

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

NO. 28

RUSSIANS NOW WITHIN FIRING DISTANCE OF CRACOW; ITS FALL WILL OPEN THE ROADS TO BERLIN AND VIENNA

RUSSIANS NOW WITHIN FIRING DISTANCE OF THE FORTS OF CRACOW

Fall of This Stronghold Would Open Roads to Vienna, Breslau and Berlin

Interest in the War Just at Present is Centered in Operations in the East—Battles Going On There Must Continue for Days Yet is Opinion of Experts.

London, Dec. 3, 10 p. m.—With the lull in the battle in the west which has assumed the proportions of a heavy cannonading at widely separated points, with only occasional infantry attacks, interest is now almost entirely centered in the struggle between the Russian and German armies in the east.

At last the Russians have approached within firing distance of Cracow, their steady advance from Przemyśl having proceeded without any real check. They were reported today to be mounting heavy batteries around the town of Wieliczka, which they occupied yesterday, and from which the outer forts of Cracow can be reached.

Important as this is for the fall of Cracow would lay open the roads to Vienna, Breslau and Berlin—the main interest in the east continues to rest with the operation on the irregular front from Czestochowa through Lódz and Lodz to the east Prussian border. Official pronouncements as to the progress here are guarded and indefinite, and it is thus difficult to arrive at a conclusion with regard to the course of events. It is apparent, however, that a new battle has developed to the southwest of Lódz, where the Germans have formed a new line with fresh forces brought from Kalisz, and are again trying to penetrate the Russian center. The Russians, too, here had plans to straighten out their line, and in the eyes of the Allies another battle following so closely that just concluded in this region must help them in the long run, in its aspect, who or how the Germans must be further weakened, and in addition, will soon have to turn their attention to the Russian offensive against Silesia and around Cracow.

On the other hand, German experts believe that defeat for the Russians would enable the German generals to unite all their forces for another blow against the Allies in the west.

Must Continue for Days.

However, the battle must last for some days, and the opposing troops may be counted upon to fight with the same intensity as they did in the previous conflict, when the losses in killed, wounded and missing reached enormous numbers.

There has been no news for some days of the fighting in the Caucasus or in Egypt, but throughout the whole of Africa more liveliness is anticipated, now that General Christian DeWet has been captured, and General Louis Botha can carry out his original plan of moving against German Southwest Africa. The first Australian and New Zealand contingents have been landed in Egypt for operations against the Turks, and Portuguese reinforcements have reached Angola to take the offensive against the Germans on their African borders.

The political event of the day was the announcement by the Premier of Italy that nothing had intervened to prompt Italy to alter her policy of neutrality.

Official Statements from Paris, Berlin and Petrograd

Paris, Nov. 8, 10.50 p. m.—The following communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The only interesting news relates to our right wing and to the day of Dec. 2. On the right bank of the River Moselle we have occupied Lesmouls and the Signal of Xon.

"In the Vosges our troops have captured the Tete-De-Faux, to the south of the village of Bonhomme, which dominates the range of hills forming the frontier, and has served as an observation post for the Germans.

"In Alsace the station of Burschpach has been occupied, and we have established ourselves on a line connecting Aspach, the bridge of Aspach and Burschpach."

Petrograd, Dec. 2.—The following official statement was issued tonight from general headquarters:

"Fighting continues in certain districts along the front in the region of Lodz. Important forces of the enemy, chiefly the troops transported in November from the German west front, opened an offensive on Dec. 2 and in the region of Loutomensk and Szeszow.

"On the rest of the front, on the left bank of the Vistula, there is no particular modification in the situation.

"Beyond the Carpathians our troops have taken Bartfeld, capturing eight officers, 1,200 men and six machine guns."

Berlin, Dec. 2.—(By wireless to St. John, N. B.)—The following information was given out by the official news bureau today:

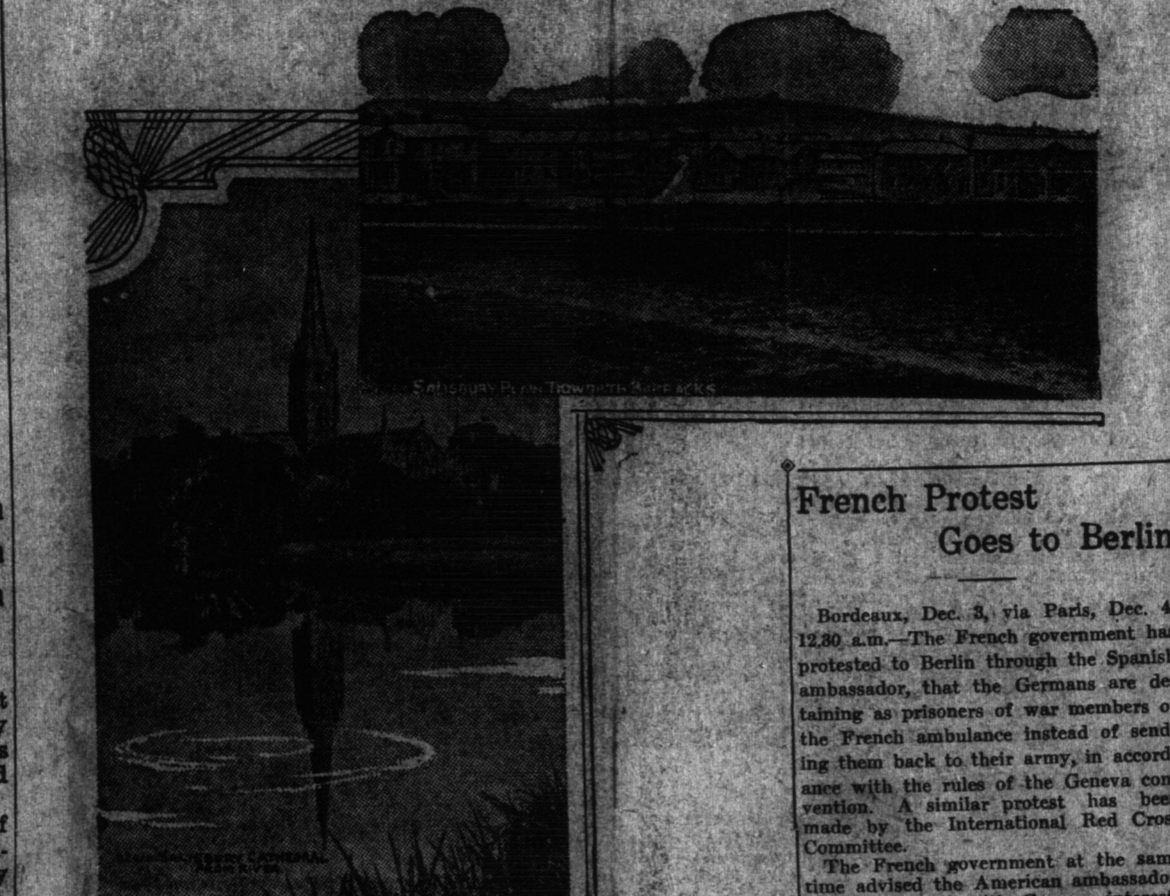
"Unofficial advice from Alsace says that the fighting is progressing actively in this minor theatre. A heavy cannonading is going on in Sundgau. The Germans are making advances against Belfort.

"The Austrians report officially a repulse to the besiegers of Przemyśl, Galicia. The garrison made a sortie against the Russians, and drove the latter back from the outer fortifications.

"Fighting continues in the Carpathian basin.

"Although no news is being received concerning operations about Lwów, Russian Poland, it is said that the German attempts to flank the Russians fight wing are continuing. The great value of such a move would consist in forcing the Russians southward, away

TWO VIEWS AT SALISBURY WHERE CANADIANS ARE TRAINING



The upper picture shows Tidworth Barracks on Salisbury Plain close to the new Canadian Contingent in tents and huts. The lower picture is that of Salisbury Cathedral which is situated in the town seven miles from the camp. The town is a very ancient one, built in a circle with entrance through gateways. The pictures were supplied by Staff-Serjeant Leslie Burns, of Toronto, civil engineer with the Transport Corps of the first contingent and son of J. W. Burns of the Board of Education.

KING'S VISIT CAUSES WILD ENTHUSIASM AMONG TROOPS

London, Dec. 4, 2.50 a. m.—Such enthusiasm has been aroused among the Allied troops by the visit of King George to the battlefield that his stay in France may possibly be extended considerably. On Wednesday, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail, there was a meeting of the Kings of Great Britain and Belgium, President Poincaré of France, General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces; Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British secretary of state for war; General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, and Abbe Lemaire, the famous mayor of Hazebrouk. The meeting was in the region where the three allied armies were nearest together. General Joffre came from a point in the battle line 200 miles distant by special train. Abbe Lemaire met him and acted as guide for the distinguished group. Yesterday King George inspected the British troops. He traveled along the lines in a motor car. At several points he visited the trenches and talked with the officers and men. A desultory German cannonade meantime was progressing.

ITALY WATCHFUL, POWERFUL AND READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

Will Not Allow Her Interests to Suffer

Premier Declares She Tried to Avert War, and in View of What Has Taken Place People Must Be Prepared to Make Sacrifices.

Rome, Dec. 3, 2.25 p. m.—The Italian parliament opened today. The sitting of both the chamber of deputies and the senate were witnessed by a large gathering of deeply interested spectators. Among these were present was former Premier Giolitti, Lanzetta and Pelloux.

The diplomatic tribune was overcrowded. Premier Salandra made a statement in which he explained the situation of Italy, and advised that she maintain an attitude of loyal but watchful and armed neutrality. He was frequently applauded.

When Premier Salandra alluded to what he termed the just aspirations of Italy, the whole extreme left arose, crying "Viva Trent, Viva Trieste."

The demonstration. The spectators in the tribune joined in the demonstration. The premier's statement was interrupted frequently with applause. It was noticed that former Premier Giolitti joined with the deputies in their expressions of approval.

As the session was about to adjourn Deputy Commisariat said that he wished to ask the chamber to send greetings to "Heroic and unfortunate Belgium."

The whole chamber, including the president, the ministers and the people in the tribunes, arose and shouted "Hurrah, Belgium!"

Tremler Salandra said in his statement that the European conflict broke out suddenly without involving Italy directly and in spite of her efforts to avert the war for the sake of peace and civilization, a careful study of her treaty obligations, and the causes of the conflict convinced the government that Italy was not called upon to participate, and she accordingly declared her neutrality.

Kaiser Visits Austria. Berlin, Dec. 3, via The Hague and London, Dec. 4, 1.38 a. m.—Emperor William of Germany today visited a part of the Austrian and German troops which are fighting in the region of Czestochowa.

CLEAN GOVERNMENT IS THE KEY-NOTE AT CARVELL-DUGAL DINNER

Banquet Was a Ringing Success—Speeches Presage Strong Movement For Reform in New Brunswick—Contractor Corbett Wants That \$10,000 Back From Flemming—How a Million Was Saved for the Province—Fresh Revelations in Carvell's Speech—Hon. C. W. Robinson Outlines Reforms—Some Striking Utterances.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 3.—That a revolution in the interests of good government in this province is coming was made abundantly clear this evening with the gathering of reform of both parties in the interests of reform, at a banquet in the Y. M. C. A. hall, at 7 p. m. Carvell, K.C., M.P., and Louis A. Dugal, M.P., the men who were acclaimed as responsible for the exposure of an appalling system of extortion in connection with the administration of the crown lands of the province, and the bringing to light of grave scandals in connection with the Valley Railway.

Young men predominated in the gathering, although the stalwarts of the Liberal party and recent converts from Conservatism were present, and it was evident that the new party, which will be called into being to retrieve the desperate political situation in New Brunswick, will have in its ranks the best of the thoughtful, earnest men of the province.

A Great Gathering.

Every county was represented by a large delegation, and the crowd was so large that the tables in the main dining hall were over-filled, and overflow tables were set in adjoining rooms. Enthusiasm reigned throughout, and the speakers were given an attentive hearing. The names of Mr. Dugal and Mr. Carvell were received with outbursts of cheering and references to the organization of a new party and the sweeping from Conservatism how the provincial government should be reformed.

Mr. Carvell did not mince matters in speaking of the collection of the timber grant fund, and declared that within three weeks in his capacity as a legal man he would have returned to him \$30,000 more of the grant fund to go back to the men from whom it was siphoned. To him it appeared a greater crime to devote this fund to corrupting the electorate than to divide it among the premier and a few chosen friends, as he believed was the intention.

Mr. Carvell went very fully into Valley Railway finances, and pointed out that the investigation, besides revealing many improper charges, would prevent further waste of public money amounting to almost \$100,000.

Flemming's Nomination.

Referring to the nomination of Mr. Flemming, Mr. Carvell said: "I am informed tonight that a Tory convention this afternoon at Woodstock nominated Mr. Flemming as their candidate at the next general federal election for the constituency of Carleton-Victoria. My only comment is that if a man who has been found guilty of extortion of such a flagrant character by a royal commission of his own choosing and thereby compelled to retire from the premiership of New Brunswick, is good enough a candidate for Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Haasen, the Liberal party of that constituency welcomes the fight, and when the proper time arrives will deal with this alleged politician."

Mr. Carvell, in the course of his speech, stated, without modification, that A. R. Gould had paid Mr. Flemming \$100,000 and got premier's receipts, and that James H. Corbett paid Mr. Flemming \$10,000, and that the Valley Railway books, if produced in court, would show large amounts paid to Flemming and other Tory politicians of New Brunswick.

"If we had Berry in court, if we had the books produced, we would drive these men not only from public life, but from New Brunswick forever."

Mr. Carvell's words, in which he denounced Attorney General Clarke as unworthy of his office and "deserted to the silk he wears," if he did not arrest Berry on charges of embezzlement, and characterized the ring of politicians who had benefited from the grant already

Among those present were: A. P. Barnhill, K.C., W. J. Mahoney, Fred J. Donohue, Frank Hamlin, W. M. Anderson, Joe Dyer, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, S. A. M. Schuler, Geo. C. Amund, A. McRown, L. C. Prime, Jos. O'Brien, McCallagh, Chas. Germs, S. Carter, F. Hughes, J. M. Stevens, K.C., A. B. Copp, O. Turgeon, M.P.P.

Those Present.

Other speakers included Mr. Dugal, who was heard in both French and English; Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who was given an ovation by many of his supporters at the banquet; Hon. C. W. Robinson, Premier; F. S. Carter, F. J. Veniot, P. Hughes, J. M. Stevens, K.C., A. B. Copp, O. Turgeon, M.P.P.

Speech making began at 10 o'clock, after the good things provided under the direction of J. A. McCaffrey, of the Queen Hotel, had been disposed of. The toast to the King was given musical honors with great fervor, and O. Turgeon, M.P., then proposed the toast to the governor general, in a brief but eloquent speech, paying a tribute to the personal qualities of the Duke of Connaught, and referring to the loyal re-

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AND ER OF NAVY

will first lord of the admiralty, being before the adjournment of 7, that despite the loss of some 200 ships from mines and submarine vessels escaping to the high added, had been prevented thus that there was another danger of full of danger for these who

rk the navy had done in the pro-had placed on the enemy's sup-of troops and to fro across the- "I think we have had a share

ered the navy had done well. It from the sea, and preventing en-more and more as the war pro-thered, and Japan in the de- could go on indefinitely, re- them, transporting our troops-cess with our strength growing ps, at not very distant date, we- could not score, as the German- that the British torpedo boat de- power, a fact that was unknown

would add fifteen capital ships- three. In fact, he declared, Bri- for a year and still maintain- Light cruisers, Mr. Churchill con- fleet, and Britain had commis- than Germany had had destroyed- sail, he said, amounts to six-

est lord said, was a loss that vic- less Britain had been able, by vie- world for the cause of the Allies- tant supply of munitions, while- clearly to show in the enemy's

Warships Since War Began

initially, now total 18 warships, in- other craft. A statement issued- life losses in the navy at 4,327 offi- and 4,575 captured or interned- Belfast Thursday.

Tonnage	Cause	Loss of Life
3,440	Submarine	338
800	Submarine	23
2,940	Submarine	25
13,550	Stranded	21
1,500	Foundered	21
450	Accident	21
2,135	Battle	21

12,000	Submarine	1,450
7,550	Submarine	471
370	Subm, gunfire	23
450	Subm, gunfire	25
5,600	Submarine	40

9,000	Battle	1,650
810	Submarine	25
15,000	Accident	750

plastic one. The building was- red to the doors, many not bet- to gain admittance. The young- the outlying sections were present- as from this town.

W. Ganung was chairman. Great- nism was aroused with the sing- of the patriotic songs, "O Canada," "The Way to Tipperary," "Kais- nia," etc. A recitation, "Admiral- by Major J. Twining Hart, of St., and a patriotic song by Dr. Hed- bridges, of Fredericton, were well-

shop Richardson was the first speak- in a clear and convincing man- how why the British nation, was- into this war. He made a strong- to the young men to uphold the- of their country.

A. Powell followed in one of his- ous efforts, and showed that Great- in was bound by treaty, as well- nor, to go into this war. He also- a strong appeal to the men pres- to the front.

ere are already from this county- volunteers and Major Elliott, who- here until Monday next, will no- have a number more volunteers.

John McGouey KILLED IN MILL

omer Roberts has decided to con- nance into the death of John- uey, who was killed on Saturday- ill of Stetson, Cutler & Co. A- omposed of Geo. H. Burpee, John- uliffe, Fred P. Gallop, William- John McCann, Herbert Farie and- am Purvis, will view the body at- today and an adjournment will- be whirled to almost instant- He was about thirty-five years- and is survived by his father,- k McGouey, of Bridge street, two- ers, Edward, a member of the mili- tion, and James, at home; and two- s, Mrs. Michael Kiley, of Spas- and Mrs. John McGinley.

Successful Alma Hunters.

ns, Nov. 27.—Lilford L. Dixon kill- deer yesterday and James Camp- ers, Dennis Dorman, each killed a- a few days ago.

our cousin Sarah is such a volun- t- we call her Sal Volatile.

INQUE

CORBETT

amount of it was left over. The... of this large balance of the... caused much discontent...

live decently, only spending what they... and being from no man what does... not belong to him...

high compliment for his fearless attach-... ment to liberal principles and deter-... mination to resist the force of a great...

1913, when the Liberal party fought in-... ch by liberty of speech and thought... the complete absence of witnesses and...

witnesses who have testified and more... can be imagined as withheld by the... completion of the case help to the...

of their own political party. They... must ever be prepared to make some... sacrifice of the use help to the...

tion had been repeatedly given out... the people of this province, abuse Mr... Carvell; this is a matter affecting...

But this, let me say, is not a personal... matter between Mr. Flemming and Mr... Carvell; this is a matter affecting...

to make Flemming their scapegoat... and unwilling to face the penalty... of the law...

Where is the acting minister of lands... and mines, Hon. Mr. Murray, of King's... county, or is he only a figure-head?

Government Mis-statements made by... government supporters to the keeping... back of evidence that might effect...

Mr. Veniot did not hesitate in making... the statement that evidence did exist... of serious wrongdoing and personal...

How to Succeed. If we are to succeed in our efforts... we must have the assistance of all... good citizens. We must invite the...

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F. B. CARVELL, K.C. M.P. advising their leader to cling to... the royal commission. Before the investigation...

P. J. VENIOT. government that the people should pay... the lawyers who defended him before the...

Dr. Pugsley spoke in part as follows... When I tell you, Mr. Chairman, that...

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 5, 1914.

BRavery Under Fire

The English papers of late date, in addition to the daily long casualty lists, are publishing other long lists, of officers and men who have been created Companions of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of deeds of gallantry in the field. Column after column of these lists of heroes are published day by day, together with brief paragraphs telling of the nature of the service performed. Here is an example taken from a list containing nearly a hundred more:

"Lieutenant, Sergeant, 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment—At Metz, on 19th October, within 300 yards of the enemy in the open, noticed that the twelve men on the left of his platoon were not firing, though he shouted to them to carry on, he crawled along the line at very great risk to make them do so, but found that the twelve were dead."

These lists, in which some Canadians have already figured, and in which many more Canadians will appear before the war is ended, must provide in some measure solace for those whose sons and brothers are among the dead and wounded, because of the knowledge they convey that the men of our race have risen nobly to the grim task imposed upon them after many years of peace. At the beginning of the war much is said about the sacrifice that is necessary, but when the casualty lists begin to come in, and individuals, the Empire as a whole realizes in a new way the meaning of war. Our public has read many tributes from distinguished officers at the front to the steadfastness and gallantry of their officers and men. Such particulars as those to which reference is made here show that the tributes are indeed well deserved. Every branch of the service, on sea and on land, from the first day of active service, has given supreme proof of its steady courage and its readiness to undertake in the best spirit of self-sacrifice work of the most deadly hazard.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The latest report of General French, while it makes clear the desperate nature of the warfare in Flanders and the great losses to which British and French alike have been subjected, somehow conveys the impression that the Allies in the western theatre of the war have the pretty well in hand. By this it is not meant that the task is nearly over, for all indications point still to a greater need for men and to a prolonged and desperate struggle the end of which is not yet in sight; but the German infantry, the German artillery, the German cavalry, and the German aircraft, have now all been given opportunities for their most desperate efforts, and the British and the French have proved to their own satisfaction and the satisfaction of the world at large that in any arm of the service they are the superiors of the invaders on equal terms. And this conviction is not merely the easy optimism arising from faith in the men of our nation, but arises from actual experience in a campaign which for constant and desperate fighting has perhaps had no equal in history.

It is still to be expected, no doubt, that Germany will make even more frenzied attempts to break through the stone wall of the Allied line in Belgium and in France, but while General French still speaks frequently of our forces being outnumbered, it is known that the Allies are constantly receiving new troops which more than replace casualties, and General French reports at a time when the war is going well. Whether decisive action is to be expected in Flanders before spring is a matter of doubt. To attempt any great turn-

ing movement at present seems equally beyond the strength of either side, yet it may not appear so to the commanders of the opposing armies, and fresh developments would not be surprising. If a condition approaching stalemate is prolonged throughout the winter, and until the new British army of more than a million men is thrown into the scale, we may then expect the beginning of a new and definite phase of the war, in the course of which Germany will realize what it is to meet equal or greater numbers. The events of every day must remind us that Germany, if it can do no better than to maintain a defensive warfare in Flanders, must recognize that it is beaten, even though it may continue to deaden by hopeless struggle. The Russian successes are now seen to be much greater than the earlier despatches indicated, and if the Kaiser's forces in the east should be able to pull themselves together, or once more it would only be to face an even more formidable Russian army than they have yet encountered. The one thing that seems certain in the eastern theatre of war is that the Russian pressure is being felt daily greater, and that soon the war will be fought on German and Austrian soil. Failure on both fronts, together with frightful losses, is the sign of German accomplishment at the beginning of December.

LIKE MAHOMET'S COFFIN

Something appears to be happening to Mr. Flemming. He is still Premier of New Brunswick, but the Standard now tells us that he is not acting as such. According to this latest explanation of Mr. Flemming's position he is in a state of suspense between the premiership and private life, resembling Mahomet's coffin which was said to be suspended between the earth and the sky.

Under such circumstances it would seem peculiar that Mr. Flemming goes on drawing his salary of \$5,000 a year as Premier, and continues, as Premier, to play a prominent part in connection with the Patriotic Fund. The Standard says that "Mr. Flemming has not acted as a member of the cabinet since the Royal Commission was appointed and is not acting as such today." It says, also, that Governor Wood, having made public the report of the Royal Commission, "will doubtless take such action as he deems wise."

Doublets and, let us hope, soon the report having been published, the Lieutenant Governor and the government cannot continue to keep Mr. Flemming both inside and outside the breach-works. Mr. Flemming said he is not guilty. The commission said he was guilty. The Standard made light of Mr. Flemming's offences after the report was published, and intimated that he was good enough for the party. But still it tells us that he is not acting as a member of the government. Why is he not? If he has not resigned, he is still drawing his salary, his status ought to be much more clearly defined than the Standard defines it. Still, the Standard's latest effort in that direction would seem to foreshadow coming action.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMAN.

American newspapers are discussing a plan to increase the regular army of their country to 500,000 and to re-organise and strengthen the fleet. Less than a month ago Theodore Roosevelt, in an address which was widely reported said: "I myself have seen the plans of two of the countries now engaged in the European war to invade the United States, capture our great cities and hold them for ransom, considering our standing army too small to be dangerous."

Perhaps few Americans paid very much attention to facts at the time, but some leading newspapers, notably The New York Sun, have followed the matter up, and now the Sun says that it is unquestionably true that Mr. Roosevelt did say such plans, and that he and other public men recognize that preparation by the United States against possible attack is by no means adequate. This use of talk is more or less familiar to the world, but the New York Sun now publishes particulars of a plan for the invasion of the United States by an officer of the German general staff, Captain von Edelsheim, and says there is no reason why this officer's work should not be classed with that of Von Bernhardt. Some extracts from Von Edelsheim's essay on the invasion of the United States are reprinted by the Sun, and while they will regard them as mere literary exercise in strategy, it is by no means sure that the United States government will be content with that view. The Americans and the Germans had a

bit of a quarrel at the time of the naval battle at Manila, and recently some utterances in the German press have given fresh offence. Some specimen paragraphs from Von Edelsheim's plan may prove interesting. First an extensive use will be made of spies, and some secret landing point will be explored long in advance. To quote: "Operations against the United States of North America would have to be conducted differently from those against England. During recent years political friction between us and the British States, particularly due to commercial causes, has not been lacking. Generally these have been settled by our giving way. This attitude, while it may be a reasonable limit, and we must face the problem of finding a way to impose our will, it is not a satisfactory one. "Our feet will be able to defeat the naval force of the United States, divided as it is between two oceans and widely separated. The Kaiser's fleet, by assuming that a victory over the American squadrons would suffice to impel the Americans, with their abundant resources, to sue for peace. "In view of the limited fleet of American merchant ships, considering the restrictions of the coastwise trade of the United States, recognizing the strength of the coastal forts guarding the great seaports of the Atlantic which could not be taken without a heavy sacrifice, and in view of the large number of American ports, but few of which would be accessible to our fleet, it would not be wise to drive that country through successful sea action to conclude a peace on our terms. "The possibility must be allowed for that the American squadrons will not give battle at first, but at the beginning of war might withdraw to the shelter of the fortified harbors, for the purpose of awaiting the best moment favorable to minor successes. Therefore it is imperative that the United States be decisive against the United States, but that combined operations of the army and navy will be needed. "Considering the present position of the United States, the conquest of the country by an army of invasion is not possible. But there is every reason to believe that the American coast and the holding of the most important arteries through which goods and exports are sent, would be an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace. "The German authorities estimated that it would take about four weeks to land a German army on United States soil. He thought the Americans could not be kept from knowing that the German transports and the German fleet were coming, but he believed they could be deceived as to the landing point, and he thought that would be sufficient. The conquest of one or two states, he said, would not be sufficient, but if the great cities were seized, big industries, the hinterland, and other stern military measures employed, he argued that the United States would soon come to terms. "At a time when Germany is carrying on in the United States an extensive literary campaign designed to enlist American sympathy, the publication of these extracts from Von Edelsheim's book will be likely to cook the German goose. The bitterness between us and Germany has been so great, that they are beginning to realize that if Germany could beat down the Allies the United States would soon be compelled to fight or consent to endless bullying together with the occupation of South American territory by the Germans. Consideration of these things may possibly lead to the expansion of the army and navy of the United States to a degree which a year ago would have been regarded as absurd and impossible. But while such an expansion is possible, it is improbable, and the reason that it is improbable is that the United States is convinced that at the end of the present war Germany will no longer be formidable. The Allies—and most Americans know it—are fighting for the United States as well as for Belgium and France."

THE REASONS FOR IT.

Mr. F. B. Carvell, C. M. P., recently addressed several recruiting meetings in Carleton County. The Standard newspaper, whose model is Mr. Flemming, continues to make faces at Mr. Carvell and to call him names after the fashion of an ill-mannered schoolboy. The reason for this exhibition on the part of the Standard is to be found in Mr. Carvell's success in exposing an extensive group of men for whom the Standard speaks and whose private purposes it serves. Mr. Flemming was one of those men. Mr. Carvell convicted him. Others are those who received money for services in connection with the Valley Railway. Most of these kept the money they received. Others didn't. The Standard continues to assert that Mr. Flemming has challenged Mr. Carvell to run an election in Carleton County. Mr. Flemming is not in a position to challenge anybody. According to the Standard's logic a man convicted of horse-stealing by the Supreme Court should properly challenge the prosecuting attorney to run an election on the issue already settled by the trial. Mr. Carvell has left his mark upon many Conservative leaders and lieutenants. They still feel the sting of his blows, and their only answer is a shower of meaningless epithets through the editorial columns of such journals as the Standard. "The public understands well enough that the conviction of men of such stamp cannot be expected to express a very high opinion of the prosecuting attorney. "No rogue 'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."

MR. FLEMING'S CERTIFICATE.

In Conservative circles it is intimated that Mr. Flemming will resign his position as Premier and his seat in the Legislature, and that he will be nominated by somebody in Carleton County to contest the next Federal election in Carleton-Victoria. The proposal to kick Mr. Flemming out of local politics into Federal politics is an interesting one, but before it can succeed it will be necessary to persuade the people of Carleton-Victoria to accept a candidate whose characteristics of character was recently recorded by the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Dugal charges. This certificate, framed by Mr. Justice McKee and Commissioners Wells and Fisher, is familiar to the people in every part of the province. The substance of it is that Mr. Flemming was guilty of compelling Contractor Kennedy to pay him personally \$2,000, and that he set his seal of approval upon certain notorious activities of W. H. Berry. If the Conservatives of this province have impudence enough to propose to kick Mr. Flemming upon Carleton-Victoria, it still remains to be seen what the people of that constituency will have to say about it. Mr. Flemming is not likely to be elected in Carleton-Victoria, or in any other self-respecting constituency, unless the Conservatives of that area are prepared to forget the pleasure and pride they would doubtless feel in escorting him, one on either side, to a seat in the House of Commons.

WAR TO THE DEATH.

John Galworthy, a leading English author and humanitarian, in a recent article on the psychology of the war discusses upon the new commonly accepted fact that Britain and Germany are engaged in a struggle for the survival of the fittest, and that there can be no end to the present struggle short of the absolutely decisive defeat of Germany. In the course of his paper Mr. Galworthy sets out for the consideration of the world the conditions which would result if, by any possibility, Germany could win. "This war," he says, "is the first—may it be the last—death struggle between those two main conceptions of national morality, one taking its rise in an autocratically governed country, the other in a country that grows day by day more democratic; the one based on naked self-expression, the other on the recognition of others besides self." And now let us examine a few paragraphs in which Mr. Galworthy further contrasts the dominant lines of national thought in Britain and in Germany, and depicts the condition of the world should Germany have its way: "In the eyes of modern Germany we are, apparently, a decadent people, hid by liberty, bold sentiment, selfishness, and philistinism; and for all that dangerous we are about to be hated. In our eyes the Germans have given their souls into the charge of a tyrannous machine, and have obediently and made their country dangerous to the liberties of the world. "The bitterness between us and Germany has been so great, that they are beginning to realize that if Germany could beat down the Allies the United States would soon be compelled to fight or consent to endless bullying together with the occupation of South American territory by the Germans. Consideration of these things may possibly lead to the expansion of the army and navy of the United States to a degree which a year ago would have been regarded as absurd and impossible. But while such an expansion is possible, it is improbable, and the reason that it is improbable is that the United States is convinced that at the end of the present war Germany will no longer be formidable. The Allies—and most Americans know it—are fighting for the United States as well as for Belgium and France."

A GREAT RECRUITING SERGEANT.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith is a recruiting agent of extraordinary power. His speeches in the principal cities of the United Kingdom, in which he explained the causes of the war and called upon all loyal subjects to take up the work for King and country, were marked by admirable clearness and vigor, and at the end of each there was a call to arms which rang true and far. At the end of his Guildhall speech the Prime Minister said: "Finally, let us recall the memories of the great men and the good deeds of the past, and let us remember some of them in the monuments which we see around us on these walls, not forgetting the dying message of the younger Pitt—his last public utterance, made at the table of our predecessor, my Lord Mayor, in this very hall, 'England has saved herself by her exertions and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example.' The England of those days gave a noble answer to his appeal and did not sheath the sword until after nearly twenty years of fighting the freedom of Europe was secured. Let us do so and do likewise." And not less stirring were his closing words in Cardiff: "Ofen of Wales, of whom I see so many thousands in this splendid gathering, let me say one last word to you. Remember your part. Think of the valleys and the mountains which in old days were the shelter and the recruiting ground of your fathers in the struggles which adorn and glorify your annals. Never has a stronger or a more compelling appeal been made to all that you are as a nation and hold true. Be worthy of those who went before you and leave to your children the richest of all inheritances, the memory of fathers who in a great cause put self-sacrifice before ease, and honor above life itself." Having set forth in moving periods Great Britain's duty after the violation of Belgium's neutrality, Mr. Asquith asked what would have been Britain's position had she refused to follow the clear path of honor. This is his answer: "Our eyes would have been turned at this moment with those of the whole civilized world to Belgium, a small state which has lived for more than seventy years under a several and collective guarantee, to which we, in common with Prussia and Austria, were parties. We should have seen, at the instance and by the action of two of those guaranteeing Powers, her neutrality violated, her independence strangled, her territory made a theatre of war, and her people driven to a war of unprovoked aggression against France. We, the British people, should at this moment have been standing by, with folded arms and with such countenance as we could command, while this small and unprotected state, in defence of her vital liberties, made a heroic stand against overweening and overruling force. We should have been admiring as detached spectators the siege of Liege, the steady and manful resistance of a small army, the occupation of Brussels with all its splendid traditions and memories, the gradual forcing back of the patriotic defenders of their fatherland to the ramparts of Antwerp, countless outrages suffered by them, buccannering levies exacted from the unoffending civil population, and, finally, the greatest crime committed against civilization and culture since the Thirty Years War, the sack of Louvain, with its buildings, its pictures, its antique library, its unrivalled associations, a shames, holocaust of irreparable treasures, lit up by blind barbarian vengeance. What account could we, the government and the people of this country, have been able to render to the tribunal of our national conscience and sense of honor, if, in defiance of our pledged and solemn obligations, we had endured, and had not done our best to prevent, yes, to avenge, these intolerable wrongs? For my part, I say that there can be a silent witness, which means in effect a willing accomplice, to this tragic triumph of force over law, and of brutality over freedom, if I would see this country of ours blotted out of the pages of history."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Belgrade has fallen to the Austrian attack. The wonder is that it did not fall earlier in the war. It had no strong defence, and was too near the Austrian border to permit of successful resistance by the Serbian field forces. But taking Belgrade does not mean defeating Serbia. The little nation has only begun to fight. The great struggle in Poland remains undecided. Both Berlin and Petrograd claim successes, and hitherto the Russian information has been the more reliable, so probably Russian victory will be confirmed. Once more the Germans are said to be about to attempt a great movement in France and Belgium. This effort will be made to drain a policy like the others. Everywhere to-day is heard praise for the volunteers for the rank and file and for the officers who are going on active service and who have done so much good work in making the Empire's need personally known to men of the active service age in this country. If the government plans to secure more men from the Maritime Provinces it is evident that they will be forthcoming. It is of the first importance that the Department of Militia and Defence should make its plans for recruiting clear in order to prevent confusion and delay. New Brunswick is to raise more infantry and some cavalry, for the third contingent, perhaps 1,000 men in addition to those already enrolled. In view of the fine spirit recently shown there should be no difficulty in securing both the infantry and cavalry required. It would greatly facilitate matters if the officers for the 26th Battalion were named at once and the organization of that body completed. More room is needed, too, if another large body of men is to be enrolled. The fine material found available for the 26th, and the rapidly with which the men are being converted into a well-trained regiment, gives reason for thinking the outlook excellent in the matter of our contribution to the third contingent. Cavalry officers and men who were reluctant to join the infantry because they had been trained in another arm of the service, will now have their turn, and it will be welcome. C. F. R. Official Promoted. J. B. Merriman, formerly chief train despatcher at Woodstock, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Atlantic division with headquarters at Brunswick Junction, replacing R. J. Anderson, train master, who goes to the Lake Superior division as assistant superintendent.

BELGIUM

(By A. M. Belding.)

The silent fields, the ruined lanes, The ghosts that walk the blood-wet lanes, The want, the woe, the emptiness, The cry of women in distress, The restless homes, the children slain— Shall ravished Belgium plead in vain? Her sons were first where honor led— God rest them in their dreamless bed! And shall their children's wailing cry Unheard, unfulfilled, pass us by? May God forbid, for us they died, Who there the German hosts defied; They held in check the Hunian lance That thirsted for the life of France, The iron heel, the iron hand, That would have scourged our English land. God grant them rest for ever more, Who thus the brunt of battle bore, Ill France and Britain's gathered might Swept down to meet the coming night. Not theirs the age-long load of shame, Within whose souls the ardent flame Of valor burned, with steady light, When shadows of the awful night Fell dark upon their Fatherland. But naked now the children stand, And wives and mothers mourn their dead, And hark! The bitter cry for bread, Above the tread of martial feet, Grows ever louder in the street. Fair land of Canada, the fate Of ravished Belgium, soon or late, But for the might of Britain's arm To shield her children from all harm, Would by thine own; thy children's cry Go up from earth to yonder sky; Thy temples fall, thy hopes lie dead Beneath a tyrant's blighting tread. The devil's hand that sapped Lovain Would strangle there; the scheming brain That planned the blow at Britain's life, And plunged the world in deadly strife, Had numbered thee among the spoil, And doomed thy children to the toil Of hateful bondage, sore oppress, —The hapless Poland of the west. Hear then the cry of Belgium's woe (For these her sons have met the foe) And from the wealth the harvest yields, In thy illustrious ships—for who shall Load full the ships—for who shall sell? That gifts alone can't repay The debt we owe the men who fell In that fierce storm of shot and shell. —First martyrs in the noblest fight, Man ever waged for truth and right.

THE CASE OF MR. FLEMING

(Vancouver Sun.)

Canadians will be sorry to learn that Premier Fleming, of New Brunswick, has been found guilty of charges which may be summed up in the ugly word "graft." It is not a pleasant thing for the country, especially at this time, for it strikes at the heart of our administrative institutions. The premier is said to be very angry over the verdict of the royal commission, and it is said, indeed, to remain in office. We doubt very much whether this is possible. In our opinion, the government would follow such a determination and would add to the scandal attached to his government. The case of Premier Fleming's downfall may be ascribed to machine methods. With a strong majority there were few who wished to criticize the methods of the government and the machine flourished greatly. It became a custom to make regular demands upon the premier for the necessary patronage, with the result that the method was regarded as almost praiseworthy. So flagrant did it become, apparently, that a sweeping investigation began to be made of facts without difficulty and the premier of New Brunswick was shown to have had a guilty knowledge of the extortion. "Too much power is a dangerous thing, and in the New Brunswick legislature resulted in the spread of corruption. A government without strong opposition is apt to grow careless in its responsibility to the people. Instead of working in the interests of the people, it begins to work in its own interests and those of the corporations. In British Columbia there is no opposition. Enormous amounts of money were spent at the last election to defeat the only Liberal member of the house and it was accomplished. Why was this done? Why was the government anxious to remove its only critic? "The administration of British Columbia years. What have they done in the interest of the people? They have done the interests of the people who repose confidence in their ability and integrity? What have they done to settle the fertile lands? They have done nothing. These are questions which must be answered by the people themselves. If they continue to repose confidence in the majority, if they believe that the government has acted only in the interests of the public, the machine will continue to flourish with its majority unimpaired. "The story of New Brunswick's infamy is a shock to Canadians, who put faith in their representatives until it is proved that such faith is unwarranted. New Brunswick became corrupt because it was easy to do so. There was little check on the premier, and his confidence was placed in Premier Fleming. The people were betrayed. No doubt when Mr. Fleming was placed in power he was a man worthy of trust. Perhaps he had ideals and ambitions of the highest order, but the ease with which the public money could be used for his private purposes was too much for him. He accepted machine methods and joined the corruption. Today he is ruined and the people are left with a broken trust and the solid legislature. Can the people learn by the experience of others? "The Paragraphs Welcome Turkey. A holy war would certainly be a holy terror.—Columbia Star. Speaking of seats of war, there's the Ottoman.—Columbia Star. The Ottoman Empire is beginning to look more like a door-mat.—Boston Transcript. Turkey's regiment of Kurds are naturally the cream of the army.—Columbia Star. The Turkish question: Which of the Allies is to have the wish-bone.—Indianapolis Star. Rather indiscreet of Turkey to step into the lime-light so near Thanksgiving.—Lionville Times. Turkey now has every opportunity to announce a going-out-of-business sale of opium and cigarettes.—Cleveland Leader. The Russians are calling Constantinople "Czargrad," but it might better be spelled with a final "h."—Tacoma News. Mr. Ararat's "tax" plan is a very commendable idea, but it might better be spelled with a final "h."—Boston Transcript. The terrible Turk is taking a terrible chance.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Onward, Christian-Mohammedan-Buddhist—Shinto—Brahmin soldiers!—Columbia Star. Turkish-Philadelphians now write to the papers.—Philadelphia North American. Give the Turk some credit. He hasn't announced that Allah is on his side.—Columbia Star. The entrance of Turkey into the war presages a globe of some sort.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Turkish soldier is that it causes so many widows.—Washington Post. Guns are booming around both Sinai and Ararat. It is an old world, still full of trouble.—Springfield Republican. We expect to hear any day now that the big league magnates have released Turkey to the Asia Minors.—Boston Transcript. Hopewell Hill Patriotic League. Hopewell Hill, Nov. 26.—The ladies of this village met today at the home of Miss Annie R. Peck and formed a patriotic league for the purpose of assisting in providing articles of use and comfort for the soldiers. The following officers were elected: Miss Ada Russell, president; Mrs. L. Archibald, vice-president; Mrs. W. J. McAlmon, secretary; Mrs. Alberta McGorman, treasurer. Executive committee, Mrs. A. R. Peck, Mrs. J. R. Russell, Mrs. J. E. Rogers. A balance of some \$20 remaining over from funds from a recent patriotic concert, is to be used for the buying material for use in knitting socks and mittens. Police Raid Office of Dublin Newspapers. Dublin, Nov. Dec. 8.—The police have raided the office of the Irish Freedom, a monthly newspaper, which has been opposing enlistment and expressing pro-German sentiment. All copies of the newspaper were confiscated. The police also have prevented the distribution of another newspaper of similar tendencies. Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunderstorms on the average of eighty-seven days in the year.

War Be Brain Or E

Irvin S. Cobb, Stay in War or Written-ent Died Fr in Bayonet

On his return from Cobb, whose war article regularly in The Telegraph and the chief impressioner for any man to write the war. "I cannot do it, he says, and it is interesting to see the man who is one of the best ever covered a story, to be unable to write. "We have used up a five-alarm fire in our disasters, political and military. As Irvin S. Cobb said today, "We think left for such a way, but inadequate to stock phrases. It's too hard to do, he says, and it is interesting to see the man who is one of the best ever covered a story, to be unable to write. "We have used up a five-alarm fire in our disasters, political and military. As Irvin S. Cobb said today, "We think left for such a way, but inadequate to stock phrases. It's too hard to do, he says, and it is interesting to see the man who is one of the best ever covered a story, to be unable to write. "We have used up a five-alarm fire in our disasters, political and military. As Irvin S. 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THE CASE OF MR. FLEMMING

(Vancouver Sun.)

Canadians will be sorry to learn that Premier Fleming, of New Brunswick, has been found guilty of charges which may be summed up in the ugly word "fraud." It is not a pleasant thing for a country, especially at this time, for a leader of the heart of our administrative institutions, to be found guilty of being very angry over the verdict of the judicial commission, and it is said, indeed, to remain in office. We doubt very much if this is possible. In any event, it would follow such a determination as would add to the scandal attached to the government.

The cause of Premier Fleming's downfall may be ascribed to machine methods. With a strong majority there are few who dare to criticize the methods of the government and the machine flourishes greatly. It became a custom to make regular demands upon the Premier for government patronage, and the result was that the Premier was regarded as almost praiseworthy. So flagrant did it become, apparently, that a movement without strong opposition is in progress to defeat the Premier. It is to grow careless in its responsibility to the people. Instead of working in the interests of the electorate, it begins to work in its own interests and those of its corporations. In British Columbia there is no opposition. Enormous amounts of money were spent at the last election to defeat the Premier. The Premier of the house and it was accomplished. Why was this done? Why was the Premier anxious to remove his only rival?

The administration of British Columbia is a shambles. What have they done in the interest of the people? In the interests of the people who represent the people in their ability and integrity? That have they done to settle the fertile lands of the province or develop the natural resources? These are questions which must be answered by the people themselves. If they continue to repose confidence in a solid majority, if they believe that the government has acted only in the interests of the public, the Premier administration will return to power with its majority undiminished.

The story of New Brunswick's iniquity is a shock to Canadians, who put such faith in their representatives until it is proven that such faith is unwarranted. New Brunswick became corrupt because it was easy to do so. There was little check on the government and full confidence was placed in Premier Fleming. The people were betrayed. No doubt when Mr. Fleming was placed in power he was a man worthy of trust. Perhaps he had ideal and ambitions of the highest order, but the ease with which the public money could be turned to the uses of his private interests destroyed him. He accepted machine methods and joined the procession. Today he is ruined irretrievably. It is a lesson for British Columbia and for all Canada. Can the people learn by the experience of others?

The Paragraphs Welcome Turkey. A holy war would certainly be a holy terror.—Columbia State. Speaking of seats of war, there's the Ottoman.—Columbia State. The Ottoman is beginning to look more like a door-mat.—Boston Transcript. Turkey's regiment of Kurds are naturally the cream of the army.—Columbia State. The Turkish question: Which of the Allies is to have the wish-bone.—Indiana Star. Rather indiscreet of Turkey to step into the line-light so near Thanksgiving.—Louisville Times. Turkey now has every opportunity to announce a going-out-of-business sale of rugs and cigarettes.—Cleveland Leader. The Russians are calling out their people "Czarevich's" but their might is spelled with a final "b".—Tacoma News. We trust that the Kaiser will not commit a faux pas by absconding with the Cross.—Boston Transcript. Cyprus is, as it were, the left drumstick.—Boston Transcript. Thank goodness, Turkey has no poet laureate.—Columbia State. The terrible Turk is taking a terrible chance.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Onward, Christian-Mohammedan-Buddhist-Shinto-Brahmin soldiers.—Columbia State. Turkish-Americans may now write to the papers.—Philadelphia North American. Give the Turk some credit. He hasn't announced that Allah is on his side.—Columbia State. The entrance of Turkey into the war presents a problem of some sort.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. The worst thing about the loss of a Turkish soldier is that it causes so many deaths.—Washington Post. Guns are booming around both Sinai and Ararat. It is an old world and still full of trouble.—Springfield Republican. We expect to hear any day now that the big league magnates have released Turkey to the Axis Minor.—Boston Transcript.

Hopewell Hill Patriotic League. Hopewell Hill, Nov. 26.—The ladies of this village met today at the home of Miss Annie E. Peck and formed a patriotic league for the purpose of assisting in providing articles of use and comfort for the soldiers. The following officers were elected: Miss Ada Russell, president; Mrs. L. Archibald, vice-president; Mrs. W. J. McAlmon, secretary; Mrs. Alberta McGowan, treasurer. Executive committee, Miss A. R. Peck, Mrs. J. R. Russell, Mrs. J. E. Rogers. A balance of some \$30 remaining over from a fund for a recent patriotic concert, is to be used for buying material for use in knitting socks and mittens.

Police Raid Office of Dublin Newspapers. Dublin, via London, Dec. 3.—The police have raided the office of the Irish Freedom, a monthly newspaper, which has been opposing enlistment and preparing pro-German propaganda. All copies of the newspaper were confiscated. The police also have prevented the distribution of another newspaper of similar tendencies.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunderstorms on the average of eighty-seven days in the year.

War Beyond Man's Brain to Comprehend Or Power to Describe

Irvin S. Cobb, Back in New York From Thrilling Stay in War Zone Says Story is Not to be Told or Written—One Hardened War Correspondent Died From Shock—He Does Not Believe in Bayonet Charges.

On his return from Europe, Irvin S. Cobb, whose war articles have appeared regularly in the Telegraph, gave an interview to the New York Evening Post and the chief impression is that it is hopeless for any man to attempt to describe the war. The English language cannot do it, he says, nor any other language, and it is interesting to hear Cobb, who is one of the best reporters who ever covered a story, tell why this war cannot be written.

"We have used up all our adjectives on five-alarm fires, gang-murders, steam disasters, political conventions," Cobb said today. "We haven't got anything left for such a war, and it seems pitifully inadequate to fall back on the stock phrases. It's too big to comprehend. You start out in the morning with the best intentions of grasping the facts of events and writing a bulky story, and you come home in the evening dazed and brow-beaten. There never has been anything like it. Here you get a Gettysburg for breakfast, a Chancellorsville for lunch, Waterloo for supper, and to make a good measure, they throw in a Sedan around tea-time."

"It is simply impossible, for instance, to tell how 100,000 men died. You can't write it, and the people who read it couldn't realize the horror of it. They would be too staggered, too amazed by the proportions of the statement. What you can do, though, is to pick out the story of how one man dies and tell that, making him typical of the hundred thousand or the million or whatever the figures may be. As for casualties, I'm convinced they have been much greater than any of the combatants has admitted. I should not attempt to guess them, because it would be absurd to hazard a venture in figures so large. You could only approximate it by hundreds of thousands.

The Track of an Army. "One thing that impressed me was the way in which you become habituated to the terrible side of war. The first time I saw Germans enter a captured town, I thrilled all over; the first time I saw a dead soldier I felt that I could write a whole story around that one fact. But after a little time I found that the most distressing scenes of ruin, death, and desolation made very little concrete impression upon me. As a matter of fact, one dead man is a great deal more distressing than several hundred or a thousand, and the most appalling scenes witnessed were not those on the battlefields, but in the base hospitals where poor chaps were dying out of sound of war. Visit the same scene a few weeks later, and you'll find grass growing in the ruts made by the cannon, new foliage burgeoning on trees that were stripped bare, and most of the disagreeable traces of death removed. It takes very little time for nature to obliterate the track of an army."

of action than he came to have later on. But when all is said and done, the so-called war correspondent hasn't any place in the work. Covering a war is just the same kind of work as covering a big fire or any disaster. It calls for reporting, and ability to do the things that create facts and the writing of them in lucid, terse language. If I were a newspaper proprietor, and I had to cover a war, I should simply call my best reporters and send them out. And they would do the work a great deal better than professional war correspondents."

Saw No 42-Centimeter Guns. "Did you see any of the 42-centimeter guns in action?" "No. We saw the 21-centimeters on the Alsne and before Antwerp, but we never saw the 42-centimeters. We did hear a great deal about the moral effect these big guns had, though. Surgeons told us they had cases of men who were not hit, but who suffered complete nervous breakdown simply from the shock of the explosion of the big shells. It's odd the effect that war has on nervous temperaments. Alphonse Courlaender, who was Paris correspondent of the London Daily Express, went all to pieces and died from nervous breakdown brought on by the stress and horrors all around him."

ALLIES TRAP GERMAN FLEET IS ONE REPORT. Montevideo, Dec. 1.—A squadron of German war vessels is at the mouth of the River Plata and a battle with a British or Japanese squadron is expected momentarily. Apparently the Germans, under Admiral von Spee, who defeated the British squadron of the Chilean coast November 1, sending Rear Admiral Christopher Cradock and his flagship, the Good Hope, and the cruiser Monmouth to the bottom, has escaped from the pursuing Japanese in the Pacific, have passed through the Straits of Magellan, and reached the South Atlantic. A powerful British fleet was sighted several days ago off the Brazilian coast, steaming southward, and it was known that it had been sent to form part of a trap with the Japanese for the German squadron.

STEAMER SLIPS OUT TO JOIN GERMAN CRUISER. Havana, Dec. 2.—The Hamburg American Line steamer President, which formerly plied among the West Indian islands but which has been lying in Havana harbor since September 25, slipped out of port last night without lights or papers. The destination of the President is unknown, but it is suspected that she intends to communicate with some German cruiser, although she is known to have been on a very small amount of coal and provisions.

DOOMED! The Entire Stock of a Large Wholesale Dealer in FURS

These Goods Must be Sacrificed. We Will Open a Sale of FURS and FUR LINED GOODS Saturday Morning, Dec. 5th, at 8 O'clock Sharp Cor. Mill and Union Streets We want everyone to attend this display of Bargains and get the benefit of Low Prices for high cost goods.

Men's Fur Lined Coats Black Beaver Cloth Shell. MARMOT LINED \$31.00. BRONZE SEAL LINED OTTER COLLAR \$65.00. MUSKRAT LINED PERSIAN LAMB COLLAR \$60.00. CURL CLOTH LINED CLIPPED GOAT COLLAR \$12.10.

Women's Fur Lined Coats Black Beaver Cloth Shell. MARMOT LINED DYED OPOSSUM COLLAR \$31.00. HAMSTER LINED BLACK MARTIN COLLAR \$31.00. HAMSTER LINED ALASKA SABLE COLLAR \$65.00 to \$60.00. SOUTHERN RAT LINED BLK. MARTIN COLLAR \$34.75 to \$49.50. CURL CLOTH LINED BLACK MARTIN COLLAR \$13.50.

Stoles. PERSIAN LAMB \$8.00 to \$30.00. SABLE OPOSSUM \$4.50 to \$8.25. BLUE OPOSSUM \$9.00 to \$10.00. BLACK WOLF \$7.00 to \$18.00. BROWN HARE \$1.75 to \$3.75.

Children's Imitation Iceland Lamb Coats, \$4.00. Women's Fur Coats. MUSKRAT COATS \$41. to \$82. NEAR SEAL COATS \$49. PCD PERSIAN LAMB \$110. Muffs. MINK MUFFS \$18. to \$75. PERSIAN LAMB MUFFS \$12. to \$35. MARMOT MUFFS \$3.75 to \$9. BLK. WOLF MUFFS \$7. to \$21. HUDSON SEAL MUFFS \$15.

Teamsters' Leather and Canvas Jackets. LEATHER CANVAS LINED CORDUROY COLLAR \$6.75. CANVAS RUBBER LINED \$1.50. CANVAS QUILTED LINED \$2.55.

Leather and Corduroy Vests. LEATHER QUILTED LINED \$4.50. CORDUROY SHEEP LINED \$2.35 to \$2.50. CANVAS SHEEP LINED \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Black Goat Robes, \$8.00 to \$9.75. Brown Goat Robes, \$9.75. Grey Goat Robes, \$8.00. Fancy Neckpieces in all the Leading FURS at Extremely Low Prices

Don't Forget the Place---Cor. Mill and Union Sts. MONTREAL FUR SALES CO.

THE GERMAN WARSHIPS NOW TRYING TO ELUDE PURSUERS

New York, Dec. 2.—Among the German vessels likely to be involved in the coming great naval battle off the South American coast is the cruiser Nürnberg, which on September 7 stopped at Fanning Island, in the Pacific, flying a French flag. A landing party, protected by the guns of the cruiser, cut the cable connecting Australia and Canada and destroyed the cable station. The Scharnhorst and the Goeben also in the squadron, steamed into the harbor of Apia, Samoa, on September 14, but went away without firing a shot. The Scharnhorst and Goeben, together with the Gneisenau and the Nürnberg, arrived at Valparaiso on November 3 and reported that they, with the cruisers the Good Hope, the Monmouth, the Glasgow and the transport Otranto, had defeated a British squadron composed of the British cruisers the Good Hope, with Rear Admiral Cradock and her complement of 900 men, was sunk and the Monmouth later foundered. The Glasgow and the Otranto escaped and the Glasgow is now undergoing repairs in Rio de Janeiro. The German vessels had come from Australian waters by way of Easter Island, where they had been reported on October 16.

CAMPBELLTON HONORS OFFICERS GOING TO FRONT

Campbellton, N. B., Dec. 1.—(Special)—A reception and presentation was tendered in the town club room tonight to three of Campbellton's honored citizens who are going to the front with the second contingent: Major A. E. G. MacKenzie, Captain Harry Ferguson, and Lieutenant Oliver Mowatt. Each of these gentlemen was presented with a valuable watch which is a token of the appreciation in which they are held. The presentation was made by Judge McLachlan. A luncheon was served and complimentary speeches indulged in. The out-of-town guests were James Reid, M. P.; Hon. Charles LaBille, Arthur Culligan, M. P., and W. S. Montgomery, mayor of Dalhousie. Lieutenant Mowatt is in St. John with his company, and the presentation was made to his father.

GERMAN ARMY SUFFERING SEVERELY FROM DISEASE AND FAMINE

(Special Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) Montreal, Dec. 1.—A town on the Belgian frontier, Dec. 1.—The German army on the Belgian sea coast is feeling very acutely the terrible effects of the winter weather, disease, and shortage of food. Practically no winter quarters have been provided for the troops, who are now exposed to the rigors of a Flanders winter. The Germans have drawn a military cordun around the Dutch Belgian frontier, with a view to preventing news of military happenings or the conditions of their armies leaking out. All trains and tram communications between Holland and Belgium have been suspended. Notices have been posted up stating that persons caught attempting to penetrate the friendly soil of Holland in daily increasing numbers. Many of these deserters have reached Dutch territory by way of Sluis and Zeke. Numbers of these were on frontier outpost duty. Much Disease. The flooding of Flanders by the Belgians, while it checked the German advance, had also a disastrous effect upon the health of the German troops. Pneumonia, rheumatism and typhus fever have laid hold of the unrounded soldiers of the Kaiser's army. The death toll in Flanders has been very heavy, but perhaps the Germans' worst and most feared enemy is famine. Supplies of all kinds have run short and it has been found impossible to feed adequately the armies, now holding the line in front of the Allies. Belgium itself has been skinned bare. Ovens are empty of food and supplies of all kinds. Were it not for the magnificent efforts of the American relief commission, whose great forwarding centre is at Rotterdam, Ostend citizens would have been starved long ago.

With the escape of the German vessels from Asiatic waters the Japanese admiralty made arrangements to join in the pursuit of them, and at least three squadrons were sent to search the Pacific or to guard the trade lanes. The armored cruiser Hizen and a sister cruiser trapped the small German gunboat at Honolulu, where she was later interned. This left two cruisers free for further work, and they steamed on November 7 toward South American waters. Following Admiral von Spee's squadron eastward through the Pacific was a fleet of eight Japanese warships. They were reported at Easter Island, 2,300 miles off the Chilean coast, nine days after Admiral von Spee had passed the island, and steamed in the direction the Germans had taken. To further augment the allied fleet two Japanese battleships, escorting the steamship Arumazan Maru across the Pacific, left San Francisco on November 6 and hurried south to join their sister ships. A Chilean collier on November 12 reported sighting a Japanese squadron off Cape Corrientes.

ENGLAND AND WALES CAN SUPPLY MORE THAN 5,000,000. London, Nov. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The total male population of England and Wales between the ages of 20 and 99, available for military purposes is estimated at 5,000,000 in the annual report of the registrar general of births, deaths and marriages. The registrar's compilation gives the following figures: Age. Number. 20-24 1,602,822. 25-29 1,455,758. 30-34 1,376,872. 35-39 1,261,422.

London, Dec. 1.—The appointment of Lieut-General Sir James Wolfe Murray as temporary chief of the imperial staff, in succession to the late General Sir Charles Douglas, appears in the November Army List, which has just been published. St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 1.—Recruiting for the second Newfoundland contingent of 600 men began last night. In St. John's alone 125 recruits enrolled. There are large offerings for tonight also, and it is hoped to have the full number by the end of the week.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HAMPTON VILLAGE

Hampton Village, Nov. 30.—On Thursday evening last the members and congregation of the Hampton and Norton United Baptist churches, in response to invitations to a birthday party and house warming, gathered at the parsonage, which has been remodelled and which is now occupied by Pastor O. N. Chipman and family. Many gratified expressions were heard regarding the appearance of the parsonage, this being the first social event since its renovation.

The evening began with a guessing contest, after which an interesting program was carried out, consisting of the following numbers: Piano duet—Misses Evelyn Chipman and Marietta Froese. Vocal solo—Dorothy Mabey. Reading—Madeline Flowering. Vocal solo—Mrs. C. T. Wetmore. Reading—A. H. Chipman. Piano solo—Earl Chipman. Reading—Miss S. Wetmore. Piano duet—Misses Alward and Howard. Solo and chorus—Tipperary—Kenneth Hutchings. Reading—Mrs. Judson Slipp.

The financial result was decidedly satisfactory, the amount realized from the birthday bags and from pledges amounting to nearly \$1,000.

Miss Pauline Williamson came up from Nauyasburg on Monday last to attend the meeting of the Girls' Reading Club. She was the guest of Miss Florence DeYoe.

Mrs. Shaffer, who has been for some time the guest of Mrs. O. N. Chipman, has returned to her home in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Lorton, of Great Village (N. S.), is now a guest at the parsonage.

Harold Otty, a student at the University of New Brunswick, spent part of last week at his home here.

Miss Augusta Slipp, provincial secretary of the Women's Baptist Missionary Union for New Brunswick, was the guest of her brother, Judson Slipp.

Miss Henderson, of Darling Island, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Louise Scribner.

Harold Scribner, Leon Seely, Jack Penwick and Harold Hoyt are among the Hampton boys to enlist as members of the second contingent.

Professor John Lloyd has recovered from his recent illness and, with his family, has returned to St. John, where they will remain for the winter.

On Tuesday evening last the members of the Norton branch of the Red Cross Society held a supper and social at the Riveview Hotel. A large number were present and a good sum realized to be used in the work of the society.

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 29.—George Frey, engine company, presented Charles Versey, one of their members, with a pipe on Tuesday evening. Mr. Versey is one of the volunteers who left on Thursday last for his country.

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Friday from Moncton, where she had been making a lengthy visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Henderson, of St. John, is setting manager for the Western Union Telegraph office here.

Miss Charlotte McGill, who has been teaching school in the Canadian west, has arrived in town to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McGill.

Mrs. E. C. Elliott left on Friday for Montreal, where she will undergo a course of treatment for throat trouble.

Contractor Thomas Toal has the new shoe factory nearly completed. Clarke Bros. expect to begin making shoes in two or three weeks and as they have some good orders they will no doubt begin operations with quite a number of operatives.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Dec. 1.—J. A. Thompson, post office for the past month left yesterday for St. John. Mr. Thompson was many friends while here who will follow his career with interest should he carrying out his present intention of enlisting for the front.

George Mealing and G. Craig returned on Saturday last from a successful hunting trip to MacDougall outlet.

George and Eric Anderson brought Rev. W. B. Warner, who is in charge of the largest bait store in this section. The horns had twenty-three points and the animal dressed 276 pounds.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Nov. 30.—The Mission Church of St. James Presbyterian held on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. S. P. Waite. They are making preparations for a chicken supper and sale to be held in Masonic Hall on December 13.

Roy Robinson, who has been in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph office, has returned to his home in St. John, having been transferred from this office. Mr. Wright, of Sussex, is taking his place in the office.

The Auction Bridge Club met on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Walter Gillett.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Porter attended the annual ball at Fort Fairfield on Thanksgiving evening.

A very successful concert was given at the Baptist church, Dec. 3, Sunday evening last, and the sum of \$18 taken by silver collection.

On Friday evening the "Not Outs" enjoyed a very pleasant evening of dancing and games in the school hall. Chaperoned by the teachers of the Andover grammar school, Miss Wallace, Miss Lamont and Miss Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Murphy, of Aroostook Junction left last week for a return trip to Vancouver and other cities in the west.

A FAMILY REMEDY FOR MANY YEARS

Used "Fruit-a-lives" With the Best of Results

GEORGE MCKAY, Esq. "I have been using Fruit-a-lives for a family remedy for many years. They are the best medicine I have ever tried."

GEORGE MCKAY, Esq. "I have used them for indigestion and constipation with the best results, and I heartily recommend them to anyone similarly afflicted."

GEORGE MCKAY, Esq. "The enormous demand for 'Fruit-a-lives' is steadily increasing, due to the fact that this wonderful fruit medicine gives prompt relief in all cases of indigestion, constipation, sour stomach, rheumatism, chronic headaches, and neuritis."

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HOPEWELL BOYS HAVING FINE TIME AT SALISBURY PLAIN

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 27.—All right and happy, they have had a fine time at Salisbury Plain, where they were engaged in a military drill.

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McADAM BELGIAN ENTERTAINMENT A GREAT SUCCESS

McAdam, N. B., Nov. 30.—One of the best entertainments ever seen in this place was given to a crowded audience in the Orange Hall Friday evening, Nov. 27, under the management of Miss Ruth Green, one of the popular actors of the C. P. R. The solo, "Tipperary" by master Tom Chambers, and the duet, "The Soldier Boy and Red Cross Nurse," by little Miss Helen Butler and master Chester Hodgson called forth much praise. The "Sworn Diver" by six teen girls were simply marvellous and helped to make the concert such a success. Miss Kaye Cockburn of St. Andrew gave a reading of the "Defence of the Trenches" which was much enjoyed and called forth rounds of applause.

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CHATHAM HOTEL CHANGES HANDS

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 1.—(Special)—The Hotel Touraine, which has been administered since its purchase by H. B. McDonald, who has leased it to J. D. Johnston, of the Canada House. Mr. Johnston has engaged John Whalen, general manager, and has appointed Mr. Whalen, Newcastle, as manager of the Touraine. Mr. Archer, after being manager of the Touraine since its opening in 1907, is retiring to private life.

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ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, Nov. 30.—Mrs. W. H. Laughlin, of Milltown, left this evening for Vancouver, to visit her son, Sheldon, and other friends in that city. She will be absent two or three months.

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MALE HELP WANTED

LARGE Mail Order House wants men everywhere willing to work a few hours for \$20 weekly; contract given position permanent. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. The Co-operative Union, Windsor, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED

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

THERE is a room in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Palman Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Extracts from letter recently received from last student:

"I intend finishing my course at your college at the first opportunity. It may say that since the first of the year I have had \$100 per month salary, so I have no hard feelings toward you or your college." Students can enter at any time.



The Army of Constipation. It's Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible for not only good relief but also good health. They are the only pills that cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Sallow Skin, Small Pits, Small Bumps, Small Spots. Genuine and Reliable. Signature: Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THEY'RE FINE FOR KIDDIES. You should always have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house. It's the only medicine that will cure all these troubles. It's safe and sure. Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS. Fray Footloose. What the Kaiser thinks of King George if sent by wireless would puncture a Zeppelin.

No, Henry, General Duntreiff did not say to his soldiers: "Don't count the enemy's head!" Germany is short of potatoes, yet she is trying to keep out the Murphys from Ireland.

The late Robert Burdette wrote an essay on "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache." No, he didn't refer to Emperor William's.

MARRIAGES. McCLUSKEY-STYMEST—On December 1, at the home of the bride's parents, Manawagonish road, Fairville, Charles Frederick McCluskey to Ethel Stymest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stymest, by Rev. Gilbert Barz.

DEATHS. COLLINS—At Boston (Mass.), on the 26th inst., Timothy Collins, aged 100 years, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn; also forty-two grandchildren and twenty-three great-grandchildren.

BEST—At Carleton, on Nov. 29, after a short illness, William H. Best, aged 64 years, son of William H. and the late Mrs. Best, leaving father, brother and two children, beside a large circle of friends to mourn.

McGOLDRICK—in this city, on the 29th inst., John McGoldrick, leaving his wife, one son and three daughters to mourn.

McQUEY—Suddenly, in this city, on the 28th inst., Samuel J. Elder, aged 80 years, leaving his wife, one son and two daughters to mourn.

WILSON—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at her home, Main street, Fairville, Margaret W. Wilson, beloved wife of Thomas H. Wilson, leaving besides her husband, one daughter and two sons.

ROURKE—On Nov. 27, at Savannah, Georgia, Mary, wife of Edward T. Rourke, and daughter of Timothy Collins, of Boston, leaving eight children, twenty grandchildren, three brothers, and two sisters to mourn.

MARSHALL—At New York on the 28th inst., Sarah C. widow of the late Hon. Robert Marshall of this city, and daughter of the late Peter Bestard.

COLEMAN—At Henderson, S.C., on Nov. 29, 1914, James Coleman, aged 75 years.

ELDER—At Olivette, Queens county, Dec. 1, Samuel J. Elder, aged 80 years, leaving his wife, one son and two daughters to mourn.

QUIRRE—On Dec. 1, at Bayswater, Harvey A. Currie, aged 33 years, leaving his wife, one son and one daughter to mourn.

IN MEMORIAM. VAIL—in loving memory of Edward Vail, who died December 2, 1914. WIFE AND FAMILY.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Tuesday, Dec. 1. R M S P liner Chignecto, 2,943, Adams, West Indies ports, Wm Thomson & Co., pass and gen cargo.

Star North Star, 2,886, Ingalls, Boston via Maine ports, A E Fleming, Pass and gen cargo.

Wednesday, Dec. 2. S S Cabotia, 2,017, Mitchell, Glasgow, Robert Reford Co, gen cargo.

Tue. Mon. 198, Jackson, Quebec, C P R, bal.

Wednesday, Dec. 3. Tue. Gopher, 198, Summers, Quebec, C P R, bal.

Monday, Dec. 1. Str Nevada, Willett, Parraburo.

Tuesday, Dec. 1. Schr D W B, Windsor.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Moncton, Nov 28—Old, schr B B Hendrick, Truham, Bear River.

Halifax, Nov 28—Ard, stmr Grib (Nor), Quebec; Goper, Quebec for St. John; Musquash, Quebec for St. John.

Nov 28—Old, schs Palmista, Anderson, Port Hastings; Florence E Melanson, Melanson, Church Point.

Yarmouth, Nov 28—Ard, schs Corinna, McDonald, Bellefleur, coal, to L E Baker & Co.

Liverpool, Nov 30—Old, str Hesperian, St. John.

London, Dec 1—Ard, stmr Montreal, Montreal, Minneapolis, New York.

Glasgow, Dec 2—Ard, str Gardinian, Boston.

Liverpool, Dec 2—Ard, str Comanche, New York.

London, Dec 2—Ard, str Rappahannock, Halifax.

Belfast, Nov 27—Ard, str Almona, Glasgow.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Rockland, Nov 27—Ard, sch Sunlight, Baltimore for Calais.

Sid Nov 27—Sch Ninetta M Porcella, Port Clyde (N. B.), for New York.

Boston, Nov 27—Ard, strs Arable, Liverpool; Sygna, Sydney.

Sid Nov 27—Schs Vere B Roberts, Beaver, Fredericton; Grand Mann, Baltimore, Nov 27—Ard, sch Childs Harold, Cheverie.

Calais, Nov 27—Ard, schs Seth W Smith, New York; Helen, Leipzig.

Glasgow, Nov 27—Ard, schs Annie B Mitchell, New York; Arison, Ingoish (C B).

City Island, Nov 27—Ard, schs Rose, Bellevue, Edgewater for Dartmouth (N S).

New York, Nov 27—Old, sch G M Cochran, Sory, Yarmouth (N S).

Boston, Nov 29—Ard, stmr Wagiana (Nor), Lonsburg (C B).

Portland, Nov 28—Ard, schs Snow Maiden, Hix, Westport (N S), with dry fish.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Montreal Star—Miss Etta Mowatt, of Campbellton (N. B.), is spending a week or two in the city, the guest of Mrs. John Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. J. Taylor, Fredericton, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Taylor, and Dr. C. P. Holden, of this city.

Mrs. A. J. MacCallum and Miss Nellie MacCallum, of North Sydney, are in this city and will remain until after Christmas, going from Boston to spend the remainder of the winter.

Monday's English mail brought sad news of the death of St. John girl, Miss Lizzie Harbridge, who received a letter telling her of the death of her twenty-two-year-old brother, Albert, a soldier in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who was killed in the fighting in Flanders. He was a machine gun man. He had been a considerable fighting before he met his fate.

The following are the names of those who kindly contributed to the relief fund for the relief of the soldiers in Flanders, which was shipped on Nov. 5, to the Belgian relief committee at London (N. B.), and will be forwarded for the relief of the soldiers in Flanders. Mrs. George Sutherly, Mrs. Jessie Dinnie, Mrs. George Brooks, Mrs. John Brooks, Mrs. Harman Campbell, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Isaac Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Day received a letter, a few days ago, from their son, Guy who is with the Canadian boys at Salisbury, telling them that he had been ill with fever in a London hospital, but was fully recovered. He spoke of the kind treatment he received there at the hands of attendants, and also charitable workers who visited the place every day. Another interesting letter was received a few days ago from Trumpeter Charles Kelly.

N. Schmidt, formerly member of the first Canadian contingent, who arrived here on the Cabotia, was a resident of this city for many years. He is now in a longshore work. Schmidt carries an honorable discharge which says he was sent back home because he is of German nationality. Another man, Muller by name, well known among longshoremen here, with whom he worked in this city, also possessed an honorable discharge, the sending having been taken to the fact that he was a native of Lorraine, Germany.

Two hundred cases of lamps of pure brass were found in the holds of the Norwegian steamer Sandefjord, which was brought to Halifax on Tuesday by the ship from the British coast.

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Nov 28—Old, schs Coban, McPhail, Lonsburg (C B).

New York, Nov 29—Ard, schs Mary A Hall, St. John.

City Island, Nov 29—Old, schs Jost, Carteret for Windsor.

New York, Nov 29—Ard, schs Mayora, Fredericton; Mary A Hall, St. John via New Haven.

Philadelphia, Nov 29—Ard, stmr South Point, London; Manchester Mariner, Manchester via St. John; Nora (Nor), New York.

Boston, Nov 30—Ard, schs Domain, Shule.

Nov 30—Old, strs Arable, Liverpool via Halifax (NS); Sygna (Nor), Sydney (CB); schs Reliance, Grand Manan (NB).

Key West, Nov 30—Ard, str Governor Cobb, Boston.

Bangor, Nov 30—Ard, schs Archie Cronwell, Bangor.

Saunderstown, Nov 30—Ard, schs Thomas W H White, Gardner.

Nov 30—Old, schs Rosalie, Bellevue, Halifax.

Portsmouth, Nov 30—Ard, schs Mildred H Cochran, St. John.

Rockland, Nov 30—Ard, schs Brigadier, St. George (NB); Ann J Trainor, Hillsboro.

Boothbay Harbor, Nov 30—Ard, schs F G Freeman, St. John; Crescent, Main; Vere B Roberts, Boston; Hortensia, Lubec; Sarah Eaton, Calais.

Eastport, Nov 30—Ard, schs Henry H New Haven, New York.

New York, Nov 30—Ard, schs W. M. Cochran, New York.

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FEAR PRICE OF LOBSTERS WILL BE TOO CHEAP

Charlottetown, Dec. 1—A representative meeting of lobster buyers, packers and fishermen was held here today at which the question of closing down the industry for next year was discussed.

G. S. Lee, of Halifax, and F. Magno, of Port Hope, (N. B.), in dealing with the situation in other parts of the maritime provinces, spoke about the large quantities of canned lobsters still unsold, and declared that to fish next year would add to the present supply and make the price still lower if the war continues.

The present prices are so low that no fisherman can make a living next year. These arguments had no effect on the meeting, which was held here today at which the question of closing down the industry for next year was discussed.

The chief speaker on behalf of the island's interests was W. F. Tidmarsh, representing the Portland Packing Company.

The murderous effect of Shrapnel is enhanced from the fact that not only are the bullet contents of the shell scattered, but the fragments of the shell itself is pulverized into jagged bits by the bursting charge. These angular bits of steel tear gapping wounds, while the bullets, in passing through the body, place a considerable distance in advance of the troops and in such a manner that its maximum force is directed forward.

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SCHOONER HAD TRYING TIME IN THE BAY

The schooner R. P. S. which had been missing since November 26, arrived here yesterday morning after a trying experience in the bay. Captain William Tupper of the vessel reported the loss of a deckload of cordwood and forty barrels of apples, which were washed overboard in a heavy blow on the night the craft left Digby.

The schooner was driven up the bay before the gale and finally made shelter in a cove near St. Martins where she was detained until last Saturday.

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SENT BACK HOME FROM ENGLISH TRAINING CAMP

Thirty-eight former members of the first contingent of the Canadian overseas expeditionary force who were turned back from Salisbury Plain arrived in St. John yesterday morning on the Donaldson line steamer Corolla. These men were sent back for this cause alone.

Of the only nine men are regarded with suspicion by the authorities, and were sent back for this cause alone.

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