

OF P.E.I.
OFFICIALLY
ED AS KILLED

ed midnight reveals the hero of the
it may fairly be expected, will be
wounded man under heavy fire. His
Cyde (N. S.) His name appears
back on duty.

a lance-corporal but he has proved
ceived. He is 28 years of age and
Sarah Ryer, Middle Cyde (N. S.)
sted.

ars in the list. Moses Gallant, of
in action. He was 26 years of age,
n, 138 Elm avenue, Charlottetown (P.

among the slightly wounded in the
a member of the 3rd Battalion, R. C.
man.

Queens county (N. S.), 4th Battalion,

with regard to last Wednesday's Zepp-

fourteen killed and thirteen wounded,
ombs from a Zeppelin of Gunner
C. F. A. in the midnight casualty list,

air raid has reached fourteen, in-
red among the Canadians.

FREET, SYDNEY (C. B.) (Oct. 12),
fled in Action.

Lance Corporal John A. McLean,
utbar (B. C.)

WENTY-SIXTH BATTALION,
fled in Action.

MOSES GALLANT, 138 ELM AVENUE,
CHARLOTTETOWN (P. E. I.),
ounded.

Sergeant Wm. C. Ryder, Middle Cyde
N. S.) (Now on duty).

lightly Wounded.

JOHN W. ROBERTS, CHIPMAN
N. B.)

WENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION,
ounded.

Lance Corporal Reuben Kilborn, Flem-
g (Sask.)

WENTY-NINTH BATTALION,
fled in Action.

Colin McDonald, Chilliwack (B. C.)

PRINCESS PATS.
Charles Parke, Beaconsfield (Que.)

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE,
ffering From Shock.

Wm. Alexander Dalsek, Ireland.

FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED
RIFLES,
ounded.

James Inglis, Scotland.

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRI-
GADE,
fled of Wounds.

Driver Hildare Beaulieu, Notre Dame
de Lac, Temiscouata county (Que.)

FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRI-
GADE,
ounded by Shell.

Gunner Chas. W. Chapman, Sioux
LOOKS (Ont.)

WENTY-NINTH BATTERY, C.F.A.,
Killed by Bomb.

Gunner Charles G. Peterkin, West In-
les (from Zeppelin, Oct. 13).

Newfoundland List.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 18.—The casual-
ties in the Newfoundland regiment to-
day are:

Private Samuel Lodge, Catalans; Private
David Carey, St. John's, both dead
of wounds. Lance Corporal David
Hackett, St. John's; Private Allan
lynch, Avondale, both wounded.

H. Horan, of Roxbury (Mass.), who was
expected here Saturday to attend the fu-
eral; also one daughter, Mrs. J. J. Nor-
ris, from whose residence the funeral was
held yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Carter.

The death of Mrs. Mary, wife of
William Carter, occurred early Saturday
at her home, Red Head road, after quite
lengthy illness. Her husband has
three sons, Charles and
Thomas, and two daughters, Mrs. Chas.
McNulty and Miss Mary Carter. All
are of this city. One brother is Roger
Connelly of this city, and a sister is
Mrs. Arthur Sealey, of East Boston. The
funeral will be held this afternoon. Mrs.
Carter had many friends who will ex-
tend sympathy to the family in their
bereavement.

Mrs. W. A. Dismore.

Monday Oct. 18.

The death of Mrs. W. A. Dismore
occurred yesterday afternoon at her home,
Prince William street, St. Stephen. About
three weeks ago she was stricken with
apoplexy in King street from which she
never recovered being unconscious the
whole time. At 8:30 Sunday afternoon
she quietly passed away. Mrs. Dismore
was the wife of ex-Mayor W. A. Dismore
and the daughter of the late Geo.
Hannah, of Dufferin (N. B.) She leaves
besides her husband two sons, Alton and
Hazen, one daughter, Bessie, and a sister,
Mrs. Herbert Dow, all of St. Ste-
phen.

SIR EDWARD CARSON
LEAVES THE CABINET

(Continued from page 1)

son as attorney-general and there is live-
ly apprehension expressed that it is not
impossible that his giving up his port-
folio may be followed by other resigna-
tions.

The Times says Sir Edward's action
was taken on what he holds to be the
fundamental question of policy, and that
it is understood he is by no means alone
in his attitude towards the conduct of
the war.

The newspaper adds that ministers'
resignations are freely talked about, and
says the very existence of the coalition
government may soon be in jeopardy.

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915

NO. 114.

RUSSIAN VICTORY BRIGHT SPOT IN CAMPAIGN; ENGLISH WOMAN'S DEATH CALLS FOR REVENGE

BULGARIAN MOVEMENT PIERCING SERBIA NOT FAR FROM TEUTON ARMY

London, Oct. 21.—The German armies, which for nearly fifteen months have been continuously fighting on one front or the other, are now on the offensive at three widely separated points—against Riga and Drinsk, in Serbia and in the Champagne district of France.

In the two former places they continue to make progress, but against the French their attacks of yesterday, delivered to the east of Rheims, met with a complete repulse, as did those of previous days.

While it was expected that the Austro-German onslaught in the north would be the most formidable, as a matter of fact the Bulgarian attack against the Serbians through the valleys from the east are proving the most dangerous. It is now definitely settled that the Bulgarians have cut the Saloniki-Nish railway to the north of Vranje, thus driving a wedge between the main Serbian army and the Anglo-French forces which landed at Saloniki.

There is another railway, which, branching off at Uskup, runs up the western side of Serbia, but it is a considerable way around, and besides, another Bulgarian army, which is now approaching Kumanovo, is threatening the junction at Uskup.

GRECIAN CABINET CONSIDERS OFFER.

With the rapid sweep westward of the Bulgarians, the peoples of the Allied countries are watching with keenest interest negotiations which are proceeding between their governments and the king and government of Greece. These negotiations are being carried on by the British foreign office, in behalf of the Allies. Having failed to convince Greece that it was her duty to ally with the Serbo-Greek treaty and help Serbia when she was attacked, the Allies have made a fresh offer to that country, including the cession by Great Britain of the Island of Cyprus. This offer and an outline of possible financial help is now being considered by the Zaimis cabinet.

Should the negotiations fail, it is expected that Greece will be asked to demobilize, or clearly define her attitude.

Conversations are also proceeding with Rumania, which, it is understood, are in charge of the French foreign office.

Meanwhile, all the belligerents realize that the best way to influence the neutral states is to win a big victory. Austria, Germany and Bulgaria are trying to do this in Serbia, Germany, in Courland and France, Italy in Tyrol and Trentino and Russia near Slonim, which roughly is the centre of the eastern front, Volhynia and Galicia. Except for the German attack in France, all these are meeting with more or less success.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, in his attack on Riga, has reached Olai, which is half way between Riga and Mitau, and only a dozen miles south-west of the Baltic port. The German offensive extends along a front of about seventy miles, and the German flanking movement on the right has reached the Dyva river, thirty miles southeast of Riga, from which point the Dyvinsk-Riga railway is being bombarded.

RUSSIAN VICTORY OFFSET LOSSES.

As an offset to this, the Russians, by a dashing attack, have carried the German positions southeast of Baranovichi, an important railway junction east of Slonim on the Lida-Rovno railway, taking more than 3,000 prisoners, and, according to a German official admission, have continued their success on the Middle Sty, south of the Pripeit marshes, in Volhynia, and Galicia.

According to Petrograd the Russians are not attempting to advance, but continue to thrust at the Austro-Germans, thus doing a lot of damage.

The Italian advance in Tyrol and Trentino is being carried out in conformity with the plan to relieve the pressure on Serbia. New successes are reported, and it is stated that a general forward movement is about to begin.

With the exception of a few German steamers which have escaped the submarines in the Baltic, the German flag, it is declared here, has now virtually been driven from the sea, even the fishing fleet in the North Sea having been forced to retire to the harbors as a result of the activity of British cruisers, which recently captured a large number of them in retaliation for the sinking of British trawlers by German submarines.

French Statement Meagre.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight says:

"There was no important action along the entire front.

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"Except for a violent bombardment of our trenches to the north of Steenstraete, the day was calm."

King Ferdinand to Front.

Sofia, Oct. 21, via London.—King Ferdinand has gone to the front, where he assisted in the artillery battles before Stachin, the capture of which position opened the way to Kumanovo.

Zeppelin Advance Slow.

Berlin, Oct. 21, via London.—The Austro-German army of invasion in Serbia is pushing back the Serbians over the entire front, although the Teutonic advance is slow. The war office stated today that the Serbians had been driven out of the strongly fortified positions near Ripanj. The Bulgarians also have made a further advance. The announcement follows:

"Western theatre of war:

"There were no incidents of special importance.

"Eastern theatre of war:

"Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Northeast of Mitau we occupied the bank of the Dyvina from Borkowits to Bereznesumbe. The booty taken up to the present time in the engagement in this district amounts to six machine guns and 1,728 prisoners.

"Army group of Prince Leopold:

"East of Baranovichi a Russian attack was repulsed by a counter-attack. A group of General Von Linshagen on the Sty in the region of Clartorsk, local engagements developed to a great extent. Part of a German division fighting there was forced by the numerical superiority of the enemy to retreat to a position further to the rear, where a few cannon which had been held in their positions to the last moment were lost. A counter-attack is proceeding.

"Balkan theatre:

"On the entire front the allied troops are slowly pursuing the retreating enemy. The Serbians have been driven in a

London, Oct. 21.—The enlistment of recruits under the plan of the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, cannot begin until early next week. It is officially announced, "as a royal warrant is necessary before the men could be passed to the reserve and classified in their proper groups."

Lord Kitchener wants every man he can get. Will you not be one of those that responds to your country's call?

The Earl of Derby also has addressed an appeal to employers to facilitate the enlistment of their employees. This appeal concludes:

"While making a most earnest appeal to secure men under the voluntary system, I cannot help pointing out to employers what must be the alternative if I fail. If they will only realize their position and act under the voluntary system, as they would have to act under a compulsory one, the success of this present recruiting campaign is certain. I specially beg employers to assure any of their men who patriotically undertake the duties of a soldier that their places will be kept open for them to return to when the war ends."

"EVERY MAN OF MILITARY AGE MUST SHARE IN REDEEMING PLEDGE OF NATION TO ALLIES"

every man fighting as ours is, you are doing all you can for its safety, and whether the reason you have hitherto held valid as one for not enlisting holds good at the present crisis.

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HUNS ADMIT DEFEAT IN EAST

Division Retired, Leaving "Some Cannon," Is Berlin Report

RUSSIANS FOILED ATTACK WITH GAS

Advance on German Positions Unearthed Receptacles for Use of Chlorine—Savage Fighting in Serbia With Women and Children Slain on Battlefields.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 21.—The German advance on the Russian Baltic port of Riga, for possession of which a great battle has been under way for several weeks, has been carried forward further. The war office reported today that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army had occupied the bank of the Dyvina river northeast of Mitau, from Borkowits to Bereznesumbe.

Russian reports of successes on the central and southern end of the line receive confirmation in today's German statement.

"German forces on the Sty were compelled to retreat, losing 'some' cannon.

Gas Receptacles Captured.

Petrograd, Oct. 21, via London, Oct. 21.—The official communication given out by the war office today says:

"In the region of the Riga front there has been an artillery duel. A German offensive in the village of Olai on the Mitau road was repulsed. On the front-east of Olai there has been an incessant cannonade.

"Our Ilyamouretz aeroplanes threw dozens of bombs on the outskirts of Olai, causing, according to reliable reports, great damage to the railway and enemy stores. In the region of Olai our troops brought down a German aeroplane. The aviators were killed.

"In the region of the village of Pakhanen, east of Olai, the Germans, under cover of a cloud of smoke, made four unsuccessful attacks.

"In the region of Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, and on the front of the village of Tcheronka, southeast of Riga, a North of the town of Postava, after stubborn fighting, the Germans were ejected from the village of Rousski. We took 300 prisoners and 400 soldiers and two machine guns.

"When we captured the German and Austrian positions in the region southeast of Baranovichi it was found that the enemy was preparing to use asphyxiating gas against our Recipients full of fall into our hands.

"South of the Pripeit marshes we took by assault a series of villages on the left bank of the Sty below Bafalovka. On the occupation of the village of Komotova we captured over 400 soldiers and two machine guns.

"German counter-attacks in the region of Kolkki were repulsed with heavy losses. In the region north of the village of Lak Van there have been engagements with Kurds. On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged."

Bloody Fighting in Serbia.

Rome, Oct. 21.—Warfare that makes even the seasoned veterans of Russian campaigns shudder is being waged in Serbia. It is hardly war, it is annihilating slaughter.

From German sources comes the story of how stubbornly the Serbians are defending their country against the invaders. They are fighting like fatalists. Women are on the battle line side by side with the men. Boys and girls are every private citizen, male and female, capable of bearing arms. Few prisoners are taken. It is a fight to the death. Inch by inch that is gained by Teuton and Bulgarian is captured at a frightful cost, as deathly to the invaders as to the defenders. All of the energies of General Mackensen are being put to the test. His Galician campaign was a child's play compared with this desperate attempt to cross Serbia.

Twice the German commander has asked for reinforcements. Three new army corps, 120,000 men, have already arrived from Germany. But they are not really reinforcements; they merely suffice to fill up the gaps that have been made by the Serbians in their desperate defence.

The German losses have been enormous, but those of the Serbians are undoubtedly greater. The pliable part of

GERMANS BREAK FAITH IN KILLING MISS CAVELL

Promised to Keep American Minister Informed Until the Last But Failed to Do So

A Brutal Murder But She Died Happy for Her Country—German Officials Actually Lied as to Passing of Sentence—Official Report Harrowing Document.

London, Oct. 21.—The full report of the circumstances of the condemnation and execution of Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman and head of a training school in Brussels, for helping English, French and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium, made by Brand Whitlock, the American minister at Brussels, to Walter Page, the American ambassador at London, was issued by the British government this evening.

How the secretary of the American legation, Hugh S. Gibson, sought out the German governor, Von Der Lancken, late at night before execution, and with the Spanish minister, pleaded with the governor and the German officers for the English woman's life is graphically related in a memorandum from Mr. Gibson. This document makes reference to an apparent lack of good faith on the part of the German authorities in failing to keep their promises to inform the American minister fully of the trial and sentence.

Minister Whitlock telegraphed to Ambassador Page on the 12th: "Miss Cavell sentenced yesterday, and executed at 2 o'clock this morning despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment."

**GERMAN TRAWLERS
IN SHELTER WITH
SKULKING FLEET**

British Activity in North Sea Sends Price of Fish Up in Germany—Anti-Air Craft Guns Only Remedy Against Zeppelins.

London, Oct. 21.—In consequence of the British fleet hunting German trawlers in the North Sea, especially on Dogger Bank, the Germans have withdrawn their fishing fleet from the North Sea, according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

As a result, the message adds, the price of fish in Germany is going up and the price of fish in Sweden is rising in sympathy.

Aeroplane Fall to Down Zeppelin.

The fact that aeroplanes alone cannot be relied upon as an adequate defence against Zeppelins and that expert naval gunners had been attached to anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight stations in London, were the most interesting statements made by A. J. Boulton, first lord of the admiralty, in the course of answering a running fire of questions in the house of commons today relative to preparations that had been taken to check air raids.

Bad weather, he repeated, had hampered the British aeroplanes during the recent Zeppelin attack, and he characterized as a legend the report that six Zeppelins appeared off Harwich on the afternoon of the same day.

Belgians Must Pay for Raids.

Amsterdam, Oct. 21, via London.—German authorities in Belgium have announced, says the Echo de Belge, that on the occasion of any Anglo-French aeroplane raids on Belgian cities under German occupation the inhabitants of the city will be held responsible. If bombs fall on the barracks the soldiers, according to the announcement, will be billeted in civilian homes, and a fine corresponding to the damage will be imposed upon the city.

Advices from Paris last July said the German officials in Belgium had imposed a fine of \$1,000,000 on the city of Brussels in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon in sheds at Evere, to the north of Brussels, by aviators of the Entente Allies.

Zeppelins Often Driven Off.

London, Oct. 21.—Sir John A. Simon, the home secretary, replying to a question in the house of commons this evening as to whether it would not be possible to warn Londoners of Zeppelin raids, asserted that nine times out of ten the German airships were driven off before they even reached the coast.

It is that among their dead left on the battlefields are many women, girls and boys, and that in any event it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning.

The fight for possession of the town of Vranje was one of the most severe in warfare—modern or ancient. The Bulgarians finally occupied it, but at a frightful cost. The Serbians defended the place until practically the last man died, fighting until the defence was completely wiped out. The victory cost the Bulgarians 10,000 lives.

German Trawlers in Shelter with Skulking Fleet.

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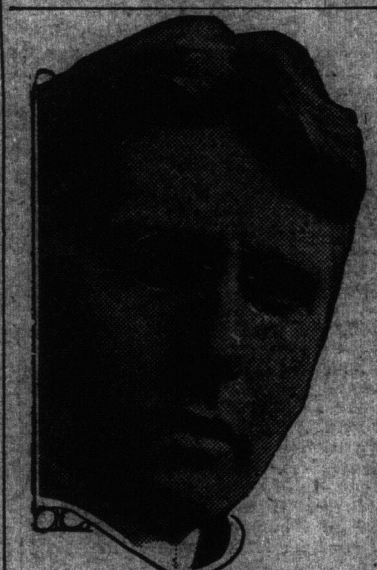
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(Continued on page 6)



BRAND WHITLOCK, U. S. ambassador at Brussels who interceded in vain for Miss Cavell.

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(Continued on page 6)

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

MCCADAM

McCadam, Oct. 18.—The Orange hall was filled to its utmost capacity last Wednesday evening at a reciting meeting. Bishop Richardson was the chief speaker of the evening and gave an interesting address.

Sergeant-Major Brewer followed his lordship with a plea for the men to do their duty just now when every man is needed. Four men went forward and enlisted, which number, perhaps, seems small, but McCadam has sent more men to the front than many places of its size.

Rev. Mr. McGuire was chairman of the meeting. A number of patriotic songs were sung by the school children and Rev. Mr. Farley sang "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall."

Word has been received that two of the young men from here who joined the 96th have been seriously wounded, J. Jarman and Martin Savoy.

Miss Helen Green came from Fredericton to spend Thanksgiving with her mother.

Leslie Cleland spent the week-end at his home here.

F. H. Estabrook spent Thanksgiving with his parents at Florenceville.

Mrs. W. Gaylor has returned from visiting friends in Centreville.

The young ladies have formed a soldiers' comfort association with Miss Nellie Pheneey, president; Miss Blanche Doherty, 1st vice; Miss Julia Humphreys, 2nd vice; Miss Lottie Patterson, 3rd vice; Miss Winnifred Clark, secretary; Miss Ruth Green, treasurer.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, Oct. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Parker returned home last week from a pleasant visit in St. John, where they were the guests of Mrs. Parker's brother, John Tait. Four of Mrs. Parker's nephews, sons of John Tait, are now serving their country, three at the front and one on home guard duty.

Mrs. Belle Crandall and son, Master Ned of Hampton, and Misses Beth Bleakney and Marion Murray, of Intervale (N. B.), were in Salisbury on Saturday, spending the day with their aunt, Mrs. C. Crandall.

Harry Beckwith, of Portland (Me.), is visiting his brother, Walter, and his sister, Mrs. Morley Lewis, here. Mr. Beckwith was a former resident here and is receiving a warm welcome from his old friends.

The members of the Salisbury Masonic Lodge have contributed \$50 towards the Salisbury machine gun fund.

Miss Vera Brown, daughter of R. A. Brown, station agent here, who has been confined to her home for over a year, is improving and made an auto trip to Moncton, N.B., where she will remain for a week or two with friends.

Mrs. J. Walton Trites and little daughter of Montreal, are the guests here of Mr. Trites' parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Trites.

J. Walter Trites has recently volunteered for overseas service with the 100th Infantry, and is making many friends.

The family returned to Moncton only a few weeks ago. Mr. Steeves had volunteered for overseas service only a day or two before he was stricken with pneumonia.

John MacNeill, eldest son of Rev. N. A. MacNeill, who is a student at Acadia College, spent Sunday here with his parents.

NORTH HEAD

North Head, Oct. 18.—Harry Bell, aged sixteen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bell, of North Head, was drowned Sunday afternoon in the lake, about one and a half miles from the village.

The young man and his companion, Otis Zwicker, were paddling and had been out but a short time when the young man, slipping, threw both boys into the water. Bell sank after a few minutes' struggling and did not appear. His companion clung to the overturned canoe, until rescued by Eben Gaskill, who was near the scene of the fatality. Every effort was made to resuscitate the unconscious lad, but with no success. Several pleasant services were held and accident, but were powerless to render aid, there being but one small boat available.

The body was found about 11 o'clock Sunday night, and taken to the home of his parents. A gloom has been cast over the entire community, and deep sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

Sinclair Cann, who has been in Yarmouth for the past two months, returned to his duties as mate of the steamer Grand Manan, last week.

Turner Ingalls, who has been on duty in that capacity during his absence, returned to his home in Yarmouth, after spending a few weeks at Grand Manan visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Ingalls.

Miss Alice Scovil, who has been visiting relatives in North Head, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Scovil, returned to her home in Lubec (Me.) last week.

Private Howard Hatt, of the 65th battalion, stationed at Valcartier, returned to his duties last week, after spending a few days at his home at North Head.

Herring are being caught in large quantities in Grand Harbour and Seal Cove. The price of fresh herring advanced last week to \$4 per hoghead, and

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N.S., Oct. 18.—Charles R. Laskey died on Saturday last at his residence, Richards Lane, aged 77 years. He is survived by one son, William, of St. John, and one daughter, Mrs. Vavel, at home. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, interment being made at Brooklyn, Annapolis Royal.

The schooner Jennie E., Captain James Nesbit, returned from Yarmouth last week, where she has been undergoing repairs.

Miss Myrtle Griffin returned to her home last Wednesday, after spending several days in Lubec, with relatives.

The schooner Memphis, owned by J. E. Gaskill, left here last Friday for Gloucester (Mass.), with a cargo of dried hake.

The schooner Telephone, Captain Alfred Stanley, loaded with hake, at the Grand Manan wharf last week, to be taken to Annapolis Royal.

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QUEEN MARY AS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF 18TH HUSSARS

In the evening address the patients on the ship and work of the Sunday school.

H. B. Bridges is in St. John for a short visit.

Mrs. Henry DuVernet, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Cann, will go for some weeks, left on Monday for Digby (N. S.), where she will spend a few days with Dr. and Mrs. E. A. DuVernet before returning to her home in Boston (Mass.).

Much interest has been manifested in the barges which have been of such common occurrence along the river during the past week, at Gibson, Orococton, Maiterville and Lincoln. A special policeman has been patrolling the streets at night, and precautions have been taken to give the thieves a warm reception. About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning the constable surprised a couple of men in a rubber-stead rig, who were making a halt in the chumyard, evidently with the intention of having it for their headquarters after returning with their plunder. The carriage drove off swiftly and noisily before its occupants could be halted.

HOPWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 17.—Carl Coonan, junior clerk in the Bank of Nova Scotia branch at Hillsboro, son of H. B. Coonan of Hopewell Cape, was badly injured yesterday morning by a fall from his bicycle. The young man was on his way to his work, and was going down the steep hill near the valley church, at considerable speed, when one of the pedals broke, and he was thrown violently to the ground, striking on the side of his face. He was picked up in an unconscious condition by some persons, who saw the accident, and taken to Hillsboro, where Dr. Lewis attended to his injuries, and had him sent to his home.

The young man during a greater part of the day yesterday was in a semi-conscious condition, and it was some hours before he could relate particulars of the accident. His face was very badly cut in the fall, and even today, although much improved, he was reported to be in a quite bad condition.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, of Chemist Road, was the victim of a fall on Thursday, and was buried yesterday. Rev. Mr. DeWolfe, pastor of the Baptist church, conducted the funeral services.

The Story of the Leaves, was the subject of a particularly impressive and timely discourse by Rev. Mr. O'Neil in the Methodist church this morning. The musical part of the service included a very nicely rendered solo by Miss Gertrude McDonald.

Mrs. John O'Neill, of Moncton, returned to her home yesterday, after spending a few weeks in this neighborhood.

Mr. Prince, who has been preaching to the Presbyterian congregation at Riverside during the summer, delivered his farewell sermon today. Mr. Prince is an earnest and eloquent speaker and made many friends during his stay. He will wish him every success in his new field of labor.

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 19.—The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Monday afternoon in the hall, and was well attended. Miss Gilda Peck, the president, who attended the provincial meeting at Fredericton, gave a very full report of the deliberations of that gathering and was tendered a vote of thanks. The institute will engage in patriotic work for the present.

Captain A. W. Briggs, of the C. G. S. Lansdowne, is spending a short time at the shore, and was in the village today. His many friends were glad to welcome him. The captain is the proud possessor of a handsome gold watch and chain, presented to him by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for gallant services rendered in January 1914, by the government boat. The watch is suitably engraved, and is matched in artistic finish and tastefulness by the chain, which is not only of high quality, but is typical of the officer's calling being presented by the ship's captain. Captain Burgess's son, Fred, holds a responsible position in home defence at Halifax, with the rank of captain.

R. C. Smith has returned from Sussex, where he visited his son, Joseph, who is with the 64th Battalion. Next week Mrs. H. R. Allen, of Moncton, made a brief visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McGorman here this week.

Carl Coonan, of Hopewell Cape, who was so badly injured by being thrown from his bicycle, is reported to be progressing favorably.

Miss Hazel Barbour, of Riverside, was operated on yesterday, for internal trouble, and is reported to be doing well.

The schooner Friendship is loading hardwood lumber at Albert for St. John, for T. B. Calhoun.

Mrs. T. M. Tingley, of Ansonia (Conn.), is visiting at Caledonia. Mr. Tingley is a native of Caledonia, and has been away twenty years.

Paul Reid, Otha Anderson, C. E. Gowan and O. C. Moore are away on a hunting trip.

GREENWICH HILL

Greenwich Hill, Oct. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Chisholm have been visiting friends at Hatfield's Point this week.

Mrs. Herman Johnson and little son, William, were passengers on the steamer Champlain, Monday for St. John, en route to Des Moines, Iowa, where Mr. Johnson will go to join his husband, who located there in the early spring. Her many friends will wish her a pleasant trip.

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Among the teachers from here who attended the teachers' institute for the counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, which was held at Grand Falls Oct. 14 and 15, were B. M. Berry, Miss Jennie I. Page, Miss A. Laura Howard, Miss Hilda Boyer and Miss Ethel Netters.

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HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Oct. 19.—On Sunday morning a large tenement house, two barns and other out-buildings situated at Lake George near the army mines, and belonging to William Balentine were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,000, and is said to be partially covered by insurance.

The funeral of Mrs. Sterling Rosboro, who died at Upper Kingsclear on Wednesday last, took place on Friday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. J. E. M. Hay, of this place. Deceased was a widow who was held in high esteem and her early death is deeply regretted.

Judge Croket, of Fredericton, accompanied by his brother, Dr. Croket, came here by automobile on Friday evening at Manoro Sutton, where he addressed a large recruiting meeting in company with Major Brewer, of Fredericton. They did not secure any recruits at the meeting, but four or five of our young men are likely to enlist in the near future.

John A. Glendinning, of Melford (Mass.), accompanied by his son, Master Donald, had been spending a few days visiting his parents, at the Glen House. They returned home on Saturday evening.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Oct. 20.—About 10 o'clock Monday night, Gilbert LeRoche, of Chatham Head, while carrying a load on his shoulder and broke his arm a little above the wrist. He was taken to Dr. Hay's office and then home.

William Thompson, of Chatham, a barber with Neil O'Brien here, was taken to Hotel Day yesterday with typhoid fever.

From last night, Lynd's mill, recently bought by Fraser, but not yet taken over, will run three nights a week till the closing of the season.

At its last regular meeting, the Douceton lodge of the L. O. E. B. A. presented two of its newly-married members, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Vye, with a handsome parlor table. The same evening a new piano was installed in the lodge room.

County court was in session yesterday, Judge W. Kitchy presiding, and on request of the bar through Hon. J. J. Tweedie and R. A. Lawlor, the court is observing today as a public holiday in honor of the patriotic action being held in the rink.

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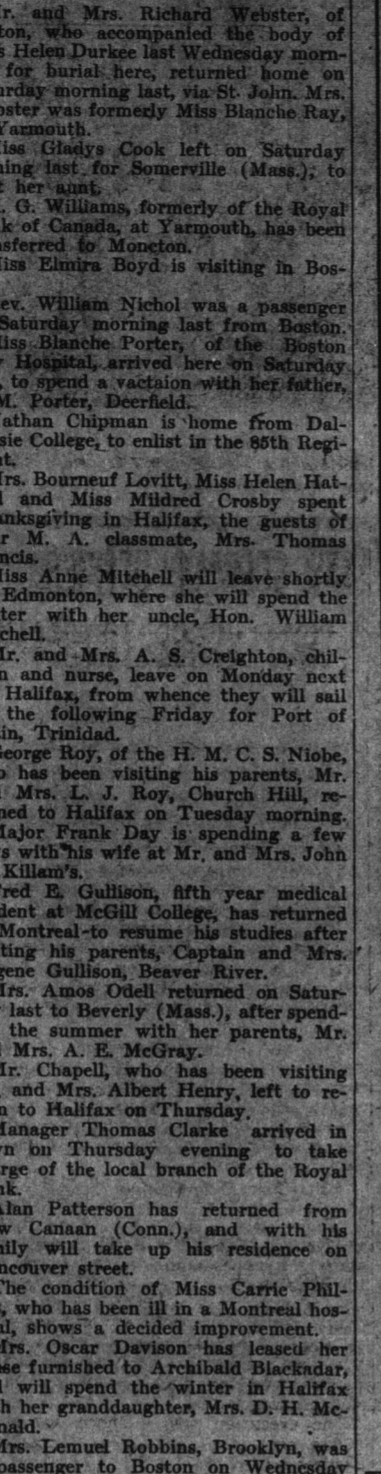
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TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy, Children Absolutely Without Pain—SENT FREE—

No woman can get on without childbearing. Dr. J. H. Frauley devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain of childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Frauley, Medical Institute, Canadian Branch, Dept. 111 St. Mary's, Ont., and we will send you, absolutely free of charge, a book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy, Children Absolutely Without

Victory Depends Upon Supreme Effort and Our Sacrifice, Says Premier

Sir Robert Borden Impresses Seriousness of War Upon St. John Audience

170,000 Canadians Overseas and in Training— Allied Forces Soon Equal in Equipment to the Enemy—Canadian Boys Second to None in Valor and Initiative—Plea for Red Cross and Soldiers' Comforts Work.

Wednesday, Oct. 20.

Sir Robert Borden was well received by an audience that crowded the Imperial Theatre to its utmost position. In his address he reviewed the situation that Canada had taken up since the outbreak of war and especially dealt with the visit he had made to the Canadian hospitals in England. He was immensely pleased with the showing of the soldiers and the hospitals that had been sent from the dominion.

He made a long explanation of the machine gun position, saying that citizens had already paid \$177,000 for that purpose which the government intended to use later. As to the future, he said the steps taken in Great Britain in the overseas dominions led him to believe that in the immediate future the British troops would be as well supplied with guns and ammunition as the enemy troops and that a man must not doubt how this struggle would end. The end would have to be a victory complete and unmistakable so as to free the whole world of the militarism that had pressed upon it for the past twenty years. In all depended on the supreme effort of the mother land and her colonies. It was a struggle for the supremacy of the ideals of the jungle or of Christianity. The desire for the consolidation of the empire had grown and was being put out in every part of Canada. These and words such as these were listened to with attention and at the close there was a feeling of renewed confidence in the part the dominion was taking.

In the course of the evening a banquet was handed to Lady Borden, who occupied a box with Lady Tilley and ladies of the patriotic bodies in the city. Mayor Frink presided. On the platform were the lieutenant-governor, Hon. J. D. Hagen, Chief Justice McKeown, Judge Grimmer, Judge McKeown, Judge Forbes, Judge Armstrong, G. W. Ganong, ex-M.P., Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Commissioner Wigmore and P. J. Col. R. F. Shaw, L. P. D. The speaker was entirely unable to accomplish any such task for precisely the same reason that the government of the United Kingdom was unable to force a force of 2,000 men into France and Flanders in September and October of last year. The military units had to be organized, the men had to be enlisted and trained, the officers especially had to be trained, the guns, the rifles, the ammunition, the equipment had to be provided. For the latter purposes the industrial resources of the country had to be organized. In short, training, discipline, organization and equipment constitute the difference between an army and a mob. Time was necessary to do this and time was costly while Germany's millions of highly trained and thoroughly equipped troops were attempting to hack their way through.

When the Canadian troops now actually under the British flag in France and the Atlantic have embarked, Canada will have sent overseas 100,000 men. Add to the army which Great Britain first sent to the Crimea, the British forces in France, the British soldiers in Italy and you will find that the total is 18,000 less than the force which Canada has already dispatched to the front. In addition, we have in training and on duty in Canada not less than 75,000. We are in the best of health and in the best of spirits. We are in the best of spirits. We are in the best of spirits.

IN VALOR, IN INITIATIVE AND IN RESOURCEFULNESS, THE TROOPS WHICH CANADA HAS SENT AND WILL CONTINUE TO SEND ARE SUPERIOR TO NONE IN THE WORLD.

"During the first six months of the war the allied troops hardly fought on even terms by reason of the immense superiority of the enemy in guns, machine guns and the ammunition of all kinds. That most serious handicap has been almost, if not wholly, removed; from personal enquiry on the other side of the Atlantic I am satisfied that the arrangements made and the organization established for the British soldiers in the dominions and elsewhere will soon place our forces on equal terms with the enemy.

"So far as field guns are concerned, we arranged more than a year ago that there should be no competition between the British and the Canadian government in securing a supply, and so it was agreed that for the Canadian army the British government should undertake to supply the necessary field guns of every type, as well as the ammunition therefor. This arrangement is being satisfactorily carried out.

misunderstood. Up to date the sums thus received by the government amount to \$773,327.95. I deeply appreciate the splendid earnestness which has prompted these patriotic offerings; and although the government has made every provision for machine guns, I am not the less conscious of the overflowing and generous patriotism of our people whose munificent gifts must of course be devoted to the purposes for which they were made. In dealing with other needs which will certainly arise the government will not fail to remember that these generous and free-will contributions have been made.

Remember Patriotic Funds.
"AND IN ALL YOUR SPLENDID GENEROSITY, DO NOT FORGET THE PATRIOTIC FUND AND THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. THEY ARE DOING GREAT WORK BUT THEY HAVE A STILL GREATER WORK TO DO. Appeals which assuredly will not fall on deaf ears must be made in the early future. We are making provision for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian War Contingent Association and other like patriotic organizations you may be assured that the government will not fail to make every provision for guns, munitions and equipment."

"Possibly some confusion may exist in the public mind as to the comforts supplied to men at the front and to the hospitals. In all countries the Red Cross Society has been an institution greatly relied upon for aid in time of war. In Great Britain, in Canada, in every dominion of the empire, that society ever since the war's commencement, has been indefatigable in its efforts and that which it has accomplished cannot be over-estimated. The hospital which the Canadian Red Cross Society has established and which it maintains at Cliveden is, to my personal knowledge, one of the best equipped and best equipped hospitals on the continent of Europe today. The hospital maintained by the Canadian War Contingent Association near Shoreham is equally well organized and equipped, although it cannot accommodate so many patients. The Canadian Red Cross Society is constantly sending supplies of needed articles to all the Canadian hospitals. To this work of mercy the women of Canada throughout the dominion have consecrated their energies with splendid results. And the GRATITUDE OF THE NATION IS THEIRS FOR WHAT THEY HAVE DONE AND FOR WHAT THEY ARE STILL DOING.

"Apart from his hospital near Shoreham, the Canadian War Contingent Association makes no attempt to provide for the wounded but devotes its energies to the distribution of comforts among the men at the front. Let there be no misunderstanding in this respect. Canadian troops are as thoroughly equipped and carefully provided for as those of Great Britain or of any of the belligerent nations. In Canada as in other countries, the sixty-six different articles of equipment are provided by the government for each soldier who goes to the front. But many useful articles of various kinds designed as comforts which are not included in the militia department could not undertake to supply are provided and sent to the troops at the front by various patriotic associations. The government whether in Great Britain or in Canada is grateful for the provision of such comforts in the trenches are especially grateful that they are thus remembered. The consent of the government that this work should be carried on, and that these comforts should be provided, does not in the least mean that any portion of recognized military equipment is not provided for the British troops or for the Canadian troops. Let it also be borne in mind that the pay and allowances of the Canadian troops are much higher than those of the British troops, which, in turn, are much greater than those of the continental nations. Thus the people of Canada can be assured that in equipment, in supply of comforts and in the best of health they are not less adequately provided for than those of any of the belligerent nations.

What He Saw in France.
"My visit to Great Britain and France during the past summer was crowded with the most impressive incidents which have ever come within my experience. In France I saw a nation in arms for the preservation of its existence; men of every rank and condition and of every age, summoned it is true, but eagerly anxious to do their part in freeing the soil of France from the foot of the invader; those physically unfit for military service, the old men, the women and the children doing their part in the field or in the munition factories; the whole country cultivated by their labor and bearing abundant crops; the entire nation animated by a resolute and united spirit of patriotic devotion. The people of Great Britain to whom the realities of war have been brought home by the barbarous attacks on undefended communities at the coast and by the raids of the Zeppelins are not less determined and not less conscious that this unprovoked war threatens their national existence."

"At the front I have seen the Canadian troops and their British comrades and the great armies of France as well. I need not dwell upon **THEIR VALOR, THEIR FORTITUDE, THEIR EFFICIENCY.** To the Canadian troops it was my privilege to bear a message from the Canadian people; a message of pride and admiration to men who through experience in active service and with but little military training proved themselves the equal of any troops in the world under the test of as searching an ordeal as was ever known."

The Wounded.
"The privilege which I most greatly esteemed was that of visiting the wounded British soldiers in the hospitals at Paris, among the British, the Canadians, the Australian, the New Zealand wounded in France and in Great Britain, one found a thorough realization of the greatness of the cause for which the allied nations are contending; wonderful patience in all that they had suffered; a fine spirit of determination to return to the front and continue their part in making their physical condition better; their physical condition better; their physical condition better. How slight seem all the minor ills of life compared with what these men have endured and what some of them must continue to bear throughout their life. In some of the great hospitals I have addressed gatherings of 800

WHERE CANADIANS ARE NURSED BACK TO HEALTH

The Roland Gardens Hospital, Kensington, London, which the British War Office wants to have kept open for another year.

FEAR DEPLETION OF PATRIOTIC FUND

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—A statement prepared by the officials of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, showing what some of the cities and towns have contributed to the national fund during the first year of the war, gives the decidedly interesting information that some of the Ontario towns, where the citizens of German descent predominate, have contributed relatively the largest amount per capita.

Berlin, for instance, has contributed during the past twelve months \$60,000, or \$2.50 per capita; Baden, with a population of 1,000, has contributed \$2,477, or \$2.47 per capita; Hesperia has given \$9,860, or \$3.95 per capita; Wallaceburg has contributed \$19,578, or \$3.24 per capita; Waterloo, \$16,285, or \$4.30 per capita; Walkerville, \$8,570, or \$1.15 per capita; Almonte, \$4,468, or \$4.80 per capita.

As compared with these, Toronto has given \$699,804, or \$1.28 per capita; Hamilton, \$126,625, or \$1.15 per capita; and Ottawa, \$275,561, or \$2.38 per capita. The association which is now starting on a campaign to raise \$7,500,000 for the second year of the war, is finding that an extra effort will have to be made to stimulate contributions or otherwise the demand upon the fund will deplete it.

The total amount of the credit of the fund in the bank at the end of September was \$1,200,000. Instructions have been sent out to branches of the association, with a view to preventing any unnecessary, or undesired payments from the fund to applicants. These instructions state that families in which the father is already able-bodied, and under 65 years of age, or where there are other males over fifteen years of age, capable of assisting in his support, should receive no allowance of separation allowances and assistance pay, should not receive more than \$5 per month from the fund, and in any case families of soldiers at the front should not receive more than \$30 per month.

Deity in Four Letters.
A remarkable fact regarding the name of God is that it is spelt with four letters in most of the languages of civilisation. In Latin it is Deus; Greek, Zeus, Heavens, Adon; Syrian, Adon; Arabic, Allah; Persian, Sra; Tartar, Idga; Egyptian, Aum or Zer; East Indian, Zee or Zen; Japanese, Zai; Turkish, Addi; Scandinavian, Odin; Croatian, Doga; Danian, Doo; Zerkonian, Etruria; Chur, Margarita; and German, Gott; French, Dieu; Spanish, Dios; Peruvian, Llan.

WOUNDED IN BATTLE
Lieut. V. S. Duples, 26th Battalion of Montreal.

Negation of Human Freedom. (London Daily News and Leader). The victory of Germany would mean that the Prussian system of human government would dominate Europe and the world. That system is the personal will of the Kaiser exercised through the sword of his army. It is the negation of human freedom.

CYPRUS TEMPTING OFFER TO GREECE

Reported That Great Britain Will Cede Rich Island in Mediterranean When Hellenic Troops Join Allies

New York, Oct. 19.—A news agency despatch from London, published here this afternoon says: "It was officially announced here today that Dedeaghatz, the strongly fortified Bulgarian port on the Aegean Sea, was being bombarded by the Allied fleet."

Paris, Oct. 19, 9.30 p.m.—An Italian squadron has left for the near east under sealed orders, supposedly to participate in the blockade of the Bulgarian coast, according to a Brindisi despatch received here this evening, but which had been delayed in transmission.

Athens, Oct. 19.—British and French troops continue to disembark at Saloniki. The number of these troops is so large that it is impossible to forward them all promptly by rail to Serbia. Some of the troops are making forced marches across Greek territory in the direction of Serbia.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The French premier, M. Viviani, has telegraphed Sergius Zazonoff, Sir Edward Grey and Baron Sonnino, respectively, the foreign ministers of Russia, Great Britain and Italy, that at the moment of a change in the French ministry he wished to declare to them that the modification did not involve any modification in the policy which France was pursuing in concert with the Allies.

Petrograd, Oct. 19, via London, Oct. 20.—The following imperial manifesto has been issued: "We hereby make known to all our loyal subjects that the treason of Bulgaria to the Slav cause, prepared with perfidy since the beginning of the war, has now, although it seemed impossible, become an accomplished fact. Bulgarian troops have attacked our loyal ally, Serbia, already bleeding in the struggle against a stronger enemy.

"Russia and the great powers, our allies, tried to dissuade the government of Ferdinand of Coburg from taking this fatal step. The realization of the ancient aspirations of the Bulgarian people regarding the annexation of Macedonia was assured to Bulgaria by other means, in conformity with Slav interests, but underhand methods, prompted by the German and fratricidal hatred of the Serbians, triumphed.

"Bulgaria, our co-religionist, liberated but a short time ago from the Turkish yoke by the fraternal love of the Russian people, openly took sides with the enemies of the Christian faith, Slavism and Russia.

SIR JOHN FRENCH MAKES DETAILED REPORT.

London, Oct. 19.—Field Marshal Sir John French sends the following report from headquarters in France: "Since my communication of October 14, the artillery on both sides has been very active on our front south of La Bassée Canal. The enemy has made a number of bombing attacks, all of which have been repulsed. The continued reports in the German communications of the repulse of British attacks northeast of Vermelles have no foundation in fact. The positions where the fighting mentioned above has taken place would be more correctly described as southwest of Auchy Lez La Bassée, from which it is about fifteen hundred yards distant, it lies about three thousand yards northeast of Vermelles.

The new front now leaves our old line at a point about twelve hundred yards southwest of the southern edge of Auchy Lez La Bassée and runs thence through the main trench of the Hohenzoller redoubt in an easterly direction, four hundred yards south of the southern edge of Fosse No. 2, to the southeastern corner of the quarry. We also hold the southeastern corner of the quarry, our trenches running thence southeast parallel to and four hundred yards from the southwestern edge of Cite Saint Elle, to a point five hundred yards west of the north edge of Hilluck.

London, Oct. 21, 1.52 a.m.—Great Britain has made a formal offer of the island of Cyprus to Greece, as soon as Greece undertakes to intervene in the war on the side of the Allies. The Daily Telegraph makes this announcement this morning.

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, sixty miles from the coast of Asia Minor. It was administered until Nov. 5, 1914, by Great Britain, under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople in 1878, but on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on the former date, the island was annexed. The high commissioner, Major Sir J. E. Clouston, is assisted by an executive council.

At the other end of the eastern front the position is just the reverse. General Ivanoff, who has proved himself to be the most aggressive of the Russian commanders, has been striking hard at the Austro-German forces on the Middle Styria and all along the fringe of Galicia that is still in Russian hands. At several places he has driven his opponents back, and there is a report tonight that the Austrians have evacuated Czernewitz—a report which finds some confirmation in an Odessa despatch, declaring that the Russians have abandoned their contemplated evacuation of the northern districts of Besarabia.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 23, 1915.

A FALSE PROPHECY.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Mytilene, points out that one of the contributory causes in the confidence of victory that has unquestionably animated the Turks since the beginning of their active alliance with the Germans has been the circulation of a book of prophecies, said to have been spoken by an Arabic seer three years ago. This book, which has been distributed broadcast throughout the land by the Young Turks, sets the date for the arrival in Constantinople of the armies of Turkey's "Christian ally" as September, 1915. In that month, it was predicted, the Germans would assist the Turks in the complete destruction of Turkey's enemies.

It would be interesting to know what the people of Turkey who pinned their faith to the wisdom of this wonderful prophetic book of the situation just now. The Germans are far from Constantinople, and it does not seem likely that they ever will reach the territory of their treacherous ally. But even if they ultimately succeed in getting through it will be only at a terrible cost and after months of weary fighting, by which time they will not be in a position to crush a formidable enemy. And what about Turkey in the meantime?

Military observers believe that the days of Turkey in Europe are numbered. The Turks are already sorely pressed by their foes, and, unless the Allies encounter some unexpected difficulties, Turkey's position must daily grow worse. None of the German prophecies regarding the development of the war has come true, and the Turks are finding that the only thing that counts in a struggle of this size is a proper supply of men and munitions. The Arabic seer is likely soon to suffer the loss of his reputation.

THE COST OF VICTORY.

The folly of premature hopes of victory is made very clear by M. Joseph Reinach, of Paris, who has placed himself one of the most acute writers on the war. Writing in the Figaro on the "Beginning of the End," this critic declares that the exact date of the beginning of the end will be the day when the Germans shall have been driven completely out of France and Belgium. Not until then can there be any ground for saying that the end is in sight.

M. Reinach has every confidence in the ability of the Allies to win. He says that his certainty of the final victory of Great Britain and her associates is of a moral and at the same time of a mathematical nature—moral because it is impossible that the Europe which represents right should be beaten; mathematical because the Allies have the strength to win. Our numbers are growing, he points out, and will not cease to grow while the German strength and reserves are decreasing. He is careful to add, however, that, while convinced that the determination which broke Napoleon's enterprises and those of Charles V. will break the Germans, he looks for a long and difficult war. "The redoubtable German beast of war," he says, "is not easily mastered." He refuses to give an opinion on the probable date of the end of the war, but explains:

"I would not say three years, or two years, or four years. Tell me the quantity of shells, munitions, and guns of every calibre that the British, Russian, French, and Italian war workshops are making; tell me now many recruits you are turning into soldiers—and it takes some months to make a soldier, a real soldier, out of the most sporting man; tell me also to what extent the General Staffs of our different armies have realized the extraordinary changes the war has brought about; then I might give you the approximate date, but not only in Great Britain each man who enlists shortens the duration of the war; in the same way, every shell made on this side of the Channel shortens the war; all interruption of work prolongs it. This is as clear as that two and two make four."

Many people are inclined to make comparisons between this war and the wars of the past, but M. Reinach points out that this struggle is not the warfare of Waterloo and Austerlitz, nor is it the simple siege of Troy, Sebastopol, and Paris. "Consequently," he says, "if anyone has imagined at the news of the victories in Artois and Champagne that the cavalry action consisted of a frenzied pursuit as at Jena and Friedland, he has been dreaming. And he refers at some length to the fact that the Germans have successive lines of trenches from which they will have to be dislodged by the same artillery and infantry

tactics which forced them to leave their first line. This makes victory slow, but he declares that there will come a day when the Allies shall have fought the Germans from trench to trench back to their frontiers.

No doubt those critics who are most competent to judge will agree with M. Reinach. Trench warfare is a very important feature of the great struggle now going on, but the British and French have proved that with an adequate supply of big guns and shells they can force the fantastic masses of German earthworks and fortifications and capture their positions. Let M. Reinach explain how one of these attacks is made:

"How did we get there? It was first of all the work of the artillery, but no matter how destroyed the line may be it still resists. This is the moment for infantry, which still alone can give victory. But here war has been transformed. The old classic method of infantry attack has disappeared, and now assaults are made in one bound under crushing bursts of fire, which go on over the successive waves of men hurling themselves forward. It is to these new tactics of artillery and infantry that we owe our victories."

We are justified in our predictions of ultimate victory, but it is well to remember, as M. Reinach says, that the German beast of war is not easily mastered. It is still too early to talk about the end of the war. We must increase our efforts and throw our whole weight into the fight if we are to bring this struggle to a successful conclusion. Every man who is free to enlist must rally to the colors. That is what is taking place in Germany. And it is Germany that we have to crush.

SHARING THE BURDEN.

"The Zeppelin passed right over our house and was there potted by the aircraft. One of their fuses, weighing one pound five ounces, fell six feet from my front door, just where I had stood, and it was hot when I carried it in. It was a terrific but very splendid sight, and it has had for me something exhilarating in it; for, like most old men, I have felt so selfish in being comforted at home out of danger, and now, at any rate, one is allowed to feel that we may take our share a bit after all."

These are the words of a gallant old clergyman who describes a Zeppelin raid on London. There is not much in his statement that is comforting to the Germans; nor is it comforting to the young men of the country, who, though free to fight, are holding back in the hope that the war will end without their service. No wonder they feel selfish "in being comfortably at home out of danger," while others are doing their fighting and running grave risks that the cause for which all right thinking men stand, may triumph.

The Bishop of London has written a letter to his diocese as follows:

"The one thing that is most dreaded just now is an inconclusive peace. The end of the first year of the war, now that we know the long preparations which had been made secretly by one nation in its ambition to enslave the world, was bound to show little signs of coming victory. It was in these first twelve months that the long preparations of men and munitions and machine-guns would be sure to tell; but wait for the next twelve, and if we show ourselves worthy of the great cause entrusted to us, August 4, 1914, ought to have a very different story to tell. We must be very ready to take our share of the danger. There must be a kind of glorying in London at being allowed to take our little share of danger in the Zeppelin raids. Courageously and bravely they are, and carried out contrary to all international law, they have this advantage:—

The nation responsible for the cowardly slaughter of women and children must be decisively beaten if the civilized world is to be free from the danger of such murderous outbreaks. The Prussian spirit of hate and savagery must be broken before humanity can hope for the enjoyment of its full rights and liberties. The task lies before us, and Canada has been asked to accept her share of the burden. The issue is plain to all, and there ought to be no further hesitation among the men of military age who have not the best of reasons for remaining at home.

WAR COMMENT.

Major Morah, a German military critic, professes to believe that the Serbian campaign is advancing the Central Powers toward final victory, and he dismisses Britain's "colonial troops" and her "shaken forces from the Dardanelles" as unworthy of serious consideration. But the scornful major doubtless remembers that much earlier in the war his superiors dismissed the British force as a "contemptible little army," utterly incapable of making more than a dent in the magnificent Prussian machine. Is it possible that any German is overlooking what that army has done and is likely to keep on doing? Not at all. Major Morah, like many other German officers, is talking to keep up the spirits of the German people.

And while Major Morah talks in Berlin, the gallant Van Sanders, whom Germany sent to direct the Turks in Gallipoli, comes out with a statement—to keep up the spirits of the Turks—that while "it is still possible to dislodge the Turks," to do so would cost the Allies too heavily. Possibly the German Field Marshal expects this opinion to have great influence in Roumania and in Greece—and in fact he may not be disappointed; but Van Sanders knows, and the Turks know, that the Allies are determined to fight their way to Constantinople, no matter what the cost. It is this knowledge that is spurring on the Austro-German armies to effect a junction with their ally before the Dardanelles are forced.

To say, as German writers do, that the Teutonic forces are on the road to victory because they hold much of the territory of the Allied nations is to discount the growing strength of the

SUNSET IN THE DARDANELLES



A French soldier on a transport sounding the call which ends the day's routine. Note the legend on the colors.

And to men who daily are willingly risking their lives for their country's honor. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blach and Miss Jane Adams have only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all thinking men and women.

THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

All the world has admired the reawakening in France of the old ardor of patriotism and love of country and the new spirit of faith and high endeavor. Before the war began it was commonly believed that the French ideal had disappeared. It is now very plain that it was rather the French idea of Germany that collapsed in a day. In fact not only in France, but in England and America, the ideas of German intellectual worth have been shattered during the last fourteen months. Discussing "The New France" a prominent French lecturer says that it would need a Shakespeare to describe what passed in the conscience of the French people at the end of July and during the first days of August last year. Words could not penetrate, he says, the depths of joy and of sorrow. High and low the French people felt that they were entering a house in which a new civilization was coming to the birth, and the mystery and grandeur of it hushed their voices. Describing the early days of the conflict this man says:

"When the spectre of war appeared on the horizon there was a cataclysm in the mind of the French people, for whom peace was a religion. The mobilization of the French conscience preceded the mobilization of the French armies, and was even more spontaneous. French idealists passed through a moment of agony, in which all the lights that had shone before on their path were extinguished, and all the horrors in which they had refused to believe turned in a moment into urgent realities."

It was upon receipt of the news that Great Britain had joined France in the war that joy went wild. "Never have I seen cheerfulness so intense," the French lecturer says. "There were no shouts nor processions, but simply, in the words of an old man, 'we breathed again and found a new reason for life.' I doubt whether when peace is signed, even if it be the peace we desire, joy will be so full and so deep."

It is yet too early to tell all that this war has done for France, but it is apparent even to her enemies that she has found her best self again. There is no lack of patriotism; no fear of sacrifice. France is one in her devotion to the ideal of loyal service and of victory. Like her Allies she looks forward with firm confidence to a glorious finish of the struggle. And her heart and soul is in the fight.

CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

Whether or not the resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the British Cabinet is to be followed by other resignations remains to be seen, but any crisis that may have existed is no longer apparent. Sir Edward explained to Parliament yesterday that his decision to resign was not to be accepted as an attempt to wreck the government. He could not agree with his colleagues with respect to the military plans for the campaign at the Dardanelles and in the Balkans, and he did not think he could continue to bring strength to the government. Therefore he left the matter to his colleagues.

SILLY TALK OF SUFFRAGE LEADERS.

Miss Jane Adams, on her return from Europe some months ago, made the astounding statement that the bravery of the British and French soldiers was largely due to the intoxicating liquor they drank previous to their attacks upon the enemy. In pointing out that Miss Jane Adams was wrong, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blach, an equal suffrage leader, who has just arrived in New York from Great Britain, makes another silly statement. "Miss Adams' statement is not true," this ill-informed woman says, "but it is true that whiskey and other stimulants are given to the soldiers to prepare them for the fight in the same way that stimulants are given to horses before a race. The reason for this is that no sane man wants to be killed, or really wants to fight; so he must be spurred on."

A MENACE.

The United States Department of Agriculture is taking prompt measures to deal with another serious outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease which has just been discovered among cattle in Massachusetts. Two years ago this disease caused a loss in America amounting to millions of dollars and at that time it was feared that Canadian cattle might become contaminated, as it was known that many cattle cars then in Canada had carried across the border diseased animals. However, every precaution was taken and so far as the Dominion was concerned no serious results were noted. The danger of enormous loss from the promiscuous spread of the hoof and

and to men who daily are willingly risking their lives for their country's honor. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blach and Miss Jane Adams have only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all thinking men and women.

supreme confidence in the strength of the fleet which he did so much to improve, he has never doubted the ability of Jellicoe to shatter the German ships if ever they should dare to accept the challenge. But at the same time he has warned the people of the Empire that the final choice to rescue humanity from the danger of Prussian savagery or leave it to the mere of a degraded military caste must rest with them, and that only grim determination and unfailing sacrifice can bring about an honorable and lasting peace. What Churchill says in connection with the observance of Trafalgar Day has been said in a different way many times before. It does not seem possible that there is a man or woman in the Empire who does not understand the full significance of the enormous sacrifices that are being made to stem the Teutonic tide and save our cause from hopeless defeat. The enemy is now fighting for a new outlet on a southern front, and victory for him there would prolong the war and greatly increase the difficulties which face us. But "under the sure shield of the navy" we have every reason to be courageous. And with our land strength increasing on every front while that of the enemy diminishes, we will look to the future with confidence and hope.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The appeals for the Patriotic Fund and for the Red Cross ought not to fall on deaf ears. The needs are great. Let all contribute who can.

It is unfortunately too often the case that those who are loudest in their criticism of what has been done to assist recruiting are not paying much attention to the appeals for the Patriotic Fund.

The Standard attempts to attach some political significance to the result of the municipal contest in Lancaster. As a matter of fact the contest in the county was not fought upon political lines—as was the case in Westmorland for instance.

The resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the British Cabinet does not come as a surprise. For some time there have been signs that he is not in harmony with military plans adopted. Besides, Sir Edward is never happy unless he is opposing something.

Sir Lionel Carden whose death is recorded in London, was a great friend of former President Huerta of Mexico. His friendship caused General Carranza to force Sir Lionel away from Mexico in 1914, where he had gone as the representative of Great Britain.

CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

Whether or not the resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the British Cabinet is to be followed by other resignations remains to be seen, but any crisis that may have existed is no longer apparent. Sir Edward explained to Parliament yesterday that his decision to resign was not to be accepted as an attempt to wreck the government. He could not agree with his colleagues with respect to the military plans for the campaign at the Dardanelles and in the Balkans, and he did not think he could continue to bring strength to the government. Therefore he left the matter to his colleagues.

While it may be felt that at this critical time Sir Edward Carson might well have deferred his resignation, his promptness in setting at rest all rumors to the effect that personal differences had influenced him, or that the old questions which gave so much trouble and concern before the war had been revived, is reassuring. His explanation shows that he left the cabinet merely as a protest against steps which he believed could not prove beneficial to the Allied cause, and for which he did not care to be held in any way responsible. Having made his protest it may be expected that from now on he will give to the government loyal and faithful support. He promised as much in his speech. "The real unity which the country wants is that steadfast unity of purpose to defeat our enemies and to save our country," he declared in denying that his action was intended in any sense as an element of disunion. Sir Edward paid a tribute to Premier Asquith and informed the government's critics that they could not possibly know the difficulties which from time to time confront the Premier and his Ministers. It was Great Britain's duty to her Allies, he said, which prevented the government from giving greater publicity to these problems.

The Premier of France has hastened to assure the other nations fighting with her that the resignation of M. Delcasse in no way affects the determination of the French authorities to carry the war to the bitter end. That is also true of the resignation of Sir Edward Carson. Neither statesman was actuated by personal party motive. And no doubt both will give further proof of their loyalty and their desire to help the cause by supporting in every way possible the men who are guiding the British and French nations in this fight for liberty.

"ALL'S WELL WITH THE FLEET."

"Courage. All's well with the fleet," is Winston Spencer Churchill's message to the British people. "For six months," he adds, "no hostile flag has flown outside the Baltic. We are stronger than ever and incomparably better adapted for war conditions." In characteristic language the former First Lord of the Admiralty briefly points out what has already been accomplished both on sea and land; and he brings us more clearly face to face with the "hazardous struggle, vast expense and hard privation" which lie before us.

From the earliest days of the war Churchill has been an optimist. With

from the Syrian coast. Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal, is 236 miles away. The island was nominally a part of the Ottoman empire until October, 1914, when it was annexed to Great Britain after Turkey threw in her lot with Germany. Its soil is very fertile and grain, gypsum, salt, cotton, wool, and hides are among the exports, which amount to £790,000. The imports total about £700,000. The climate is oppressively hot in the summer months and British troops find it difficult to stay there. The death rate among the 275,000 natives, however, is almost as low as that of France.

The London Daily Express makes an urgent appeal for more men, and warns those who are holding back that while the Allies are bound to win, heavy sacrifices must be made before the enemy is crushed. Says the Express:

"The signs are in our favor, but the final act of the greatest of all world dramas is still far off. Complete German triumph has been impossible since the battle of the Marne, but that has not prevented prolonged German advances and many German victories. We have now entered a new phase of the war, a phase that must see the weakening of the enemy and the hastening of the end, but that end means breaking the might of the enemy once and for all, and a heavier toll of sacrifice must still be paid before that is accomplished."

Regarding the statement that the Turkish fleet no longer exists one military critic says:

"The only effective craft in the Black Sea which could be used to prevent a Russian landing on the Bulgarian or Turkish coast are three German submarines now believed to be at Varna. If the Russian destroyers and auxiliary craft can drive them off, the sea route to Bulgaria will be open, for the mines laid along the coast can be quickly removed by Russian mine-sweepers. It is apparent that Roumania is not yet prepared to give passage across her territory to Russian troops. If, therefore, Russia is to take any part in the Balkan campaign during the coming winter she must do so by seizing a base on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria. That Turkey is no longer able to challenge her command of the sea is a most important factor in the situation."

THE TWO JOHS.

John Brown, went out to the war—went of his own volition. The Army had men, but it wanted more.

And he threw up a good position. His country was saved by a savage foe. And it never occurred to him not to go.

John Smith remained behind. Where prospects were more inviting. For he was a man of a peaceful kind. With little stomach for fighting. There were plenty, he said, to help us.

And, incidentally, save his skin.

John Brown had the decency of a time. In excessively awkward places. John Smith continued with trust sublime. Selling ribbons and lace. Though but for Brown and the likes of Brown. The Germans had certainly come to town.

The posters may make appeals. John Smith is strong to resist temptation. The root of an Englishman's rights, he feels.

Is our voluntary system. If we used compulsion to such as he. Where would our boasted liberty be?

—Touchstone, in London Daily Mail.

Now or Never.

(By Oliver Wendell Holmes.) Listen, young heroes, your country is calling. Time strikes the hour for the brave and the true!

Now, while the foremost are fighting and falling, Fill up the ranks that have opened for you!

You whom the fathers made free and defended, Stain not the scroll that emblazons their fame! You whose fair heritage spotless descended, Leave not your children a birthright of shame!

Stay not for questions while Freedom stands gasping! Wait not till Honor lies wrapped in his pall!

Brief the meeting be, swift the parting—dismissing—"O for the wars" is enough for them all!

Break from the arms that would fondly caress you! Hark, 'tis the bugle blast! sabres are Mothers shall pray for you, fathers shall bless you, Maidens shall weep for you when you are gone!

Never or now! Cries the blood of a Poured on the turf where the red rose should bloom! Now is the day and the hour of salvation!

Never or now! peals the trumpet of doom!

The Allies Will Win.

(Boston Transcript.) The Entente powers will win, whether it be in 1916 or 1926. But this the Bulgarian and Greek kings, having strong German sympathies, and no doubt being more or less dazed by German promises, cannot see. They are led by their self-delusions to "back the wrong horse."

This error will cost their nations miserably. Bulgaria will be penalized miserably in the end. Cut off from the Aegean balance, and reduced to less than her dimensions before the first Balkan war, Ferdinand will, doubtless, lose his throne. The Entente powers, in spite of Constantine's treachery, will not let Greece suffer territorially, for the Hellenic kingdom is a necessity to the European balance, and to the advancement of civilization on the Levant. But it is probable that not only will King Constantine lose his throne, but his dynasty will be driven out of Greece. Foreign monarchs will yet be the ruin of Greece and Bulgaria. Fearfully menaced now, Serbia will more than recover her power, and will become the chief nation of the Balkan peninsula. Like little Montenegro, she is fortunate in possessing at least a native dynasty. Fate has decided her alliance for her. She can afford, fighting bravely the Austro-German onset, to await a glorious future.

DIRECTOR

Resear-Admiral-C. L.

PROVINCES AID IN LOOK AFTER S

Will Co-operate W Hospitals Comm

viding Work for the War, and C Maimed.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—The provincial representative

eral Military Hospital regard to the problem

Canada's soldiers return was concluded today. The agreement reached

governments have agreed to permit free way with

erment in finding emp-abled-bodied men who d

the war is over, and in-malmed by various meth-

of training, etc., to tak- of livelihood to suppl-

ions granted. A provincial commiss-

pointed in each provin-ular charge of the work

and to arrange for sub-the various municipali-

inces are expected to fi-organizations, while the

mission will assume the-providing for the men v-

tated or who require s- or training before being

taken any employment. governments have agreed

to call statements as to institutions and facilit-

the accommodation, tra-soldiers who have been

abled. The large question- ment for the able-bodie-

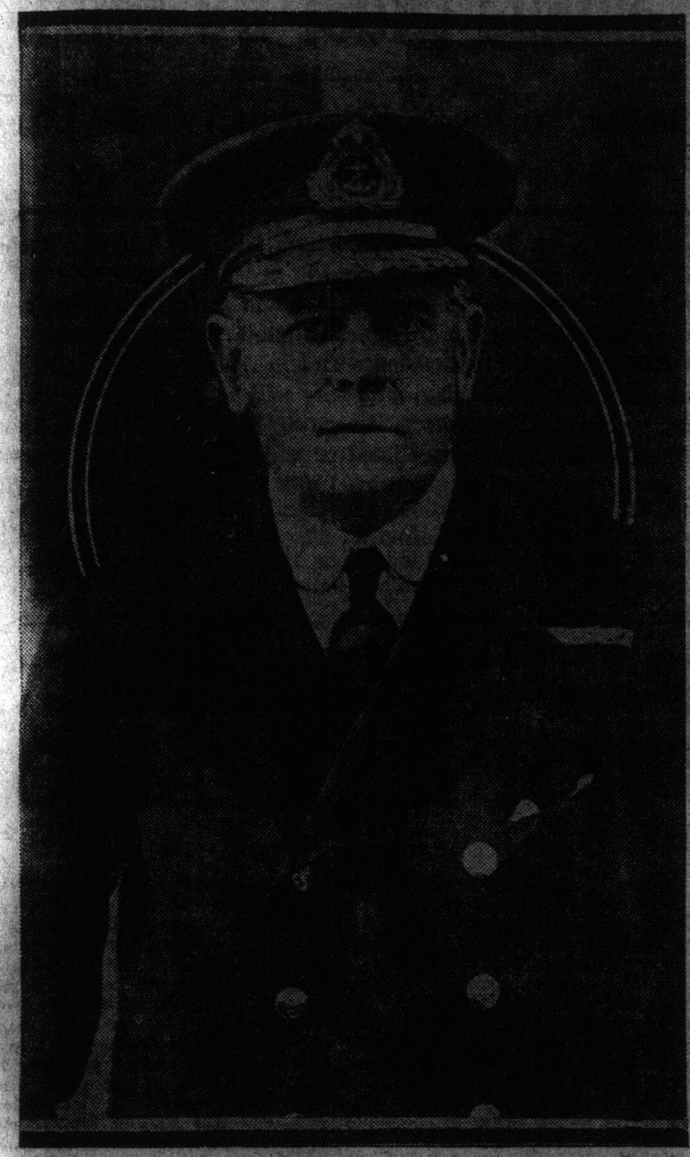
come back by the tens- come as the war is over

a general way. The pr- making out the propos-

land settlement, labor d- were left over for futu-

RE

DIRECTOR OF BRITISH NAVAL AIR SERVICE



Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee, who has been appointed chief of the Aerial Service of the British Navy.

NEW BRUNSWICK MEN IN 64TH FORM NO SMALL PART OF FINE BATTALION

Whole Province Well Represented in List, With Results of St. John Recruiting Campaign Quite Apparent.

The following are the New Brunswick men in the 64th battalion now at Sussex:

- Officers: Lieut-Col. H. Montgomery Campbell, officer commanding, Apohaqui. Capt. W. E. Forbes, Richibucto. Capt. L. C. Carey, Sackville. Capt. J. R. Kirkpatrick, Grand Falls. Capt. B. M. Hope, Chatham. Capt. and Rev. F. W. Parker, Sussex. Capt. and Rev. F. W. Parker, Sussex. Lieut. N. H. Wetmore, Bloomfield. Lieut. F. R. Fairweather, St. John. Lieut. W. L. Watt, Charlottetown. Lieut. G. G. Gale, St. John. Lieut. H. O'Leary, Richibucto. Lieut. R. MacKay, St. John. Lieut. McL. Keswick, Buctouche. Lieut. R. M. Harbort, Fredericton. Lieut. C. H. Hobbs, Fredericton. Lieut. J. J. Gale, St. John. Lieut. R. M. Murray, Sussex.

- Rank and File: Odway, E. W., Fredericton. Oliver, B. W., Woodstock. Moore, J. C., Fredericton. Murphy, Michael, St. John. Miles, H. G., St. John. Fond, O. Ludlow (N. B.). Estery, B. L., Grand Falls. Gagnow, H., Grand Falls. Wood, Joshua, St. John. Smith, J. E., Mt. Dale (N. B.). Smith, A., Memramcook. Morgan, H. J., Richibucto. Morgan, G. H., St. John. LeBlanc, J. C., St. John. Alchorn, Bert, St. John. Coulters, Walter, Fredericton. Thomas, E. L., Fairville. McArthur, M. R., Richibucto. Morrell, C. Minto. DeWolf, C. S., St. Stephen. Purdy, C., Sackville. Steeves, F. R., Moncton. Bourque, J., Amherst. Ross, F. J., Fredericton. Smith, A., St. John. Pine, W., St. John. Langille, S. F., Centreville. Thomas, J. A., St. John's Harbor. Walsh, F. W. J., St. John. White, S. D., St. John. Barton, F., St. John. Price, C. B., Sussex. Inches, J. A., St. Stephen. James, C., Fredericton. Kimball, Mark, Ormococt. Allen, H. B., Fredericton. Atkinson, R. E., Harcourt. Andrews, Thomas, St. John. Barry, J. A., Fredericton. St. Robert and Lady Borden were driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Archibald, where they will be during their stay here.

- Boyer, H. L., St. John. McLaughlin, L., Hillsboro. Wright, Clarence, Newcastle. Gardiner, Freeman, St. John. Machuga, G. C., St. Mary's. Calhoun, W. M., Hillsboro. Joyce, H. G., Hopewell Cape. Legere, A. F., Dorchester. Keller, James, Bristol. Bell, A. A., Bridport. Graham, C. Moore's Mills. Dobbin, J., Milltown. McDonald, D., Ed River. McDonald, F., Ed River. McDonald, G., Ed River. Shaw, W. Round Hill. Whitman, E., Round Hill. Holland, H., Round Hill. Morrison, A., Cleveland. Morrison, A., Cleveland. McQuestion, A., Fredericton. Johnson, J. A., Richibucto. Morrison, J. L., St. John. McCloskey, W., Boiestown. Roberts, T. W., St. John. Sullivan, James, Minto. McInyre, H., St. John. Blais, E. E., Chatham. Stellwell, H., Chipman. Stewart, D., McNamers. McCloskey, J., Boiestown. McCloskey, D. F., Boiestown. Paul, Abram, Apohaqui. Henry, Walter, St. George. Weldon, G. W., Carville. Ediger, J. T., Jacquet River. Charters, J. M., Fredericton. Clark, C. R., Moore's Mills. Cook, James, Goshen. Crowley, E. E., Fredericton. Dick, G. W., Moore's Mills. Burns, J., Richibucto. Ingram, L. G., St. John. Leicouer, A., St. John. Jones, F. J., Burt's Corner. King, J. W., Dorchester. Legre, A. F., Scoudouc. Roberts, T. W., St. John. Miller, Robert, Newcastle. MacDougal, C. C., Gasperaux. MacKay, A. V., St. John. McManiman, H., Fredericton. McPeake, Frank, St. John. O'Dell, F. C., St. John. Owens, John, St. John. Lawton, William P., St. John. LeBlanc, A., Buctouche. Legere, Fred, Port Elgin. Machuga, George, C. St. Mary's. Lesite, Frank, Sackville. Malley, Jule, Tracadie Beach. Mercer, Cecil, Norton. Miller, John, Bathurst. McAndrews, James, St. John. Parsons, John, Fredericton. Bailey, P. E., Fredericton. Boulter, G. F., Fredericton. Parsons, Harry, Chipman. Kirwin, J. A., St. John. McLoud, G. B., Moncton. McDonald, George, Grand Falls. Gallant, Phillip, Port Elgin. Porter, H. W., Medicine. Lockhart, Walter T., St. John. Bacon, P. N., Greenwich. Lavigne, James, St. John. Jona, Fred, Sackville. Wright, Guy R., St. John. Gaynes, Harold J., St. John. Hoyle, John W., Steves Mountain. McLean, Jack, St. Stephen. Evans, Thomas, St. John. Inyall, Ernest, Grand Mannan. Stults, Walter, A. Moncton. Kennedy, Lawrence, Moncton. Bennett, Wm. G., Hopewell Cape. Fish, Frank, St. John. Wheaton, Reginald, Sackville. Dixon, Wm. H., St. John. Cyr, Richard, New Richmond. Wood, Joseph B., St. John. Palmer, Willard, Grand Brook. Upton, Howard S., Minto. Brogan, Hiram, Chipman. Harper, Leslie, Chipman. Hampton, J., St. John. Stone, Robert, W. H., St. John. Dyer, George, St. John. McGovern, John, Bathurst. Lindsay, Harold, St. John. Watters, John, St. John. Conroy, Matthew E., Chesley, Ontario. Albert, A. Gordonville. Ganong, Whitfield, Mountain Dale. Geldart, Charles P., Elgin. Stuart, George H., Hopewell Cape. Stoye, Robert A., St. George. Palmer, Wm. A., Hopewell Cape. Keirstead, J. F., Albert. Fogan, John, Newcastle. Calhoun, Winney M., Hopewell Cape. Miller, H., Newcastle. Miller, G. T., Newcastle. O'Connor, W. J., Lower Cape. Jona, A. A., Hillsboro. McLean, H., Hopewell. Gould, A., Rexton. Laignan, Art, Rexton. Hawser, H. C., Lower Cape. Smith, J. E., Hopewell Hill. Beckwith, C. F., Harvey. Touchie, William E., Newcastle. Smith, Charles, Moncton. Carver, F. L., Petit du Butte. Sullivan, Fred, Dorchester. James, H. C., Moncton. McDonald, V., Havelock. Young, J. J., St. John. Green, C. W., Moncton. Parsons, W., Fredericton. Duncan, W. G., Apohaqui. Brantnall, O., Mechanic Settlement. Cormier, A. D., Moncton. Moore, S. T., Mechanic Settlement. Davis, J. W., St. John. Campbell, George, St. John. Clarke, J. S., St. John. McMahon, W. R., St. John. McKay, L., Grand Falls. Many, C. B., Bridport. Lack, H. E., England. LeVigne, Edward, Bathurst. Kirkpatrick, E. C., Riverside. Hall, Cecil, St. John. Griffin, Frank, A. Amidale. Fowler, H. D., Caason. Evans, Seymour, Snider Mountain. Mosher, Bert, St. Martins. Mullen, Edgar, Havelock. Munro, K. C., York. Marwick, Murray, Lincoln. McAllister, Walter, Gagetown. McConnell, Robert, Ed River. McCourt, Patrick, St. John.

PROVINCES TO AID IN LOOKING AFTER SOLDIERS

Will Co-operate With Federal Hospitals Commission in Providing Work for Them After the War, and Caring for the Maimed.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—The conference of provincial representatives with the Federal Military Hospital Commission in regard to the problem of looking after Canada's soldiers returning from the war was concluded today. The main result achieved was the agreement of the provincial governments to cooperate in every possible way with the Federal government in finding employment for the able-bodied men who come back after the war is over, and in assisting the maimed by various methods of vocational training, etc. to take up new means of livelihood to supplement the provisions granted.

RECRUITING RALLIES IN GLOUCESTER

Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 20.—(Special)—Lieutenant Naubert, of the 13th battalion, returned some time ago from the front on sick leave, after being twice wounded, reached here Sunday to address recruiting meetings in Gloucester. He has so far addressed meetings at Grand Anse, Paquetville, Lower Caraque, Centre Caraque, Inkerman and Shippagan.

The Foot Stumped.

To write a line that ends with "square" will not be accepted. The early bird may catch the worm. Late husbands catch the deuce.

LAYS CORNER STONE OF HALIFAX HARBOR QUAY

Premier Borden at Ceremony Says Work is One of Great Importance to Canada.

Halifax, Oct. 20.—Halifax gave a fitting welcome to the prime minister of Canada and Lady Borden upon their arrival here today from St. John. The train from that city pulled into the station at 9 o'clock in the morning, and a number of prominent citizens were there to informally greet Sir Robert. Among those who met the premier at the station were F. B. McCurdy, M.P., Senator Dennis, and Lieut-Col. Borden, officer commanding the 86th N. S. Battalion. Sir Robert and Lady Borden were driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Archibald, where they will be during their stay here.

I. C. R. TRAFFIC HELD UP BY ACCIDENT

Wednesday, Oct. 20.—The I. C. R. train due here at 9:30 o'clock last night ran off yesterday morning at Greenville (N. S.), a short distance from Truro and Driver Howard McDonald, on the east bound maritime express, had his leg broken. The locomotive was badly smashed but none of the passengers on the train was injured.

The Allies Will Win.

(Boston Transcript). The Entente powers will win, whether he is in 1916 or 1926. But this the Bulgarian and Greek kings, having strong German sympathies, and no doubt being more or less dazzled by German promises, cannot see. They are led by their ill-delusions to "back the wrong horse."

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"

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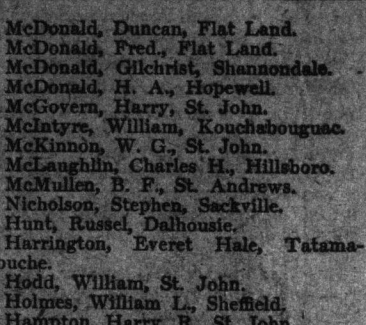
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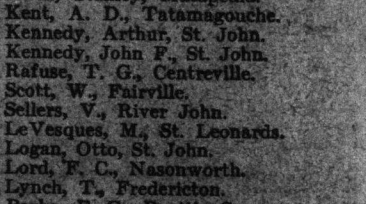
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RED ROSE TEA

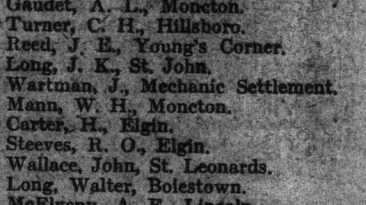
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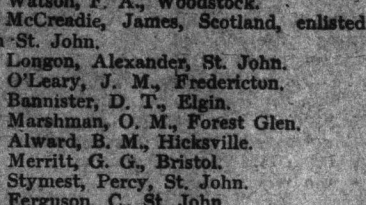
Trough diagram



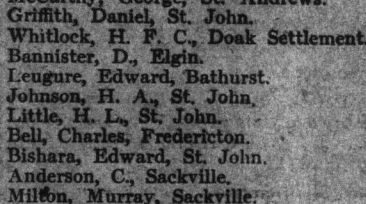
Ticket Clip diagram



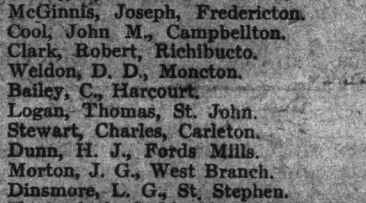
Bucket Protectors diagram



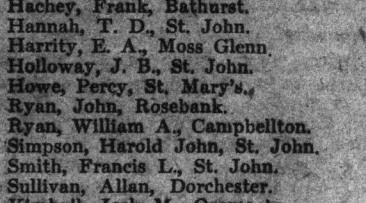
Shovel Handle diagram



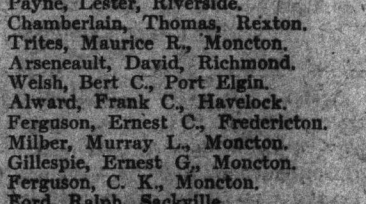
Gate diagram



Rain Water Cut-off diagram



Non-freezing Trough diagram



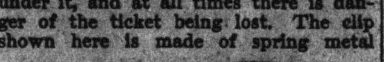
Maxwell Washer diagram

PURITY FLOUR More Bread and Better Bread. To-day, to-morrow and every day. Good for Bread, good for Pastry—good for you.

RECENT INVENTIONS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURE

(By C. J. Lynde, Macdonald College. Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.)

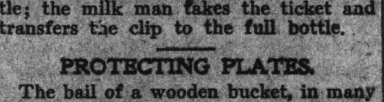
TICKET CLIP. It is customary to place the milk ticket in the empty bottle or under it. In cold weather the ticket is likely to be frozen to the bottle or to the step under it, and at all times there is danger of the ticket being lost. The clip shown here is made of spring metal.



Protecting Plates. The ball of a wooden bucket, in many cases, rubs against the wood and gradually wears it out. The plates shown here are designed to prevent this. They are made of sheet metal and have the upper edge bent over to engage the top of the ball; the lower edge is attached, partly by the triangular spurs, and partly by screws which pass through the perforations between the spurs. The eye of the ball is attached to the loop near the lower edge. It is stated that these plates can be quickly applied to any wooden bucket.



RAIN-WATER CUT-OFF. The first water from a roof is contaminated by dust and dirt. The cut-off illustrated here directs this dirty water into the waste pipe, and then directs the latter, clean water, into the cistern. It consists of a valve connected by levers to a long narrow bucket in the pipe.



NON-FREEZING TROUGH. In cold weather the ordinary trough freezes and the animals drink ice water.



Frost Proof Trough. The trough described here is protected from frost. It is made of sheet metal and is surrounded by a wooden casing.



AUXILIARY HANDLE FOR SHOVELS. This handle makes work with the shovel easier under certain conditions; it can be used also with spades, forks, and the like. It is made of metal, with a large enough to leave an air space at the bottom and ends. A lamp is set in a small box beneath the trough and the hot gases pass under the trough and up and out at the ends. These gases prevent the water from freezing. The trough has a hinged cover and the lamp box has a door with a small air inlet.



GATE. In many cases a gate sags and as a result the free end strikes the ground when the gate is opened. The gate described here overcomes this difficulty as follows: It is so made that when it is closed the free or latch end rests on the ground. When a person opens the gate, he lifts the latch end until a pin engages one of the notches in the sliding cross bar. The free end is then supported in the elevated position and passes readily over any obstruction.



The patents described here are: U. S. Pat. 1,151,011. Ticket Clip, J. S. Stewart and W. A. Russell, Winnipeg (Man.). U. S. Pat. 1,151,284. Protecting Plates, G. L. Humphrey, Waterson (D. C.). U. S. Pat. 1,140,877. Watering Trough, J. P. Olson, Beresford, South Dakota. U. S. Pat. 1,151,012. Handle for Shovel, N. A. Herringstad, Albert Lea (Minn.). U. S. Pat. 1,151,281. Rain-water Cut-off, G. C. Randall, San Antonio, Texas. U. S. Pat. 1,151,084. Gate, G. Rosenberger, Yallahs (Mich.).

Maxwell "HIGH-SPEED CHAMPION" WASHER. Don't let your wife bend over a washtub all day, rubbing and scrubbing in a hot, steamy wash-house. Think of the drug-gery—the backache—the serious illnesses too often caused by chills. Avoid this! Get her a Maxwell. Go with the wife to the nearest Maxwell dealer and see the Maxwell "High-Speed Champion." Notice how easily it works—almost runs by itself. See the lever at top, and crank handle at side. Both equally easy. There's not a better washer on the market than this. It means lighter work and better health. Also inquire about our Washers for Water, Electric or Gas Engines Powers. MAXWELL LIMITED, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

USE THIS COUPON. Maxwell Limited, Dept. 4, St. Marys, Ont. Gentlemen—Please send me further particulars of your "High Speed Champion" Washer as advertised. Name: Address:

MACHINE GUN OFFICER OF 26TH WOUNDED; MONCTON OFFICER IN 24TH LISTED



LIEUTENANT A. DESBRISAY
CARTER, machine gun officer of the 26th battalion, wounded Oct. 14.

Ottawa, Oct. 20—The midnight list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

John Foster, England.

Wounded.

Arthur Morley, England.

SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded Dangerously.

Walter L. Mellor, England.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

John Milligan, Midland (Ont.)

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds.

Harry A. Dattie, Toronto.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Severely Ill.

GEO. MACDONALD, 264 WOODSTOCK ROAD, FREDERICTON (N. B.)

TENTH BATTALION.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Safe.

Russell Taylor, Winnipeg.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

John Boyle, Montreal.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Unofficially Prisoner at Munster.

Edwin G. Winks, England.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

George Smith, Stratford (Ont.); Sergt. Albert Holmes, Stratford (Ont.); Sergt. Wm. J. Morris, Galt (Ont.); James Smith, London (Ont.)

NINETEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Corporal W. A. Hawkins, Toronto; A. Albert Pearson, Brantford (Ont.); Corporal Fred Schoonmaker, Hamilton (Ont.); Wm. H. Edmondson, Brantford (Ont.); Gerald Vath, Brantford (Ont.)

TWENTIETH BATTALION.

Wounded Severely.

John A. Kirby, Toronto.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded.

Mark King, Toronto (Ont.); Wilfred A. Throp, Coburg (Ont.); Edward Hanrahan, Blackburn (Ont.); Clifford S. Weston, Campbellton (Ont.)

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded.

Fred Jaquet, Switzerland.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION.

Seriously Ill, Pneumonia.

Charles Purdie, Montreal.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

Wm. O. Roberts, England.

Dangerously Ill.

Adam Holden, England.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Dan Joseph McDonald, Grand Narrows (C. B.)

Suffering From Shock.

Samuel Robinson, England.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded Seriously.

KARL ANDERSON, NEWCASTLE (N. B.) GEO. F. MILES, 34 CHARLES STREET, FAIRVILLE (N. B.)

Wounded Slightly.

MAJOR WALTER R. BROWN, ENGLAND (ON DUTY).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

John R. Bailey, England; James W. Griest, England; Alexander Hacon, Scotland.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Ernest W. Mason, England; Sam C. Howard, England; Corporal James W. Gravestock, England; Clifford Ostie, England; Lieut. Corporal Edw. W. Hammond, England; Albert E. Jacques, England.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

J. Wm. Osborn, Ireland.

LIEUT. C. E. FAIRWEATHER, sustainer of "A" company, 26th battalion, who led the thirty men into the German crater, was slightly wounded, but is still on duty. (See page 2).

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded.

Wm. L. Woods, England.

PRINCESS PATS.

Wounded Severely.

Vernon S. Ferguson, Yorkton (Sask.)

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Wounded.

Frank Holland, 28 Ramsford Road, Toronto; Sydney S. George, England.

FIRST C. M. R.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Suffering From Bronchitis.

James Inglis, Scotland.

SECOND C. M. R.

Wounded.

Burchell Somerset, Nahon (B. C.)

THIRD C. M. R.

Wounded.

William Hampton, Lakefield (Ont.)

FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Killed By Shell.

Driver Samuel McKay, Stornoway (Sask.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 21—The midnight list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded.

Thomas Clements, Stratford (Ont.); George Elrick, Scotland.

SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded.

Wm. J. Smallbridge, Ottawa; Walter Leslie Mellor, England.

THIRD BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

Corporal Albert Schofield, England.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Alfred J. Rennie, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Slightly Wounded.

John Richardson, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill.

Ray G. Bishop, 127 Mile House (B. C.)

Killed in Action.

K. Bell, Toronto.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Wm. J. Chapman, England.

TENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Alfred A. Shaw, England; Captain Wm. J. Bingham, Rosebank, Man. (dangerously).

THIRTIETH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Thomas Coule, England.

Now Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Paderborn.

Andrew W. Smith, England.

Now Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Giessen.

Wm. F. Chambers, England; Harry Ellis, England.

Severely Ill.

James J. Hogan, 288 Drolet street, Montreal.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Russell Sarvis, Stratford (Ont.)

TWENTIETH BATTALION.

Wounded.

James Parry, Birks Falls, Parry Sound (Ont.); John Thomas Pattenden, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded.

Cecil Ralph Harold Allen, Lombardy (Ont.); Wilfred A. Throp, Coburg (Ont.)

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded Severely.

Lance Corporal Arthur J. Moran, St. Hyacinthe (Que.)

Wounded.

Edouard De Mays, Point St. Charles (Que.)

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill.

Sergeant Frank Luck, England.

Died of Wounds.

Geo. Grant Rutledge Taylor, Kingston (Ont.); Frank J. Smith, Montreal.

Wounded.

CAPTAIN B. H. MACKENZIE, MONCTON (N. B.) (Oct. 14).

Sergeant Tom Redpath, 19, Montreal, (slightly).

HOPEWELL FAIR POZE WINNERS

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 19—The annual fair of the Hopewell Agricultural Society was held at this village today and was a fine success. Beautiful weather prevailed and there was a large crowd of visitors, many coming from a distance. It would perhaps, be too much to say that the exhibit was equal in every way to that of last year, which was pronounced by the government judges the best of any country fair in the province and in some respects comparing well with that at the bigger exhibitions.

This year's show, was, however, a very creditable one, many lines being excellent. There was a fine exhibit of horses, and the show in the hall, including roots, potatoes, preserves and pickles, fancy work, etc., was well up to, or the equal of that of last year. The cattle show, while having some fine specimens, was not as good as that of last year and fruit probably fell off some.

During the day considerable money was made for patriotic purposes, the junior members of the patriotic league conducting a tag sale in the interests of Red Cross work, which netted \$35. The young ladies, bearing the badge of that great order on their sleeves, displayed commendable zeal and carried out their work very satisfactorily.

The members of the Women's Institute sold refreshments and took in a good sum, also for patriotic purposes. Among those present from outside points were Capt. Burns, Councilor F. M. Thompson, of Hillsboro; George Wallace, Dr. Dash, ex-Sheriff H. W. Lynds, W. K. Gross, Moncton.

The professional judges submitted the following prize award list:

Horses.
Three-year-old draft colt—G. A. Stiles, 1st; O. A. Milton, 2nd.
Two-year-old draft colt—Everett Newcomb, 1st; Thos. Dixon, 2nd.
Yearling draft colt—B. A. Peck, 1st.
Draft foal, 1915—B. A. Peck, 1st; Howard Stevens, 2nd.
Draft brood mare—O. A. Milton, 1st; R. C. Smith, 2nd; Howard Stevens, 3rd.
Three-year-old general purpose colt—G. A. Stiles, 1st; Everett Newcomb, 2nd.
Two-year-old general purpose colt—B. A. Peck, 1st; Thos. Dixon, 2nd.

Cattle.
Two-year-old steers—A. S. Milton, 1st; Everett Newcomb, 2nd.
Pair two-year-old steers—A. S. Milton, 1st; H. S. Wright, 2nd; R. C. Smith, 3rd; Everett Newcomb, 4th.
Pair Yearling steers—G. M. Russell, 1st; G. A. Stiles, 2nd; A. H. Peck, 3rd; Luther Archibald, 4th; Everett Newcomb, 5th.
Two-year-old heifer—O. A. Milton, 1st; R. C. Smith, 2nd; John Russell, 3rd; F. J. Smith, 4th; Thos. Dixon, 5th.
Yearling heifer—A. H. Peck, 1st; O. A. Milton, 2nd; G. A. Stiles, 3rd; A. S. Milton, 4th; Luther Archibald, 5th.
Steer calves, more than six months old—Everett Newcomb, 1st; O. A. Milton, 2nd; G. A. Stees, 3rd.
Steer calves, less than six months old—Everett Newcomb, 1st.
Odd steer calf—Luther Archibald, 1st; O. A. Milton, 2nd; F. J. Smith, 3rd.
Heifer calf, less than six months old—G. W. Newcomb, 1st; Everett Newcomb, 2nd; Luther Archibald, 3rd.
Heifers calf, more than six months old—Everett Newcomb, 1st; Alden Smith, 2nd; O. A. Milton, 3rd.
Dairy cow—Clyde Newcomb, 1st; R. C. Smith, 2nd; Howard Stevens, 3rd; Alden Smith, 4th.
Stock cow—G. A. Stiles, 1st; C. C. West, 2nd; H. S. Wright, 3rd; G. W. Newcomb, 4th.
Pure bred Durham cow—F. J. Smith, 1st; A. S. Milton, 2nd.
Registered Durham bull—Thos. Dixon, 1st; A. S. Milton, 2nd.
(Judges—John F. Frost, J. T. Prescott.)

Sheep.
Ewe, any age—Chas. Ayer, 1st; F. J. Smith, 2nd; Alden Smith, 3rd.
Ran, any age—Charles Ayer, 1st.
Ewe lamb—F. J. Smith, 1st; Charles Ayer, 2nd.
Ran lamb—Thos. Dixon, 1st; F. J. Smith, 2nd.
(Judge—John F. Frost.)

Butter, Fruit, Etc.
Tomatoes—Luther Archibald, 1st; H. S. Wright, 2nd; C. S. Peck, 3rd; W. T. Wright, 4th.
Onions—R. C. Smith, 1st; Everett Newcomb, 2nd; G. A. Stiles, 3rd; Clyde Newcomb, 4th.
Crab apples—Clyde Newcomb, 1st; A. H. Peck, 2nd; Alden Smith, 3rd.
Wolfe River apples—M. M. Tingley, 1st; W. T. Wright, 2nd.
Stark apples—W. T. Wright, 1st; G. M. Russell, 2nd.
Baldwins—W. T. Wright, 1st; G. W. Newcomb, 2nd.
Alexander—John Russell, 1st; M. M. Tingley, 2nd.
New Brunswick apples—H. S. Wright, 1st; R. C. Smith, 2nd.
Gravenstein—A. H. Peck, 1st; Alex. Rogers, 2nd.
Bishop Pippins—H. S. Wright, 1st; W. T. Wright, 2nd; Alden Smith, 3rd.
Ruses—W. T. Wright, 1st; Luther Archibald, 2nd.
Wealthy—W. T. Wright, 1st; H. S. Wright, 2nd.
Winter bought—W. T. Wright, 1st; Luther Archibald, 2nd; W. T. Wright, 3rd; G. M. Russell, 4th; Alex. Rogers, 5th.
Pickles in glass—Clyde Newcomb, 1st; Jos. Newcomb, 2nd; Luther Archibald, 3rd.
Fruit in glass—Jos. Newcomb, 1st; Luther Archibald, 2nd; Alex. Rogers, 3rd.
Packed butter—H. S. Wright, 1st; Clyde Newcomb, 2nd; Luther Archibald, 3rd; Charles Ayer, 4th.
Butter in prints—Clyde Newcomb, 1st; H. S. Wright, 2nd; Everett Newcomb, 3rd; Charles Ayer, 4th.
(Judges—Seth Jones, C. W. McDougall.)

Poultry.
Cock and hen—Jos. Newcomb, 1st.
Pair spring chickens—Clyde Newcomb, 1st; Jos. Newcomb, 2nd; O. A. Milton, 3rd.
Plymouth Rock cock and hen—H. S. Wright, 1st.
Other birds pure bred cock and hen—G. A. Stiles, 1st; Alex. Rogers, 2nd.
Pair spring chickens, Plymouth Rock—Everett Newcomb, 1st; H. S. Wright, 2nd; C. West, 3rd.
Pair spring chickens, other kinds—Alex. Rogers, 1st; Howard Stevens, 2nd; Clarence Woodworth, 3rd.
Pair turkeys—H. S. Wright, 1st; Chas. Ayer, 2nd; Thos. Dixon, 3rd.
Pair geese—Charles Ayer, 1st; Alden Smith, 2nd; Clarence Woodworth, 3rd.
Pair ducks—Clarence Woodworth, 1st.
(Judge—Seth Jones.)

Grain and Vegetables.
Wheat—Howard Stevens, 1st; Charles Ayer, 2nd; Everett Newcomb, 3rd.
Black oats—Charles Ayer, 1st; Howard Stevens, 2nd; Luther Archibald, 3rd.
White oats—Luther Archibald, 1st; A. H. Peck, 2nd; G. M. Russell, 3rd.
Rough buckwheat—Charles Ayer, 1st; Alden Smith, 2nd; F. J. Smith, 3rd.
Barley—Howard Stevens, 1st; Charles Ayer, 2nd.
Beans—Everett Newcomb, 1st; G. M. Russell, 2nd; John Russell, 3rd; Clyde Newcomb, 4th; Jos. Newcomb, 5th.
Peas—B. A. Peck, 1st; W. T. Wright, 2nd; Everett Newcomb, 3rd; Jos. Newcomb, 4th.
Early blue potatoes—A. H. Peck, 1st; B. A. Peck, 2nd; C. C. West, 3rd.
Rose type potatoes—Luther Archibald, 1st; Alex. Rogers, 2nd; B. A. Peck, 3rd.
Dark skinned potatoes—A. H. Peck, 1st; Howard Stevens, 2nd; O. A. Milton, 3rd.
White potatoes—Luther Archibald, 1st; A. H. Peck, 2nd; Everett Newcomb, 3rd.
Turnip beets—C. C. West, 1st; R. C. Smith, 2nd; Luther Archibald, 3rd; John Russell, 4th; Jos. Newcomb, 5th.

ONE-YEAR-OLD GENERAL PURPOSE COLT—John Russell, 1st; G. A. Stiles, 2nd.
GENERAL PURPOSE FOAL—G. A. Stiles, 1st; Jos. Newcomb, 2nd.
THREE-YEAR-OLD ROADSTER COLT—Clarence Woodworth, 1st.
TWO-YEAR-OLD ROADSTER COLT—W. T. Wright, 1st.
YEARLING ROADSTER COLT—A. H. Peck, 1st; Thos. Dixon, 2nd.
ROADSTER FOAL—J. C. Steeves, 1st.
Best matched horse team for agricultural purposes—O. A. Milton, 1st; Everett Newcomb, 2nd; W. L. Peck, 3rd.
Driving team—A. H. Peck, 1st; O. A. Milton, 2nd.
(Judges—John F. Frost, J. T. Prescott.)

THIRTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Suffering From Shock.
Charles Caldwell, New Waterford (C. B.); Corporal Albert Manley, 29 Bloomfield street, Halifax (N. S.)

Wounded.
Patrick Brogan, Sydney Mines (N. S.); Wm. Johns, St. Paul (Minn.); John C. Beck, Cornwallis street, Halifax (Slightly).

Killed in Action.
Corporal Harold W. Bennett, 251 Brunswick street, Halifax (N. S.)

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
J. J. Dillon, England.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES E. FAIRWEATHER, SUSSEX (N. B.) (Slightly).

LIEUT. A. DESBRISAY CARTER, POINT DE BUTE (N. B.) (Wounded Oct. 14).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Suffering From Shock.
Herbert Smith, Grandvital (Man.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Bugler Philip Pilon, Sudbury (Ont.); Lance Corporal Kenneth Clifton Goring, England; Lance Corporal Wilfrid A. Gardner, England; William G. McBain, North Saskatchewan (Sask.).

Died of Wounds.
Walter J. Hech, Winnipeg (Man.)

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
William Osborne, Ireland.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Conjunctivitis.
Frederick Louis Cannon, Scotland (res. of shell bursting).

Killed in Action.
Lieutenant Paul G. Tofta, Winnipeg.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Suffering From Shock.
Allan S. Furness, Kildonan, West (Man.)

SEVERELY WOUNDED.
Alexander A. Leslie, Scotland.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.
Wounded.
James H. Whaley, Streetsville (Ont.)

SECOND C. M. R.
Wounded.
Ernest H. Burden, Fort George (B. C.); Fred Street, Port Albert (B. C.)

SECOND FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.
Wounded.
Driver Harry S. Murray, St. Charles de Capella (Que.)

CANADIAN AUTO MACHINE GUN BRIGADE NO. 1.
Wounded, Returned to Duty.
Sergeant Richard C. Uthoff, Toronto.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20—Upwards of 400 casualties among the Canadian troops at the front have been reported to Ottawa since the big offensive movement was initiated. The lists are steadily growing but there is no indication of the Canadians having been in any serious engagements. The casualties instead have been sustained, not in terrific hand-to-hand fighting, like that of St. Julien last spring, but as it were, in the ordinary routine of daily warfare, the bursting of enemy shells and dangerous sniping.

In addition a dozen lives have been lost by the Zeppelin night raids over the sleeping Canadian camp at Otterpool. One more name was added to the list by the overnight report.

The second division looms large in the later casualties, and it is apparent that practically all its battalions are getting their baptism of fire while the first division battalions are renewing their previous experiences.

The total casualties among the Canadians since the war began is in round numbers 11,000 comprising 8,400 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 1,

Do More Men by Spring

Call for 3,000,000 men in order to bring the war to a close...

COMMENDS ATTENTION

inquiries regarding the regiment which had done so well...

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

Dr. Cassell's Tablets have done me a world of good...

over how splendidly they are for the nerves and dyspepsia.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and sympathy with suffering...

BRITAIN'S GREATEST REMEDY

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand...

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-A maid to do plain cooking and help with housework...

WANTED-Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home...

FOR SALE

FARM for sale, three miles from Farnham...

GUNSMITHS

GUNS, Rifles and Revolvers bought, sold, repaired...

Opportunities for Girls

It looks more and more as if, owing to scarcity of skilled men...

Hand-Made Waterproof Solid Leather Boots

For All Workers-the Mill, Workshop, Foundry, Farm or the Drive...

BRINDLE'S BOOT-MAKING AND REPAIRING FACTORY

BIRTHS

STANBURY-October 19, to Mr. and Mrs. H. N. M. Stanbury...

PEPPER-October 18, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Pepper...

MARRIAGES

HAMILTON-In this city on the 19th inst. Charles W. Hamilton...

MORRELL-ROSS-In this city, on the 20th inst. by Rev. G. B. Trafton...

DEATHS

HAYMAN-At Milltown, on the 17th inst. Sullivan Hayman...

MARINE JOURNAL CONDENSED NEWS LOCAL AND GENERAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, October 19. Str Chaleur, Royal Mail Packet Line...

CANADIAN PORTS. Moncton, Oct 16-Ard, sch Almira Thirault...

BRITISH PORTS. London, Oct 18-Ard, str Milwaukee, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS. Passed City Island, N.Y., on Oct 16: Bound south, sch Conrad S. Shelburne...

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN KENT COUNTY. Rexton, N. B., Oct 20-The councillors' election for Kent took place yesterday...

APPOHAQUI NOTES. Apohaqui, Oct 20-The many friends of Edward Parlee...

REAR ESTATE TRANSFERS. Transfers of real estate has been recorded as follows:-

HEIRS OF GEORGE IRVINE to Catherine Irvine, property in Fairville.

HEIRS OF S. A. FOWLER to Ernest Scott, property in Hampton.

MRS. J. P. McALEY spent a few days of last week in Penobscot...

MRS. A. E. McLEOD and Mrs. McLeod. The Misses Ada Connolly and Annie Parlee...

MRS. DOUGLAS FENWICK spent the weekend in Sussex, guest of her brother, J. Albert McArthur...

CHARITERS. Sch Marguerite, 1,475 tons, St. John (N.B.) to W. Britain, deals, p. 2, October 20.

MRS. E. C. WOODS, the present national of the Municipal Home...

CHRISTOPHER, P.E.I., Oct 20-Bruce Barlow, aged fifty-two, mill owner...

THE POOR MAN WANTS food for his appetite; the rich man wants appetite for his food.



The new French listening posts are equipped with microphone attachments, as shown above, and pick up the sound of approaching Zeppelins...

CARLETON COUNTY TRAGIC DEATH OF GRAND FALLS MAN MURDER TRIAL

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 20-The circuit court met at 2 p.m. today, when the trial of Smith and Derrah...

Grand Falls, Oct. 19-A shocking accident occurred at Burgess' mill late yesterday afternoon...

Ottawa, Oct. 20-Hon. T. C. Norris, premier of Manitoba, accompanied by Hon. Dr. Thornton...

London, Oct. 19-Two prisoners, charged with espionage and tried by court martial in London...

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 19-President Wilson came to his legal residence today and voted for woman suffrage...

Washington, Oct. 19-Formal recognition by the United States of the de facto government of Mexico...

Ottawa, Oct. 19-An incoming passenger train on the Pacific branch of the C.P.R. was derailed this morning...

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 19-Pope Benedict, at the request of the British and German legations...

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 19-Highwaymen sandbagged Newton Hoffman yesterday, and he was taken to a nearby house...

The United States Department of Agriculture has just carried out some interesting experiments on the jumping powers of fleas...

Newcastle, Oct. 19-Several stores in Newcastle have been burglarized lately. Among them Isaac Mitchell's...

"WETS" RECAPTURE RICHIBUCTO PARISH. Newcastle, Oct. 19-License won Richibucto parish election today by 146 majority...

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS Why They're Bought. I can certainly say the Gin Pills have done a lot of good for me...

GET THIS CATALOGUE SAVE MONEY The Best Ever. Invaluable, Skating Books, Hockey Swatches, Uniforms, and Complete Outfits...

Do you want to earn \$10 a week or more in your own home? Reliable persons will be furnished with profitable, all-year-round employment...

OH SUCH A HEADACHE! Nearly everyone has at times experienced a sharp, throbbing pain in the forehead...

CAMPBELLTON ACCORDS ROUSING WELCOME TO RETURNED WOUNDED HERO. Campbellton, N. B., Oct. 19-Private Donald Blue, the first wounded Campbellton man to return from the front...

NEWCASTLE STORES BURGLARIZED. Newcastle, Oct. 19-Several stores in Newcastle have been burglarized lately. Among them Isaac Mitchell's...

"WETS" RECAPTURE RICHIBUCTO PARISH. Newcastle, Oct. 19-License won Richibucto parish election today by 146 majority...

NEWCASTLE STORES BURGLARIZED. Newcastle, Oct. 19-Several stores in Newcastle have been burglarized lately. Among them Isaac Mitchell's...

Only One Parish Makes Change in Councillorships

There will be three new members of the municipal council during the coming year. The eleven county members all stood for re-election and eight of them were returned. The turnover occurred in the parish of St. Martin's where the three sitting members were all defeated.

Table with columns for parishes and councillors, listing names like Howard, William Smith and G. P. Black.

Table listing names and numbers for various parishes including Laocaster, Simonds, St. Martin's, and St. John.

A vigorous fight was made for the old members in every section of the county and especially in Lancaster where every available resource was used to prevent any change in the representation. While there has been considerable dissatisfaction with some of the representatives the generous efforts of their friends were sufficient to save most of the marked men from defeat.

Table with columns for parishes and councillors, listing names like Robert Connolly and R. Boland.

Table listing names and numbers for various parishes including St. John, Loch Lomond, and St. Martin's.

MONTREAL CHAPLAIN HOLDING SERVICES AT THE FRONT



Major Bruce Taylor preaching to a congregation of thousands of men of the Second Contingent. Dr. Taylor was pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

retary and treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Wanamaker-DeBoe, Wednesday, Oct. 20. The wedding of Ralph Allison Wanamaker, of Nauviggawuk, to Miss Jessie Evelyn DeBoe, of Digby, eldest daughter of H. A. DeBoe, of New York, took place yesterday at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. C. B. Appel.

GEO. ROSSBOROUGH, OF YORK CO., FOGARTY, OF WINDSOR, N. S., IN 26TH CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—In addition to Charles McJunkin and Dunstan J. Grey, mentioned during the day, the midnight casualty list contains the names of Murray J. Fogarty, Windsor (N. S.), and George F. Rossborough, Prince William, York county (N. B.), in the wounded of the 26th battalion.

JURY DISAGREED IN DRISCOLL'S CASE

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 21.—Samuel Driscoll was admitted to bail this afternoon at Burton. The jury disagreeing eight for acquittal and four for conviction on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Artemus Randall, of Lakeville Corner. He is held in his own custody for \$100 and those of his father and uncle for \$200 each.

OBITUARY

Charles G. Brown, one of the best known St. John commercial men, died yesterday morning at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, following a serious operation. Mr. Brown was the representative in lower Canada and Newfoundland of Watson, Foster & Co., a large wall paper house.

ert Wood, of Douglastown; Mrs. Melbourne Taylor, of Boston; W. Allan, of Douglastown, and Miss Maggie, of Denver (Col.). The following step-children also survive: Mrs. Thomas Scott, of Dalhousie, and James Frank and John, in the United States. John and William Wells, of Winnipeg, are brothers of the deceased, and Mrs. John McCurdy, of Belledune; Mrs. Hiram Carter, of Millinocket, and one in California, are sisters.

Mrs. Mary White. The death of Mrs. Mary White of The Narrows, Queens county, N. B., occurred on Friday, Oct. 15. She was fifty-two years of age, and is survived by one daughter, Linda M., and three sons, Clifford and Wesley, at home, and Peter, of San Francisco; also one brother, Jarvis Ferris of Boston, and one half-sister, Mrs. Colwell of Jernsee. The funeral was attended by many friends.

On Tuesday morning at 8 a.m. an interesting event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Currie, Carter's Point (N. B.), when their daughter, Miss Edith Nuriss Currie was given in marriage to Cecil Lee Colwell, of the parish of Cambridge, Queens county (N. B.).

Montreal, Oct. 20.—In St. George's church at half past four this afternoon the Rev. Mr. G. B. Trifton, pastor, officiated at the ceremony which was attended by immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom. No invitations were issued.

- First Battalion: Wm. Grant, Midland (Ont.)
Second Battalion: James M. Dunwoody, Winnipeg
Third Battalion: Jas. A. Grier, Algonquin (Ont.)
Fourth Battalion: Wm. Atkinson, Summerland (B. C.)
Fifth Battalion: Bernard R. Marshall, England
Sixth Battalion: Gunner John C. Hartley, Scotland
Seventh Battalion: Harry Foster, Moose Jaw (Sask.)
Eighth Battalion: George McCormick, Winnipeg
Ninth Battalion: Alfred G. Seagrave, Woodstock (Ont.)
Tenth Battalion: Wm. Starkey, England
Eleventh Battalion: Narcisse Cloutier, Montreal
Twelfth Battalion: Sergeant Joseph Ducloux, Theford (Que.)
Thirteenth Battalion: Corporal David M. McGoun, Montreal
Fourteenth Battalion: Serjt. Robert White, Aylesford, Kings county (N. B.)
Fifteenth Battalion: Charles M. McJunkin, 85 Portland Street, St. John (N. B.)
Sixteenth Battalion: Murray J. Fogarty, Windsor (N. S.)
Seventeenth Battalion: Duncan J. Gray, 149 Brussels Street, St. John (N. B.)
Eighteenth Battalion: Geo. F. Rossborough, Prince William, York County, (N. B.)
Nineteenth Battalion: Major Walter R. Brown, England
Twentieth Battalion: Serjt. Wm. Wood, Scotland; John B. Jenkins, Sydney, Australia
Twenty-first Battalion: Geo. Price, England
Twenty-second Battalion: Thomas M. Cole, England

St. George, Oct. 19.—Robert White, aged eighty-four, died on the 11th at his home in Utopia and was buried on the 18th, from St. Mark's church here, Rev. Mr. Spence officiating.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—An interesting wedding took place at afternoon in St. Joseph's Catholic church when Muriel Anglin, eldest daughter of Mr. Justice Anglin and Mrs. E. A. Anglin and Charles A. Gray, manager of the Royal Bank in this city, were married.

Both are well known in this city. Miss Bastin was employed for some time with the New Brunswick Telephone Co., Ltd. and while working as operator at the Royal Hotel here she met Mr. Bird, who was also an employee there.

Bird-Bastin

Canadian Soldier Weds in England Girl He Met at the Royal Hotel Here.

A romance of considerable local interest is contained in the following announcement which appeared in the Bristol Times and Mirror on Sept. 22:

St. John Man Freed on Nominal Bail—Mav Not Be Tried Again for Shooting Lakeville Corner Man.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 21.—Samuel Driscoll was admitted to bail this afternoon at Burton. The jury disagreeing eight for acquittal and four for conviction on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Artemus Randall, of Lakeville Corner. He is held in his own custody for \$100 and those of his father and uncle for \$200 each.

GERMANS BREAK FAITH IN KILLING MISS CAVELL

only in the allied states but throughout the civilized world. Miss Cavell was not even charged with espionage, and the fact that she had nursed numbers of wounded German soldiers might have been regarded as a complete reason in itself for her condemnation.

London, Oct. 19.—The death has occurred of Sir Thomas Benjamin Bowring, director of T. C. Bowring & Company, shipwrights of Liverpool and London.

WEDDINGS

Rutledge-Burns. Clinton, Mass., Oct. 11.—St. John's church was the scene of a simple but very pretty wedding this morning when Eva Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Burns, of West street, and James P. Rutledge, son of Mrs. W. Rutledge, of Oromocto (N. B.), were united in marriage at a nuptial mass, celebrated by Rev. Michael H. Kittredge. The single ring service was used.

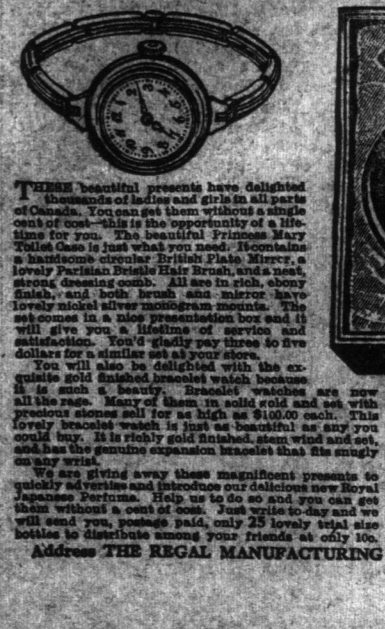
Thursday, Oct. 21. At the home of the bride, 98 Main street, a pretty wedding was solemnized yesterday when Miss Maud K. Jones, of the St. John Railway staff, was united in marriage to Mrs. Laura L. Pitt, formerly of Greenwich. Rev. W. Camp performed the ceremony in the presence of immediate relatives and friends.

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FREE Princess Mary Toilet Set and Exquisite Bracelet Watch

These beautiful presents have delighted thousands of Canadian women. You can get them without a single penny out of your pocket. The beautiful Princess Mary Toilet Set and Exquisite Bracelet Watch are yours for nothing. They are yours for nothing.



BULGARIAN MOVEMENT PIERCING SERBIA NOT FAR FROM TEUTON ARMY

(Continued from page 1) southerly direction, out of their strongly fortified positions south and east of Ripanj. Our advance guards have reached the Stepojevac-Leskova-Baba line. West of the Morava German troops are pushing forward by way of Selovac. Bulgarian troops are fighting at Negotin. Further south they have reached the Zajcar-Knazevac high-road.

Negotin is in northeastern Serbia. The Bulgarian drive to this point and the simultaneous Austro-German advance to the Stepojevac-Leskova-Baba line show that vigorous efforts are being made to effect a junction between Bulgarian and Teutonic forces.

Our troops, advancing step by step in the Timok Valley, are now before Negotin, from which the Serbians, after they were defeated, fled in panic, leaving in our hands one officer and fifty men prisoners. One officer and 150 men were killed.

In the valley of the Bregalnitsa river our offensive is progressing with lightning-like rapidity. The whole of this valley and the plateau of Outse Polje is in our hands, as well as the towns of Kocchana, Radulevac, Tipkislje and Nikravota.

New York, Oct. 21.—Arlington (Va.) talked by telephone with Paris, France, today. Honolulu, 8,700 miles from Paris, also heard the operator talking from Arlington.

ELECTION CARD

To the Electors of the Parish of St. John, in the County of Kings Co., N. B. The undersigned, a large number of voters of the Parish, I will again be a candidate for the office of Councillor.

VOL. LIV. FRENCH ITALIAN CREW GE...

Berlin Admits Berlin, Oct. 25. German cruiser Prinzess Alice, was rescued. statement today: "A telegram from that the cruiser Prinzess Alice could be rescued."

Air Raids on Venice and Trepolo's Doubles Swedish Sweden, Oct. 21. marines in the Baltic bound for German port the Exchange Telegraph GERMANY BOMBED Rome, Oct. 26. arate attacks with it to an official announcement statement follows: "Enemy aerop terval, upon Venice were incendiary. One bomb exploded the ceiling of Trepolo. An in Cathedral of St. Mark any damage. Five in the city where on the court of an alms bombs exploded with THREE INJURED Rome, via Par occurred at 8.40 o dropped several bo jured. The damage The Rome ne bardment of the fa of Trepolo Frescoe stirred the people of the edifice, conclud faithful archdukes fallen upon the chur Bulgaria's Protest. Amsterdam, via Lo man newspaper printed by Premier Rado to Bulgarian ministers against the bombard styles the "open town and Porto Lagos were Dedeagarch, says exposed on Oct. 21 b eight large warsh while Porto Lagos w twelve ships. "It is not necessary that the fir... answered, since these no means of resistan Reprisals in Belgium. Amsterdam, via L General Von Bissing, error general of Belg proclamation, accordi despatch to the Tele inhabitants of that of enemy forces of the in which German tro causing many air rai continue, says the troops will be quar the civilians, contrar heretofore made. Similar steps will after arms and ammu the possession of the sels. Handling American Washington, Oct. 2 ties have let it be kn established American tion will receive the approval of the British as it is shown by the men back of the of European connections guaranteed that goo the corporations rules enemies of the Ent at Present the B kept busy arranging men from would porters and much of oliviated if by the ass to look after the exp Secretary Redfield's project has been acc removing any doubt under American ant No Americans Need Washington, Oct. 2 ous young America (Continued)