH

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—The lists follow:

**THIRD BATTALION.**  
Suffering from Shock—Roy Curtis Toronto; Charles Greck, Chatham (Ont.) Wounded—Howard Flanagan, Toronto.

**NINTH BATTALION.**  
Seriously Ill—Gen. Moore, England.

**THIRTEENTH BATTALION.**  
Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Believed Dead, Now Unofficially Reported Killed in Action—Captain Lionel Ward Whitehead, Montreal.

**FOURTEENTH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—Wm. H. Moffatt, Montreal.

**SIXTEENTH BATTALION.**  
Killed in Action—Lance Corporal Francis John Ward, Winnipeg. Severely Wounded—Sergt. David S. Robertson, Winnipeg.

**NINETEENTH BATTALION.**  
Suffering from Insomnia—Capt. F. J. Buchanan, Ingersoll (Ont.).

**TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—Harry Johnston, Chicago.

**TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—W. F. STERLING, 725 SYDNEY STREET, ST. JOHN (N. B.).

**THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.**  
Killed in Action—Arthur Robert Adams, Chicago.

**THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION.**  
Seriously Ill—Oscar Henderson, Hamilton (Ont.).

**SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**  
Wounded—Wm. J. Wilkinson, Victoria (B. C.); Ernest W. Melcombe Vancouver.

**FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**  
Died of Wounds—Robert S. Hodge, Winnipeg.

**DEPOT COMPANY ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**  
Died—Arthur W. Holmes, Toronto.

#### AFTERNOON LIST.

**FIRST BATTALION.**  
Wounded—ALBERT McLENNAN LUKE, CHATHAM (N. B.).

**SECOND BATTALION.**  
Previously Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War at Dulmen—Geo. W. Fairbanks, Scotland.

**THIRD BATTALION.**  
Died of Wounds, Dec. 7.—Lieutenant Alfred James Lawrence Evans, Quebec.

**THIRTEENTH BATTALION.**  
Suffering from Contusion Shock—John Ross Cook (formerly 8th Battalion), Hamilton (Ont.). Suffering from Contusion—Charles Ingram, England.

**FIFTEENTH BATTALION.**  
Died of Wounds—Geo. William Pines, England.

**THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.**  
Killed in Action—Herbert Hopley, England.

**SIXTEENTH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—Eugene Belanger (formerly 8th Battalion), Montreal.

**THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—Malcolm Cameron, Winnipeg; Dan S. McKinnon, Franboise (C. B.).

**THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION.**  
Suffering from Shock—Frederick William Dugby, Vancouver.

**TWENTIETH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—Charles H. Leslie, Scotland.

**TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—Edward Henneberry, Ireland; FREDERICK E. GRANT, SYDNEY (N. S.).

**TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.**  
Slightly Wounded—HUGH A. McPHEE, SYDNEY MINES (C. B.).

**TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—Sydney L. Kilminster, Wales; MYLES J. SULLIVAN, MONCTON (N. B.).

**TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.**  
Seriously Ill—Arthur Broomfield, England.

**TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.**  
Seriously Ill—William Francis Betram, Burdet (Alta.).

**THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.**  
Killed in Action—John Buchanan, Scotland; Wm. Jones, Wales; Robert Jones, Wales; Frederick George Eadie, England.

**THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION.**  
Seriously Ill—Leslie Wilshy, Victoria (B. C.).

**THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION.**  
Wounded—Beverly Glen Hadcock, Salford (Ont.).

**FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION.**  
Died Dec. 10—George Alfred Breed, England.

**FIFTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.**  
Seriously Ill—Clifford Griffith, Bowsman River (Man.).

#### PRINCIPAL PATS.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Wounded and Missing—Samuel Ruston, England.

Previously Missing and Killed in Action, Now Reported Killed—Robert Henry Magee, Ireland.

**FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**  
Wounded—William Marr, Estevan (Sask.).

**SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**  
Wounded—Lieut. Frank Percival Weir, England.

**THIRD CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**  
Wounded and Suffering from Shock—John Crawford Brown, Scotland.

Wounded—William Atkinson, Summerland (B. C.); Hartley Simpson, Kaleden (B. C.).

**FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**  
Wounded—CORPORAL WM. JOHN HUSHIE, ANTIGONISH (N. S.); Lance Corporal Gordon Kenneth Foster, Covansville (Que.); Henry Turton, Ottawa.

Killed in Action Nov. 29.—Arthur C. Wilson, Mars (Sask.).

Wounded—Corporal Miles Harding Robinson, England; Lance Corporal James Lorne Middleton, Scotland.

Wounded and Suffering from Shock—Thomas Francis Weeks, England.

Wounded—James Russell, Blackwood, Scotland.

**FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.**  
Wounded—Corporal Frederick Turner, Dundas (Ont.); Jos. Richardson Sherry, Toronto.

Killed in Action—John Frederick Balmer, Toronto.

Suffering from Shock—Edward Thomas Lee, Toronto.

Wounded—Thomas Ross, Ireland; John McKenna, Wexford, Scotland.

**LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.**  
Wounded—Captain Donald Chester Davis, MacLeod (Alta.).

**SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**  
Drowned—Major H. Garfield McLeod, Wain Harbor, Guysboro (N. S.).

Suffering from Shock—Edward Thomas Lee, Toronto.

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**SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**  
Drowned—Major H. Garfield McLeod, Wain Harbor, Guysboro (N. S.).

#### AGENTS WA

RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout at present. We wish to four good men to represent and general agents. The taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of offer a permanent position pay to the right men. Station, Toronto, Ont.

#### TEACHERS W

TEACHER WANTED and class female District No. 8, Parish of leton county. School to year. Apply, stating salary. John A. Young, Glasgow County (N. B.).

WANTED—Second or male teacher for Sch 2, Parishes of Aberdeen leton county. (District nly, stating salary, to K neth, Glassville, R. F. D. yth.

WANTED—Second cla er for School District of Sussex. Apply, stating experience, to S. H. G. field, Kings County (N. B.).

#### FOR SA

FARM for sale, three Bellisle station. A Benson, Shannon post office.

#### Opportunities f

It looks more and more to scarcity of skilled men to have to do much of the done by us.

This is especially true of course, we are preparing either men or women to their opportunities, after at any time.

Send for Catalogue of Rates, etc.

#### TOBACCO

HABIT Dr. McLeod cured edy for the habit will cure for Tobacco. A purely vedy—safe to take. The shattered nervous condition. Suffering for twenty years, and need by physician for Free Booklet. Confidential. Literature in plain wrapper. Dr. McTaggart's Established 1860. 309 E. Stair Building.

#### DEATH

MILES—At Upper county, on Nov. 20. M widow of George F. Miles leaving one daughter, four grandchildren to most papers please copy.

PLENNING—At his nting, Dec. 8, 1915. nging in the 90th year of two brothers and two ROBINSON—At her Wright street, on the 8th wife of John B. Robin husband and one son to crierion papers please copy.

LINGLEY—Entered in Lingley, on the 9th inst.

ROBINSON—At her Wright street, on the 8th wife of John B. Robin husband and one son to crierion papers please copy.

ALLEN—Entered into 11th inst, after a lengt W. Allen, aged 70 years, wife and four daughters HAMM—In this city inst, Samuel D. Hamm, his wife, two sons and to mourn. (Boston paper)

#### CARD OF TH

Mr. and Mrs. David thank their many friends and sympathy in the death of their son, Joseph David.

#### IN MEMOR

In tender and ever ch of Ellen Loretti, beloved T. Ward, who departed 1899.

**HUSBAND AND**  
And somewhat regret on of the country that he She will watch in her bed To bid us welcome ag

#### RETURNED SOLDIER

HAVE FEW C

Winnipeg, Dec. 10.—So soldiers returned this mo board of officers, with g gate complaints as to the soldiers declared an had been offset by their ment in other respects. fed, and John B. Lotz on board of the ship, they said, but they were unable to get un leaving England.

They believed morning decks of the troopships h shortened with advanc claimed they were give Quebec.

Lieut.-Col. Rowley, explained the Canadian not discharge the soldier unless it was certain the come a charge on the B

Rub a little vinegar on hands get very cold w hanging clothes out to make the hands sauc







# WILL ANOTHER BATTLE BE FIGHTED IN THE 26TH, MADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

## Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor Says With 22nd, the New Brunswick Battalion Makes Team Able to Hold Any Front—Sea of Mud Causes Virtual Truce.

Among the passengers on the C. P. R. liner Mississauga here Sunday was Major Bruce Taylor formerly of St. Paul's church, Montreal. Major Taylor was fresh from the trenches after having spent six months in France as chaplain for the Fifth Royal Highlanders (13th Battalion).

"There is no doubt about it we have the upper hand on the western front now," he said when interviewed. "For every shell they send over we shoot across a dozen, without fail."

"You can't see much of the western front nor get much of an impression of it in the trenches. You see 600 yards of mud. And it is mud I can tell you. A fortnight ago Friday there was practically a truce declared. We had a steady downpour of rain for eight days. The front trenches caved in. The communication trenches caved in. There was nothing to it but get out in front and build them up. The German opposite had to do the same. All the afternoon they worked there in open sight of one another and not a single shot was fired by either side until the trenches were repaired."

"The morale of the men is excellent at the front. Everyone is cheery and there is not a dissatisfied man in the bunch. A few days ago they sent forty-eight shells into our billet and did further damage to the ruins which we occupied. There was a Belgian woman in the room adjacent to mine. As soon as the shells began to scream she took her three children and made off down the road to hide in a ditch until the shelling was over."

"I had to come back," he said, "I would have stayed longer if I could, but my time was up."

"YES, I SAW THE 26TH N. B. BATTALION AT THE FRONT," HE REPLIED TO A QUESTION, "AND I TELL YOU IF NEW BRUNSWICK SENDS ANOTHER BATTALION OVER THERE OF THE SAME STUFF AS THE 26TH AND YET ANOTHER, HER NAME WILL BE KNOWN FAR AND WIDE."

"They are fighting in conjunction with the 22nd French-Canadian battalion and I tell you those Frenchmen are some fighters. Like the 26th they are full of fire and those battalions make a great team to hold any front."

In telling about the mud he said: "One afternoon we were going into the trenches. The kits of the Royal Scots were dragging behind them in the mud. Suddenly one little fellow slipped off the board walk at the bottom of the trench. He happened to be the smallest man in the regiment. Down he sank with his kit, ammunition, big Ross rifle and all to his shoulders and we rescued him or else he might have been drowned. That is what the mud is like on the western front."

Major Taylor leaves tomorrow for Montreal where he will enter again upon his duties at St. Paul's, although he comes back from the trenches in a reluctant frame of mind, as was evidenced by his talk.

## OBITUARY

### Leander Lingley.

Friday, Dec. 10. The death occurred yesterday at Westfield of Leander Lingley. The deceased was one of the most popular men in the community and had a large circle of friends. He was born at Westfield seventy-five years ago. During the early part of his career he was a cooper and he was engaged in the lumbering business. Five years ago he was appointed postmaster but was forced to resign some months ago on account of ill health. He is survived by his wife, five daughters and two sons. His wife, Mrs. Mary Duffy, died in 1908. He was engaged in the lumbering business. Five years ago he was appointed postmaster but was forced to resign some months ago on account of ill health. He is survived by his wife, five daughters and two sons. His wife, Mrs. Mary Duffy, died in 1908.

### Mrs. Sarah S. Miles.

Mrs. Sarah S. Miles, widow of George F. Miles, and daughter of the late Col. George H. N. Harding and Mary Harding, of Manguerville, Subbury county, died at her home at Upper Kent on Nov. 20, at the age of 77 years. She leaves to mourn one daughter, Mrs. S. Salmon, and four grandchildren, Paul, Jewell, Ruby and Ollie, Salmon, to whom she was very much devoted. Two sisters survive, Mrs. Hinford Brown, of Manguerville, and Mrs. Kate Harding, in the west. W. H. Miles, of Munton, Victoria county, is a brother-in-law of the deceased.

In early life she was baptised and joined the Baptist church in Manguerville. In 1858 she married the late George F. Miles, and came as a bride to East Florenceville. In a few years the family moved to Upper Kent, where she has since resided, and where she had many warm friends. Mrs. Miles was graced with a kind, happy disposition, and many were acts of sympathy and comfort for others in time of trouble. She had been president of the Women's Missionary Society of Upper Kent for twenty years. The missionary ladies, during the last two years, followed the body of their president and friend to the last resting place. The largely attended funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. C. Bell, who spoke words of comfort to the sorrowing ones. The choir sang some of Mrs. Miles' favorite hymns, two in particular being Sweetly Resting, and My Heavenly Home is Bright and Fair. Interment was at Upper Kent cemetery.

### John W. Allen.

John W. Allen, an old and respected resident of Millidge street, died Saturday morning after a lingering illness. He was formerly in the florist business and won a wide circle of friends who will regret to learn of his death. He is survived by his wife and four daughters—Mrs. Thomas McCann and Mrs. Walter S. Potts, of this city; Mrs. C. F. Hicks, of Boston, and Mrs. R. J. Smith, of New York. Mr. Allen was employed for the last thirty-five years with J. Kimball & Sons, of this city, and of late years held the position of foreman.

### Samuel Hamu.

Samuel Hamu, who lived at 884 Main street, died suddenly Saturday morning while at work in a shed in the rear of his apartment. He was in his 84th year and had left the basement at 7 o'clock to procure fuel. His body was found at 8 o'clock by William Woods. Mr. Hamu had been in poor health for more than a week, but had been able to continue carrying on the light work in which he was engaged. Besides his wife, a son and a daughter survive—William and Mrs. Walter Whitaker, both of this city. Mr. Hamu was a member of the Baptist church.

### David F. Oram.

At his home at Grand Bay on Friday at 11 p. m., David F. Oram, son of the

late Daniel E. Oram, passed suddenly away with pneumonia and heart trouble. Besides his loving wife and two children, he leaves his mother, two brothers, Mrs. Daniel E. Oram, of the 50th Battalion, and John C. Oram, two sisters, Mrs. Samuel Deahon and Miss Nellie, at home. The funeral will take place on the arrival of the Boston train today at noon. Interment will take place at Cedar Hill.

### Mrs. Mary Duffy.

Monday, Dec. 13. The death of Mrs. Mary Duffy, wife of John Duffy of this city and daughter of the late Thomas Owens of Loch Lomond road, occurred yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, 341 Union street. She had been in poor health for three years. Surviving are one sister, Mrs. James Haney of Mill-kish and one brother, Patrick Owens of Boston. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 8.30 o'clock to the Cathedral.

### Mrs. Mary Duffy.

A very pretty wedding took place at Grand Ave. Monday, Nov. 22, when Miss Lenore Egan, of Portland (Me.), was united in marriage to Warren J. McCarthy, of Salmon Beach, Rev. S. J. Doucet officiating.

The bride looked charming in a suit of cream serge, black velvet hat beautifully trimmed with pale blue ostrich feathers and a handsome set of ivory. Miss Agatha Sullivan was bridesmaid, while V. M. Dempsey supported the groom.

After a dainty wedding breakfast, served at the Theriault Hotel, the party motored to Boston, where they took the Limited for Moncton and other maritime cities. The bride's traveling costume was of navy serge trimmed with fur, with hat to match. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold piece, to the bride a silver metal bag and to the best man a pearl sashpin. Best wishes were extended to Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy for a long and happy wedded life.

### Hatchell-Semple.

A wedding of much interest to St. John friends took place in Boston on Nov. 22, when Rev. N. A. McLean united in marriage Miss Grace A. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Semple of Paradise road, to James E. Hatchell of Somerville, Mass. A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Dunning, sister of the groom. Mr. Hatchell is a Pullman ticket agent at the North Station, and his wife was formerly bookkeeper for J. A. Bremner of Somerville, Mass. They were well remembered in gifts by many friends in St. John. The bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Hatchell will take up their residence at their new home, 60 Curtis avenue, Tufts College, Somerville.

### Foot of Snow Fell at Troy, N.Y.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The worst storm since the blizzard of February, 1914, struck this section today. This evening twelve inches of snow had fallen and reports from the outlying districts of Rensselaer, were to the effect that there are two feet of snow in the hills and in the woods.

### St. Martins Items

St. Martins, Dec. 11.—Miss Florence Cochrane has returned home after spending several weeks in St. John. Miss Jean McBride has returned to her home at Hanford Brook. Frederick T. Quirk and son, Tommie, of Sydney (C. B.), motored to St. Martins on Saturday morning to attend the funeral of Miss Julia Power.

### P. E. I. Car Ferry Ready for Service This Winter

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 13.—The new car ferry steamer Prince Edward Island arrived here yesterday from Picton. She will start into Charlottetown this morning when the St. Johns Navigation Co.'s boats cease running.

The C. G. S. Stanley left here yesterday for the Magdalenas to rescue the crew of a wrecked steamer.

# TO STOP WASTE AND GRAEVE IN TROOPS' SUPPLIES

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—With a view to keeping a more effective check on the food and other supplies issued to the troops and to prevent waste and graft, either through short weights or the sending of any unused food, Major-General Sir Sand Hughes has arranged for a staff of special inspectors. They will visit the various camps and training depots and see that all the economy is being observed.

It is stated that in some places, through laxity or dishonesty on the part of some of the local officials, thousands of dollars worth of supplies have been wasted and petty graft has cost the government large sums in the aggregate. General Sir Sand is determined to stop this waste and graft, if it can possibly be done.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins, of Winnipeg, a well known cattleman of western Canada, will have charge of the inspection work for western Canada; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph E. Langston, of Toronto, has been appointed for eastern Canada, with Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of Orono (Ont.), as sub-inspector. Other sub-inspectors are to be appointed.

# WEDDINGS

### Totten-McElhinney.

A pretty wedding took place at the residence of Rev. W. O. Raymond, Wednesday evening, when he united in marriage J. Edson Totten and Miss Lillian J. McElhinney. The bride was becomingly gowned in a tailored suit of brown with hat to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jennie, who wore a suit of blue with black velvet hat. William Morgan acted as the best man. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the home of the bride's mother, where a dainty supper was served. They received many pretty remembrances in silver, glass and china. Many friends will wish them a long and prosperous married life. Mr. and Mrs. Totten will reside at 200 Paradise road.

### Kimball-McEwen.

Douglasstown, Dec. 9.—The marriage of Miss Ellen F. McEwen, daughter of Mrs. David McEwen, of Ferry Road, to O'Neill Robinson Kimball, of Malden (Mass.), was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother last night. Rev. Alex. Firth, of Douglasstown, performing the ceremony in the presence of the bride's relatives and a large number of the contracting parties. Thomas McEwen, brother of the bride, was best man and the bride's sister, Miss Jessie McEwen, was bridesmaid. The bride was given an African brown broadcloth suit with orange blossom and the groom wore a pink silk. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball left Newcastle by the midnight train for their future home in Malden via Montreal and Ontario, where they will spend their honeymoon.

### McCarthy-Egan.

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# GIVES WAY UNDER THE U. S. PROBE

Louis J. Smith, alias Walter Brown, who broke down under examination of the Federal agents and made a full confession of his part in the sensational bomb plot. He was chief lieutenant of Charles Crowley, alleged ringleader of the plot.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Baron George Wilhelm Von Brincken, an attaché of the German consulate here; C. C. Crowley, a detective employed by the consulate, and Margaret Cornell, who was in Crowley's employ, were indicted today by grand jury on two counts each. The first count charges conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce between the several states of the union, and the United States and foreign countries; the second charges use of the mails to incite arson, assassination and murder. Bail was fixed at \$4,000 on each count in the indictments. Counsel for the defendants, all of whom had been arrested previously, promised to appear in court tomorrow.

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Van Koolbergen, a San Francisco civil engineer, was reported to be in custody in western Canada and it was thought he would be brought here to testify. His testimony, it was said today, would be most startling.

Federal agents said today that they had already connected alleged Pacific coast conspirators with forty explosions.

### THIRD BATTALION.

Died of Wounds—Ernest May, Toronto.

Slightly Wounded—Thomas Kirk, Scotland.

Wounded—James Raeside, Pine Grove (Ont.).

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Previously Reported Missing. Now Officially Reported Killed in Action—Lieut. G. L. Langmuir, Toronto.

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### LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Missing From Dec. 9.—Lieut. John Galt, Winnipeg.

### FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Killed in Action—Reginald D. Tennant, Winnipeg.

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### THIRD FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

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# HELD ON CHARGE OF DYNAMITING PLANTS

Charles C. Crowley, who is under arrest in San Francisco, charged by Federal authorities, on information furnished by Louis J. Smith, a confessed dynamiter, of being with Baron Wilhelm Von Brincken, attaché of the German Consulate at San Francisco, the supervising head of the dynamite action which has destroyed munitions plants engaged in making supplies for the Allies all over the United States.

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