

GREECE BELIEVED READY TO SUBMIT AS GREAT NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE OPENS UP IN GRIM FIGHT FOR CONSTANTINOPELE

London, Nov. 23—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rotterdam says: One of Germany's newest dreadnoughts struck a mine Friday in the Baltic Sea and went to the bottom. All the members of the crew were saved except thirty-three who were drowned.

BRITISH PEOPLE FORCED TO SAVE IF THEY DO NOT LEARN

Chancellor McKenna Announces War Loan Bonds as Low as One Pound

NATION MUST REAP BENEFIT OF EARNINGS

Lord Derby Expresses Confidence in Soundness of British People and of Their Determination to Win—The United States Embarrassed by Publication of German Atrocities as Reported by Their Ambassadors.

London, Nov. 22—For the purpose of attracting a larger part of the savings of the working classes the government proposes to issue war loan bonds of the value of one pound (\$5) and of multiples thereof, bearing five per cent interest. In making this announcement today in the House of Commons, Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, said subscriptions to war loan vouchers—the plan previously adopted to attract small subscriptions—had proved disappointing. These subscriptions aggregated 25,000,000. The working classes, he said, evidently preferred 2½ per cent from the savings bank to investment in a loan which was liable to fluctuate. The chancellor complained strongly of the urgent necessity, in the interest both of themselves and of the state, that persons now enjoying exceptional wages should save.

"Extravagant expenditure in any class cannot be tolerated," he continued. "At this moment economy in expenditure is vitally necessary, and the nation must be made to understand that a suitable instrument must be found by which we may avail ourselves of the nation's earnings."

Mr. McKenna said it was on this account that the government intended to issue bonds of small denomination which will be convertible into cash at face value on demand. A strong committee will be appointed to popularize these bonds among the workers.

"British People Sound, Determined to Win"

London, Nov. 22—"The country is sound and it is determined to see this war through to the end," said the Earl of Derby, in talking to American correspondents today regarding the British recruiting campaign of which he is in charge. "The people are as determined to carry the war as they were in August of last year, and we will win it."

That much, Lord Derby said, he was willing to affirm, as the result of the canvass of the country which he has been taking. More definite information, he was obliged to withhold, until the formal announcement of the results of the canvass which would be made Dec. 11.

In accordance with that policy he declined to answer questions whether the responses had exceeded his expectations, or otherwise, or to indicate whether the number of recruits obtained meets the war office requirements.

Look Out For Treachery.

London, Nov. 22—Categorical denial was given by the British admiralty tonight to German statements that British hospital ships were being used for other than hospital purposes. The announcement says there are 42 and not 40 hospital ships plying to and from the Mediterranean and that they carry only sick or wounded soldiers, nurses and members of the medical staff and medical stores.

The announcement concludes: "Previous experience suggests this series of falsehoods foreshadows attacks on British hospital ships by German submarines."

U. S. May Ask Suppression.

Washington, Nov. 22—If it develops that the British government gave out for publication the contents of a report made by Ambassador Gerard at Beirut regarding the alleged cruel treatment of British war prisoners in Germany, the United States may ask suppression.

ALLIES ATTACKING AT DARDANELLES

German and Turkish Reports Agree That Great Offensive Has Been Begun

British Report Only Minor Incidents, Including Gallant and Successful Effort of Aviator to Save Brother Airman on Bulgarian Coast—Turks Report Arabian Conspiracy.

Rotterdam, Nov. 22—The Cologne Gazette reports that a great offensive movement has been initiated at the Dardanelles by the Allies.

"TREMENDOUS OFFENSIVE" DESCRIBED.

New York, Nov. 22—A News Agency despatch from Rotterdam today says: "A tremendous offensive has been begun by the Allies at the Dardanelles according to a Constantinople despatch to the Koelische Zeitung today."

ARTILLERY DUELS AND BOMBING.

Constantinople, Nov. 22—Violent fighting in the vicinity of Seddul Bahr, on the tip of Gallipoli peninsula, is reported by the war office today. The statement follows: "Artillery duels are in progress on the Dardanelles front. Violent fighting with bombs is taking place near Seddul Bahr."

Aviator Saves His Brother Airman.

London, Nov. 22—The following official report from British headquarters at the Dardanelles was issued today: "Two British aeroplanes successfully attacked the railway station at Ferikie, near Enos, on Nov. 19. One machine unfortunately was brought down by the enemy's fire, but the pilot managed to land safely in the marshes on the opposite side of the river, where he burned his machine. Meanwhile the pilot of the second aeroplane, who was alone, seeing his friend's mishap, landed beside him and succeeded in bringing him away just in time to escape capture by the enemy, who was running towards him."

"At Russell's top, in the Anzac zone (on the western side of the Gallipoli peninsula) where the Turks recently fired a mine, we succeeded in occupying on Nov. 20 part of the enemy's underground workings."

"A fight occurred underground in which two Turks were shot by an officer. Several others were killed by bombs."

Ferikie is in southern Bulgaria, near the Turkish border and across the Gulf of Saros from Gallipoli peninsula. It marks the junction of the Adrianople, Dedegach and the Dedegach-Saloniki railroads. The attack apparently was made by aviators from the peninsula to interrupt railway communications of the Bulgarians.

Eleven Hanged in Beirut.

Washington, Nov. 22—Execution at Beirut of eleven members of an Egyptian secret society, which is claimed, had for its object the dismemberment of Turkey and the creation of an independent Arabian state under the protection of Great Britain, was announced today by the Turkish embassy. The members of the society, the embassy alleges, planned to assassinate high officials and many other prominent people.

The text of the announcement follows: "The Ottoman government, having been informed of the existence in Egypt, under the name of the 'Arabian League,' a secret society whose aim is the creating of an independent Arabian state under the protection of Great Britain, ordered a most thorough inquiry be made. The result of this inquiry was that the society were the promoters of this society, the object of which, under the instigation of a hostile power, was the dismemberment of Turkey, notwithstanding the strong ties which bind all Arabs to the mother country."

"This inquiry, conducted with the utmost care and earnest desire of finding out the truth, brought out the most undeniable proof of the existence of this society. The aim of the conspiracy was to create disturbances in the country by committing criminal acts, such as the assassination of high dignitaries as well as a great number of prominent people, and thus attain its unlawful ends."

"The unerring of important documents having been the means of discovering the promoters of the conspiracy, several arrests took place and the matter was brought before the court-martial in Beirut. This case was tried, with all due precaution. The culpability of the accused having been established, some of the traitors, most of whom by default were sentenced to death in virtue of article 54 of the Ottoman criminal code, were executed."

"Out of thirteen culprits sentenced and who were actually arrested, eleven were executed in Beirut, and two were pardoned by the sultan on account of their age."

"The government has already published in Syria a part of the compromising documents in its possession, and it intends shortly to publish, in its entirety, the photographic reproduction of the whole discovered correspondence."

Noble Belgians Aid Prisoners of Their Allies

London, Nov. 22—A despatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Free Masons of Belgium have placed 8,000,000 francs (\$600,000) at the disposal of the managers of the fund for relief of allied prisoners of war now in Germany.

This money is to be employed without regard to the nationality or religious beliefs of the prisoners.

War Summary

News of Greek Submission, Serbian Victories and Landing of New Allied Troops

Coming Success of Italian Campaign Also Brightens Up Entente Capitals While Artillery Battles in West Indicate New Offensive.

London, Nov. 22—No definite news has been received here of Greece's reply to the Entente Allies' demands for guarantees for the safety of the Anglo-French troops landing at Saloniki, or for that of the Serbians who might be forced over the Balkans from the despatch from Athens, however, says the Greek cabinet is disposed to accept the conditions laid down by the Entente Powers, except that condition requiring Greece to participate in the war, and that a solution of the whole difficulty may be expected immediately.

Meantime the blockade of Greek commerce has commenced, and Italy is reported to be participating in the measures of restraint decided upon. This, with the news that the Serbians have won a victory over the Bulgarians northeast of Pristina, that the Bulgarians have delayed their march on Monastir and that the Austro-Germans are laboring under difficulties as a result of the wintry weather, has created a more hopeful feeling in the capitals of the Entente Allies.

STRONGER ALLIED FORCES

The British and French forces daily are being strengthened by men and guns landed at Saloniki, and part of the reinforcements are being sent to Monastir, where the Serbians also are reported to be concentrating and threatening the Bulgarians at Prilep.

Roumania finds herself in much the same position as Greece, with both the Entente Allies and the Central Powers bringing pressure to bear upon her.

The Germans, it is said, are asking Roumania to give assurances of her continued neutrality, and also are offering her concession if she intervenes in the war on the side of the Teutonic allies. With a big Russian army in Bessarabia, however, it is believed in military circles here hardly likely that Roumania will accept the second alternative.

On the whole, it is expected here that the firm attitude of the Entente Powers toward Greece will clear the Balkan situation before very long.

GORIZIA SOON TO FALL

There is little news of importance from any of the other fronts. The Italians, by their continued offensive, are strengthening their positions around Gorizia, which it is believed cannot hold out much longer. On the western front the British and French artillery has become more active in Flanders and Champagne, which on previous occasions has been the signal for offensive movements. The Russians, since they regained the ground they lost along the Styx river, have been inactive, except for minor attacks in the Drinsk region. The Petrograd correspondent, however, predicts that more important events are impending.

On the whole, it is expected here that the firm attitude of the Entente Powers toward Greece will clear the Balkan situation before very long.

THINKS GERMAN WILL COLLAPSE WITHIN A YEAR

Sofia, via London, Nov. 22—Premier Radegloff, in an interview today, announced that he expects the German empire will collapse within a year.

Another prediction of British submarines is reported to have arrived in the Baltic.

BELGIAN MINISTERS TO RAISE LOAN IN U. S.

The Hague, Nov. 22, via London—It is announced by the Belgische Dagblad that the Belgian minister of finance and the minister of justice are about to sail for the United States to arrange a loan.

NEWS FROM BALKANS STILL CONFLICTING

Petrograd Reports That Recent Serbian Success Will Block Opening of Road to Constantinople

With Admirable Courage, Serbians Fight Against Superior Forces in Effort to Delay Bulgarians at Prilep—British Report That New Allied Forces Are Acting Only on Defensive Not Encouraging.

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 22—Advice received by the Serbian legation today concerning the defeat of the Bulgarians near Nish last Saturday said the Serb victory was expected to delay indefinitely the re-opening of the railway to Constantinople.

London, Nov. 23—The Times' Vozdona, Greece, correspondent, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The Bulgarian forces halting six miles east of Prilep, are reported to have been taken in the rear by Serbians advancing from Katochani and reinforced by troops from the Albanian frontier. The pause in the Bulgarian advance on Monastir would be explained by such a Serbian success. Another report current is that the German staff has forbidden a Bulgarian occupation of Monastir, this operation being reserved for the Austro-German army."

"An American sanitary commission, which passed through here yesterday on the way to Saloniki, says the Serbians, although they are outnumbered and not so well equipped with guns, are playing a delaying movement against the Bulgarians between Prilep and Monastir with admirable courage, being determined to inflict the greatest possible losses on the enemy, and to retard his advance as long as possible."

French Merely on Defensive.

London, Nov. 22—A despatch received here from the representative of the British press at Saloniki, dated Sunday, says: "The only troops of the Entente Allied forces which have thus far been in action in this theatre are the French General Sarail, commander of the French forces, on arriving at the scene of operations, took up the task with great energy."

"Without waiting for his whole force to be transported up country, he boldly attacked the enemy with the purpose of effecting a junction with the Serbians holding Babusa pass. At one moment this junction was within ten miles of being made. Then the Serbian army fell back before superior numbers, and withdrew out of reach of the French."

"Responsibility for the failure to effect the junction rests neither with the French nor the Serbians, but rather upon a number of circumstances of which not the least was the difficulty of transport over a single track ill-equipped line of railway, which runs a crooked course from Saloniki, with grass growing between the rails. At once as the Serbians drew back from the Babusa pass, the objective of the French offensive disappeared and they have been content since that time with defending their positions."

"The fighting of the past fortnight thus has been merely trench warfare."

Pics of Greek Minister.

London, Nov. 22—"The only thing we want is peace and you are trying to force us to make war," said D. G. Rhalles, the Greek minister of justice, and guiding spirit in the cabinet of M. Skoufoudis, in an interview last Thursday with the Daily Mail's correspondent at Athens.

"The British government and the British press," continued M. Rhalles, "are talking a disgraceful and infamous attitude toward us. You are starting us. Only today two more war vessels have been stopped by you."

"Your government, having piled fault on fault and delay on delay, with only a few thousand troops to help us, wants to force us to step in and die. You want us to succeed when no English soldiers have shed their blood in Serbia—when scarcely an English rifle has been fired."

"We do not wish to be another Belgium or another Serbia. We love Serbia but before attempting to rescue a drowning friend one should be sure his efforts is not merely a useless sacrifice."

From Sofia to Budapest.

Sofia, via London, Nov. 22—Premier Radegloff, in an interview today, announced that he expects the German empire will collapse within a year.

Bulgars Claim Pristina.

Sofia, via London, Nov. 22—The following official communication was issued today: "After bitter fighting our troops have captured Pristina from the north and we have captured 1,600 men and half a squadron of cavalry."

On Kossovo Plain.

Berlin, Nov. 22—(By Wireless to Sarville)—"Despite desperate resistance by the Serbians," says the Overseas News Agency today, "Austro-German and Bulgarian troops are pressing forward for an entrance into the famous Kossovo plain."

"Large sections of the Serbian army are being destroyed by the scene of the catastrophe if required."

GORIZIA BATTLE IS RAGING WITH UNBRIDLED FURY

Austrians Claim to Be Holding Ground, but Italians Continue Plunging Attacks

ORGANIZED ARTILLERY FIRE ON WESTERN LINE

British Bombardment Once More Breaking Up German Trenches—French Guns Are Answered in Artois and Argonne—Germans Quibbling Over Loos Losses.

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 22, via Paris—The unbridled fury of the battle for possession of Gorizia and the heavy loss of life occasioned thereby are emphasized by advice received at the Swiss front from Laibach, Austria. It is said thousands of dead or wounded men are lying between the Austrian and Italian lines, having fallen in the endless succession of attacks and counter-attacks.

The battle proceeds without rest for the exhausted soldiers, the Red Cross workers are overwhelmed by the great numbers of wounded.

Organized British Bombardment.

London, Nov. 22—Field Marshal Sir John French, in his report from the front, issued tonight, describes briefly an organized bombardment by the British artillery of the German lines, and refers again to the fighting in October around Loos. Of the German counter-attack on October 8, Field Marshal French had previously reported that the German losses were very heavy, some 8,000 or 9,000 dead being left in front of the British and French trenches.

In denying this the German official statement sent out on Sunday, Nov. 21 said: "This was a pure intention, as the number of dead and missing including those who died later of wounds, was only 768."

Field Marshal French, in his latest report, declares that the German counter-attack refers to only a small portion of the battlefield, and reiterates that all information confirms his original estimate. The text of the statement follows: "Our artillery have during the past four days carried out an organized bombardment of many portions of the hostile lines with great effect. The enemy's artillery has been active north of Loos, east of Arras, and east of the Ypres-Sonnebeek railway. The mine in question exploded well in front of our trenches. It caused no damage and no casualties and we have occupied the ground on either side of the crater."

"The enemy made air raids on Poperinghe on Nov. 18 and 20. No damage whatever was done to the railway, or any building, in the first raid. Two soldiers were wounded and four were killed. In the second raid one bomb caused casualties to eight men. None of the others had any effect."

"With regard to the enemy's denial of my (Field Marshal French's) estimate of his losses in killed on October 8, he apparently is attempting to deceive by referring only to one small portion of the battlefield, while my report referred to the whole attack on the eighth of October. The enemy attacked, not only to the southwest of Loos but also southeast and northeast of that place. All further information obtained, including this report of the casualties southwest of Loos, confirms my original estimate."

Artillery Activity Reciprocal.

Paris, Nov. 22—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight: "In Artois and in Champagne continuous activity has characterized the two artillery forces. In the Argonne the mine fighting continues to our advantage. In Alsace a serious violent cannonade has occurred at Hartmannswillerkopf and on the plateau of Uffholtz."

"The Belgian official communication reads: 'The weather is misty, and there is slight artillery activity before our front. Army on the east: On Nov. 19 a Bulgarian attack near Mrzen on the left bank of the Cerna, was repulsed; this action was renewed on the 20th on the Rajekanev, an affluent of the Cerna. Calm prevails in the direction of Strumitsa. Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: During the week of Nov. 15-22 catastrophe if required.'

19,668 BRITISH OFFICERS LOST

Of These 11,952 Have Been Reported Wounded -- Higher Officers Lost in September Offensive.

London, Nov. 22—(Correspondence)—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ending Oct. 25 show that the British army, in all theatres of the war, lost 474 officers killed, 887 wounded and 147 missing—a total of 1,468, which brings the casualties, since the beginning of the war, to 19,668. Of these, 6,090 have died of wounds, 11,952 wounded, and 1,688 recorded as missing.

Losses have again been heavy amongst officers of high rank. Major-General Frederick D. V. Wing and Brigadier-General Bruce missing. Five other brigadier-generals are wounded, while the names of four colonels and ten lieutenant-colonels are among the killed.

The foregoing losses, while reported later, are for the allied offensive in September, the higher officers mentioned having been killed in the Loos battle.



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MUNITIONS PLANT NEAR PARRY SOUND BLOWN UP

Parry Sound, Nov. 22—An explosion, the cause of which is as yet unknown, but which is generally attributed to the work of alien enemies, occurred at 7.30 tonight in the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company, Limited, which occupies an area of nearly three square miles at Nobel, seven miles north of this town, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Five one-story buildings, used for the storage of cordite which the company has been manufacturing in large quantities, were obliterated.

Between seven and eight hundred men are employed in the plant, but so far as is known there was no loss of life, the employees having quit work some time before the explosion took place.

Toronto, Nov. 22—In view of the suspicious nature of the explosion at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company, Limited, at Nobel, a detachment of troops is being held in readiness here for prompt despatch to the scene of the catastrophe if required.

Advertisement for 'Mary Toilet Set and Bracelet Watch' and 'Dialmobile And-A Guaranteed Watch'. Includes images of a bicycle and a watch.

Advertisement for 'Bicycle Buy?' featuring a bicycle and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Sixth Prize' and 'Seventh Prize' featuring a bicycle and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Noble Belgians Aid Prisoners of Their Allies' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Belgian Ministers to Raise Loan in U.S.' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Munitions Plant Near Parry Sound Blown Up' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Gorizia Battle is Raging with Unbridled Fury' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for '19,668 British Officers Lost' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'War Summary' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Allied Gain in Kamerun' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'British People Forced to Save if They Do Not Learn' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Chancellor McKenna Announces War Loan Bonds as Low as One Pound' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

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Advertisement for 'United States Embarrassed by Publication of German Atrocities as Reported by Their Ambassadors' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Artillery Duels and Bombing' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Aviator Saves His Brother Airman' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Eleven Hanged in Beirut' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Ferikie is in Southern Bulgaria' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Gorizia Soon to Fall' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Thinks German Will Collapse Within a Year' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

Advertisement for 'Belgian Ministers to Raise Loan in U.S.' featuring a list of names and a list of prizes.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredricton, Nov. 18.—The Afternoon Bridge Club held its first meet of the season on Monday afternoon with Mrs. Harold Babbit as president. Mrs. Alexander Thompson was the prize winner.

Miss Elsie Handford, of Halifax, has arrived in Fredericton to spend the winter with Mrs. de Lancy Robinson. Dr. Holden and bride have returned from their wedding journey and are living at the doctor's home in Brunswick street.

Miss Gregory entertained at a pleasant bridge party of three tables on Wednesday afternoon, when Mrs. W. C. Crockett was the prize winner. Mrs. Lawson has returned from a pleasant visit with St. John friends.

CHATHAM

Chatham, Nov. 18.—Miss Agnes Flett gave a most delightful musicale last evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Flett, Nelson. She was assisted by Miss Gwen Watters, Miss Lou McCrean, the Misses Babinson and the Percys Buech.

Miss Muriel Taylor spent the week end at her home in Sackville. Miss Edith Haley has gone to Edmuntston (N. B.) to visit her sister, Mrs. N. Legere.

MONCTON

Moncton, Nov. 18.—Miss Helen Moriarity has arrived home from Ottawa, where she was spending a few weeks. Mr. Sutton Boyd, editor of the Times, is enjoying a holiday trip to Vancouver.

Miss Ethel Henderson, of Bedouque (P. E. I.), is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Norton. Mrs. T. C. Dobson and the Misses Deboise have returned from Wallace (N. S.), where they have been spending the summer.

SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Nov. 18.—The officers of the 104th Battalion very pleasantly entertained at a dance, which was held at the staff headquarters Thursday evening.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Nov. 18.—Governor Wood left on Monday for Halifax to attend the funeral of the late Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Murphy, of Cape Tormentine, spent the week-end in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fawcett.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Nov. 17.—Dr. George B. Ryan, of Paris, France, who has been spending the past summer with his family here, left for New York on Tuesday last, sailing on the steamer Lafayette for Bordeaux, on Saturday.

BATHURST

Bathurst, Nov. 18.—Miss Mayme Carter has returned from Montreal, where she spent a pleasant vacation with her sisters, Mrs. James Bailey Ross and Miss Carter of that city.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Odell have returned from a pleasant trip to St. John. Miss Edith Hewitt is visiting friends in St. Stephen.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Cain, of Florenceville, of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. L. urday. Mr. Ray Mallory, of Pointe-à-la-Peine, has spent the winter with Mrs. Tedford in India.

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letter recently received from the father of the late lamented Miss Sarah Walker, are of special interest to the citizens of Dorchester. With the Troops in Active Service, Lytham, Lancashire, Eng. To Private James Walker and Mrs. Walker.

has enlisted for active service over-... May B. Ryan, of Bathurst, was...

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Woodstock, Nov. 17—Miss Hazel Mc-... Woodstock, Nov. 17—Miss Hazel Mc-... Woodstock, Nov. 17—Miss Hazel Mc-

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Nov. 17—The second of... Mrs. C. E. Bates, who was here for...

Godfrey Newnam, Mrs. F. B. Carvell... Harrison Callow, of Parrsboro. The...

Miss Violet McAlciece, of Advocate... Miss Myrtle Ripley has accepted a...

St. George, Nov. 17—Notices are post-... St. George, Nov. 17—Notices are post-

Westfield, Nov. 20—Deep sympathy is... Westfield, Nov. 20—Deep sympathy is...

Port Elgin, N. B., Nov. 19—Rev. J. H... Port Elgin, N. B., Nov. 19—Rev. J. H.

Gagetown, Nov. 19—The fortnightly... Gagetown, Nov. 19—The fortnightly...

St. George, Nov. 17—The death of James... St. George, Nov. 17—The death of James...

Hampton, Nov. 18—An interesting... Hampton, Nov. 18—An interesting...

The Late James Reid... 1904, 1908 and 1911. In politics he was...

Amherst, Nov. 17—Mrs. James Rodger... Amherst, Nov. 17—Mrs. James Rodger...

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Albert, N. B., Nov. 18—Mrs. E. O... Albert, N. B., Nov. 18—Mrs. E. O.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 17—The Hopew-... Hopewell Hill, Nov. 17—The Hopew-

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 19—The four... Hopewell Hill, Nov. 19—The four...

Canadian Missionary Killed... Halifax, N. S., Nov. 21—Geddes Grant...

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Canadian Missionary Killed... Halifax, N. S., Nov. 21—Geddes Grant...

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 24, 1915

THE DARDANELLES.

Mr. Charles Monro has reported in favor of the withdrawal of the British army at the Dardanelles it seems strange that an announcement to that effect should be publicly made before action is taken. But that he has so reported is inferred from a discussion in the House of Lords yesterday.

Presumably any troops withdrawn from the Dardanelles would be sent to Saloniki for service against Bulgaria. If the entire Gallipoli army were released it would add tremendously to the fighting strength of the Allies in Serbia.

But its withdrawal from the Peninsula would immediately release a strong force of Turks which could be hurried to support the Bulgarians further west, or to fight against the Russians to the eastward. What would be gained therefore by such a move as General Monro suggests is not for the moment clear, although at this distance one is in no position to judge.

It is well that Lord Kitchener is on the scene. He may decide to keep up the fighting at Gallipoli. In fact, a determined attack on the Turkish trenches on November 18, and the capture of a considerable portion of them, would seem to indicate that Kitchener has decided to continue the pressure at the Dardanelles, either in the hope of ultimately forcing the straits or for the strategic purpose of keeping a large Turkish army busy so that it could not be sent to fight elsewhere.

The mere presence of a formidable Anglo-French army at Gallipoli would prevent the Turks from reducing their lines, as to do so would leave them unable to withstand a sudden drive toward the Golden Horn.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday, referred to Serbia and the Dardanelles as "two topics which are not pleasant to think or talk about." But however unpleasant the situation in that theatre of the war is, it must be faced, and there is every indication that the Allies are determined to face it squarely and without fear.

Much depends just now upon the decision of Greece and Roumania. If they should take the field against the Central Powers the Allied task would be lessened materially. But light or heavy, the burden must be carried until victory is attained. It only remains for the men of military age to rally to the colors in increasing numbers in order to meet and surmount all difficulties.

Delay may shatter our hopes of success. The Empire, as Sir George Foster said last night, is in peril and every available man in the land is needed to safeguard its life and its freedom. We are fighting for our existence, but we fight with hope of a glorious victory; for it is the history of the British race that the darkest hour brings forth the greatest effort.

THE WHEAT AND THE PORTS.

Sharp objection to the proposal to secure for the farmers free entrance of their wheat to the American market is made by a Fort Arthur newspaper. This journal tells us that the National Transcontinental and other railways were built on the assumption that western grain was to be hauled to the Atlantic seaboard, and it contends that the railways would be ruined by the sale of our wheat to the American millers. That would be examined. Since the Canadian millers, judging by the profits they make, as shown in their annual reports, appear to have plenty of money to buy Canadian wheat at the market price. If the western farmers are given free access to the American market, the Canadian millers will still have to have wheat, and a reasonable assumption is that they will buy all they require in competition with the American purchasers.

It is the business of the railways, and particularly of the National Transcontinental, to carry western grain to the Atlantic seaboard at a reasonable profit. That will be fair to the western farmers and to the people of Canada at large. There is no sound reason for compelling the Canadian farmer to accept for his wheat a price lower than he could get were it not for the duty

we levy against American wheat and the duty Americans levy against our wheat.

The National Transcontinental, by reason of its low grades, should be able to haul grain to the Canadian ports at a cost very much below the existing rail and water-and-rail rates. When a reasonable transportation price is established and the Canadian millers begin to buy wheat in a competitive market, justice will be done to the grain growers and to Canadian ports at the same time. There is neither sense nor justice in artificial restraints upon the farmer or excessive transportation rates for railways built by public money. And it should not be forgotten that the main purpose for continuing government control and operation of the Intercolonial and the Transcontinental is that the Canadian government railways shall act as a factor tending to reduce transportation charges to a reasonable level. The fear that the government railways will be so employed as to cause the privately owned railways and the interests with which they are allied to agitate at Ottawa against free wheat on the one hand and any reduction of freight rates on the other. The people of Quebec, of St. John, and of Halifax should press strongly for accurate and detailed information concerning the cost of carrying wheat from the prairies to Atlantic tidewater.

AND NOW IT IS MR. BLONDIN.

It now appears that the Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin is to be numbered among the prophets. Mr. Blondin made a speech the other day at Grand Mere on the occasion of his return by acclamation, and it affords us pleasure to say that it was not only a clever speech but one designed to bring home to the French-Canadians of that district a deeper feeling of the duties and obligations presented to them by the war in which the British Empire is now engaged. Mr. Blondin has frequently been charged in the press of this country with having given utterance, in bygone days, to sentiments which were distinctly anti-British, and which were calculated to disturb and to diminish national unity. But this war transcends all other issues, and it should be said for Mr. Blondin that whatever he did, or whatever he said, in bygone days, he now plays a good part in addressing his fellow countrymen and telling them how clearly it is their duty and how proud they should be to stand beside the soldiers of Great Britain, of Australia, and of France, in besting down the common foe.

We trust Mr. Blondin will not confine himself to one speech in his own constituency, but will continue the good work in other portions of Quebec. This is the sort of service in which public men in Canada should be engaged everywhere. The voice of Quebec in these days is not the voice of Bourassa or Levesque, but the voice of every French-Canadian leader who is urging his fellow countrymen to get into uniform and strike a blow for the King and the cause. Hon. Mr. Casgrain is another French-Canadian leader who has set a good example in these matters, who has spoken plainly and forcibly with respect to recruiting, and who has denounced certain Nationalist orators as a "petty clique of irresponsibles."

It is, as we have said, a pleasure to commend the activities of these men, irrespective of politics. Senator Dandurand is another. Like Sir Wilfrid Laurier he has given much effective service in presenting the issue clearly in Quebec. He spoke with inspiring eloquence recently at Maisonneuve. A few sentences spoken at that place are worthy of consideration everywhere in Canada. He said:

"Let us bring to bear the full measure of our strength on this work of liberty. Happy are the young Canadians who can offer themselves for the defence of such a cause. My most ardent desire is to see each parish, each village of the old French Province of Quebec represented in the army of the Allies on the soil of France, contributing to the liberation of French territory. Montcalm died, confiding the French population of Quebec to the generosity of his conqueror. He was not given the supreme joy of seeing a century and a half after the abdication by France, the descendants of the French colonists all responding to the appeal of Britain to carry aid and succor to the old mother country. This is a beautiful spectacle; let us give it freely to the world."

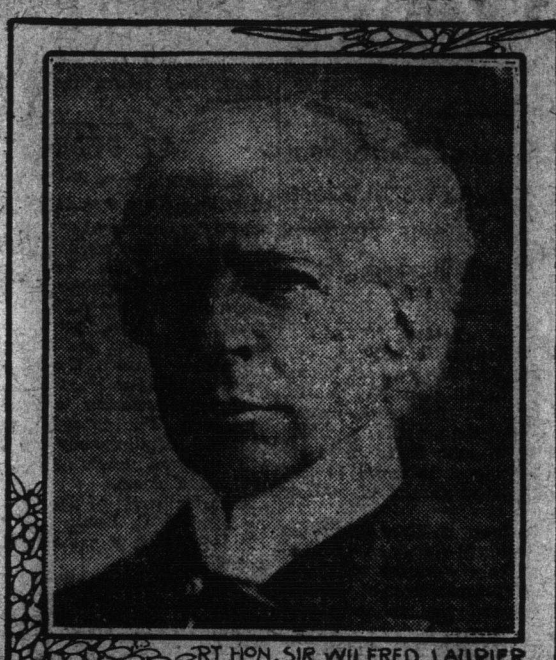
Recently there came back word from the front that a certain French-Canadian battalion, of which we shall hear more later, has very greatly distinguished itself under fire. News like this, and news of the activities of French-Canadian public men, makes good reading and should help the country at large to understand, to emphasize, and to applaud the increased unity in purpose and in action which has come to Canada as a result of the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged.

We shall win this war, but today the end is not in sight. More and more the lesson contained in the despatches is that the Allies, and particularly the British Empire, will need to apply every ounce of striking power available until the enemy's strength has been broken. Since this is the case, it is pleasing to record from every quarter of the Empire increasing evidence of the courage and the unity of His Majesty's subjects in their hour of trial. They will not only win, but in victory they will enjoy the unchallenged leadership of the world.

ANOTHER CANDID FRIEND.

As the United States of America does not appear to an outsider to be in danger of attack, now or in the years following the European war, we in Canada follow with interest tinged with amusement the crusade now being preached in certain states in favor of a large standing army and a navy big enough to fight the world. Mr. Roosevelt is perhaps the most spectacular leader of this crusade, but he has active if not discreet lieutenants. Among these is Mr. Henry

Sir Wilfrid Laurier 74 Years Old Saturday



HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Liberal Chief Minister, who is hale and hearty at 74. All Canada congratulates him on his 74th birthday. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was seventy-four years old Saturday. He will receive the congratulations of every loyal Canadian from ocean to ocean irrespective of party, for it is one of the marks of his public life that even in the stress and storm of politics he has known how to win and to retain the personal respect of his opponents in debate as he has the love and devotion of those who have for so long honored him as their political

leader. Having more than attained to the promise of human ripeness of "three score years and ten" he is active and patriotic as ever, first in keeping the strictest line of dropping politics during the war and then in recruiting, especially in his native Quebec. The reputation that Sir Wilfrid enjoys is not confined to Canada. He is unquestionably the best known of the Canadian statesmen in Europe. Sir Wilfrid was born in St. Lin, Quebec, Nov. 30, 1841.

Reuterdahl, an artist and writer of note, who attempts by astonishing frankness in an article in the December Metropolitan magazine to bring his fellow countrymen to a realization of what he describes as "their shame and their danger."

Some of the people in the countries involved in the present war, who occasionally feel discouragement over events at the front, may draw some consolation from several of Mr. Reuterdahl's assertions, not forgetting at the same time that these assertions must make unpleasant reading in the republic's next door. Mr. Reuterdahl asks his fellow countrymen how many of them knew that "during the Civil War some twenty-five thousand volunteer officers" were or were cashiered with dishonor for incapacity right during the conflict, and that over half a million men deserted. And how many know of the masterly work of General Emory Upton, "The Military Policy of the United States," the epitaph of our slighted inefficiency and impareance. Upton's words still ring true. "Our general policy has followed that of China."

How many Americans, he continues, "know that the Revolution was not like the glorious picture painted by the Fourth of July orator, but that the militia ran away, mutilated or deserted, and that some who fought demanded \$1,500 in bounty for wearing the soldier's coat; and how many know that Washington was captured and burned in 1814 by an inferior British force and at the cost of but eight Americans killed and eleven wounded, the darkest page of cowardice and inefficiency in American history?"

This critic's references to the Spanish-American war are of a similar tenor, and when he comes to discuss the Mexican situation he becomes really unpleasant, at least from the American standpoint. He says the Mexicans have heaped every possible insult upon the Americans, ambushed their soldiers, killed their men, burned their homes, and abused their women, "and yet the Americans will not fight." This is, doubtless, an exaggerated view, but Mr. Reuterdahl believes, apparently that exaggeration is necessary in order to drive his point home. He tells his fellow citizens that they are despised in Europe. He says:

"Our patriotism is waning and drifting away on the ebb tide of indifference, and as a nation, our manhood is on the decline; national conscience we have not. No longer can an American hold up his head abroad. Our place in the world is that of a money-bag. In Germany we are laughed at, despised as spineless weaklings; our money alone is feared. England thinks we are cowards and American life a commodity which can be paid for in cash. The French shrug their shoulders."

And, again: "We have become incapable of resenting insults, incapable of protecting our citizens abroad, incapable of defending ourselves against foreign aggression, and incapable of even considering the dire necessity of national defense. Manhood suffrage means manhood obligations. We cannot expect somebody else to do our fighting for us. If our instincts prompt us to protect our family, we ought to be trained and ready to do it, and not shrink behind someone else when trouble starts."

It is really shocking to note Mr. Reuterdahl's assertion that the great American school books conceal the truth about history and "are filled with rot about our great progress." Mr. Reuterdahl urges the organization of a grand standing army and of a navy big enough to confront the world with confidence.

This issue—preparedness—will enter largely into the next national campaign in the United States. Many of those who take part in the discussion will, of course, insist upon knowing against whom the United States is going to prepare. If the Republic has not felt it necessary to do any more to Germany than send a series of letters to Berlin under existing circumstances, it seems hardly probable that the American people will support a plan to raise an immense standing army for the purpose of meeting a danger which is not clearly defined. Mr. Reuterdahl's methods of

arousing his fellow citizens to a realization of their position will perhaps be accepted as those of a candid but excited friend. Had the statements he makes been made by foreign critics of American conditions they would have excited considerable resentment. Even half the truth is not always palatable.

HOUSE DIVIDED.

Attacks by Conservatives upon Conservatives in connection with the war are becoming more frequent and more violent. While the principal Liberal newspapers are refraining generally from criticizing the Borden government's management of our war activities, the Conservative Toronto Telegram makes a bitter attack upon Sir Robert Borden and his ministers. The Telegram says, in the course of a long editorial criticism: "Sir Robert Borden should have redeemed the inadequacy of his leadership. The inadequacy of the Borden leadership explains the inadequacy of the country's mobilization. Mobilization of men? No. Canadians by birth or adoption are a race of men who would have mobilized themselves. Did Sir Robert Borden order a mobilization of the country's factories? No. Did Sir Robert Borden order a mobilization of the country's savings and credit? No. Did Sir Robert Borden appoint a Minister of Munitions? No."

"Sir Robert Borden's initial lack of vision was a misfortune. Sir Robert Borden has preached sacrifice to others. What sign of sacrifice did Sir Robert Borden exhibit in the management of his government? Did Sir Robert Borden trample the claims of private friendship and personal favoritism underfoot and secure efficiency at all costs? "People and politicians were alike blind. The ditch is the appropriate whereabouts for blind leaders of the blind. Canada is in the ditch of failure to improve a great opportunity. If Sir Robert Borden had appointed a Minister of Munitions or if Sir Robert Borden would still appoint a Minister of Munitions, Canada could combine her own credit with the savings of the Canadian people."

There is much more of the same sort. The Telegram charges that because of the lack of government leadership the banks of Canada are loaning abroad \$900,000,000 that ought to be used in Canada in financing the making of more munitions; and, further, that owing to the same lack Canada's factories, Canada's cash, and Canada's credit, which would form part of a vast engine of war are not being utilized, even to forty per cent of their possible capacity.

When Liberal newspapers make any criticism of the government's operations, however mild, they are charged with "violating the truth," though Conservative press misrepresentation of the Liberals goes on without interruption. Those Conservative journals which have been lecturing the Liberal newspapers on political conduct in war time might well turn their guns upon the Telegram.

THIS PROVINCE AND THE CAUSE.

Our wounded are beginning to come back to us. The sight of them should make recruits. It is not for us to allow their places in the firing line to remain empty. Our men in the trenches—soon to be increased by the 55th Battalion—are sending hundreds of letters home, and every letter is a recruiting message. Every boy who is "doing his bit" is known by dozens of chaps here at home, and when they read what they writes they cannot help asking themselves why they are here while he is there, doing their fighting for them.

The 90th and the 55th, the Army Service Corps, the artillery we sent and which has done such brave service, the Ammunition Column, the Sixth Mounted Rifles—all these are to be followed by the 104th, the siege battery, the 118th, the 12nd, the 14th, and by other units, doubtless including an Acedian battalion. When these new organizations are filled the province will be beginning to measure up to the proper standard. The men we have sent have shown their mettle, and it has been high. We are raising others rapidly, who are just as good—but not rapidly enough. We are still behind Australia and New Zealand, and of course, far below the recruiting level of Great Britain, but if we were slow to start we must be quick and steady now that the country is beginning to sense the magnitude of the struggle, the fact that it is a fight for existence, and the truth that every fit man of service age is needed at the front.

THE WAR.

This week, if present expectations prove correct, will lift the veil from the Balkans. The course of Greece must be made known soon, perhaps in a few days, and there will be, at the same time, more light upon the Allied effort in behalf of Serbia.

It may well be shown that the prospects of the Allies in the Balkan district are by no means so bad as they have seemed for a month past, though Serbia itself, through Bulgarian treachery and the hesitation of Greece, is in desperate plight. Of the numbers of men sent to Greece by the Allies the world has no real knowledge. It is not business to give such news to the world, which means to the enemy. The British and French, after careful consultation, decided to send a combined force to the Balkans, and they would not have taken that course had they not been convinced that they could avoid disaster in doing so. The Anglo-French war council knows more than the world at large concerning the attitude of Constantine, and concerning the feeling of his subjects, more about Roumania's disposition, and more about Italy's proposed co-operation and what the Russians can do in case of further Balkan treachery. Things may be worse before they are better, as Mr. Churchill warned us, but the leaders of Britain and France have decided that they will be able, sooner or later, to break Germany's line of communication with Turkey, and it will be done.

An extraordinary incident of the last week was the open discussion in the House of Lords of the suggestion that the Allied forces at Gallipoli be withdrawn. The censor has not power to control the House of Lords as he does the newspapers, but it may be that the peer who brought this matter up did so by consent on the understanding that the discussion would be of no benefit to the enemy. This week's developments will probably show whether or not the Gallipoli campaign is to be dropped or prosecuted with greater vigor.

Some observers are predicting a new offensive by the French and British on the western front, arguing that stiff fighting from the Swiss border to the Channel is to be expected at once and for a month to come in order to compel the Germans to reinforce their western lines and so limit the forces they can devote to their activities in Russia and Serbia.

being raised under Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler is nearly filled and a good start has been made for the 115th and the 182nd. Each day's news from the front gives fresh reasons why the young men who are fit for service should enlist at once. The gaps must be filled and new armies provided if the Allies are to win the war. It may be hoped that the young men of this province will act promptly.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier received congratulations from all over the country Saturday on entering his 74th year. The Liberal chieftain is in good health and spirits although now considerably past three score and ten. He has won universal praise this year by his many vigorous recruiting speeches, and in fact in all patriotic matters he has set a fine example of intelligent activity to many younger men.

Sir Wilfrid has lived carefully and wisely and is a younger man at seventy-four than many of his contemporaries at sixty.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Fill up the new battalions. The need for men was never greater, and New Brunswick still owes the Empire several thousand more men.

The Germans deny that there have been serious hunger riots in Germany, but they do not deny that the people are hungry.

It will be noted that in all their activity in the North Sea British submarines have sunk no ships crowded with women and children. It is freight ships they are looking for.

The Austrians admit that the Italian bombardment of Gorizia is terrific. This bombardment has been going on for some time and the fall of the city is expected daily. Gorizia is the only serious obstacle in the way to Trieste.

The efforts of German agents in Persia to create trouble for the Allies do not appear to have been successful. The Russians have been assured that any further agitation emanating from Berlin is to be suppressed. This is encouraging news.

A New York despatch says that Theodore Roosevelt, through his secretary, has denied that he ever thought of fighting in Europe with the Canadian or any other foreign army. The colonel brands the report as ridiculous. Most people thought it ridiculous from the first.

The death of James Reid, M.P., removes one of New Brunswick's best representatives in the House of Commons. A capable business man with a broad outlook on political affairs, Mr. Reid gave splendid service to his constituency. By his death Restigouche has lost a worthy son and the province one of its warmest friends and supporters.

Frederick Palmer, the noted American war correspondent, says he has seen too much of the great struggle now going on in Europe to pose as a military expert, but he feels justified in venturing two conclusions: That the Marne was a decisive battle for civilization, and that if Great Britain had not gone into the war Germany would have won in three months.

The Kaiser is said to be going to Constantinople. But that was not his first choice, nor his second. His first intention was to go to Paris. That was abandoned. Then he was going to Petrograd. That journey has not prospered. It is quite possible that a great many Germans may go to Constantinople, but a very large percentage of them will never make the return journey.

More tobacco for the men in the trenches is called for by various persons authorized to collect money for that purpose. The people of this community, and of Canada generally, certainly should see to it that no Canadian soldier should suffer from lack of tobacco or any other need which can be supplied. The right thing to do is to subscribe to the tobacco fund—and to all of the others.

Notwithstanding Lord Fisher's intimation that he will some day be able to refute much that Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons, the former First Lord of the Admiralty has gone to the front high in popular favor. Churchill stood the criticism heaped upon him without a murmur until Premier Asquith decided the time was ripe for him to speak. It was by playing the game well that he won back public esteem.

We are hearing more these days about the important though silent work of the mighty British Fleet. Kipling and other writers have brought home to us very clearly the difficulties which are encountered and the daring with which they are overcome. Here is the tribute of the London Daily Express:

"From Trafalgar until August 1914 Great Britain's sea power was unchallenged. The history of this war shows that it is still unchallengeable. Our Navy holds the seas today even more completely than it did on the day after Nelson had defeated Villeneuve. No ship can cross the oceans except by our consent. The enemy's flag has practically disappeared from neutral harbors, and his sea-borne trade has come to an end. Admiral Mahan's estimate of the super-value of sea power has been justified by experience, and we are safe in asserting that all the German successes on land are due to the best by the British expert as nothing compared to the ceaseless support of her strength by the mighty, silent, ever watchful British Fleet in the North Sea."

Now that there is no longer any confusion regarding New Brunswick's new battalions recruiting throughout the province should be carried on with great enthusiasm. The second battalion

being raised under Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler is nearly filled and a good start has been made for the 115th and the 182nd. Each day's news from the front gives fresh reasons why the young men who are fit for service should enlist at once. The gaps must be filled and new armies provided if the Allies are to win the war. It may be hoped that the young men of this province will act promptly.

"Today," says the Ottawa Citizen,

"the British pound sterling is the least affected of all international monetary units. The reverses of today and yesterday do not serve to unbalance the credit of Britain. Back of all sentiment, of all temporary and transient reversal, is the unerring judgment of the forces that control the money markets of the world. The best index of the war and of the chances of victory still resides in the financial status of the belligerents after fifteen months of unprecedented warfare."

A break in the Balkan situation is about due. Lord Kitchener has conferred with King Constantine of Greece and there is every reason to believe that the monarch must soon show his hand. The Allies have declared a commercial blockade of Greece until certain matters about which there is at present much uncertainty are cleared up. Kitchener probably left no doubt in Constantine's mind as to what the Allies are prepared to do if they fail to get satisfaction from the Greek government. The developments of the next few days will mean much for all the nations at war—and for some of the neutrals as well.

While the military authorities send out reports from Berlin that Germany has enough cotton to last for several years, other reports from German sources tell of a copper famine in Germany so acute that churches are being torn apart so that the copper in them may be available for military purposes. Not long ago the Germans declared they had abundant stores of copper. It is apparent that the glowing announcements about Germany's cotton supply and the encouraging state of the country's financial affairs have been made for the purpose of influencing Greece and Roumania.

The Zeppelin.

(Laurence Binyon in London Times)

Guns! Far and near, Quick, sudden, angry, They startle the night street. Splashed faces appear, Doors open on darkness, There is a hurrying of feet, And whirled athwart gloom White fingers of alarm Point to last there. Upland faces appear, A shape suspended Hovers, a demon of the stary air. Strange and cold as a dream Of sinister fancy, Of those who die, snake, Poised deadly in the gleam, While bright explosions Leap up to it and break.

Is it terror you seek To exist in? Know then Hearts are here That the plunging beak Of night-winged murder Strikes not with fear Splashed faces appear, To a deep elation And a quivering pride That at last the hour brings For them too the danger Of those who die, snake, Of those who yet fight Spending for each of us Their glorious blood In the foreign night— That now we are near to them Thank we God.

Those Dynamite Plots.

(New York Sun.)

It is one of the most amazing phenomena of these amazing times that one government should deliberately plan, finance and organize crime within the jurisdiction of another and a friendly Power. Morally it is on a par with the invasion of Belgium. To what extent we can inflict a penalty, save that of public opinion, on the arch offender, the Imperial German Government, remains to be seen. Diplomacy, after the war, may reach pride and purse in a punitive way. But for that we must wait. We need not wait, however, to deal with the minor criminals, the tools of secret, cowardly, underhand war. They are all within our reach. Our authorities must not let them escape. Let the whole nest of plotters be cleaned out. And when they are caught, let us have no mawkish sentimentality in respect to them. Let the law take its course with such exemplary severity as to make the recurrence of these crimes unlikely at least in the present generation.

"Abide With Me."

(Manchester Guardian.)

Henry Francis Lyte's well-known hymn "Abide With Me" (erroneously included among "evening hymns" in many collections), which Miss Carell and her clergyman friend repeated together on the eve of her execution, was more appropriate to the occasion than is generally known. When Lyte wrote it he was within eleven weeks of his own death. He handed the lines to a relative on the eve of the day his last sermon was preached. He died in an hotel at Nice, and before he could get to his bed a minister of the Church of England might be summoned to his bedside. A clergyman was found in the hotel, who ministered to Lyte in his last moments. That clergyman was known at that time as the Archdeacon of Chichester; he died Cardinal Newman.

French Politeness.

As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British weekly. The other day a Paris dictionnaire's servant opened the door to a workman patient. "A tender too, monsieur," he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"—Youth's Companion.

With the exception of two of the first line ships now in commission, no ship of the American navy has larger than 12-inch, while of the new vessels being turned out in England virtually all have 15-inch guns. This calibre has been adopted as the best by the British experts. It is the size being used on all new ships.

Australia has nearly 300,000 acres of untouched forest.

THE The Way in and the Sp —Why So indulged by Charm— Says English

The navy is very available for reference who serve her. She dent or a parallel for of the king's enemies The main principle far as the navy has been applied over all to whom all days are the spirit of old days. In the last French a few hours find him His majesty's ship in in policing the waters ters, gun brigs and lo while the line was bus So the merchants forced to the trade, a packets, west country and cargo anything but troops and cutters bo It was a brutal age to the bottom by were run into La H line, as in the old de the sea-borne traffic descendants of the cre The hour struck, and 2,000 ships, of which THE SPIRIT OF T Words of command complex, but the spst unchanged. It is the vice out of which the It is called indiffi posed of fishermen by retired admirals to the traffic and the annoy into charts; its casual ITS FRIENDS. The Grand Fleet erone it from the ba unlighted coasts over tract with it; the very like another—c OF TRAFFIC IN H SIXTY MINUTES. Since this most C traffic, and since the marines especially b be swept continuous When a nest of they are all cleared for contraband and— of lights to remind sh Months ago, when look for specially. I and sweeping, plus th of our own ever—b because the navy-as-y HUNTERS OF EN And there is alw the trawler fleet huy boats, fishing for reo off dangerous areas v auxiliary fleet does. Now, imagine the guawale with brown harbor boats, and ya Throw in fish-stem junks, sampans, lorch with indescribable the same dialect or w The mustard col clips his words betw single and blue spare regimental belt passing a wire down a fair distance, beca wire; and the flat-fa mot—Hebrides and The bow-legged G Gimsby skipper, wo

THE DARING WORK OF THE AUXILIARY BOATS

The Way in Which the Trawlers Are Used and the Spirit of the Men Who Use Them—Why Some of the Brutality Formerly Indulged by the German Pirates Has Lost Its Charm—The Principle Simple Enough, Says English Writer.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

(Copyright 1915—By Rudyard Kipling.)

In Lowestoft a boat was laid,
Mark well what I do say!
And she was built for the herring trade
But she has gone a rovin', a rovin', a rovin'
The Lord knows where!
They gave her Government coal to burn
And a Q. F. gun at bow and stern,
So he is used to rovin', a rovin', a rovin',
Her skipper was mate of a bucko ship
Which always killed one man per trip,
So he is used to rovin', a rovin', a rovin',
Her mate was skipper of a chapel in Wales,
And so he fights in topper and tails,
Religi-ous tho' a rovin', a rovin', a rovin',
Her engineer is fifty-eight,
So he's prepared to meet his fate
Which ain't unlikely rovin', a rovin', a rovin',
Her leading stoker's seventeen,
So he don't know what the judgments mean,
Unless he cops 'em rovin', a rovin', a rovin',
Her cook, he strayed from the Lost Dogs' Home,
Mark well what I do say
And I'm sorry for Fritz when they-all come
A rovin', a rovin', a rovin', a rovin',
Round the North Sea rovin',
The Lord knows where!

The navy is very old and very wise. Much of her wisdom is on record and available for reference; but more of it works in the unconscious blood of those who serve her. She has a thousand years of experience and can find a precedent or a parallel for any situation that the force of the weather or the malice of the king's enemies may bring about.

The main principles of sea-warfare hold good throughout all ages, and as far as the navy has been allowed to put out her strength, these principles have been applied over all the seas of all the world. In matters of detail the navy to whom all days are alike has simply returned to the practice and methods of the spirit of old days.

In the last French wars, a merchant sailing out of a Channel port might in a few hours find himself laid by the heels and under way for a French prison. His majesty's ships of the line, and even the big frigates, took very little part in policing the waters for him, unless he were in convoy. The sloops, cutters, gun brigs and local crafts of all kinds were supposed to look after that, while the line was busy elsewhere.

So the merchants passed resolutions against the inadequate protection afforded to the trade, and the narrow seas were full of single ship actions; maul packets, west country brigs and fat East Indianmen fighting for their own hulls and cargo anything that the watchful French ports sent against them, while the sloops and cutters bore a hand if they happened to be within reach.

It was a brutal age, ministered to by rough-handed men; and we had put it a hundred decent years behind us when it all comes back again.

Today there are no prisons for the crews of merchantmen, but they can go to the bottom by mine and torpedo even more quickly than their ancestors were run into La Haye. The submarine takes the place of the privateer; the line, as in the old days, is occupied, bombarding and blockading elsewhere, but the sea-borne traffic must continue, and that is being looked after by the lineal descendants of the crews of the long extinct cutters and sloop and gun-brigs. The hour struck, and they reappeared to the tune of 50,000 men in more than 2,000 ships, of which I have seen a few hundred.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MEN THE SAME.

Words of command may have changed a little; the tools are certainly more complex, but the spirit of the new men who come to the old job is utterly unchanged. It is the same fierce, hard-living, heavy-handed, very cunning service out of which the navy as we know it today was born.

It is called indifferently the trawler or auxiliary fleet. It is chiefly composed of fishermen but it takes everyone who may have maritime tastes from retired admirals to the son of the sea-cook. It exists for the benefit of the traffic and the annoyance of the enemy. Its doings are recorded by flags stuck into charts; its casualties are buried in obscure corners of the newspapers.

ITS FRIENDS.

The Grand Fleet knows it stightly; the restless light cruisers who chaperone it from the background are more intimate; the destroyers working off unlighted coasts over unmarked shoals come, as you might say, in direct contact with it; the submarine alternately praises and—and since one periscope is very like another—curses its activities, BUT THE STEADY PROCESSION OF TRAFFIC IN HOME WATERS, LINER AND TRAMP, SIX EVERY SIXTY MINUTES, BLESSES IT ALTOGETHER.

Since this most Christian war includes laying mines in the fairways of traffic, and since these mines may be laid at any time by German submarines especially built for the work, or by neutral ships, all fairways must be swept continuously day and night.

When a nest of mines is reported, traffic must be hung up or deviated till they are all cleared out. When traffic comes up Channel it must be examined for contraband and other things; and the examining tugs lie out in a blaze of lights to remind ships of this.

Months ago, when the war was young, the tugs did not know what to look for specially. Now they do. All this mine searching and reporting and sweeping, plus the direction and examination of the traffic, plus the laying of our own ever shifting mine-fields, is part of the Trawler Fleet's work, because the navy—as you know it—is busy elsewhere.

HUNTERS OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

And there is always the enemy submarine with a price on her head, whom the trawler fleet hunts and traps with real joy. Add to this, that there are boats, fishing for real fish, to be protected in their work at sea or chased off dangerous areas where, because they are strictly forbidden to go, they naturally repair; and you will begin to get some idea of what the trawler or auxiliary fleet does.

Now, imagine the acreage of several dock basins, crammed with gunwales to gunwale with brown and umber and ochre and rust red steam trawlers, tugs, harbor boats, and yachts once clean and respectable, now dirty but happy. Throw in fish-steamer, surprise-packets of unknown lines and indescribable junks, sampans, lorchas, catamarans, and general service stink-pontoon, filled with indescribable apparatus, manned by men no dozen of whom seem to talk the same dialect or wear the same clothes.

The mustard colored jersey who is cleaning a six-pounder on a Hull craft clips his words between his teeth and would be happier in Gaelic; the whitish singlet and blue trousers held up by what is obviously his soldier brother's spare regimental belt is pure Lowestoft. The complete blue serge and soot suit passing a wire down a hatch is Glasgow as far as you can hear him, which is a fair distance, because he wants something done to the other end of the wire; and the flat-faced boy who should be attending to it hauls from the remotest Hebrides and is looking at a girl on the dock edge.

The bow-legged man in the ulster and green worsted comber is a warm Grimaby skipper, worth several thousand. He and his crew, who are mostly



RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE MEN WHO DO IT.

THE CHILD IN THE FULLMAN CAR UNIFORM JUST GOING ASHORE IS A WIRELESS OPERATOR AGED NINETEEN. HE IS ATTACHED TO A FLAGSHIP ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FEET LONG, UNDER AN ADMIRAL AGED TWENTY-FIVE WHO WILL TILL THE OTHER DAY THIRD MATE OF A NORTH ATLANTIC TRAMP BUT WHO NOW LEADS A SQUADRON OF SIX TRAWLERS TO HUNT SUBMARINES.

The principle is simple enough. Its application depends on circumstances and surroundings. One type of German submarine meant for murder off the coasts may use a winding and rabbit-like track between shoals where the choice of water is limited. Their career is rarely long, but while it lasts moderately exciting.

Others, told off for deep sea assassinations, are attended to quite quietly and without any excitement at all.

Others, again, work the inside of the North Sea, making no distinction between neutrals and allied ships. These carry guns and since their work keeps them a good deal on the surface, the Trawler Fleet, as we know, engages them there—the submarine firing, sinking, and rising in unexpected quarters; the trawler firing, dodging, and trying to ram.

The trawlers are strongly built and can stand a great deal of punishment. Yet again, other German submarines hang about the skirts of fishing fleets and fire into the brown of them. When the war was young this gave splendidly "frightful" results, but for some reason or other, the game is not as popular as it used to be.

THE ENEMY'S GRAVE MISTAKE.

LASTLY, THERE ARE GERMAN SUBMARINES WHO PERISH BY WAYS SO CURIOUS AND INEXPLICABLE THAT ONE COULD ALMOST CREDIT THE WHISPERED IDEA (IT MUST COME FROM THE SCOTCH SKIPPERS) THAT THE GHOSTS OF THE WOMEN DROWNED LEAD THEM TO DESTRUCTION. But what form those shadows take—whether the Lusitania ladies, or humbler stewardesses or hospital nurses, and what lights or sounds the thing fancies it sees or hears before it is blotted out, no man will ever know. The main thing is that the work is being done. Whether it was necessary or politic to re-awaken by violence every sporting instinct of a seagoing people is a question which the enemy may have to consider later on.

RECRUITING FOR THE NORTH SHORE BATTALION BEGINS

Campbellton Hopes to Utilize the Old International Railway Building as Quarters for Men Who Enlist in That District.

Campbellton, N. B., Nov. 19.—(Special)—The North Shore battalion is now an accomplished fact, and the unit, which will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. Messerian, will be known as the 188th overseas battalion. Recruiting Officer McDonald has received instructions to begin recruiting for this battalion, and instructions have been given to hold all the men here who sign on.

During the past week the following recruits were enlisted: Fred Nault, Lowell (Mass.); Dennis Belanger, Rhode Island; F. J. Kopt, Gaspe Basin; Jos. Beaulieu, New Carlisle; Don Arsenau, St. Omer; Walter Sargeant, Campbellton; Robert A. Thompson, Harry Ivan Court, Escumacine; Emerson Targett, Richardsville.

Some of the above recruits have been sent to Sussex to join the 104th Battalion, while others have gone to Halifax for home service.

On Monday evening a deputation consisting of Mayor Andrew, D. A. Stewart, M. P., and Recruiting Officer McDonald met the minister of militia and had a few minutes conversation with him relative to the billing of troops. With the minister thought that recruits could be kept here in private houses, he listened carefully to the remarks of the deputation regarding the use of the old International Railway buildings, and promised to send an engineer to look the situation over.

Lieut.-Col. Dean and Capt. Jago, from Halifax, are here today, and it is thought their report will be favorable to taking over the premises.

Much indignation is felt in this district owing to the wrong information given in the recent statement of recruiting published in the press. Restigouche was credited with 44 and 2 in certain periods when as a matter of fact the figures, according to the records of the recruiting officers, were 62 and 24 for these periods. Up to date Campbellton, as the center for that district, has sent altogether over 600 men in the various contingents.

NOVA SCOTIA SCHOONER H. S. M. IS WRECKED

Nahant, Mass., Nov. 19.—The two-masted British schooner H. S. M. was driven ashore by a heavy northeast gale on the jagged rocks of Galloupe's Point tonight.

The six members of the crew reached shore after a hard struggle, some of them swimming fifty feet through the breakers. The schooner, loaded with lumber, from Liverpool (N. S.), for Boston, will probably be a total loss. She was owned by Henry G. Mallett, of Fort Gilbert (N. S.), and was commanded by Captain Leander Pothier, Julius Saulnier, a foremast hand, was injured by a blow from the end of the boom, as he was assisting a companion, but will recover.

FOR SOLDIERS' COMFORTS.

Mrs. E. E. Church, treasurer, Soldiers' Comforts Association, acknowledged one-half proceeds of sacred concert held Sunday, Nov. 14, in Opera House under auspices of post office staff, \$38.99; Ellen McAllister, 8 yards cents, \$1.66; Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, November, \$2; Miss E. Thomas, \$5; Mrs. Isaac Berryman, Germantown (N. B.), \$8; Mrs. V. Belyea, 1 yard cents, 85 cents; Mrs. J. Stanton, 3 yard cents, 51 cents; collected by Mrs. R. B. Travis, 5 yards cents; Miss McQuarrie, 4 yards; Mary Flett, Sophie Lawson, Constance Clark, each 1 yard; ladies of D. Co., 36th Battalion, regarding Christmas boxes, \$3.15.

CANADA'S POTATO CROP 23,000,000 BUSHELS SHORT

Government Report Says Keeping Qualities This Year Are Poor—More Flax Than Last Year.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The census and statistics office issued today a report on the yield, quality and price of the root and tuber crops of 1915, the acreage and condition at October 31, and the wheat sown for 1916, and the progress of fall ploughing.

Root and Fodder Crops.
Root and fodder crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets, occupied this year a total area of about 8,977,000 acres, as compared with 8,067,000 acres in 1914, and their estimated value, subject to revision, is \$280,379,000 as compared with \$236,227,000 last year. The decrease in area is principally in respect to hay and clover, and the increase in total value is due to the larger yield of the same crop. Hay and clover yield 10,953,000 tons from 7,875,000 acres, or 1.39 ton per acre, as compared with 10,259,000 tons from 7,997,000 acres or 1.28 ton per acre last year. The yield of alfalfa is 261,965 tons from 92,665 acres, or 2.83 tons per acre; of fodder corn 3,429,800 tons and of turnips and other roots 64,291,000 bushels from 172,700 acres, or 372 bushels per acre.

The Potato Crop.
The conditions governing the production of potatoes have this year been as bad as last year they were good. The total estimated yield is 62,604,000 bushels from 478,400 acres, an average yield per acre of only 131 bushels. Last year the corresponding figures were 65,800,000 bushels, 478,900 acres, and 139 bushels. Not since the average of 119 bushels in 1910 has the rate per acre been so low; it is 27 bushels below the average of 168 bushels for the five years 1910-14. In Ontario, where the record yield of over 167 bushels per acre was obtained last year, the average yield per acre this year is not more than 92.6 bushels, the lowest yield on record for the province. In other provinces the potato yield is also poor, excepting in Alberta and in British Columbia. In the former province the total yield is \$1,550,000 from 16,000 acres, an average of 96.8 bushels per acre, and in the latter the yield is 9,986,000 bushels from 16,000 acres, an average of 247 bushels. In both provinces the yield per acre is larger than in any year since 1912, when the respective yields were 94.6 and 252 bushels. For all Canada the quality is 84 per cent of the standard as compared with 90 per cent last year, but in Ontario the quality is down to 96 per cent as compared with 101 per cent last year. In Prince Edward Island the quality is 81, in Nova Scotia it is 76, and in New Brunswick it is 88 per cent. In Alberta the quality is good with 91 per cent and in British Columbia it is 84 per cent. The average price per bushel to the grower works out to 87 cents for Canada; 76 cents for Ontario and 83 cents in Alberta. Potatoes are very generally reported as affected with rot and blight, especially in Ontario, and the indications are that the keeping qualities this year will be very poor.

Acreage and Condition of Fall Wheat.
The area sown to fall wheat for next year's harvest is estimated to be 1,100,800 acres, which is about 15 per cent less than the area sown in 1914, and 1915 for 1915. The decrease is principally in Ontario and is due to the heavy rains of August which prevented the working of the soil in time for seeding. The area sown to fall wheat in Ontario is estimated to be 820,600 acres, as compared with 1,043,000 acres sown in 1914, the decrease being 222,400 acres, or over 21 per cent. In Alberta there is an increase from 820,000 acres in 1914 to 900,400 acres in 1915, the plus difference representing 18 per cent. In Manitoba there is a decrease from 16,900 to 9,400 acres; in Saskatchewan there is no change from the estimated area of 4,000 acres, and in British Columbia there is an increase of 500 acres, making 6,500 acres sown to this the standard for Canada and for Ontario crop. As regards condition on October 31, the figures are 88 or 89 per cent of the standard in Ontario, 85 per cent in Saskatchewan, 85 per cent in British Columbia, 95 per cent in Alberta and the figures of condition are less than in either of the two previous years, when the condition on October 31 was over 90.

CHANGE IN LOBSTER CLOSE SEASON FOR ST. JOHN AND CHARLOTTE

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—(Special)—An order-in-council has been passed amending the fisheries regulations, applicable to New Brunswick, by making the close season for lobsters in Charlotte county from June 16 to November 14, and in St. John county from June 1 to November 14.

In Charlotte county, the catching of lobsters, the carcasses of which measure less than 4 1/2 inches in length, is prohibited at all seasons of the year, and in St. John county this prohibition extends to all lobsters under nine inches in length measured from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers.

DIPHTHERIA OUTBREAK IN GIBSON AND ST. MARY'S CLOSES SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Fredericton, Nov. 19.—The York County Board of Health this afternoon ordered the schools, churches and other public places in St. Mary's and Gibson villages closed until the present outbreak of diphtheria has been stamped out.

Notice was given that all public gatherings in the two villages were prohibited. There are, at least, a dozen cases of diphtheria in the adjoining villages.

Halifax Bank Clearings.

Halifax, Nov. 19.—Bank clearings at Halifax for the week ended today were \$9,077,882 and for the corresponding week last year, \$9,006,610.

So Good for Children

Millions of pounds of delicious "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup are sold every year to mothers, just for the children.

EDWARDSBURG

"Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP

Mothers know it is practically all nourishment. They know it is a food—that Bread spread with "Crown Brand" makes a well balanced food that sustains and builds up the strength.

Mothers know, too, that "Crown Brand" is the most economical "sweetener" for all sorts of Cakes, Pies, Puddings and Sauces—and is the whole thing for delicious homemade Candies.

"LILLY WHITE" is our pure white Corn Syrup—not so pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand"—justly choice for the table and for candy making.

ASK YOUR GROCER IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal

The Lightning Cure for COUGHS, COLDS and all Bronchial Troubles.

No curative preparation can possibly be quicker in action than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. You don't have to wait for the effect, relief comes with the first dose, and in ordinary cases cure follows with a rapidity which fully justifies the title "Lightning." Even in old deep-seated bronchitis and asthma Veno's can be relied upon when all the usual means fail.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.

That award is the hall-mark of international scientific approval. The approval of the public is expressed in a reputation which is wide as the British Empire. Veno's has the largest sale of any cough preparation in the whole world. It is made in Great Britain by British pharmacists, financed by British capital, and sold wherever the British flag flies. Old and young take Veno's for—

Coughs and Colds **Price 30 cents.** **Difficult Breathing**
Bronchial Troubles **Whooping Cough**
Nasal Catarrh **Blood Spitting**
Hoarseness **Asthma**

Large size containing 24 times the quantity 60 cents. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere or direct, on receipt of price, from the sole agents for Canada, **Geo. E. White & Co., Ltd., 10, McCord Street, Toronto.** Proprietors: **The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.**

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

CREAM WANTED

We are users of large quantities of cream and milk. Accounts settled by check the 15th of every month. Highest prices paid for these commodities. Reference, Merchants Bank of Canada.

PRIMECREST FARM, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WARM WELCOME IN FREDERICTON FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Two Back from the War—Hon. Geo. Colter Left Big Estate—Death of Cyrus Burt.

Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 20.—Corporal John Markey of the Princess Pats, and Private John Jones of the 18th Battalion, arrived home this morning and were given a hearty reception. Mayor Mitchell, members of the city council, and Major Guthrie met them at the depot, and the Fredericton Brass Band escorted them to the city hall, where addresses of welcome were delivered. Markey was severely wounded while serving in France and Jones was invalided home.

Cyrus Burt, an aged citizen, died this morning at his home here of apoplexy. He was a lumber surveyor, for some time in the employ of the New Brunswick Railway Company. He also had been door-keeper in the House of Assembly. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Ernest Hazelton, and Mrs. F. M. Murray of this city; and two sons, William C. of this city and Frank of California. Mrs. Wm. Fugley of St. John is a niece.

Hon. George J. Colter of St. Mary's left an estate worth close to \$100,000. The bulk is bequeathed to his son, Ashley A. Colter. It is understood that the Victoria Hospital comes in for a liberal bequest.

C. Company, 104th Battalion, Major Pimcombe commanding, arrived from Sussex by special train at twelve o'clock. The mayor and members of the city council and the 36th battery with bugle band and the Fredericton Brass Band met them. The company was given an enthusiastic welcome, and crowds thronged the line of march to the exhibition building, where the men will be quartered.

Opportunities for Girls

It looks more and more as if, owing to scarcity of skilled men, women will have to do much of the work hitherto done by men.

This is especially true of office work. Of course, we are prepared to qualify either men or women to take advantage of their opportunities, and you can enter at any time.

Send for Catalogue containing tuition Rates, etc.

THE S. KERR COLLEGE

S. KERR, Principal

As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British weekly. The other day a Paris dentist's servant opened the door to a workman patient.

"And who, madame, has been waiting in tender tone, 'shall I have the misery of announcing?'—Youth's Companion.

With the exception of two of the first ships now in commission, no ship of the American navy has longer than 2-inch, while of the new vessels being turned out in England virtually all have 5-inch guns. This calibre has been adopted as the best by the British experts. It is the size being used on all new ships.

Australia has nearly 800,000 acres of untouched forest.

THREE REPORTED WOUNDED IN 26TH; CANADIAN SAVED FROM ANGLIA HAS SUCCEMBED

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—A cable from Brigadier-General Garnet Hughes to his father, Sir Sam Hughes, states that Lieut. Chester Hughes, of Toronto, met his death through the explosion of a shell and was buried at Loos.

The midnight list of casualties follows:

FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

Accidentally Killed, Frank Richardson, England.

SECOND BATTALION.

Seriously Wounded, John Legg, England.

THIRD BATTALION.

Suffering From Shock, Wm. Renfrey, Toronto.

Missing, Corp. J. Cody, Spokane (Wash.)

Wounded, Jos. Bruno, Toronto; Arthur Stanley, England.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Severely Wounded, Company Sergt-Major Geo. Edward Geary, England.

Wounded, Lieut. Edgar R. Warburton, England.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded, C. V. Wright, Prince Albert (Sask.); Lieut. Colin Keith Lee, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Amede Dostie, St. Joseph De Beauce (Que.); Corporal Walter R. Fletcher, Chilliwack (B. C.)

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Leslie Taylor, Winnipeg.

Died, Matthew E. Brady, Ireland.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action, Alfred Prisk, England.

Wounded, Thomas Muirhead, Scotland; Robert Campbell, England; Fred J. Hodges, England.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action, Wm. Arthur Wilcox, Salmon Arm (B. C.)

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Hugh Steel, Winnipeg.

Officially Reported Prisoners of War at German, Albert G. Warwick, Camper P. O., Man.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Walter C. Raines, England.

NINETEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, James R. Nisbitt, Steelton (Ont.)

TWENTIETH BATTALION.

Killed in Action, Albert Sugden, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded, George L. Bate, Lindsay (Ont.)

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Etienne Poirier, Balmoral (N. B.); Sergt. Chas. D. Campbell, Upper Blackville (N. B.)

Dangerously Wounded, John Marshall, Fairville, St. John (N. B.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds, Charles R. Baxter, Winnipeg.

Died, Wm. A. Ross, Hamilton (Ont.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Edward Swanson, Balcarres (Sask.)

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Wounded, David Poyer, Scotland; Sergeant Brighty, Boston (Mass.)

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Died of Wounds, Geo. Johnston, Scotland.

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action, Robert Robson Banks, no particulars.

FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded, Herbert Lilly, Toronto; E. Clushington, England.

THIRD FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Wounded, Sapper Harold O. Lane, England.

St. John, Nfld., Nov. 18.—Today's casualties in the first Newfoundland regiment are:

Richard J. Lawlor, St. John's, typhoid; Edward White, Twillingate, dangerously ill; Walter Smith, St. John's, ill of dysentery.

9 P.M. LIST.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The 9 o'clock list of casualties follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action Nov. 5, SERGT. JAMES A. MACDONALD, GLACE BAY (N. S.)

SECOND BATTALION.

Killed in Action Nov. 5, James Patrick, Mallard, St. John's (Nfld.)

Previously Reported Unofficially Prisoner of War; Now Died of Wounds, G. Herrington, Napanee (Ont.)

Died of Wounds, Nov. 15, John Legg, Dorchester (Eng.)

THIRD BATTALION.

Died of Wounds, JOHN CANN, SYDNEY MINES (N. S.)

FOURTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action Nov. 7, Hugh Francis McLachlan, Edmonton (Alb.); Sergt. G. Dumble, Berwick, Ontario.

Killed in Action Nov. 15, Captain John Lucas Higginson, Lougheed (Alb.)

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded Slightly, Lieut. John Raymond McIlree, Victoria (B. C.)

Seriously Ill, James Taylor, Wilson, Scotland.

Seriously Wounded, Regis Francis Lagace, Durie (B. C.)

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing; Now Unofficially Died While Prisoner of War, E. F. George, England.

NINTH BATTALION.

Died Nov. 20, Private Thomas Bowey, England.

Seriously Ill, Matthew Parker Bennett, Ireland.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, David A. Former, Kingston (Ont.)

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds, Robert Davies, North Wales.

NINETEENTH BATTALION.

Slightly Wounded, George Montague Perry, Toronto.

Killed in Action Nov. 10, John Spittle, England.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Sergeant Alphonse Lacroix, Montreal.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Lieut. C. G. Greenfields, Montreal.

Died of Wounds, Charles Jeffries Diver, Ireland.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Harry Brown Logan, Scotland; Albert W. Russell, England.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, MAJOR JOHN ALLEN MACKENZIE, ST. JOHN (N. B.)

WALTER MANNING, NEWTON (N. B.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Phillip Wm. Phillips, Portage La Prairie (Man.); Andrew Adam Reid, Scotland.

Suffering From Shock, Charles Frederick Polley, England.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds, Lance Corporal Frank Derisley, England.

Died of Wounds, Harry Stok, England.

CORPORAL ARTHUR McDONALD, AMHERST (N. S.)

Private Arthur Milton, England.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action, November 6, James Bannon, Ireland.

Killed in Action, November 7, John Edward Montague, England; Corporal James McKim, Scotland.

Wounded, George Freer, England; Angus Robert Kerr, Great Falls, Montana.

FORTIETH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill, R. ELLIS, YARMOUTH (N. S.)

FORTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Very Seriously Ill, George Arthur Atherton, Fort Quappelle (Sask.)

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Wounded, John Sloan, Address unknown.

FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill, OVID LUTZ, WESTMORLAND CO., (N. B.)

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Seriously Ill, Alfred Joseph Donovan, Regina (Sask.)

MIDNIGHT LIST.

SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded, Charles Bainbridge, Yorkton (Sask.)

THIRD BATTALION.

Severely Wounded, Geo. Arthur Barrett, Toronto.

Dangerously Ill, Lieutenant Henry Charles Jones, England.

Died of Wounds, Ross E. Brown, Toronto.

WINSTON CHURCHILL AT THE HEAD OF HIS REGIMENT



Following his resignation as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and his speech before Parliament, Mr. Churchill is expected to join his regiment at the front today. Photo shows Mr. Churchill at the head of the Oxford Yeomanry, of which he is major.

TENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, John Argent, Chatham (Ont.)

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, Fred E. Brooks, Hanover (Ont.)

NINETEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, John Coleman, Hamilton (Ont.)

Killed in Action, A. C. Reid, Hamilton (Ont.)

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Severely Wounded, Albert Mahen, Montreal; Alcide Desjardins, Montreal.

Wounded, Leo Bessette, St. Jean (Que.); Arthur Goyette, St. Eustache (Que.)

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded, ARTHUR THOMPSON, TRURO (N. S.)

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded, G. E. PINNEY, EAST ST. JOHN (N. B.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded, John Norris, Weyburn (Sask.)

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Dangerously Wounded, Lance Corporal Alexander W. Davison, Scotland.

THIRTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Dangerously Ill, Lance Corporal Frank M. Penn, Toronto.

THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill, Leslie Jewell, St. Catharines (Ont.)

Sir Robert Calls With Good Wishes For Liberal Chief

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier today is celebrating his 74th birthday. Contrary to expectations, he is celebrating the occasion at his home in Ottawa, and not in the south, to which it was believed he would go, following the somewhat serious operation which he was compelled to undergo more than two months ago.

From all parts and from all classes came best wishes for many happy returns of the day. Among the first callers was Sir Robert Borden, who never fails to tender his good wishes on the chieftain's birthday.

The chief engineer went down the weather side of the ship to get the witness and he then went along the leeward side to do what he could, but the sea was rushing along there. As the ship sank both he and the chief officer slid into the sea from the deck. The captain added he was unconscious when picked up. In his opinion, the ship was sunk by mine.

A great number of the wounded soldiers were unable to help themselves. There were men without legs, some without feet, and others without arms.

The vessel was wrecked on a shoal, and owing to an external explosion, German Promise Violated.

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Four of the crew were lost, but it is not known tonight whether any of them were Americans. Twenty of the crew were saved and put in at East Coast ports. The ship's carpenter, an American, is known to be among the survivors. The consulate has a brief statement from him coming through the British authorities, that a German submarine attacked the Ulrika after chasing her for an hour. No warning was given to the crew to get off the ship, which sank within an hour.

The fact that the ship conveyed wheat sent by Americans for the relief of the starving Belgians has caused the consulate to prosecute rigid inquiries. The torpedoing of the ship, which was flying the Norwegian flag, is stated here to have been directly contrary to the recent promise of the German government not to sink neutrals without first giving an opportunity to the crew to escape. The further fact that both ship and cargo belonged to neutrals is regarded as making the offense all the more aggravating.

Captain Main's Statement.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Corroborative information in support of the belief that the Allan Line steamer Hesperian was hit by a torpedo when it was destroyed on September 4, is contained in an official announcement made by the British embassy tonight. It takes the form of a statement obtained from the British government from William O.

CAPTAIN TELLS OF ANGLIA'S SINKING

Main, the commander of the Hesperian, and not only gives a detailed account of the circumstances of the attack, but also tells the form of direct evidence that the Hesperian was destroyed by a torpedo.

The state department some time ago received from Ambassador Page, at London, a fragment of metal. This fragment was delivered to the American ambassador by the British admiralty with the statement that it had been picked up on board the Hesperian immediately after the attack. The fragment was submitted to the torpedo and mine experts of the navy department for examination.

They gave it as their expert opinion that it was a fragment of a torpedo and not a fragment of a mine. But the statement was unaccompanied by any sworn statement showing that it had been picked up on the Hesperian and could not, therefore, be regarded as conclusive evidence that it was a fragment of a torpedo that had struck that vessel. It is understood that the statement was made by Captain Main, of the Hesperian, has been sworn to. This statement has been delivered to the state department and furnished the Washington government more direct evidence upon which to make representations regarding the destruction of the Hesperian.

London, Nov. 20.—A graphic account of the disaster to the hospital ship Anglia and the plight of the wounded soldiers on board was given today by Captain Manning at the inquest held in Dover. He said there were nearly four hundred wounded on the ship, 160 cot cases and 200 walking cases.

At 12.30, when they were about three miles off shore, there was a very loud explosion, apparently under the port side, forward of the bridge. It blew the bridge into smithereens and the captain was blown to the lower deck. He ran up to the wireless room to order the "S.O.S." call to be sent out, but found the operator coming out with blood on his face, and he said that his instruments had been burst to pieces.

The witness said he then went with the chief officer to assist in getting out the boats on the port side, which was the only side available. The vessel had a heavy list and was down by the head very much. They got the first boat safely away with about fifty people. As the engine was racing, he went to the bridge to stop them from there, but the gear had been destroyed.

The chief engineer went down the weather side of the ship to get the witness and he then went along the leeward side to do what he could, but the sea was rushing along there. As the ship sank both he and the chief officer slid into the sea from the deck. The captain added he was unconscious when picked up. In his opinion, the ship was sunk by mine.

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CANADIAN PARTY EMBERS GENERAL TRENCH, KILLING 40 AND CAPTURING TWELVE

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The minister of militia, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, tonight received the following communication from Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian record officer now serving with the Canadian army corps in France:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, Nov. 20.—During the week, November 12 to 19, the general situation on the Canadian front remained unchanged. Weather conditions showed an improvement over the preceding week. The temperature was generally lower with occasional frosts at night. Heavy rain storms were less frequent.

Good progress has been made by our working parties in the improvement and drainage of our trenches, and profling by recent experience, measures are being taken to guard against any further flooding of sections of our lines owing to abnormal rains.

The enemy does not yet appear to have completed repairs to our trenches, and with occasional pumps and bailing continue to be heard. His working parties on several occasions have been dispersed by the fire of our artillery and machine gun batteries.

Snipers Catch Germans Napping.

Owing to the poor state of his communicating trenches the enemy has been forced to show himself in the open more frequently than usual. Full advantage has been taken of this condition by our snipers, with good results. Retaliation by the enemy snipers has been generally ineffective.

There has been considerable artillery activity on the part of the enemy during the period, but on each occasion prompt retaliation by our artillery with its superior weight of fire, has reduced the hostile battalions to silence.

A bright moon and the marshy condition of the land between the opposing trenches have added to the difficulty of night patrol work. The enemy has displayed little inclination to leave his trenches and our patrols have been hampered in their work by prevailing conditions.

In order to gain information a minor operation was undertaken by our second brigade on the night of November 16-17 against two points on the enemy's front line. Small parties of our western Canada and seventh British Columbia battalions were selected for the enterprise, and for several days previously underwent special training and preparation.

On November 6 our artillery cut the German wire opposite the points of attack. The wire was cut in other places also, in order to mislead the enemy. Trees interferred somewhat with the wire cutting operations in front of our seventh battalion, and scouts were sent forward, after dark, to complete the work. These scouts, under command of Lieutenant W. Holmes, 7th Battalion, remained out for several hours and succeeded in cutting three lanes through the German wire.

Barbed Wire Under Water.

Punctually at 2.30 on the morning of November 17 the two parties moved forward, the 8th Battalion party, under command of Lieutenant J. E. Purslow and Lieutenant K. T. Campbell, was checked

in front of the enemy's parapet by a ditch twelve feet wide. Both officers entered the ditch, which was shrouded high with water, and found the bottom entangled with barbed wire. Efforts were made to overcome this obstacle but without success.

The German trenches were then bombarded from positions close to the ditch, causing casualties among the enemy. The party returned safely to our trenches.

The 7th Battalion party, consisting of brigade bombers under Captain C. T. Costigan, riflemen under Lieutenant Wrightson and Lieutenant MacLiray, reached the enemy's parapet unobserved

ENTERS
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The 7th Battalion party, consisting of brigade bombers under Captain C. G. Cottigan, six men under Lieutenant Wrightson and Lieutenant MacLary, reached the enemy's parapet unobserved, under cover of a heavy rainstorm, and entered his trenches. A topographical engineer accompanied the party, and trenching was continued throughout with Lieutenant Colonel Odium, in our front trenches. The party bombed its way down the main front line trenches and all roads, and communicating trenches along the trench reinforcements might be sent.

Retaliation by the enemy's artillery was weak. The prisoners taken afforded valuable information as to the composition of the forces opposing us. In anticipation of an attack the enemy had manned trenches, thereby affording our party an exceptional opportunity for taking prisoners, and inflicting losses.

Field Marshal Sir John French sent a message congratulating our troops on the success of this enterprise. The health and spirits of our troops main excellent.

The incident recorded above was given place of honor in an official despatch on Sir John French himself to the War Office on Thursday evening last, published in The Telegraph of Friday, November 19.

"A successful enterprise was carried out by a small party of our troops the night of Nov. 16-17, with a loss of one man killed and one wounded, just north of the River Donovano, southwest of Messines. They forced an entrance into the enemy's front trenches, after bayonetting thirty of the occupants. The party returned with the following trophies: one killed and one slightly wounded, and bringing with them 12 German prisoners. This is the incident which the enemy reports as the repulse of a surprise attack upon the Messines-Argenteuil road."

Reference to a map the exact whereabouts of the Canadian Army Corps, including the 20th battalion, can be determined.

Rate to England.
1 pound 12c
2 pounds 24c
3 pounds 36c
4 pounds 48c
5 pounds 60c
6 pounds 72c
7 pounds 84c
8 pounds 96c
9 pounds \$1.08
10 pounds 1.20
11 pounds 1.32
12 pounds 1.44
Not to exceed 12 pounds in weight. Parcels will be furnished at any Post Office.

Successful Traders and Trappers ship their Raw Fur to us for accurate, complete and reliable returns. Our speciality. Put your valuation on the shipment and if we cannot trade will pay express both ways.
References: Broadstreets, R. G. Nun or your own Bank.
MAX WULFSOHN
Dept. 20
122-124-126 West 28th St.
New York City
Sincerely an American Concern

What of the Price? (By Basil Hoellern)
What of the work, Hohenollern?
Fury of fire and of sword;
Murder and rapine and lust—
"Vengeance is Mine," saith the Lord.
What of the end, Hohenollern?
"What of the worker's reward?
In Christ or Kultur will you trust?
"I will repay," saith the Lord.
All-Highest, Emperor, Braugart,
"The sick of the withering gourd
Cast on the asher and dust,
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Instruments hath He in plenty!
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Marriages
COLEMAN-NOBLE—At St. David's Presbyterian church, St. John (N. B.), on Nov. 20, 1915, by the Rev. J. A. MacKegan, M. A., Walter Harris Coleman and Elizabeth Weston, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Noble, of Hardwick (N. B.).

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CROSSLEY—On November 19, Gibson Crossley, leaving his wife, one son, two sisters, and one brother to mourn his loss.
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Thursday, Nov. 18.
Brigantine Donnegro (Rus), 150, trans-Atlantic port, bal.
Goastwise—St. Bear River; schr Zonda.
Friday, Nov. 19.
Coastwise—St. John L. Cann, Centreville, Connors Bros; schr H F Hains, Page.
Saturday, Nov. 20.
Tern schr Lucille, 484, Randall, bay port for New York, lumber, in for harbor.
Sunday, Nov. 21.
Stmr St. Kilda, 2,469, Symonds, Sydney, Starr, coal.
Bark Virgo, trans-Atlantic port, bal. Schr St. Bernard, 124, Tower, New York for bay port, coal, in for harbor.
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Parsons, Nov. 18—Cld, tern schr Corral Leaf, Speer, Marcella for orders.
Halifax, Nov. 18—Ard, schr Jost, New York.
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Halifax, Nov. 19—In, Sygna, Mozart, Rose Castle.
Halifax, Nov. 19—Ard, schr Jost, New York.
Montreal, Nov. 17—Ard, stmr Clan Urquhart, Liverpool.
Cape Salmon, Nov. 19—In, Sardinian.
Father Point, Nov. 19—In, C P H Montreal.
Parishore, Nov. 19—Ard, tern schr Wandrian, McEade, New York to repeat the haul and overhaul.
BRITISH PORTS.
Avonmouth, Nov. 14—Ard, str Montfort, Hodder, Montreal.
Falmouth, Nov. 18—Ard, str Nieuw Amsterdam, New York.
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Glasgow, Nov. 19—Ard, str Pretorian, Montreal.
Liverpool, Nov. 16—Ard, stms Sachem, Ritchie, Boston; Manchester Merchant, Beggs, Montreal.
Glasgow, Nov. 18—Ard, stmr British Monarch, Boston.
FOREIGN PORTS.
Elizabethport, Nov. 18—Ard, schr Willie L Maxwell.
Boston, Nov. 16—Cld, schr Florence E Melanson, Yarmouth.
Sld Nov. 16, schr Virginia, Windsor.
Rockland, Nov. 16—Sld, schr William L Elkins, St. John.
Portland, Nov. 16—Sld, schr Sawyer Brothers, New York.
Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 16—Sld, schrs Winchester, St. John; Helen Montague, do.
Cape Cod Canal, Mass., Nov. 16—Passed, schrs Lavolta and Nettie Shipman, (both schooners tied up at Sandwich).
Ard at Wings Light Nov. 16, schrs Linda Small and Ann J Trainor.
Bergen, Nov. 19—Ard, str Kristianstad, New York.
New York, Nov. 19—Ard, str Giuseppe Verdi, Naples.
Rockland, Nov. 17—Sld, schr Nellie Eaton, New York.
Vineyard Haven, Nov. 17—Ard, schr Mount Hope, New York for Boston.
Sld Nov. 17, schr Robert A Snyder, New York.
Portland, Nov. 17—Cld, schr Damiata and Joanna, Mitchell, St. George (N. B.).
Copenhagen, Nov. 19—Ard, str Frederick VII, New York.
New York, Nov. 19—Ard, strs Bergens-Bergen, New York.
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Portland, Nov. 19—Ard, schrs W E & W L Tuck, Haley, St. John for New York; Demain (Pr), St. John for New York; Rhode Holmes, White, St. John (N. B.) for Norway (Conn); Charlotte T Sibley, Hutchinson, Bangor for New York; Calvin P Harris, Atwood, Bangor for New York; R Bowers, Kelson, St. John for New York; tug Fejescock, towing barges Wildwood and Ontario from Machias.
City Island, Nov. 17—Passed, schr Flora M, Perth Amboy for Wolfville.
Perth Amboy for St. John.
Liverpool, Nov. 18—Ard, stmr Sagamore, Boston; schrs Two Sisters, St. Martin (N. B.); Rita Vaughan, Liverpool (N. S.).
Nov. 18—Cld, schr Maple Leaf, St. John.
Nov. 18—Sld, schrs Ravola, St. John.
Florence E Melanson, Weymouth (N. S.); Nellie Eaton, Machiasport.

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Montreal, Nov. 17—Ard, stmr Clan Urquhart, Liverpool.
Cape Salmon, Nov. 19—In, Sardinian.
Father Point, Nov. 19—In, C P H Montreal.
Parishore, Nov. 19—Ard, tern schr Wandrian, McEade, New York to repeat the haul and overhaul.
BRITISH PORTS.
Avonmouth, Nov. 14—Ard, str Montfort, Hodder, Montreal.
Falmouth, Nov. 18—Ard, str Nieuw Amsterdam, New York.
Falmouth, Nov. 19—Ard, str Nieuw Amsterdam, New York.
Glasgow, Nov. 19—Ard, str Pretorian, Montreal.
Liverpool, Nov. 16—Ard, stms Sachem, Ritchie, Boston; Manchester Merchant, Beggs, Montreal.
Glasgow, Nov. 18—Ard, stmr British Monarch, Boston.
FOREIGN PORTS.
Elizabethport, Nov. 18—Ard, schr Willie L Maxwell.
Boston, Nov. 16—Cld, schr Florence E Melanson, Yarmouth.
Sld Nov. 16, schr Virginia, Windsor.
Rockland, Nov. 16—Sld, schr William L Elkins, St. John.
Portland, Nov. 16—Sld, schr Sawyer Brothers, New York.
Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 16—Sld, schrs Winchester, St. John; Helen Montague, do.
Cape Cod Canal, Mass., Nov. 16—Passed, schrs Lavolta and Nettie Shipman, (both schooners tied up at Sandwich).
Ard at Wings Light Nov. 16, schrs Linda Small and Ann J Trainor.
Bergen, Nov. 19—Ard, str Kristianstad, New York.
New York, Nov. 19—Ard, str Giuseppe Verdi, Naples.
Rockland, Nov. 17—Sld, schr Nellie Eaton, New York.
Vineyard Haven, Nov. 17—Ard, schr Mount Hope, New York for Boston.
Sld Nov. 17, schr Robert A Snyder, New York.
Portland, Nov. 17—Cld, schr Damiata and Joanna, Mitchell, St. George (N. B.).
Copenhagen, Nov. 19—Ard, str Frederick VII, New York.
New York, Nov. 19—Ard, strs Bergens-Bergen, New York.
Bergen, Nov. 19—Ard, str Kristianstad, Bergen; Giuseppe Verdi, Palermo.
Portland, Nov. 19—Ard, schrs W E & W L Tuck, Haley, St. John for New York; Demain (Pr), St. John for New York; Rhode Holmes, White, St. John (N. B.) for Norway (Conn); Charlotte T Sibley, Hutchinson, Bangor for New York; Calvin P Harris, Atwood, Bangor for New York; R Bowers, Kelson, St. John for New York; tug Fejescock, towing barges Wildwood and Ontario from Machias.
City Island, Nov. 17—Passed, schr Flora M, Perth Amboy for Wolfville.
Perth Amboy for St. John.
Liverpool, Nov. 18—Ard, stmr Sagamore, Boston; schrs Two Sisters, St. Martin (N. B.); Rita Vaughan, Liverpool (N. S.).
Nov. 18—Cld, schr Maple Leaf, St. John.
Nov. 18—Sld, schrs Ravola, St. John.
Florence E Melanson, Weymouth (N. S.); Nellie Eaton, Machiasport.

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RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

Teachers Wanted
WANTED—Second class female teacher, school district No. 4, parish of Hampton. Apply, H. N. Giggay, French Village, Kings Co. 11-24-27-1-4-8

Wanted
WANTED—10 pairs early hatched pullets, Wyandotte, Rock, or Reds preferred. Write to J. S. Magee, Water street, St. John. 37/37-11-2

For Sale
FARM for sale, three miles from Bellisle station. Apply, Elmhurst, Benson, Shannon post office, Queens Co.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
"For the Blood is the Life."
WHEN YOU ARE ILL
With any disease due to impure blood such as Eczema, Scabies, Ringworm, Head Lice, Abdominal, Bilious, Diarrhoeal, Swellings, Blisters, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Rheumatism, Gout, etc., don't waste your time and money on a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which causes the first cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly speed from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure. (Thousands of testimonials of cures are on file.)
Pleasant to take.
Cures ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Refuse all Substitutes.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits
Dr. McTegart's Vegetable Remedies for these habits are safe, inexpensive, home treatments. No hypodermic injection, no loss of time from business and positive cures. Recommended by physicians and clergymen. Enquiries treated confidentially.
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Marriages
COLEMAN-NOBLE—At St. David's Presbyterian church, St. John (N. B.), on Nov. 20, 1915, by the Rev. J. A. MacKegan, M. A., Walter Harris Coleman and Elizabeth Weston, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Noble, of Hardwick (N. B.).

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CROSSLEY—On November 19, Gibson Crossley, leaving his wife, one son, two sisters, and one brother to mourn his loss.
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FITZGERALD—In this city, on the 19th inst., at her home, 92 1/2 Princess street, Annie, wife of Richard Fitzgerald, leaving her husband, three sons and seven daughters.

What of the end, Hohenollern?
"What of the worker's reward?
In Christ or Kultur will you trust?
"I will repay," saith the Lord.
All-Highest, Emperor, Braugart,
"The sick of the withering gourd
Cast on the asher and dust,
"Vengeance is Mine," saith the Lord.
Instruments hath He in plenty!
Multitudes cry in agony:
Humble his House in the dust:
Cursed be he and his horde—
Butchers, defilers of women—
"God! let Thy wrath be outpoured!
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Canada's Army.
Ottawa, Nov. 19.—The minister of militia announced today that the color he will not be drawn against negroes in Canada's fighting forces. There will be no discrimination, and indeed there are already scores of negroes in Canadian battalions.
"I will not, however," said Sir Sam, send myself to the aid of giving them regiment to themselves any more than intend to have a regiment of one-eyed men or men with yellow moustaches or hair."

NINETEEN ENLIST
AT FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Nov. 19.—Nineteen volunteers enrolled for the 104th at the big recruiting rally held at the city Opera House here tonight. Others are expected to enlist tomorrow. The demonstration was the most enthusiastic held in the city during the war and is bound to produce great results.
Lieut.-Col. George W. Fowler, officer commanding the 104th Battalion, was the speaker of the evening. He arrived here by C. P. R. tonight, attended by Lieut. H. P. Davies, adjutant of his battalion, and by Lieut. J. C. Hanson, Lieut. G. A. Price and Capt. Lawrence. At the station his party was met by a delegation which welcomed him. On his way to the Opera House he was escorted by the 30th Field Battery, headed by the Fredericton Brass Band.
The speaker at the Opera House more than filled the auditorium. Major Mitchell was the chairman and introduced the speakers. During the evening Miss Margaret Lynds, of the Normal school staff, gave patriotic readings and the Fredericton Brass Band played selections.
The speakers were Major P. A. Guthrie, of 10th Battalion; Capt. Rev. Father Lockary, chaplain of the 8th Field Battery; and Col. Fowler, who spoke in the order named. On his way to the Opera House after the speaking and evoked great scenes of enthusiasm. As the young men came forward the ladies in the audience sang "Piper, Piper, Never Let the Old Flag Fall" and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys Are Marching."
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D. J. Collis Browne's
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Marraha, Dysentery, and Cholera.

Recent letters from England to relatives in St. John, relate that Major H. W. Clinch, who has been at the front in France or Flanders with his Hussar regiment since the beginning of the war, and was once wounded, has been appointed deputy assistant quartermaster general. A very interesting letter has been received here from Major A. E. G. MacKenzie of the 20th Battalion, extracts from which follow:
"We came out of the trenches last night about 12 and I am going to rest up today. It is raining quite hard, so I have been in a Belgian farmhouse. They are very friendly to us (some Belgians are not) and they do not mind us overcrowding their houses.
I often wonder over here what the boys think of the situation—those who stay at home in this great struggle. It seems a shame sometimes that some fellows should have all the comforts and luxuries of life, while others are not down there—none of us are a game that must be played out to the limit.
I suppose you heard that we got quite a goodly lot, about twenty killed and something over a hundred wounded, nearly all in one company. I am sorry to say that four of the boys enlisted from Campbellton were killed. Three of them went together in our little attack on a crater in front of our lines. It was some little scrap while it lasted. You might tell Dan Richards to tell his (Thompson's) father, that there was not a boy in the battalion than he. These boys were all going to the front to almost certain death, but they were like heroes. It was some little hell for the time, I can tell you, and wounded men being brought in, stretcher-bearers trying to patch them up, and all kinds of shells passing over our heads (fortunately they nearly all passed).
The conduct of our men was exceedingly good and we received a letter of thanks from the divisional commander. Some honor. I think out of our men, Sergeant Iyer, will get the V.C. or the military cross and probably Major Brown, who commanded the company, will get some special recognition.
This last trip to the trenches has been pretty quiet and we lost just one man killed and one or two wounded. We are supposed to have six days rest, but we men up each night at working parties and it is not much of a rest. The men, I believe, really welcome going back to the trenches again.
It is really wonderful the whole system here, rationing comes in right on lines and everything else has been splendidly managed. Water is brought to the "dumps" in water carts or wagons. It is carried every night to the trenches in special trucks about two and one-half gallons. Rations, in the same way, are brought up and taken to the trenches at night.
The trenches themselves have dug-out covers, the men sleep when off duty. Of course they are working parties and one can sleep there anyway. Wet weather is our bad time. The trenches then are rotten. Imagine living for six days in one of the ditches the town dig-outs, with the water or sewerage. It is just like that when it rains.
We have had rather an interesting week. Yesterday the king inspected the Canadian Army Corps. Each regiment sent fifty men. Each regiment sent fifty men. Each regiment sent fifty men. Each regiment sent fifty men.
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Major J. A. Mackenzie Slightly Wounded

Brilliant Young Officer of 26th Himself First to Cable News—Sand Cove Road Man Dangerously Wounded—More Stories of Crater Battle.



MAJOR J. A. MACKENZIE, 26th Battalion, slightly wounded.

Saturday Nov. 20. Major John A. Mackenzie, a Company, 26th Battalion, has been wounded slightly and is in hospital at Boulogne, France. A cable message to this effect came from him yesterday to his mother, Mrs. R. Mackenzie, 99 Wright street.

The sad news reached Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Sand Cove Road, yesterday to the effect that their son, John, had been seriously wounded in action with the 26th Battalion. He is at the Anglo-American Hospital, Wimereux, France, suffering from gunshot wounds in the spine, received on Nov. 17. A brother, Michael, is enlisted with the 65th Battalion in western Canada.

Sergt-Major H. T. Brewer, Frederickton, deputy recruiter for York county, received word yesterday that his eldest son, Driver William Brewer, had been wounded for the second time and was now in an English hospital. Today Mrs. H. E. Sutherland, of Ottawa, had received a letter from her brother stating that he had been wounded in the leg. Driver Brewer, enlisted in Ottawa with the First Battalion of Artillery of the First Canadian Contingent. He has been at the front since the First Canadian Division went to Flanders. He is one of four brothers in khaki. Private Ray Brewer is now on the firing line with the 20th Battalion, and Roy is with the Royal Canadian Engineers at Halifax.

The fourth brother, Ernest, is with the Composite Battalion at Halifax and is anxious to go overseas. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Seely, 38 Wright street, received a letter lately, dated at the front, Nov. 1, from their son, L. G. Seely, who is with the 26th Battalion, in which he stated he was well. Today they received a telegram from Ottawa reporting that Private Seely had been wounded on Nov. 2, and had returned to duty on Nov. 3. Apparently the wound was of little importance.

Lieut. Fairweather's Own Story. The following extract is from a letter received by Mrs. C. H. Fairweather from Lieut. C. E. Fairweather, of the 26th Battalion, giving an account of the "scrap" as he calls it on the 18th of October:

Belgium, Oct. 28, 1915. Dear Mother,—We came out of the trenches last night into a warm billet, with a nice open fire and lots of grub. Not that we do not have fires and grub in the trenches, but I must say there is a certain amount of satisfaction in coming out of a very wet trench and sitting down to a good meal without much danger of seeing the whole outfit go up in the air when a shell hits the kitchen.

I think I told the colonel all about the scrap as soon as it happened. But in case the letter went astray I will give you a rough outline. While we were out in rear billets, the Germans exploded a mine just outside our trench, and when we went back to the trench, we were ordered to make a reconnaissance of the crater or hole formed by the explosion. I was told off with an engineer officer and ten men as the advance party. We were to bomb the Germans out and prepare the way for the main body to get in the crater and the R. E. were to blow up any works the Germans had in there. We were supported by three other lines of twelve men each and attacked at 4 p. m. on the 18th. We got in all right and found nothing in the place. As we could not hold it with a company of men, we retired. The crater was so situated that the attacking party could be enfiladed from both flanks. We advanced under a cross fire of rifle and machine guns with bombs added, when we got closer and although the distance to be traveled was only about forty yards that little trip was some warm, believe me. We withdrew, of course, under the same kind of stuff so that our losses were fairly heavy. The men behaved splendidly and in fact were complimented by brigades as well as divisional headquarters, and now the 26th Battalion is the envy of the whole division.

When we came back from the attack I was more or less covered with blood which was mostly not my own, and they said I looked very fierce indeed, but they only got a scratch from a bomb splinter which hit me in the cheek and caused a slight wound and contusion which is now entirely healed. Must close now and will write again soon. Your loving son, CHARLES.

Death of Stephen Howes. Relatives of the late Stephen Howes of the 26th Battalion, who was recently killed in the trenches in Belgium, have recently had a letter from Benjamin Gaskill, brother of Rev. F. B. Gaskill, Waterford, who states that "Stephen was killed instantly by a bomb, and his chain, who was beside him, was wounded badly that he died on the way to the dressing station."

JOHN MARSHALL, dangerously wounded with 26th.

ed so badly that he died on the way to the dressing station. The boys were standing together laughing when the German bomb came in the trench. They tried to escape it but it exploded almost instantly. Stephen and his chain were buried in our 26th cemetery and their graves are marked by a cross, having their names on in aluminum stripes, and the graves are all covered with green sod. I was to their funeral and helped to get Stephen ready for burial. Serjeant John J. Ross in a letter to Miss Howes, sister of the deceased, says that Stephen and he were the only Sussex boys in B company of the 26th.

Mrs. Rufus Henderson of Marsh Belle, but received from her son, Harold E. Baker, of the 26th Battalion, a letter in which he says people in Canada do not take a serious view of the war. He says:

"I tell you we have not got it all our own way—very far from it. You would think I read those St. John papers you sent over to me that there was nothing to it. But the Allies have had some important wins. They will need all the men they can get from Canada before this thing is over. And I think it is up to some I know to get busy or they will be fighting Germans from behind the flagpole in the old Haymarket square the first thing they know."

In a recent letter, Bombardier George W. Stafford, who left here with the ammunition column in the first contingent, tells of some of his experiences since arriving in France in last March. He has seen some heavy fighting and has taken his part in the fighting, but so far he has escaped without injury. He was in England on leave during October. The men are well prepared and well equipped to stand the cold weather. Although not looking for an early termination of the war, he thinks that the coming winter will be a more severe test for the Germans than was last winter. Letters telling of the meeting of two of their three soldier sons near the firing line have been received by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Penny, 43 Cannon street.

At the front, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Manning, 60 Winslow street, West Side, a wrist watch was presented to Gunner Percy Manning of No. 4 Siege Battery. About eighty friends were present. He has a brother, Walter, with the 26th With 104th.

It is understood that a former Sussex man, Dr. David Freese, is to be head of a large hospital in Vancouver, is to be medical officer of the 104th Battalion, with captain's rank. Charles Freese, advertising head of a big Montreal business house, has also joined the 104th. Ora P. Campbell, aged 15 years, son of D. L. Campbell, of Sussex, has left school to enroll with the battalion. It is also understood that Lieutenant Hayes Dooin of Fredericton, will transfer from the 104th to the 140th.

Promotions in 52nd. Serjeant-Major Cooper of the 52nd Battalion, has been promoted to a lieutenant, as assistant adjutant of the unit; Serjeant Hutton formerly signalling serjeant, has been promoted to signalling lieutenant; Serjeant-Major Spryngton, who has been company serjeant-major, now becomes regimental serjeant-major; and Corporal Allan takes the signalling serjeant's place. Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. McLeod, M. P., officer commanding the 12th Battalion, is confined to one of the military hospitals at Shorncliffe, according to word received in Fredericton.

U. S. NEUTRALITY, APPROVED BY LABOR CONGRESS

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Neutrality in the European conflict, as practised by the United States, was approved by the American Federation in convention here today by the adoption of a resolution recommended by the committee in international relations. The resolution upheld the right of the United States to keep neutrality in belligerents and explained that it was impossible to distinguish between munitions of war and the ordinary articles of commerce.

The committee and report called attention to the efforts made by sympathizers of the belligerents to "use the working-man of our country to further the interests of some foreign countries."

"Foreign agencies have been trying to reach corruptly some of the organizations of the workers," the report said, "but they have not succeeded."

Mother—"Frankie, are you teaching that parrot to swear?" Frankie—"No, mother; I'm just telling it what it mustn't say."

OBITUARY

James S. Smith. News of the death of James S. Smith in the Bathurst Hospital, after a short illness from pneumonia, on Monday, November 15, has been received by relatives in the city. Mr. Smith, who was forty-eight years of age, was a native of West St. John, but lived for many years in Welsford before removing to Bathurst. His wife died before him and he is survived by one brother, Charles, in the west. The funeral took place on Tuesday at Bathurst, interment being made there.

Miss Eleanor J. McLean. The death of Miss Eleanor J. McLean occurred Thursday evening at the General Public Hospital in her seventy-seventh year. She leaves one sister, Mrs. G. H. Whitaker, 72 Adelaide street, A. brother, Joseph A. McLean, of Portland (Me.), also survives. Burial will be made at Cumberland Bay.

Mrs. Richard Fitzgerald Dead. The death of Mrs. Annie Fitzgerald, wife of Richard Fitzgerald, which occurred early yesterday morning at her home, 97 1/2 Princess street, will be learned of with great regret by friends of whom she numbered very many. For more than a year she had been ill. She is survived by her husband, three sons and seven daughters. The sons are: William J. G. Dunlop & Co., Montreal; Francis J. of the Imperial Theatre staff, and Joseph P., at home. The daughters are: Mrs. Frank Mullins, of Montreal; Mrs. Gordon McKinnon, of Somerville; Mrs. James McGrath, of St. John; Mrs. John A. Dillington (Mass.), at present at home; Mrs. Louis McDonald, of Port Colborne (Ont.), and Misses Adelle and Persis, at home. There are also two sisters—Mrs. Wm. Doherty, of West St. John, and Miss Eliza, of the city; and one brother, John, of St. John. To all these will go out far-reaching sympathy for their loss is a very great one. Mrs. Fitzgerald was graced with a most kindly, charitable disposition and many are her acts of sympathy and comfort for others in time of trouble which now will be recalled.

Gibson Crossley. The many friends of Gibson Crossley will regret to hear of his death, which took place on Friday afternoon at his late residence, 62 Erin street. Mr. Crossley was born in England and was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. Crossley. He was a valued employe of the York Cotton Mill, and died on the 19th of November, at the home of his brother-in-law, Hon. Justice A. S. White. Deceased is survived by his wife and daughter, Elsie, aged eight years, Mrs. A. S. White is a sister, and Dr. H. P. Vaughan, of Brooklyn (N. Y.), and S. E. Ryan, of St. John, are his brothers. Mrs. Ryan was a daughter of the late David Vaughan, of St. Martins, the well known merchant and ship builder.

Deceased had been ill for some time, and in May last went to New York for a medical treatment, and on the 19th of September, and on arrival home gradually grew worse until the end. Mrs. Ryan, formerly of St. Martins, was a highly respected, widely known, and a devoted member of the church, and her death will be learned with much regret by a large circle of friends. Services will be held at the home of Hon. A. S. White, Tuesday, morning at 8 o'clock, conducted by Rev. H. C. Rice, after which the body will be taken to St. Martins for interment, leaving Sussex on the Maritime express. The funeral will take place at St. Martins Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Rachael Bell Pendlebury. Many in the city will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Rachael Bell Pendlebury, widow of Alfred Pendlebury, which occurred on November 20 at her home, New Haven, Conn. She had long resided in the city, and many years had resided in the states. She leaves two sons and three daughters to mourn, all of whom live in New Haven.

Mrs. J. Samuel Earle. Many will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. J. Samuel Earle, which occurred on Monday, Nov. 22, at her residence, 108 Ludlow street, West St. John, aged seventy-three years. Besides her husband she leaves a stepson and a brother to mourn.

Mrs. Christina R. Quinn. Early Saturday morning Mrs. Christina R. Quinn, wife of Wm. J. Quinn, assistant superintendent of dredging with the Norton Co., died at her home, 144 Britain street, of the great regret of a large circle of relatives and friends. Mrs. Quinn, who was survived by her husband and eight children—the oldest of the children being only sixteen, also by her father, mother and two sisters. The funeral will take place on Monday morning at St. John the Baptist church for requiem mass.

Mrs. Bridget Driscoll. Mrs. Bridget Driscoll, a well known resident of St. Patrick street, died Saturday morning. She is survived by a nephew, Joseph Holahan, of Welsford (N. B.). The funeral is to take place today. Interment is to take place in St. Martins.

Michael Whelley. The death took place Saturday morning of Michael, only son of Patrick and Mary Whelley, 49 Magazine street. He was the only son of Patrick and Mary Whelley, a particularly bright lad. He is survived by his parents and six sisters.

Mrs. H. M. DeWitt. East Florencia, N. B., Nov. 20.—Mrs. H. M. DeWitt, of Upper Woodstock, passed away Nov. 17, aged 79 years. She was the widow of Wm. DeWitt, and Mary Ann Culbertson, of Waterville (N. B.), born Nov. 9, 1838. When but a girl she was baptized by the late Rev. T. S. Vanwart into the fellowship of the Waterville Free Baptist church. On March 13, 1885, she and her husband were married, making their home at Waterville for a great number of years and later moved to Upper Woodstock (N. B.). Mrs. DeWitt has been a great sufferer for the past few years. The husband, two sons, two daughters, two sisters and many friends have been present at the funeral. The funeral service was held at the home of Rev. J. D. Wetmore at the church.

Mrs. Sarah G. Nichols. On Nov. 19 at her son's residence, Long Reach, Sarah G., widow of Chas. E. Nichols, died in the eighty-fifth year of her age, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn—Charles W., of Long Reach; Kirk C., of St. John; and Mrs. H. B. Seawright, Reach. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon, Nov. 20, from her son's residence.

Samuel English. Moncton, Nov. 20.—Mrs. H. A. Carson has received word of the death of her father, Samuel English, aged eighty, at the home of his son, Fred, in Calgary. He formerly lived in Moncton. He is survived by three sons, William of Bethlehem, Pa., and Albert and Fred of Calgary; also four daughters, Mrs. A. J. Boyman of West Palmouth, Mass.; Mrs. Carson of Moncton; Mrs. Harold Toother of Calgary and Miss Alice at home, Mrs. Robert Boyer of St. John is a sister.

Mrs. William I. Barton. Monday Nov. 22. Death removed yesterday one of the city's best respected residents, Mrs. William I. Barton, of 170 Britain street, passed away after a lengthy illness. She was 65 years of age.

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