

### RUSSIANS SCORE BRILLIANT VICTORIES BY LAND AND SEA; BRITISH LAUNCH INFANTRY ATTACK, AND 14 AIR COMBATS

#### COMPLETION BILL PASSES COMMITTEE IN BRITISH HOUSE

"No Great Monster in Form of Military Machine to Grab Men"

RESULT GREETED WITH CHEERING

Conscription of Wealth Finds Little Fault—Gallipoli Inquiry Impossible While War's On—Germans on Defensive in Air Warfare—Reserves Called Up.

Halifax Getting Her Share of Steamers.

Sir Robert dealt with Sir Wilfrid's reference to conscription. During the first few months of the war, he said, he had made it clear to Canada that he proposed no conscription, and he repeated it now. As regards attempts made to convince American citizens that they run a danger of conscription if they settled in Canada, the premier asserted that he did not think it would affect them greatly, since they had been as eager to do their part in this war as the native citizens of Canada.

After referring briefly to the appointment of the war purchasing commission and the economic and development and military hospital committees since the last session, Sir Robert spoke of his last summer's visit to Great Britain, with particular reference to the extent to which British manufacturers of munitions had been increased. Great Britain would soon be able to produce in a week what she could formerly have accumulated laboriously in four months, and the largest guns to be had in Great Britain at the beginning of the war were the smallest being sent to the front.

In Canada some 250 factories were now making munitions; munition orders to the value of \$200,000,000 had been received and \$100,000,000 worth of shells had been sent overseas, half the payments having been financed by Canada for the British government.

The question arose why Canada was not doing more. The reason was to be found in the fact that though empty shell bodies could be turned out in great numbers there were certain delicate parts the successful manufacture of which had been found in Great Britain sometimes to involve three years' preparation.

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Sir Robert paid a tribute to the brave, self-reliant and determined spirit of the French people and to the ever increasing efforts of Great Britain. He spoke of the exploits of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and of the Canadian Division which, he had been told, had saved the Allied armies by its stand at Ypres.

"There is no doubt as to what the issue of this war will be," he said. "I am confident that the people of this country will see the end of this war." He said that he was sure that the people of this country will see the end of this war.

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, who continued the debate at the evening sitting, commented upon the reference made to last season's bountiful crops in the speech from the throne. He said that the farmers had done their duty, and that Providence had smiled on their efforts, but that the government had done its best to thwart both Providence and the farmers by failing to secure a market in the United States for Canadian grain.

Dr. Clark congratulated the government upon its interpretation of the mind of the people in regard to holding a general election, as indicated by the announcement that a resolution providing for the extension of the parliamentary term would be presented.

He did not regret the opposition's criticisms of last year's budget, and the introduction of an amendment condemning the placing of obstacles in the way of importation of goods from Great Britain. From the time the first shot was fired in the war, he had held that it would be a national calamity to have a general election, and he believed as still. Though that was the attitude of the opposition, it did not absolve the members of the opposition from the duty of criticizing and discussing measures which the government might put forward, even in connection with the conduct of the war.

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After referring to the purchase of alleged "legume Methuselahs" in Nova Scotia, Dr. Clark declared that the people would not stand for any diversion to the pockets of individuals of money which should be devoted to the killing of Germans and the termination of the war.

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain moved the adjournment of the debate and the house rose at 9 o'clock.

#### PLEA FOR BRITAIN BY U. S. SENATOR

"Warring for Life, Liberty and Independence, She Will Not Stand Bullying," His Warning

Draws Picture of Canadians and Americans Killing Each Other Along Border if Protest Against Trade Interference is Told wed Up—London Reports Mail Controversy Widening with But Little Hope of Settlement.

London, Jan. 20.—The controversy over the detention of international mails is widening in scope without any sign of settlement. The Anglo-Swedish phase of the controversy is attracting most attention, but other nations affected are watching developments closely, and, according to indications, are prepared to intervene with something more formal than the inquiries with which they have already delayed the foreign office.

Protests from Sweden to England, and vice versa, have crossed each other apparently without bringing the two nations any nearer to an understanding than they were when the dispute began.

British traders doing business with Russia and Roumania also are besieging the foreign office with petitions to have the question settled.

SENATOR HOKE SMITH ATTACKS BRITAIN.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Great Britain's interference with neutral trade was the subject of a vigorous and exhaustive speech in the senate today by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who pleaded for action to prevent England from advancing her own trade at the expense of the United States, while attempting to destroy Germany commercially. He declared that the rights of citizens of the United States and other neutral nations were being recklessly disregarded and emphasized particularly what he denounced as Great Britain's lawless treatment of America's cotton trade.

Discussing the action of the Allies in proclaiming cotton as contraband, the senator asserted that cotton had not been used or needed by Germany or her allies in the manufacture of war munitions for more than eight months, as Germany had developed a process for using wood pulp as a cheaper and more effective substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives. "I will quietly continue to furnish Great Britain with the cotton she needs for her munitions," he said, "but I will not permit her to use it for her munitions."

"The president can only write notes," said Senator Smith. "Congress can do more. I do not mean to go to war. There may come a time when we shall have to fight, but I don't believe in involving this nation in war for a few dollars. All we've got to do is to show that we have got the nerve to insist on our rights. England understands that we are right, and that she is wrong."

Senator K. Nelson, Republican, assailed the German naval policy, declaring that 134 Scandinavian vessels had been sunk by Germany since the war began. Senator Williams, Democrat, declared that the North starved the South with its navy, and said the United States was now having a demonstration of what such tactics could accomplish. The Mississippi senator emphasized the difference, however, in responsibility for loss of life and for loss of property.

NO BULLYING FROM UNPREPARED NATION.

"I want to say," Senator Williams continued, "that if the senator from Georgia could have his way, and congress were to pass and the president sign the measure he advocates, it necessarily would result in non-intercourse with the Allies. UNLESS THE ALLIES WERE TO STAND STILL, LIKE A LOT OF WHIPPED CURS, WHILE WARRING FOR LIFE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE, AND OBEY THE WILL OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, WITH 30,000 SOLDIERS AND THE FOURTH NAVY IN THE WORLD BEHIND IT, I FEAR ENGLAND WOULD NOT STAND FOR BULLYING FROM A PEOPLE WHO CANNOT BULLY."

Senator Williams took issue with the designation of England's blockade as a "paper" one. "I don't want to see Dixie put into the attitude of caring just now as much about property as the lives of the women and children sent to their graves in the ocean," he continued.

"Until the question as to the loss of women and children is settled, I do not intend to nag the president or his administration, and I think I would not nag a Republican administration about the loss of property. My people are not ready to put cotton and human life on the same basis, especially when they have sense enough to know that if the shipment of cotton to England and her Allies was cut off, cotton would be worth about four cents now."

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, asked Senator Williams what he would do to assure respect for United States mails, declaring that Great Britain had seized sixty-five bags of first class American mail bound direct to Rotterdam, and had not consented to render justice yet.

"Suppose that right of the United States is not answered by Great Britain, what would you do?" demanded Senator Hitchcock.

NOT WORTH GOING TO WAR ABOUT.

"What the senator wants me to say is that I would declare war against Great Britain, and cause a lot of Irish, English, Welsh, Scotch, Canadians and Americans to be killed because my mail had been interfered with, but I shall not say it."

"Does the senator know that all the trade secrets of Americans are stolen, so that England can take our trade away from us?" persisted the Nebraska senator.

"Of course I resent every act of a belligerent that violates our rights," replied Senator Williams. "but I do not care enough about it to shed human blood over it. As to British censors handing over our trade letters to British business men, I have doubts. It strikes me that Great Britain is a little too busy at war right now, defending her life, to be engaged in catching on to trade secrets. We have 3,000 miles of undefended Canadian border. I don't want my boys to go up there killing Canadian boys, and Canadian boys coming down here killing our boys, just because somebody stopped somebody's mail on its way to Norway."

"Suppose the seizure went on indefinitely," demanded Senator Hitchcock.

"Suppose the moon was made of green cheese," returned Senator Williams. "But they are being made indefinitely," persisted Mr. Hitchcock.

"They are not," replied Senator Williams.

"The God's truth is—No, I will not say it. Even the truth about some things cannot be told in the senate."

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST IN ACCIDENT; ENTIRE CREW SAVED.

London, Jan. 20.—A British submarine has gone ashore off Holland, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau today. There was no loss of life.

The press bureau announcement says that part of the men on board the submarine were taken off by a British destroyer.

The others were rescued by a Dutch warship and taken to Holland.

FRENCH MINISTERS AND GOV. HOUSE CROSS TO PARIS.

London, Jan. 20.—Col. Edward M. House, representative of President Wilson, departed today for Paris, having concluded his series of conferences here with prominent British officials.

Premier Bland and the other representatives of the French government who attended the Franco-British war conference also left for Paris.

#### CANADA OFFERS MORE AIR FIGHTING

4 TO 500 COMPLETE FOR USE AT FRONT

To Be Organized at Once From Troops Now in England

PROBABLY INCLUDE 55TH BATTALION

Transfer to France Will Mean That 20,000 More Will Soon Go From Camps—Canadian Army of 100,000 For Spring Drive.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Through the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, Canada today offered a completely equipped Fourth Canadian Division for the front.

The war office has accepted the offer, and the division will shortly take its place in the fighting line in France, along with the three Canadian divisions now there. The Third Canadian Division which was offered last November and is now completely organized and in the line is under Major General Macnamara, in this specially followed by a fourth division, which will bring the total of the Canadian troops on the front to 40,000 men.

"The new fourth division will be formed from among the troops now in England, probably including the 55th N. B. Battalion. While no official figures are available, it is understood that there are at least 50,000 Canadians now in training there. As soon as the fourth division is ready to go to the front, troops from Canada will move forward to England, ready to supply the gap, and form the basis for a fifth or sixth division for the front, or for reinforcements."

This will mean the departure of 20,000 or 30,000 men from Canada shortly, leaving more room in the present congested training depots throughout the dominion. At the rate of enlistment at present, it will take only a month or so to fill up the gap left in Canada and keep the total number in training in Canada up to well over the 100,000 mark.

#### OFFICIAL DENIAL THAT MONTENEGRO LAID DOWN ARMS

London, Jan. 20, 4:25 p.m.—Sir John Roper Parkinson, consul general in London for Montenegro, today received official confirmation of the report that King Nicholas of Montenegro and his sons would remain at the head of their troops, determined to fight to the last.

No Formal Negotiations.

London, Jan. 20, 4:34 p.m.—An official French statement received here today by wireless from Paris, says the Montenegrin army never capitulated and, in fact, that no formal negotiations for peace were entered upon. King Nicholas is said to be at Podgoritsa with his troops. Scattered Temporary Cavalry.

San Giovanni Di Medua, Albania, Jan. 19, via Rome, Jan. 20.—The Montenegrin government has been installed at Scutari.

#### VILLA CAPTURED IS THE REPORT

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 20.—Mexican Consul Andreas Garcia has received advice of the capture of General Villa. His advisers stated that the capture was effected by Maximo Blanco, who recently also captured General Jose Rodriguez, one of Villa's generals.

A message announcing Villa's capture also has been received at the office of the American Smelting & Refining Company. Another private dispatch states that Villa was captured at Hacienda San Geronimo.

#### MORE AIR FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT

British in Fourteen Combats Drive Down Two Machines and Lose One

French Batteries Continue to Destroy Trenches and Disperse Troops of Enemy—Russians Hold Gains in Bessarabia and Make Brilliant Sea Raid on Anatolian Coast.

London, Jan. 20, 11:05 p.m.—The British official statement issued tonight, says: "In the course of fourteen fights in the air yesterday we drove two enemy machines down into the German lines. During the day we lost one aeroplane."

"Today we exploded a mine near Fricourt. An enemy aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of an unimportant village behind our lines. "Generally on the front the day passed quietly. There was less artillery firing than usual, and there is nothing of importance to report."

CLEVER WORK OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

Paris, via London, Jan. 20, 11:55 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "Between the Somme and the Arre our artillery bombarded, near the railway station at Chaulnes, establishments occupied by the enemy. A fire, followed by explosions, resulted."

"To the north of the Aisne, on the road from Corbeny, an enemy column was taken under our fire and dispersed. In the neighborhood of the Cholera Farm a violent fire from our batteries caused great damage to the enemy trenches."

"There were intermittent actions on the rest of the front."

RUSSIANS ADD TO GROUND GAINS.

Retroped, via London, Jan. 20, 9:57 p.m.—The official communication, issued today from general headquarters, reads as follows: "In the region of Drinsk our artillery successfully bombarded an enemy column which approached Schlobeg from the west. On the Middle Stripa we stepped an attempt by weak enemy units to approach our trenches."

"North of Comarnica, in the region of Rastavits, we captured the sector of an enemy position, the attempt to force the sector being made by the enemy's machine gunners, who were repulsed with numerous enemy losses."

"On the Black Sea, on Jan. 17, our torpedo boats raided the Anatolian coast, destroying 163 sailing vessels, 73 of which were loaded with various commodities. Thirty men were taken prisoner. Other vessels made their escape on our appearance."

"Caucasus front: Our troops continue their pursuit of the centre of the Turkish army. Despite the great strength of the Turkish forces, and the excessively difficult local conditions, our troops developed considerable success from their coup. The enemy was thrown from his positions and retired, suffering severe losses, not only in men but in war material of all kinds."

"According to latest particulars, we capture, at the town of Koprakeski, near Erzerum, guns, munitions, artillery and prisoners."

"The emperor, hearing of this blow against the Turks, has ordered his sincere gratitude to be expressed to the gallant troops for their exploits and their self-sacrificing services."

GENERAL AYLMER SEVEN MILES FROM KUT-EL-AMARA.

London, Jan. 20.—General Aylmer's force of British troops was yesterday in close touch with the Turkish position at Esin, and consequently was seven miles from Kut-El-Amara in Mesopotamia, where a British force has been surrounded by the Turks.

General Townshend, commanding the British troops at Kut-El-Amara, reports there has been no fighting at that place.

This information regarding the Mesopotamia theatre of war was communicated to the house of commons this afternoon by J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India.

Mr. Chamberlain also announced that Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake yesterday took over the supreme command of the Mesopotamia expedition from General Sir John Eyles Nixon, who has been invalided home.

AUSTRIANS REPORT DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Berlin, Jan. 20, via wireless to Saville.—Increasingly violent fighting on the Besarabian frontier is announced by the Vienna war office, but it is declared that all the attacks of superior Russian forces have been repulsed, with heavy losses to them.

The official statement from Austrian army headquarters, as received here today, says: "The new battle on the Besarabian frontier has increased in violence. Tenacious attacks by superior Russian forces at several places between Toponozzi and Boyva were repulsed, principally by the Budapest Honved divisions. The enemy, several times during the engagements, entered our trenches, but were each time repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting, with heavy losses."

"At one place the Sixth and Thirtieth Honved regiments made a vigorous counter-attack. The ground before the trenches is covered with dead Russians. On the fighting ground of certain battalions were counted as many as eight hundred to one thousand bodies of Russians, who had been killed."

"The front held by General Pfanner and General Balin is under the fire of Russian artillery."

"There have been artillery duels in Eastern Galicia."

ALLIED WARSHIPS SHELL DEDEAGHATCH.

London, Jan. 20.—Allied warships bombarded Dedeagatch, Tuesday, according to a Saloniki despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company. The bombardment caused considerable damage, a train was destroyed and several storehouses were set afire.

ITALIANS ON SKIS CARRY MINES OVER ALPS.

Rome, via London, Jan. 21, 2:42 a.m.—The Italian war office has issued the following official communications: "During groups of our ski detachments on the night of the 16th climbed through ice and deep snow to a height of ten thousand feet, and descended in the Upper Monie Valley, where they destroyed, by mines, two blockhouses near Storcenella Pass, and returned to our lines unharmed."

"In the Lagarina Valley, on Monday, our troops, despite hostile artillery fire, succeeded in enlarging our line of occupation on the heights north of Mori. On the eastern front an enemy aeroplane appeared Wednesday over Udine, and threw two bombs in the environs of the city without damage. It was chased away by our artillery."

Allied Navy Active in Aegean Sea.

Constantinople, Jan. 20, via London, Jan. 21, 3:30 a.m.—An attack on the shore batteries of the Gulf of Saros, in which a cruiser, a monitor, three torpedo boats and seven mine-sweepers participated, was repulsed on the morning of Jan. 18, according to an official communication issued tonight by the Turkish war office. The communication follows: "On the morning of the 18th an enemy monitor, protected by seven mine-sweepers, and a cruiser accompanied by three torpedo boats, entered the Gulf of Saros and entered fire, which was directed by our ships. Our batteries vigorously replied, and three torpedoes were sent to hit the cruiser, which withdrew with the monitor."

"During the afternoon the same cruiser opened fire against us again, and was hit by a shell, which fell on deck, causing a fire to break out. She immediately withdrew."

Bulgarians Confirm Bombardment.

Sofia, via London, Jan. 21, 3:10 a.m.—

#### FOUR GERMANS CAUGHT AT CALAIS ALLOWED TO GO

U. S. Authorities Decline to Hold the Escaped Prisoners

MONEY SUPPLIED ON THEIR ARRIVAL

Widespread Organization Indicated by Ability to Put Hands on Necessary Funds—Four Taken at St. Stephen Spent Night in the Police Station Here.

Four of the recaptured German prisoners are now in St. John and will be taken back to the concentration camp at Amherst today. The four who succeeded in entering the United States near Calais and were then taken in charge by the United States immigration officers have, according to a despatch received last night by The Telegraph, been given their freedom and have been admitted formally to the United States. The twelfth man is, so far as is known, yet at liberty. By the action of the United States authorities the four recaptured prisoners, Gustav Hartwig, Wilhelm Schneider, George Kiewit and Hans Nea and two men and cannot be brought back to Canada.

An enemy throng was on hand at noon today when the prisoners were taken to the Boston train arrived, bringing to the city under escort, the four men who had been recaptured at St. Stephen. A detachment from the local alert battery had gone to St. Stephen earlier in the day. On arrival here the prisoners were marched under care of the armed guard to the central police station. They were lodged in separate cells for the night under care of the local police. The men did not offer any resistance and evidently look their lot with resignation, and, according to the guard, did not cause any trouble on the trip to the city. They were roughly attired, but only one boasted an absence of a leg. They were young and active and paid but little heed to the surrounding crowd.

A Calais despatch last night said that the United States authorities had held a full investigation regarding the status of the four men who had succeeded in crossing the line. A special court was convened for the purpose of giving them a hearing and determining their guilt, or otherwise to enter that country. The court decided that the men were able to fulfill the immigration requirements and therefore eligible to enter and remain in the United States. They were accordingly set free. Immediately after the decision of the court had been rendered the four men stated that they plan to leave today for New York.

That the getaway from the Amherst camp was no half-hearted attempt is evidenced by the fact that friends in the United States had so arranged financial matters that all who succeeded in crossing the line would be well furnished with money and would not fall under the ban of the immigration regulation on account of lack of finances. This information was furnished The Telegraph last evening by a local official.

The four prisoners who were brought to the city last night are Louis Karl Uckerman, August Meyer, Fred Schultz and Harry Dolmeyer. They will be taken to Amherst today under escort.

The following official statement was issued here today: "An enemy squadron of twenty-four units appeared off Dedeagatch at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and at 9:42 opened fire on the town and on the surrounding heights. The bombardment ceased at noon when the attacking vessels steamed away. During the bombardment no lives were lost."

"On the same day an enemy squadron of sixteen vessels cruised from 8 o'clock in the morning to 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the Bay of Porto Lagos. At 1:08 in the afternoon the vessels began a bombardment of the heights surrounding Porto Lagos. The attacks ceased at 5:30 in the afternoon when the vessels steamed away in the direction of the island of Thasso. We sustained no casualties."

AUSTRALIA MAKES SURE OF NOT SENDING HER GOODS INTO GERMANY.

Melbourne, Australia, via London, Jan. 21, 2:54 a.m.—A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports to The Netherlands.

him, however, that on the first day of January, 1916, in view of all the developments which had taken place, it might be worth while to announce to the world that Canada was not only prepared, but willing to do something more than she had done.

As for recruiting, the response had been good. It was true that at first the maritime provinces and Quebec had been a little slow in this regard, but from information just received he could say that the movement there was now all that could be desired.

In this connection he wished to pay a tribute to the French-Canadians fighting in France. The names that occurred to him at the time were those of Papineau, Paré, Dandreaux, and Roy. He had heard of no more heroic than that of Major Roy who had died to save his men from danger.

No Thought of Conscription.

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BERLIN PRESS REPORTS ALLIES LAND FIVE MILES FROM ATHENS

(Continued from page 1)

the re-capture of small portions of the trenches north of the hills still held by the enemy, continues successfully. Prisoners taken confirm that strong enemy forces were engaged and suffered heavy losses.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

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WILLING WORKERS MISSION BAND

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INSUED COMPO
A reliable old English remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ALLURGIC AFFECTIONS, ALLURGIC THROAT TROUBLE.

# Canadians Continue to Win Distinction at Front

## Returned Officers, Including Former St. John Man, Tell of Lively Sorties

“Big Push” Coming for Sure in Spring, Says Capt. J. F. Adams—Lt. Col. Bedell, of Toronto Highlanders, Home to Accept New Command—Several Maritime Men on Missisquoi, which Brought Mails.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Captain J. F. Adams, a former St. John man, but later a resident of Toronto, was the officer in charge of the military party which arrived yesterday on the Missisquoi.

Captain Adams went to France with the first division in August, and has been actively engaged there ever since, leaving the trenches on Dec. 30. He was through Ypres, Langemarck, Festubert, St. Julien and all the other big engagements in which Canadians participated. Owing to his splendid and continuous service he was granted a leave of absence and will remain in Canada until March 1.

### BIG “PUSH” COMING

Speaking of conditions on the western front, he said: “There is bound to be a big ‘push’ there in the spring. The Allies now have things well in hand. The shell fire is terrific and it is impossible to describe just what a big engagement is like. The artillery bombardment which precedes it is in itself a wonderful sight. Great cyclones of shells sweep everything before them and within the curtain of fire has cleared away the enemy trenches for a short distance, then the infantry advances and gets in its work. Just now on the western front there are no general engagements in progress, although the French lines are very active all the time. Along the Canadian trenches the fighting is confined to bombing attacks almost entirely.

### Secured Many Honors

“Not long ago two battalions decided to go across to the enemy’s trenches opposite and see what they were doing. They went across, secured some valuable information and brought back a number of prisoners. During the attack they displayed the greatest dash and bravery and for that one affair in the trench they were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and two Military Crosses.

“Well, you know Canadian soldiers are very anxious to win honors, and it seems to me the way to stimulate them is to give them every day or so some Canadian detachment makes a dash at the German trenches, brings in some prisoners and looks over their opponents. The seven honors which I speak of were the greatest number ever given in the history of the British army in this war, in a single engagement with so few men engaged.”

### A New Canada

“You know the Canadians call ‘No Man’s Land’ which lies between the trenches, ‘Canada.’ They say that this is Canada, for the Germans are afraid to come out there. It is a very interesting fact before enlisting in the army, that Captain Adams was employed by the Frank Barbour Company, civil engineers of Toronto. He is the son of the late Thomas S. Adams, of St. John, and his uncle, Arthur W. Adams, still resides here. He left St. John in 1908, and has not been in the city since that time. He left at once with his party for Quebec, and from thence will go to Toronto.

### Tells of Markham’s Death

He was a warm friend of Captain Ralph Markham, of St. John, who enlisted at Vancouver and was killed in September. Speaking of the incident connected with the latter’s death, he said: “We were riding up to the lines together. About a mile from headquarters we dismounted and walked the remainder of the way on foot. Then we parted and about an hour after that Markham was killed. One who saw him killed told me that he was walking along in the trench, shrapnel struck him and burst about ten feet away. Markham and another soldier were killed instantly and several others of the party were wounded.”

### To Command New Unit

Lieutenant-Colonel Bedell, who also served on the Missisquoi, was second in command of the 14th Highlanders, Toronto while at the front, and returns to take command of a new unit being raised in Canada. Colonel Bedell is a native of Merrickville, eastern Ontario, where he was a practicing physician. He was also attached to the Leeds and Grenville regiment in that district. Now that this regiment has been mobilized for overseas service, he was offered the command and immediately accepted it.

### President of Pension Board

When he went over he was a member of the first division surplus and remained in London for some time, where he was president of the pension board. Before leaving for the front he resigned that position which has since been taken over by Sir Montagu Allan. He was then attached to the 46th Highlanders of Toronto, second in command. The colonel carried a long stick, much like a shepherd’s crook, which he explained he got at Arrmentiers, and which is used by the officers at night when looking about in the trenches in the dark. “You know it keeps you out of many a bad hole,” he laughingly said, as he gave it a flourish.

### Canadians Are Fine

“The first division from Canada that went over is in very strong with the English troops and they chum together like brothers. The second division has not yet had a fair chance to show what they can do but from the way they have grasped their opportunities thus far, looks as if they are going to rival the first division in ability and bravery.”

### Pay Office Official

Captain Davidson of the pay office, London, was also in the party. He is a former Toronto man and has been attached to the pay office for some months. He has been recalled on duty and will return to London within six weeks. Before enlisting in the army, he was a member of the pay office in St. John.

### HALIFAX SCHOONER A TOTAL WRECK

Halifax, Jan. 19.—The Halifax schooner Louis K. Collingham is ashore at Seal Island, off Yarmouth, and will be a total wreck. All the crew have been saved. The schooner sailed from Halifax for New York with a cargo of lumber.

### LIQUID CATARRH REMEDIES USELESS, ONLY RELIEVE—NEVER CURE

They go direct to the stomach, have very little effect on the linings of the nose and throat, and entirely fail to cure. Only by cleansing the air passages by relieving the itching, and killing the germs is cure possible. No combination of antiseptics is so successful as Chamberlain’s. In breathing it you send the most potent balsams right to the seat of the disease, loosen the phlegm is cleared out, hoarseness, coughing and hacking are cured. For a permanent cure for catarrh, nothing equals Chamberlain’s. Get it today, but beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Chamberlain’s. All dealers sell Chamberlain’s, large size containing two months’ treatment, costs \$1.10, small size 50c; sample size 25c.

### LINSEED OIL COMPOUND

is a reliable old English Home remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung & Throat troubles.

that he was to return to Canada. Sergeant Seymour is a veteran of the South African and Indian wars.

Corporal W. W. McGlashan, of Tishin Bridge, who was a member of the Canadian Engineers, was struck in the head with an explosive bullet. He said he was in charge of a party of men one morning putting up barbed wire blockades, when German snipers succeeded in getting their range and as a result six of the men were killed and one of them himself was struck in the head. He said he felt a severe pain in the head, and remembered nothing more until he came to a hospital in England.

N. B. Boy Wounded.

Private Ryder, of the 10th Battalion, who is at St. Stephen, was severely injured one morning when a large bomb dropped in a trench alongside of him. In addition to receiving a bad gash, one of his legs from the waist down, he suffered from the force of the explosion. He said he was sitting in the trench with companions when the shell dropped a short distance from them. He said he was in the trench for a short time before he was killed and two others were injured by flying shrapnel.

Private Ryder has four other members of his family in khaki. His mother, Mrs. G. S. is with the 12th Battalion in France. Sergeant F. H. is with the 10th Battalion, bomb thrower, and a younger brother is a bugler in the 55th. His father, Lieutenant Ryder, is recruiting officer for Charlotte county.

Driver L. Hercy, of Yarmouth (N. S.), of the 6th Battalion, second brigade, has returned home owing to an injury to his left knee caused by a kick by a horse. He was about to hitch up an ammunition wagon one morning at a village in Belgium when he was injured. He was unable to walk for several weeks and was treated in one of the English hospitals.

Private D. F. Campbell, of Kings county, P. E. I., who was a member of the 7th Battalion, lost the sight of his right eye and was invalided home. He joined the 7th Battalion in Vancouver and accompanied them to the front. One day while he was sitting in a trench a shell fell a short distance away and a fragment of shell struck him in the eye. He was sent to one of the hospitals and there received the best of care, but despite the efforts of the doctors the eye could not be saved.

Side by Side with 26th

Private McLellan, of New Waterford (C. B.), gave an interesting account of his experiences in the trenches although he was only there for a short time when he received an injury to the head which caused him to be invalided home. He said the Germans were shelling their trench one day a mine was exploded close by and several of his battalion, the 26th, were killed and wounded. He said that during the shelling of their position a terrific explosion occurred nearby and he was hurled to the ground open up a short distance away and two of his comrades were killed. He said afterwards he was knocked unconscious by the explosion of a shell. He was struck by shrapnel and although the injury was not serious, the shrapnel, terrific explosion hurt his eardrums and his hearing has been quite badly affected. He said his battalion fought side by side with the 26th and they were friendly with each other owing to the fact that they were all maritime province boys.

Private Gros of Halifax was invalided home owing to ill health.

Corporal Carter of Vancouver received severe wound in the left leg from shrapnel during the battle of Ypres and was sent to a hospital in England. He was discharged from the army and returned to his home in Vancouver.

Private Clayton of Victoria, B.C., was struck in the jaw with a bullet which passed through and lodged in the back of his head.

The following is the official list of those who were included in the military party: Captain G. F. Adams of Toronto; Captain J. J. Dwyer of St. John; Captain J. O. Crozier of Ottawa; Major C. E. Cole of London (Ont.); Major W. H. Mulhearn of Chatham; Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Boyd of St. John; Major W. Channing of Ottawa; Captain T. H. Killip of Toronto; Hon. Captain A. W. Buckland of Ottawa; Hon. Captain Arts of Toronto; Major G. W. Snook of St. John; Captain W. H. Taylor of St. John; Sergeant J. P. Skidmore, Sergeant A. McGie, Sergeant M. Foucher, Sergeant T. W. Strick, Sergeant E. J. Whittemore, Sergeant J. D. Ritchie, Sergeant E. S. Crawford, Sergeant J. C. E. Stoen, Sergeant C. H. Charlton, R. Herbert, F. Lettsier, W. Norman, A. A. Thompson, H. Burden, C. A. Johnson, William Maher, A. McLellan, E. G. D. S. Borer, E. Beaudry, C. M. Brown, C. E. Blackburn, H. Boulton, F. S. Coombs, J. E. W. J. Matthews, A. McKinnon, G. Porter, J. H. Baker, R. G. Gledhill, W. F. Lowery, R. 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Very Serious Charges by Hon. Mr. Pugsley; Inquiry "In the Full Light of Day" Demanded

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Parliament will be asked to appoint a special investigating committee to probe "in the full light of day" the conduct and operations of the government through its agents in relation to war munition contracts and the expenditure of public money voted for war purposes.

Hon. Dr. William Pugsley gave notice of this intention at the conclusion of his serious speech in the house of commons today. He cited from a large number of Conservative newspapers, editorials calling for an investigation by the government.

"The country will not be satisfied with a government investigation," commented Dr. Pugsley. "The charges are made against agents of this government, appointed by this government, and for their conduct the government stands responsible. The investigation can be properly conducted only by parliament in the full light of day."

Hon. Dr. Pugsley submitted a series of direct and serious charges. He spoke quietly, without embellishment of language, and without the customary accompaniment of partisan plaudits. The house listened silently and seriously. At one point Hon. Arthur Meighen, the solicitor-general, interrupted with a somewhat petulant exclamation that certain Liberals had shared in the war contracts.

During the course of Hon. Dr. Pugsley's charges a significant exchange occurred between himself and Premier Borden. Dr. Pugsley cited the case of General Manager Jones, of the Canada Cement Company, who decided to offer the services of his company for the making of shells, and tendered a proposition to the shell commission to manufacture them at a considerably lower price than was being paid. He was refused an order. He then went to St. Robert Borden personally and from the premier, Dr. Pugsley understood, he received sympathetic consideration.

"Mr. Jones came to see me," interrupted Premier Borden, "and I arranged by telephone to get him in touch with D. A. Thomas, who was then in the country."

"I am afraid it is that all the premier did I have been giving him too much credit," observed Dr. Pugsley. "I should have thought that the premier, having been informed by a responsible and prominent gentleman like Mr. Jones that shells could be manufactured for very much less than was being paid, he would, in view of the fact that the Canadian people were paying their share of this unnecessary profit, at once have intervened and endeavored to secure the lesser price."

Dr. Pugsley added that if the figures submitted by Mr. Jones in his tender had obtained, there would have been a saving to the Canadian and British taxpayers of over \$20,000,000.

Mr. Thomas, as the agent of Lloyd George, the British minister of munitions, had found it necessary to investigate for himself and the British government. As a result of his investigation this shell commission, the creation of the Canadian government had to go. "And go they did," exclaimed Dr. Pugsley, "and a new commission, with Mr. Flavelle at its head, had been appointed."

Dr. Pugsley added that he had recently learned that St. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, was already dissatisfied with the conduct of the new commission, but this was only hearsay and he would not touch upon it at this stage.

Mr. Hughes, who was sitting with the premier, smiled, but did not say or affirm Dr. Pugsley's suggestion.

The responsibility for the actions of the shell commission, concluded Dr. Pugsley, must rest with the government which created it, and practically directed it. The blame does not rest with the manufacturers, who simply and naturally took the price offered by the government. There must be a full and free inquiry into all the orders placed aggregating \$25,000,000, or more than \$30,000,000 in excess of the whole government expenditures for domestic purposes.

Oliver Wilcox, who followed Dr. Pugsley, said that the latter was more interested in undermining the government than in the overthrow of Kaiserism.

Hon. Frank Oliver congratulated the government upon its choice of a champion and asked if the people of this country are to give their lives and treasure for the defence of the empire while the government and its friends profit from the hour of trial and that any one who criticises the government for its course is to be accused of being disloyal.

Mr. Pugsley's speech was a masterpiece of logic and force. He pointed out the enormous annual burden which Britain is carrying, and that only by rigid economy and by increasing the wealth-producing powers of the country, would Canada be able to help.

How to attain this end should be the aim of government and people. While not directly indicating the manner in which Canada could accomplish this, he referred to the enormous waste from drink, stating that in 1915 the British expenditure on drink amounted to \$80,000,000, besides the loss of thousands of tons of barley and the productive employment of tens of thousands of men, and the final result is that all this drink goes down the people's throat and nothing is left.

ONLY RUMORS AS TO DEPARTURE OF 55TH FOR FRONT

New Brunswick Boys Would Prefer Canadian Snow and Cold to Moorland Rain

AUTOMOBILE IN HOSPITAL AS WELL

Several Officers Taking Physical Culture Course—"Everybody Out for Fun" on New Year's Eve.

(Special Correspondence.) Bramshott Camp, England, Jan. 6.—One of the doctors here tells of approaching a patient in the hospital and upon enquiring as to his age, being told that he was forty-four years. The doctor told him that it was not his military age he wanted but his actual age. After much persuasion it transpired that the man was 29 years old, and had three sons in active service, one of them a prisoner in Germany. He withheld his age because of his desire to let nothing interfere with his purpose to get even with the Hun.

In his kindness of heart, the doctor assured "Sandy" that he would only use the knowledge of his age so that he might have the most suitable treatment, and "Sandy" will have his chance.

Bramshott a Boom Town. Bramshott was first used as a camp, last year, and although once it was largely a moorland, it is now quite a town. There are a number of stores which have recently been erected and there is that necessary adjunct of all military camps, a cinema with Charles Chaplin in the forefront. For better or for worse there is a tavern and inn. Rain continues to interfere with regular drill work, but despite this difficulty a vast amount of work is being done. At least twenty-two days during December.

Various rumors are in circulation here about the early departure of the camp to the front. It is not likely that any great change will take place until the 3rd Division has been sent forward. There are now some eighteen or twenty camps in camp, and of these will form part of the 3rd Division.

The process of becoming acclimatized is one that has given the 55th Battalion considerable distress, but upon nothing has the effect been so marked as the automobile, so kindly donated by New Brunswick friends. Owing to stiffness of joints or some similar complaint, it has failed to respond to all the doctors' treatment, and for the present is relegated in the hospital for incurables. Perhaps it's a case of faint heartedness or homesickness.

Greetings From Ontario. The following telegram was received by the 55th Battalion in camp from the people of Ontario: "The government and the people of the Province of Ontario extend to yourself and officers and troops under your command heartiest Christmas greetings. Ontario is proud of the men who have gone out and are making sacrifices for the cause of king and empire. We know they will maintain the best British traditions, and will follow their work with interest and admiration."

Private J. W. Hart, "A" company, is promoted to be lance-corporal. Men in Hospital. The following among others have been admitted to hospital lately: Privates J. A. Chandler, W. E. Gadsden, H. Lindsay, Sergeant A. D. Graham, Privates C. H. Turner, C. L. Mercer, P. C. Rourke, J. McLaughlin, C. Carmichael, L. W. Weeden, Corporal A. Currie, Privates B. B. Mallet, Crowe, Seymour, Cotten, Walsh, Lance-Corporal E. Cowell, Privates H. Burchill, F. Renne, T. Marquis, H. Boney, T. Landry, H. Gammage, C. Spence.

Officers (Gardiner, Murdoch and Thomas) who were in the hospital are all reported better.

Lieutenants Baldwin, Coster, Murray and Cory; Sergeants A. Allen, E. Parent, R. Cabbot, W. E. Gadsden, H. Lindsay, Grant, T. Proctor, W. Best, J. Hart, R. Nutter, J. J. Ryan, S. McBeath, J. Conroy, W. Hebert, N. Thompson, F. Perry, A. A. "A" company.

New Year's Day was ushered in at midnight by the playing of bands, singing and a general noisy celebration. Every one seemed to be out for fun. The following were in the list of names: A. Philips, F. Corr, B. Smith, J. Ryan, are all living near the camp.

Life at Bramshott Camp. Sergeant J. J. Graham of the 55th Battalion now at Bramshott Camp in a recent letter describing the big training camp, expressed strong approval of the proposed legislation. They estimated that Canada would be the happiest country in the world, he declared.

Senator King, of New Brunswick, and P. B. Carvell, M. P. for Carleton (N. B.), expressed strong approval of the proposed legislation.

The following were named as a committee to wait on the cabinet: F. S. Spence, Rev. B. H. Spence and Rev. Dr. Fleming, Fredericton; Rev. Mr. Grant, New Glasgow; W. E. Raney, "Poronto"; J. H. Conroy and E. H. Robertson, Moncton; Rev. Dr. Haselwood, Toronto; Rev. R. Booth, Hiram Robinson, G. H. Millen, A. W. Fraser, J. W. Hennessey, Chas. Hopwell, E. S. Ribold and W. J. Keane, Ottawa.

FRENCH IN KAISER'S PALACE. London, Jan. 13.—French soldiers have occupied the Achilleon, on the island of Corfu. The French flag has been hoisted over it. The occupation of Corfu, say advisers from Athens, is a repetition of what has happened on other Greek islands. It is understood that the landing of the French troops is preparatory to the transportation of a portion of the Serbian army to the island, for the purpose of rest and refitting.

The Achilleon was erected in 1860 for the Emperor Elizabeth of Austria. The villa was purchased in 1907 by the German Emperor.

ACCEPTING THEIR FULL SHARE OF THE BURDEN



Sergeant E. R. Morton, No. 3 Field Ambulance at the front.



Private K. J. Morton, A.S.C. at the front.



Private Roy Morton, A.S.C. at the front.



William A. Morton, 15th.

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"We had our first touch of gas last week," writes Kellie, "but it was not strong enough to hurt us. We had a very enjoyable Christmas, considering the country we are in. The officers put up a very nice dinner, with sheep peas, cold ham, potatoes and pudding, and after supper we had a few speeches and a sing-song, and enjoyed ourselves very well. A soldier's life here tries the best of our spirits. It is still raining over here and the mud is up to our knees."

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PURITY FLOUR

is a thirsty flour. It is so strong that it takes up a great deal more water. It therefore makes

More Bread and Better Bread Buy it and see for yourself.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Three maritime province men are included in the midnight casualty list. John C. Thornton, 111 Paradise row, St. John (N. B.), of the 12th Battalion is reported seriously ill.

George Fuller formerly of the 52nd Battalion but later attached to the 23rd Battalion is reported killed in action. Joseph C. Shifton, Annapolis Royal (N. S.), of the Princess Patricia Light Infantry is reported dead.

THIRD BATTALION. Killed in Action—F. J. Keown, Buffalo (N. Y.); Sergeant L. A. B. Inglis, Edmonton (Alb.).

EIGHTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Corporal Joe A. Vachon, Moose Jaw (Sask.).

TENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Walter T. Green, Victoria (B. C.).

TWELFTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—JOHN C. THORNTON, NO. 111 PARADISE ROW, ST. JOHN (N. B.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—D. Heyland, Kaslo (B. C.).

THIRTIETH BATTALION. Killed in Action—George Fuller, 52nd Battalion, (no address given).

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Suffering from shock—George Sylvester, Harrison (Ont.).

Accidentally Wounded—Lieut. David C. Robertson, Scotland.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS. Died—JOSEPH C. SHIFTON, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL (N. S.).

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—A new unit appears in the midnight casualty list, the Number Seven Canadian Stationary Hospital, evidently the Dalhousie University detachment. The list follows:

SECOND BATTALION. Wounded, accidentally—Lieutenant Malcolm Neilson, England.

THIRD BATTALION. Severely wounded—Alfred Hare, England.

FOURTH BATTALION. Died of wounds—Frank Mulhern, Toronto.

Missing—Lieutenant Charles V. G. Field, England.

FIFTH BATTALION. Died of wounds—James A. Cutler, England.

Killed in action—George Ireland, Austin (Man.).

WANT PROHIBITION DURING THE WAR

Strong Resolution Framed at Ottawa Meeting of Temperance Men—Will Present it to Government for Action.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—A resolution calling for prohibition of liquor in Canada for the duration of the war and a reconstruction period of three years thereafter, was passed today at a meeting of members of the Dominion Alliance executive, the Ottawa committee recently organized to further the federal prohibition movement.

The resolution, in effect determines the wording of that which will be introduced in the commons law in the session. A committee was appointed to wait on the cabinet and ask that the government facilitate passage of the resolution and follow it up with legislation.

At the instance of the committee on federal prohibition, which is seeking to force the issue in parliament, the resolution was offered to ask for prohibition during the war and for a reconstruction period of at least three years thereafter, and until repealed by vote of the people.

A. W. Fraser, K. C. of Ottawa, said the committee was attacking liquor from the economic viewpoint. They estimated that Canada would be the happiest country in the world, he declared.

Senator King, of New Brunswick, and P. B. Carvell, M. P. for Carleton (N. B.), expressed strong approval of the proposed legislation.

The following were named as a committee to wait on the cabinet: F. S. Spence, Rev. B. H. Spence and Rev. Dr. Fleming, Fredericton; Rev. Mr. Grant, New Glasgow; W. E. Raney, "Poronto"; J. H. Conroy and E. H. Robertson, Moncton; Rev. Dr. Haselwood, Toronto; Rev. R. Booth, Hiram Robinson, G. H. Millen, A. W. Fraser, J. W. Hennessey, Chas. Hopwell, E. S. Ribold and W. J. Keane, Ottawa.

FRENCH IN KAISER'S PALACE. London, Jan. 13.—French soldiers have occupied the Achilleon, on the island of Corfu. The French flag has been hoisted over it. The occupation of Corfu, say advisers from Athens, is a repetition of what has happened on other Greek islands. It is understood that the landing of the French troops is preparatory to the transportation of a portion of the Serbian army to the island, for the purpose of rest and refitting.

The Achilleon was erected in 1860 for the Emperor Elizabeth of Austria. The villa was purchased in 1907 by the German Emperor.

Is in Hospital. Moncton, N. B., Jan. 19.—Private G. A. McNaughton, of Moncton, recently wounded by shrapnel in France, is now in a Canadian General Hospital, Clevedon, England, where he underwent an operation.

SECOND FIELD COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS. SERIOUSLY WOUNDED—SEPPER JOHN R. MATHEUSON, SCOTLAND.

Very Dangerously Ill—Captain Frank V. Woodbury, 218 Pleasant street, Halifax (N. S.).

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Only two maritime province men figure in the midnight casualty list, the first being Pte. Guy Swinburn, of Peggy's Cove, Halifax (N. S.), reported wounded with the 25th battalion, and the second, Arthur Smith, Penobscot, Kings county (N. B.), seriously ill with the 55th battalion.

15,536 RECRUITS IN A FORTNIGHT

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The announcement that 15,536 recruits were enlisted in Canada between Jan. 1 and Jan. 15, last, for service in the expeditionary forces, was made by Sir Robert Borden at the opening of the sitting of the commons today.

Sir Robert included in his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne a statement regarding enlistments for active service. At that time he gave the house the estimate of the enlistments for the general staff, that during the first two weeks of 1916, eight thousand men were accepted for overseas service.

Today, he was able to inform the members of the general staff, in his speech, that the enlistments for the general staff, in his speech, had been almost doubled. In the six months ended Dec. 31 last, 94,400 men were enlisted, and altogether 220,000 have been placed under arms in Canada, and 120,000 have left the country for the front.

SOLDIERS' COMFORT ASSOCIATION. The Soldiers' Comfort Association wish to thank all who so generously responded to the appeal for socks, issued Jan. 5, 1916. Socks donated totalled 3,281 pairs; cash received amounted to \$305.96. Donations in cash received up to Jan. 10 were previously acknowledged. Those received since Jan. 10 are as follows:

Mrs. G. P. Smith, \$5; Mrs. J. Hamilton, \$1; Mrs. A. O. Skinner, \$3; Mrs. W. C. H. G. Groat, \$2; Miss Adeline McKim, \$1; Miss Murdoch, \$1; Girls' Association S. C. A., \$2; Miss C. A. Macdonald, \$1; Mr. George McAvilly, \$2; Douglas Avenue Circle, \$5; per Miss Neud Barker, Loch Lomond, \$16; Albert Woman's Institute, per Mrs. Prescott, \$15; Mrs. Jewett, \$2; Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, \$2; Miss Fairweather (Hamilton), \$2; Mrs. J. E. Boulton, \$1; Miss Rowan, \$2; Onnetone Circle, S. C. A., per Miss Hoyt, \$1.15; Queenstown Woman's Institute, per Helen Davis, \$8; Miss Lida McFawn, \$3; Miss Susie McFawn, \$2; Miss Adeline McKim (Upham), \$1; Rothsay Ladies, per Mrs. Brook, \$10; Brookville S. C. A., \$2; Gagetown S. C. A., \$20.44; Mrs. W. Brodie, \$2; Mrs. H. C. Groat, \$1; A. Friend, \$1; Mrs. J. R. Vanwart, \$1; Mrs. Work, 50 cents; Miss Brock, \$1; A. Friend, \$1; Chipman S. C. A., \$25; Mrs. Philip Nasc, \$3.30; Lunenburg Ladies' Club, per Miss Murray, \$3; Ladies of Maces Bay, per Mrs. Melvin Mawhinney, \$35; Mrs. Joseph Knowles, \$1; Alexandra Circle, S. C. A., \$2; Douglas Avenue Circle, S. C. A., \$20, from members as follows: Mrs. John Horn, \$10; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Barnhill, \$10; Mrs. Chas. Miller, \$2; Miss Louise Murray, \$2; Mrs. John E. Moore, \$1; Mrs. Fred. Beatty, \$3; Mrs. John Russell, \$3; Mrs. Harry Miller, \$3; Mrs. J. D. Maher, \$3; Mrs. E. R. Murray, \$2; Mrs. B. Travis, \$2; Mrs. W. A. Henderson, \$2; Mrs. Geo. McDonald, \$1; Mrs. B. H. Holly, \$1; Miss Margery Tappley, \$1; Mrs. Thos. O'Hivary, \$1; Mrs. Geo. Murray, \$1; Miss D. O'Connor, \$1; from treasury, \$1.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Severely wounded—Charles Bruce Erington, Vancouver.

EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—Captain Lloyd W. Bingley, Fort Arthur (Ont.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—William G. Bacon, Toronto.

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION. Severely wounded—Sylvester Brodbeck, Woodstock (Ont.); William Doherty, Toronto.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—John Edward Jones, England.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Ernest Stewart, Montreal.

Wounded—Sydney H. Mullett, England.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Jacob A. Mancktelow, England.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION. Slightly Wounded—Sydney S. Fay, Bridgetown (N. S.); James Marshall, England.

MATTHEW J. NORTHRUP SENDS FOUR SONS TO WAR; WANTS TO GO HIMSELF

Little River Man, Although Past Age Limit Thinks Fact of His Sending Whole Family Should Count in His Favor.

Matthew J. Northrup, of Little River, has all his sons—four in khaki, and he is lamenting that the recruiting officer turned him down because he was too old. The example of this little family is worthy of emulation. If every family showed the same spirit and gave service in like proportion, the 1916 Canadian army would not be a difficult accomplishment.

John Northrup went in the heavy artillery in the first Canadian division; Percy went to the front with the 20th Battalion; and Samuel and Roy have shown their place in the ranks of the 104th.

This in itself was all that anyone could ask. The entire eligible family joined the khaki. Not quite satisfied with this, however, the father offered himself some time ago and was quite disappointed when he was turned down. He pleaded in his own behalf and urged his right to fight for his king and country, because of the showing his family had already made. The offer regretted that he was beyond the age limit, because his entire wife was of the howitzer type. He wanted to fight.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER TRACT CHANGES HANDS

Bangor, Me., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Walter A. Finnigan and Isiah M. Pierce, of Bangor, have just acquired the one-third interest of James M. McNulty, of Bangor and Santa Barbara (Cal.) in the so-called Eagle estate of mills and timber lands, which were acquired by the firm of McNulty, Pierce & Townsend in 1916 for about \$300,000. The property consists of about 120,000 acres of timber lands, of which 24,000 acres are in New Brunswick, 18,000 in Annapolis county, and the remainder chiefly in Pennsylvania. They also saw mills at Bangor and Webster, land and buildings at Basin Mills, and a box mill at Old Town.

Hard Luck. First Bridge Flood—I once knew a man, who had thirteen trunks and never took a truck.

Second Bridge Flood—How sad? First Bridge Flood—His partner led an ace, he trumped, and then his partner threw him out of the window.—Brunon.

AGENTS WANTED

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

THERE is a boom in the sale of in New Brunswick. We want Reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal commission. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

WANTED—Ladies to do plain light sewing at home, who spare time; good pay; work sent distance, charges paid. Send stamp particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

CASH Paid for Postage Stamp before 1870. Any kind except cent American. Pay weekly; liberal commission. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Vacancies in Office. Caused by enlistment of those who answered, and those who will their king and country's call, are filled. Who will qualify themselves advantage of those great opportunities. Catalogue free to any address.

GRAY—To Mr. and Mrs. Gray, 14 Bentley street—A. (Helen Audrey).

SAUNDERS—To Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, 27 Charles street—A.

HOWARD—In this city, on last of year, William Howard, a year old, leaving home the 18th inst. Delores A. Holder, leaving home the 18th inst. Delores A. Holder, leaving home the 18th inst.

GREENWICH HILL CONCERT. Greenwich Hill, Jan. 14.—An interesting concert was held in the Greenwich Hill, on Thursday, January 13, in order to raise money for the benefit of the children of the St. Margaret's Hospital, Boulogne, France, who contribute them amongst the Canadian soldiers at the front, that she the need of aid. A sum of money was forwarded to her previously, spent in sending boxes of cheer to the trenches.

PROGRAMME CONSISTED OF: Solo, Boys of the King of Albert; Recitation, The Young Man; Miss Annie Daye; Songs, Glorious England—Henderson; Recitation, The Vacant Room; Song, Glorious Devon—Mr. Dialogue, A Pain in the Side; Recitation, Handling Dishes; Recitation, A Recruiting Ella Adams.

DUET, Three Fishers Went and Mrs. Buckland; An Affection of Solo, The Shamrock—Miss Carson.

RECITATION, When Daddy Fire—Miss Georgie Weldon; Dialogue, A Rumpus in a Tableau followed by God King.

A pie-social followed the concert proved to be a great success of daintily and appropriate decorations. Without Pitt acted as and proved himself equal to the in spite of the rather weather, the concert was well and \$38.25 was realized.

UNLESS anything unforeseen occurs this concert will be a Jones' Creek and Westfield.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Transfers of real estate have been as follows: St. John County. W. H. Sheppard to John property in Musquash.

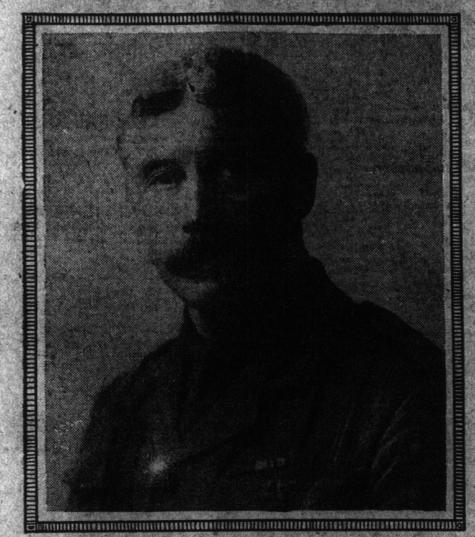
Kings County. Hannah Hamilton to D. H. Dore, in Sussex.

Mary F. Willett to Westfield Parsonage, property in Westfield.

Mistress—I see that you have had only one sweetheart? No, no, no; two.



CANADIAN GENERALS COMPLIMENT THE 26TH



BRIGADIER-GENERAL DAVID WATSON, C.B. General Watson, formerly editor of the Quebec Chronicle, went to the war as Lieut. Colonel. He is now in command of the Fifth Canadian Brigade, and has just been honored by the King with the title Commander of the Bath. This picture is from a recent photograph taken in France.

Fame is following close on the heels of the "Fighting 26th" N. B. Battalion now in the trenches on the western front. From all parts of the country messages telling of the individual and collective bravery of the men of this unit. Perhaps no other Canadian unit, with the exception of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry has shed lustre upon Canadian traditions at the front as our own battalions.

Composed of boys who were known in every day civilian life, it is difficult for some to believe that these same men have measured up to the highest standards of bravery among the picked troops of Europe. From handling the pen, the pick, the machine they have taken up their rifles and punctuated their glorious history with bullets. Not until the history of the present conflict is written will all the glorious deeds they have accomplished be known, and as these deeds are being recited one by one like in the case of the famous Light Brigade "all the world wonders" They have fought like men, they have died like men and as gallant men all and heroes their memory will never fade in the annals of Canadian history.

Official Release. The following official statements relative to the 26th Battalion, lately received by mail, will be of great interest and a source of great gratification to the people of St. John and the province generally. Extract from battalion orders, Dec. 12, 1915. "This battalion has been highly complimented by the G. O. C. 5th Can. Inf. Bde. for the absence of trench feet. It is most important that on no future occasion should we fall to deserve praise for the way we look after the feet of our men. Especially does this apply to platoon commanders, who will be unceasingly on the watch to guard against any appearance of trench feet."

Canada's Michael O'Leary. (Boston Post). They call him the "Canadian Mike O'Leary." He was in Boston not long ago visiting his sister. His real name, however, is William C. Ryan, now Sergeant Ryan. Only a fortnight ago he was awarded the D. S. C.—Distinguished Service Medal—for carrying a wounded comrade to safety under fire. Since that time, new tales of his hero-

OBITUARY

Rev. Horace G. Colpitts. Moncton, N. B., Jan. 17.—The sudden death of Rev. Horace G. Colpitts, in Nova Scotia, is reported. He was brother of Rev. Robert Colpitts, editor of the Maritime Baptist. He was well known among I. C. B. employes, having learned telegraphy in Petrolia, and later being employed in the general offices here. He was active in church work while in Moncton, and had a large circle of friends. In the First Baptist church yesterday, Captain, the Rev. G. A. Lawson, paid a high tribute to his Christian character and life work.

Miss Frances Corey. Havelock, Jan. 18.—The death of Miss Frances Corey, second youngest daughter of O. P. Corey, took place Thursday morning, Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock. She had been ill for nearly four years with tuberculosis and at one time was a patient at the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium. "Fannie," as she was called, was a general favorite of every one who knew her. Possessed of an exceptionally bright and cheery nature, she bore all her long illness with a wonderful patience and courage, and she will be particularly missed by the young people.

MOLASSES AND FRESH CHICKENS LITTLE CHEAPER

Very little change is noted in the markets in general during the past week. A slight reduction is noted in the price of molasses and fresh chicken while flour has advanced in one case twenty and in another twenty-five cents per barrel. A slight change is also noted in the price of pressed hay and Canadian oats.

COUNTRY MARKET. New potatoes, per bush 0.00 to 1.20. Beef, western, per lb. 0.11 to 0.12. Beef, country, per lb. 0.07 to 0.10. Mutton, per lb. 0.10 to 0.11. Pork, per lb. 0.08 to 0.09. Eggs, case, per dozen 0.00 to 0.01. Tub butter, per lb. 0.25 to 0.27. Creamery butter per lb. 0.34 to 0.37.

GROCERIES. Choice seed wheat, 10.10% to 0.10%. Choice seed oats, 10.10% to 0.10%. Choice seed barley, 10.10% to 0.10%. Choice seed rye, 10.10% to 0.10%. Choice seed corn, 10.10% to 0.10%.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian mess, 24.50 to 25.00. Pork, American clear, 24.00 to 25.00. American plate beef, 23.00 to 25.00. Lard, compound, tub, 0.12% to 0.13%.

SUGAR. Standard granulated, 5.75 to 6.80. United Empire, gran., 6.60 to 6.70. Bright yellow, 6.65 to 6.69. No. 1 yellow, 6.30 to 6.35. Paris lump, 7.50 to 7.75.

WEDDINGS. Paisley-Magurn. Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The marriage took place in St. John's church at 1:30 this afternoon, of H. P. S. Paisley, of the Amherst Guardian, to Miss Beatrice E. Magurn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Magurn, of this city.

McLure-Miller. An interesting wedding took place last evening at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Gordon Dickie, when J. Malcolm McLure, of Dundas (P. E. I.) was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Miller, of Boston (Mass.). The bride, who arrived in the city on the Boston train yesterday, was escorted in a brown travelling dress and was unattended. The groom is a well known business man in Prince Edward Island. After a short trip through Nova Scotia the happy pair will leave for their home in Prince Edward Island.

N. B. Lumber Notes. The following items of provincial interest are taken from the Canadian Lumberman of recent date. A co-partnership has been formed between F. C. Coburn and E. M. Coburn under the name of F. C. Coburn & Son, to carry on business as manufacturers of lumber. The head office of the company is at Ripley (N. B.).

St. John Clearings. St. John has had clearings for the week ending yesterday were \$1,834,595; corresponding week last year, \$1,818,289.

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LIBERAL CAUCUS PUTS PATRIOTISM BEFORE PARTY

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Jan. 20.—A fully attended Liberal caucus was held today to discuss the party's attitude with regard to the legislative problems of the session. There was a full and frank discussion, particularly in reference to the government's proposal to submit forthwith a resolution providing for the extension of the life of parliament for one year from October 7 next.

While the opposition will not abandon any of its legitimate and necessary functions of criticism, or of suggesting legislation, there was an unanimous opinion that there was interest in the fact that the interests of state, at the present time, superseded all party considerations. There is undoubtedly a feeling among the Liberal members that the first business of the session should be the passing of the war budget and provision for carrying on the business of the country for the next year, rather than providing first for the prolongation of the life of the present parliament.

The government forces, on the other hand, assert that the first demand of the government will be for the passing of the resolution to extend the life of parliament, and this will be the first order after the debate on the address is concluded next week.

There are growing indications that if the resolution is not promptly passed, although there is no need for any haste, in the matter, since parliament has still until October next to run, the government will take advantage of what they will be pleased to call "factious Liberal opposition" and spring an election.

APPOHAQUI PUTS PATRIOTISM BEFORE PARTY

Apohaqui, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson received a letter this week from her son, Sergeant James W. Thompson, who was wounded on Jan. 1, and is now in a hospital in France. Sergeant Thompson writes that his injury, being in the foot is comparatively of a minor nature and progressing favorably and he expects to be back in the front at the end of five weeks from time of writing.

Clareholme to join his wife and children for the Christmas season and return with them. Capt. Freeman, Amherst, is spending a few days with his aunt, Mrs. W. A. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

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FRANK MARTIN, NORTH SHORE LAD, KILLED IN 26TH

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—In a comparatively brief casualty list issued at midnight, there is contained the names of no less than eight Canadian officers. One man of the 26th (N. B.) Battalion, Frank Martin, of Bel River, Restigouche county, is reported dead owing to wounds received. The only other maritime province man mentioned is Gunner John J. McDonald, wounded, of the Second Field Artillery Brigade, formerly of East Bay, Cape Breton. Major Arthur E. Dubuc, of the 22nd Battalion, Montreal, who is reported slightly wounded, is a well known military man and was wounded once before but returned to duty.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now, According to German Reports, Wounded—Lieut. Arthur R. G. Pattinson, Winnipeg.

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION. Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now, According to German Reports, Wounded—Lieut. Arthur R. G. Pattinson, Winnipeg.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now, According to German Reports, Wounded—Lieut. Arthur R. G. Pattinson, Winnipeg.

NINETEENTH BATTALION. Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now, According to German Reports, Wounded—Lieut. Arthur R. G. Pattinson, Winnipeg.

Twentieth Battalion. Wounded—Emile Frechette, Montreal; Lieut. Rene Laroque, Montreal. Slightly Wounded—Major Arthur E. Dubuc, Montreal.

Twenty-Second Battalion. Wounded—Emile Frechette, Montreal; Lieut. Rene Laroque, Montreal. Slightly Wounded—Major Arthur E. Dubuc, Montreal.

Twenty-Sixth Battalion. Died of Wounds—FRANK MARTIN, BEL RIVER (N. B.).

Twenty-Eighth Battalion. Suffering from Shock—Charles Woodward, England.

Twenty-Ninth Battalion. Killed in Action—Morris Poulson, Lethbridge (Alta.).

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Slightly Wounded—James Wright, Orland (Ont.).

THIRTY-SECOND BATTALION. Suffering from Shock—Nathan H. Hircok, Cobourg (Ont.).

THIRTY-THIRD BATTALION. Suffering from Shock—Nathan H. Hircok, Cobourg (Ont.).

THIRTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Suffering from Shock—Nathan H. Hircok, Cobourg (Ont.).

THIRTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Suffering from Shock—Nathan H. Hircok, Cobourg (Ont.).

THIRTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Suffering from Shock—Nathan H. Hircok, Cobourg (Ont.).

FRENCH BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH ENEMY

Rights of Americans to Be Affected by Strict Application of Act

ACTUAL BLOCKADE THE NEXT IN

Debate in House of Commons

Washington, Jan. 24.—The States has notified Great Britain the American embassy in London objection to the application of the act with the enemy act in a strict American trade.

London, Jan. 24.—Debate on the question of enforcing a stricture by Germany by the British fleet to open in the house of commons, is being arranged with a view to government circles, who felt there would be no great objection to the application of the act in the house of commons were it that it would provide a better stricture on German trade.

British Shipping Restricted. The government took measures to reduce largely trading by British vessels between neutral ports, there is a question of cutting off the supply of goods to the house of commons today to a question on this subject Joseph Walton, Walter Kinnear, president of the board of trade, said that British vessels between neutral ports was being restricted as much as possible but that absolute prohibition was being attempted, as it would not be in the interests of the nation.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Germany's ambassador to the United States, Ambassador Von Bernstorff, written proposal designed to settle a settlement of the controversy sinking of the steamship "Lusitania" in the house of commons. There were indications tonight that the document might bring to a termination negotiations which have been in progress for eight months.

Although the greatest success in the negotiations, it was night on excellent authority that progress for eight months. The fact that the agreement of the warning issued by man embassy the day the Lusitania was sunk, from the fact that such forms of restrictions with this government, fact that broad assurances have been given.

All discussions considered have been stricken from consideration of public opinion, and in Germany have played an important part in the settlement of the document. pointed out that German proposals, not look with approval on settlement which is limited, regardless of the involved, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, an improper act, and reflect upon the commander in chief, who was acting unbecomingly since have been in view of this, it is understood that the final settlement was wrong that America have been lost, without concern for the commander in chief.

The German government is to be most anxious to settle in a manner mutually satisfactory, however, the final settlement.

(Continued on page 2)

What Did Little Mary Buy?

1916 Ford Touring Car. FIRST PRIZE. For the Best Reply \$1000.00. In other Fine Prizes Also Given.



JOHN BROWN was a prosperous grocery store in St. John's. He was a member of the St. John's branch of the "What Did Little Mary Buy?" contest. He received a letter from the contest committee asking him to enter a contest to win a 1916 Ford Touring Car.

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