

Sharp and Decisive Success Won by Italians; Enemy Yields Fort Vaux; Civil War in Greece

WILL NOT ALLOW THE GERMANS TO GET THEIR WIND

Allied Offensive Will Continue During the Winter Season

SOME COMMENT ON GERMANY'S BOAST

Major-General Maurice Says There is No Doubt Enemy's Ammunition is Running Short—Number of Battalions in Division Reduced by Force of Circumstances—Not More Than Ten New Divisions Available

London, Nov. 2.—During the course of an interview with the Associated Press correspondent today, Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, was asked what he thought of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's statement that the Entente Allies could not break through the western front in thirty years.

relieve the pressure on Verdun and kill as many Germans as possible. I will not undertake to say whether it will take thirty years to get the Germans out of France, but the Allied strength is constantly growing, and the German strength is constantly declining. The effect of the Allied offensive is accumulative. When the weather permits its resumption, the result will be greater than ever. Torrential rains in the past week have prevented actions of any great consequence.

"It is no doubt true that the Germans, in recent fights, have been short of ammunition. During the winter, with its short days, limiting the use of artillery, they will be able to replenish their stores but, despite the bad weather, we have no intention of letting up on them. Our offensive will continue throughout the winter when conditions are at all favorable.

"From documents recently found on prisoners there is no question that there is a great deterioration in the enemy's morale and material, although they have been able to maintain the number of their divisions. This has been accomplished by withdrawing regiments from other divisions to form new ones. You see in defense warfare, eight or nine battalions can form an effective division, whereas eleven or twelve are required for offensive work. On the defensive a small number of battalions can hold a great amount of line. This is possible through the use of the machine guns, whereas on the offensive the men must be individually armed with rifles.

"I am confident the actual new organizations of the Germans are not more than ten divisions. Others were formed as indicated by withdrawing battalions from old divisions."

BLOODSHED IN GREECE

Venizelos, Insurgents, Armed with Machine Guns, Drive Royalist Troops From Katerina—King Orders Resistance, "At All Costs."

Athens, via London, Nov. 2.—King Constantine issued orders this morning to the Royalist troops to prevent the advance of the revolutionist forces at all costs.

One hundred and fifty loyal troops had previously evacuated Katerina before six hundred insurgents armed with machine guns, withdrawing to Larissa to join reinforcements. The evacuation of Katerina is confirmed by the general staff.

"COMPROMISING" LETTERS FROM KING TAKEN

London, Nov. 3.—Special despatches from Athens printed in this morning's papers give sensational details of the alleged arrest at Larissa, of a German officer who was proceeding in a motor car with the German legation mail pouch, bound for the Bulgarian line.

It is said the pouch contained important messages to the military attaches at Sofia and Constantinople, and also detailed plans of the Suez Canal defences.

In addition, the despatches say, it contained "compromising" letters from the Greek king and queen to the German emperor.

ALLIES STAND BY ROYALISTS?

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Athens says: "An extraordinary situation has been created by the action of the officers of the Larissa railway, which is controlled by the Entente Allies, in allowing Royalist military officers to send reinforcements to oppose the advance of the Venizelists."

"That the Entente should permit the lending of assistance in military measures against their own allies, namely the Venizelist troops, is considered incoherent and naturally surprises the Venizelists."

The Venizelist army now numbers 20,000.

ITALIANS STRIKE SUDDENLY AGAIN

Austrian Defences on Gorizia-Carso Front Ripped Up and 5,000 Prisoners Taken at First Dash—"Shrewd and Successful Blow" Weakens Austrian Hold on Approaches to Trieste—Rock-Ribbed Trenches Untenable Under Intense Artillery Fire.

(Special London Times Cable to The Telegraph.)

London, Nov. 2.—Commenting on the Italian victory the Times says editorially:

"Once more General Cadorna has struck a shrewd and successful blow on the Gorizia-Carso front. Since the great attack early in August which led to the taking of Gorizia, a sweeping advance has been made on Carso. Cadorna's troops have never gone back."

"The same master hand that secretly transferred the large army of ninety-three batteries of artillery to the Trentino-Isonzo front in one week has evidently controlled subsequent operations. The Austrian positions on the Carso consist partly of deep trenches, blasted in solid rock and strengthened by steel plates cemented into the rock protected by many lines of barbed wire fixed with iron stanchions."

"Many crater like depressions that form a special feature of the Carso region prove a disadvantage to such positions. Thus when one position is carried, the whole line of that section of the battlefield is apt to become untenable while the bombardment probably inflicts on the defenders heavier casualties than they would have suffered in earth works where the effects of shell fire are not multiplied by a hundred fold by fragments of rock."

"Fine weather has returned on the Italian front, where the battle has been resumed with very violent artillery actions, says the latest wireless despatch from Rome."

NEARLY 5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Rome, Nov. 2, via London, 5.25 p. m.—A new offensive was opened yesterday against the Austrians by the Italian forces the war office announced today. Advances have been scored at some points, and so far 4,731 prisoners have been taken.

The Italian offensive was directed against the heights east of Gorizia and a strong new line on the Carso east of Vallone."

GERMANS ARE FORCED OUT OF FORT VAUX BY FRENCH FIRE

Remaining Post of Verdun Defence Abandoned By Enemy as Untenable, Yielding Bloody Gains of Last March—Important Points of Support on Somme Carried by French

London, Nov. 2.—Although the Berlin war office has officially announced that the Germans have evacuated Fort Vaux, thus placing this important strategic position once more in the hands of the French, the Paris war office, as yet, made no mention of this fact.

LIBERALS LEADING IN EVERY PROVINCE IN CUBA REPUBLIC

Havana, Nov. 2.—At 11 o'clock this morning the official figures of the voting yesterday for president of Cuba gave Alfredo Zayas a majority of 900 for all provinces in the republic, with 889 colleges missing. Senor Zayas, who is the nominee of the Liberal party, and opposing President Menocal, the Conservative candidate, told the Associated Press that his popular majority would reach 80,000. The Liberals are leading in all the provinces.

BRITISH RETAKE A DUTCH VESSEL HELD BY GERMANS

Take Prize Crew Off and Hand Steamer Over to Dutch Tugboat Off Hook of Holland

DISPERSE FLEET OF HUN DESTROYERS

British Give Chile Five Submarines to Compensate for Delay in Filling Dreadnought Order—The U-53 Out 42-1-2 Days and Had Very Stormy Passage.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3, via London.—A German submarine placed a prize crew aboard the Dutch steamer Oldambt, which left the Hook of Holland yesterday. At 6 o'clock this morning a British destroyer appeared and recaptured the Oldambt, according to the Het Volk. The prize crew threw two bombs, with the hope of destroying their prize but the Oldambt remained afloat.

According to the Handelsblad the Oldambt was the Hook of Holland but captured the prize crew.

London, Nov. 3.—An admiralty official statement issued tonight tells of the recapture from the Germans of the Dutch steamer Oldambt. It says: "The Dutch steamer Oldambt was captured by the enemy Wednesday night near Noord Hinder Lightship. A prize crew was put aboard and the ship was being taken to Zebruges, when about daylight some of our light scouting craft overtook her."

"The prize crew attempted to blow up the ship and they, with the crew, were taken to the crew's quarters, consisting of one officer and nine men, were overtaken and made prisoners and the ship was taken in tow by one of our vessels."

"Five German destroyers which arrived on the scene, presumably to escort the prize into port, were engaged and put to flight. The Oldambt was then towed for five hours, until within six miles of the Hook of Holland, where she was taken in charge by a Dutch tug."

U-53 Had Stormy Passage.

Berlin, via wireless to Associated Press, via Sayville, Nov. 2.—Capt. Hans Rose, of the German submarine U-53, which was sent to Germany by port after its visit to Newport and operations off the American coast, was announced yesterday, reports that he had an exciting stormy return passage. The sea was so high that the crew of the submarine were at no time able to get exercise on the deck or to take the air, except in little groups on the conning tower. Even this was impossible during the voyage. The first enemy attacks on Wiltonia and the heights south of it were repulsed, but in the afternoon the enemy, after a fierce artillery bombardment, launched a fourth attack and captured our advanced trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod, south of Wiltonia.

"On Sunday Col. Pozniak, of the Sapping Battalion, was mortally wounded and died almost immediately. In the wooded Carpathian region, west of Capul mountain, the enemy attacked the position of one of our regiments and had almost succeeded in pressing it back when our reserves arrived and repelled the attack. The enemy was repulsed, but in the afternoon the enemy, after a fierce artillery bombardment, launched a fourth attack and captured our advanced trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod, south of Wiltonia.

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German Predicament the Same As in the Fatal Drive on Paris

TWO WINNERS OF THE V.C.



The Rev. William Robert Fontaine Addison, temp. chaplain to the forces, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery. He carried a wounded man to the cover of a trench and assisted several others to the same cover, thus blurring up their wounds under heavy rifle and machine gun fire.



Lieut. T. O. L. Wilkinson, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross before being shot through the heart, he showed great bravery in driving back enemy attacks as well as in attempting to rescue wounded. His name was in British Columbia.

Roumanians Have Austro-German Forces at Standstill, Facing Disaster

"INSTANT SUCCESS OR UTTER FAILURE"

Serbiens Gaining Steadily on Macedonian Front in Vicinity of Monastir—Lurid Enemy Report Says Roumanians Using Wolf Traps in Battle of Extraordinary Rage

Athens, Tuesday, Oct. 31, via London, Nov. 2.—"The Austro-German offensive in Transylvania appears definitely to have arrived at a standstill," declared N. N. Filodor, the Roumanian minister to Greece, today to the Associated Press correspondent.

"Operations of this smashing nature, like the attack on Paris, must be instantly successful if they are not destined to fail utterly," continued M. Filodor.

"Every day that we are able to postpone disaster we grow stronger and our opponents grow weaker. Any concerted attack presupposes a certain amount of unpreparedness to meet it on the part of those attacked, but if it is not immediately successful, the preparedness of those attacked constantly increases, as was the case at Verdun."

"The Roumanian and the Serbians are in a position to launch an offensive which is why the Austro-German offensive already is doomed. More over the fact that General Von Falkenhayn seems to have been replaced by Archduke Charles Francis on this front can be taken as showing that the German general staff realizes the failure of the attempt."

German Version.

Berlin, Nov. 2, via Sayville.—Combs in the Carpathian Pass are being carried on with extraordinary rage. The Roumanians, at the eleventh hour, are trying to bar the gates of Wallachia by the engagement of rapidly concentrated reserves, says the Overseas News Agency.

Mighty trenches north of Predeal, as well as positions at Asuga, which consist of permanent works completed several months ago, including trench systems, wolf traps and barbed wire defenses, were partly crushed by the cannon of the advancing Germans and Austro-Hungarian army groups, or were partly outflanked.

"South of Asuga, in the Toernoser Pass, as well as south of Toernoser Pass, the attacking troops slowly but irresistibly march ahead against Campulung, says the agency, which adds:

"These mountain battles are being fought through terrain filled with snow and made impracticable by rains, between ravines and on snow covered summits. They require including the energy on the part of commanders and troops, and belong to the most difficult, but at the same time, most glorious exploits of this campaign."

Where Roumanians Win.

Bucharest, Nov. 2, via London.—Roumanian forces continue to pursue the retreating Austro-German troops to the west of the Jial Valley, in Transylvania, according to the Roumanian official report issued today. Teuton attacks, the statement adds, were repulsed after continued fighting in the Baccodiana front.

"In the region of Dragoslavele, East of the River Alt a battle still is in progress. The text of the statement follows:

"On the western Moldavian frontier to Predeal the situation is unchanged. In the Prabhova valley the fighting continued throughout the greater part of the day. We repulsed the enemy as the result of counter attacks."

"In the region of Dragoslavele we repulsed an enemy attack. East of the Alt fighting still is proceeding.

"West of the Jial pursuit of the enemy continues. We captured many limbers and a great quantity of war material."

"On the southern front the situation is unchanged."

Artillery Active.

London, Nov. 2, 2.30 p. m.—"On the Doiran front the artillery on both sides has been active," says today's official report from the Macedonian front.

"Janes Station was bombed yesterday by hostile aircraft. No damage was done."

"On the Struma front our new position at Barakli-Juma is being consolidated."

"On Tuesday our artillery, in co-operation with the navy, bombed the hostile position at Neohori."

Serbiens Progress.

Salonik, Nov. 2, via London, 8.10 p. m.—"The following announcement was made today by Serbian army headquarters:

"We repulsed an enemy attack in the region of Budimirci village on Tuesday."

"On the right bank of the Cerna the artillery was active."

"We advanced a little and took some enemy trenches."

"For some days the village of Gardilovo (12 miles southeast of Monastir) has been in the hands of the French."

RUSSIANS LOSE SOME ADVANCED POSITIONS

Seeking to Create Diversion in View of Failure on Roumanian Front, Teutons Launch Desperate Attack on Six-Mile Front South of Brzezany—Winter Soon to Put Stop to Operations Here.

Petrograd, Nov. 2, via London.—Interest in the Roumanian situation continues to overshadow minor episodes on the Russian western front, particularly since, according to military opinion here, the approach of winter already has precluded the possibility of further operations on a large scale in this theatre.

There has been, however, a noticeably growing tendency on the part of the Germans to commence a more or less serious offensive at various points in Galicia, the most important of which is the one undertaken south of Brzezany, where the Russian positions along the Narayuvka river have offered excellent advantages for a flanking attack upon Halicz from the north, at the same time constituting a direct menace to Lemberg.

The Germans aimed thrusts all along the line from Brzezany to Halicz, but, concentrating most heavily in the region of Michalsh Wood, began a determined attack on the night of October 29 which carried the Russian positions.

Russian critics, although manifestly surprised at the German ability to launch an offensive of large forces at this point, do not consider the hostile advance over a six mile front of more than local importance, and state that its only significance is in relation to the Transylvanian operations, being an obvious attempt to create a diversion and prevent further Russian co-operation on the Transylvanian front, where General Von Falkenhayn, after being temporarily checked, is making a new effort to advance.

Some German Gains.

Petrograd, Nov. 2, via London.—German troops captured advanced Russian trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod River, south of Wiltonia, in Volhynia, after the Russians had repelled three previous attacks, says today's announcement of the war office. The text follows:

"Western front: In the Stokhod river region, near Wiltonia and the village of Mikhailovka and Alexandrovsk, battles are proceeding. The first enemy attacks on Wiltonia and the heights south of it were repulsed, but in the afternoon the enemy, after a fierce artillery bombardment, launched a fourth attack and captured our advanced trenches on the western bank of the Stokhod, south of Wiltonia.

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26TH CAME OUT OF GREAT BATTLE WITH TROPHIES

New Brunswick Boys Graphically Describe Splendid Work Canadians Are Doing

DESPERATE LOSSES BUT WONDERFUL GAINS

All Officers in One Company Wiped Out—With Sergeant in Charge—'Fix Bayonets,' and Then Fritze Caught It in Good Shape.

Brought up during the first few years of his life within the dear walls of an English orphanage and later adopted by...

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Oct. 30—Miss Morish, of St. John, who has been the guest of Mayor and Mrs. H. R. Lawrence, returned to her home last week.

ST. JOHN

St. John, Oct. 30—The dance given at the St. John's hall on Friday evening was a large crowd.

26th Trophies

That the St. John's boys of the 26th came out of the big fight at Courcellette all carrying with mud and some of them with aching feet.

Wit and Humor

An old colored uncle was found by the preacher prowling in his barnyard. "Charges," said the preacher, "it can't be good for your rheumatism to be prowling round here in the rain and cold."

Proof Positive

Tom—So you really think you have some chance with Miss Collette, do you? Jack—That's what. She is beginning to find fault with my necktie—Indianapolis Star.

The Only Question

The professor was delivering the last lecture of the term. He told the students with much emphasis that he expected them to devote all their time in preparing for the final examination.

A Clean Page

Portly Woman (pushing her way into a police station)—I see you have arrested a man whose mind is a blank. Officer—We have madam. Portly Woman—Then please bring him out so that I may have a look at him. My Henry didn't come home last night, and that's a fairly good description of him.—Puck.

"WAS LUCKY, ONLY 'WOUNDED,'" WRITES SOLDIER

Hampton Village, Oct. 31—Tidings of a gratifying nature have been received from H. O'Neill Morrison, son of Dr. S. Morrison, to the effect that he is now quartermaster sergeant of his company, having been raised to this position from that of a private in the ranks.

WINGS CLIPPED SO THAT CANADA'S ANGEL HARDLY FLIES NOW

Sir George Perley Takes Over Military Organization Overseas

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Winnipeg's... FOR THE KIDNEYS

From all parts of the world we receive words of praise for Giza Pills as the great remedy for kidney troubles. The following is from Jamaica where Giza Pills enjoy a very large sale.

THE WORTH OF RURAL NEW BRUNSWICK IS WELL REPRESENTED AT GATHERING

The delegates registered for the Women's Institute convention represent the whole of the province, and include the following: Miss Annie Cripps, Sussex.

PROHIBITION: PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING

(Toronto Globe) Experience of prohibition, actual experience as a working method of dealing with drunkenness and the evils of the liquor traffic, is worth more by the far than any theoretical argument of principle or speculation about the practice is worth by the pound.

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AVOID HARSH PILLS DOCTORS CONDEMN THEM

Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and drastic; they cause inflammation and great discomfort. Rather like nature's way a pill should act, mildly but effectively. Science has established nothing more satisfactory as a family pill than the old reliable pills of Dr. Hamilton's, which for forty years have had a premier place in America. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild and can be effectively used by the aged, by children, and indeed by men and women of all ages.

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26th at the Seaside Hotel, the proceeds to go towards helping the Belgians. Melbourne Polley, of Upper Cape (N. B.), is busily engaged in erecting an up-to-date stringing shed.

Mr. and Mrs. Job Trenholm, of Port Elgin (N. B.), spent Sunday in this place, guests of the former's mother, Mrs. E. J. Trenholm.

Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne Polley, of Upper Cape (N. B.), accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Allen and Mrs. W. G. Dobson, of this place, returned to Amherst (N. S.), on Thursday last, returning the same day.

Miss Minnie Allen, who has spent some time with her sister, Albert Allen, of Amherst (N. S.), spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, of Cape Tormentine (N. B.).

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Oct. 31—Hon. B. Frank Smith, provincial minister of public works, has rented Glen Isle House, Waterloo Row, from P. M. McDonald and will reside there during the winter. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will spend the winter in St. Stephen.

A benefit festival for C company, 1st Battalion, was held tonight at the armory under the auspices of the proceeds will be used to purchase comforts for that company which is composed almost entirely of men from Fredericton and vicinity.

Fredericton, Oct. 31—Professor J. W. Mitchell, new superintendent of dairy and live stock divisions of provincial department of agriculture, is to arrive between Nov. 10 and 15, to take up his duties. Mitchell was received from the new official yesterday by J. B. Daggett, secretary for agriculture. It was not expected that Professor Mitchell would be able to come until some time early in December, but his arrival with in the next month will witness an early amalgamation of two divisions.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Oct. 30—Miss Morish, of St. John, who has been the guest of Mayor and Mrs. H. R. Lawrence, returned to her home last week.

Miss Ellen Boque, who spent the summer here, returned to her home in Boston on Tuesday.

D. J. MacNichol, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Kent, returned to his home in Boston on Thursday last. Miss Ethel MacNichol, his sister, who spent the summer at Hillcrest, accompanied him home.

O. B. Botsford, of Young's Cove, Queens county, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Grant, of St. John.

Miss Irene Bellis, of St. Andrews, is visiting Miss Ida Spear.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roberts Coughlan returned last week from their wedding tour and spent the week-end with Mrs. Coughlan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. St. John West, on Tuesday.

Mrs. O. V. Kennedy visited Chipman, returning last week.

Mrs. Samuel Austin was called to St. John, on Monday by the serious illness of her son, who is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Miss Cassie Lynott left on Monday for Lowell (Mass.), after a pleasant vacation at home.

Robert White is visiting her daughter in Lowell (Mass.).

Mrs. Mandy Hamilton is seriously ill at her home here.

Word has been received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. H. H., of the illness of their son, Yeon, in England.

Yeon is a member of the 11th and 26th Battalions.

The dance given on Friday evening drew a large crowd. Music was furnished by Prof. Mooney and orchestra and a general good time resulted.

The school children will hold a supper in the vestry of the Baptist church on November 15, followed by an entertainment in the Imperial Theatre. The proceeds will go to the Belgian children fund.

Herring went to twenty-three dollars a bushel on Saturday. The canners being short in their stock and the supply of fish being limited boatmen are bidding the fish up. Fishermen are getting a few small in the river here, which they are shipping to the Boston market.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Vail, of Brockway, were recent guests of Mrs. A. C. Grant.

Mrs. T. J. Kent and Mrs. V. Kennedy visited the St. John's hall last week.

C. Hazen McCee is home for a short stay.

Passengers on the Shore Line from St. John one day last week saw two large moose quite near to the tracks a few miles from St. George. The animals did not appear to pay much attention to the train, remaining in sight until the train passed.

Edmundston, N. B., Oct. 31—Fred Bosse, of Saint Jacques, had his right arm completely severed above the elbow by a circular saw at Fraser's mill last night. The victim of the accident was immediately taken to St. Basile hospital. His wife and eight children live at St. Jacques.

Two automobiles ran into one another on the main road across from Edmondston this afternoon, when Joseph Martin and Frank H. H. H. saw the two machines were considerably damaged. Overspeeding was attributed as the cause.

Here Again

I have come back to stay in Canada as long as cold weather lasts because that is when I can be most useful. I have helped young children who were choking with croup, and been the comfort of parents whose children tramp to school in the wet wintry weather.

Many a child and attack of bronchitis I have helped, and thousands I have warned of in the anxious time of whooping cough.

You will see me often, for I have much to tell you of what can be done in the home with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

R. W. McCREADY, President and Manager. SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at one dollar a year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 4, 1916

AN INDEPENDENT WITNESS.

Just a few kind words from Saturday Night, Toronto, on the subject of recruiting and the recent letters exchanged by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"The attempt on the part of Sir Robert Borden to hand a lesson to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the shape of a visit to the National Service Board, has had little or no effect on the general situation. As often pointed out in these columns, the possibilities of any success crowning a movement of this sort, at this late date, are very doubtful indeed. Now that the heats are spilled, it was thoughtful of Sir Robert to ask Sir Wilfrid to come forward and share the responsibilities. The mismanagement of our man power in connection with the war has been such that nothing that can be done will ever repair the damage. Muzzling Bourassa would probably be the most effective method of still accomplishing a little something, but, of course, this will not be done. But asking the Liberal leader to share the responsibilities of Conservative mismanagement was rather a good idea; the only trouble with the Old Man, was that he was the book, and considered not to bite."

WAR COMMENT.

Frank H. Simonds, in the New York Tribune, says Roumania's situation is most critical.

"There is no longer any question of an invasion of Roumania by Germany. We have now to see not whether Germany can save Turkey and the Balkans, but whether Russia can save Roumania. The main stake in the latest game, the control of the Berlin-Constantinople railroad, has been won by the Germans. Six weeks ago we wondered if the Allies in Salonica would be able to reach north and join the Russians and Roumanians coming south across the Danube. Now the question is whether Mackensen and Falkenhayn can meet in the Roumanian Plain. We must now bear in mind that the strategy, under the direct control of Hindenburg, is turning toward a new campaign against Russia. All that we can hear from Berlin, all the German sympathizers in this country say, suggests that Berlin has new hope of persuading Russia, probably after new disasters, to make a separate peace. And the true line of attack would seem to me, the toward Odessa, with the Danube as a line of communications from Austria to the Black Sea."

The Roumanian situation is critical enough, but the Allies will probably check the German offensive during November, effectively. That Russia is in danger of "new disasters" is most improbable. Talk of a "separate peace" was never less justified than now from the Russian standpoint. The Roumanian situation is bad enough, but Mr. Simonds builds too many gloomy structures upon it. An examination of the whole area of conflict shows that the sense of proportion. The Roumanians are paying heavily for their refusal to postpone the excursion into Transylvania. That error, against which the Allies warned them in vain, may prolong the war somewhat. The trouble with Greece also has that tendency. These are grave facts, but they ought not to be over-stressed. To look at the war as a whole, and then to look back to the situation when the Roumanians were in full retreat and the Allies in the West were weak in artillery and high explosive shells, is to see how much worse things have been. By the end of November the whole situation may have changed very materially. The theory that the Germany of today is going to beat Russia in a winter campaign is probably pleasing to readers in Berlin, but the world at large will not be impressed by it.

ANOTHER "PEACE KITE."

Germany is flying another peace kite by having Karl von Wiegand speak to the New York World, along with some inspired comment, an article which Professor Hans Delbrueck was instructed to publish in the latest issue of his "Prussian Year Book." Interesting portions of the von Wiegand message appear in our despatches this morning.

These manifestations do not mean that peace is any nearer because of this confession as to official Germany's state of mind. The Allies will decide when Germany has had enough. The proof will be found in Germany's complete submission and her acceptance of the terms which her conquerors dictate. Meantime the Wiegand-Delbrueck appeal, which the German censor passes along to the United States on its way to London and other Allied capitals, is worthy of examination for reasons other than the hankering for peace it exhibits and its clumsy fishing for neutral support. For the article is aimed at Germans as well

as Allies and neutrals. It is one of many recent arguments intended to accustom the German people gradually to the proposition that Germany cannot hope to win, and may be compelled to accept terms which, but a little while ago, were unthinkable, in order to preserve the Fatherland as a Power of the first rank after the war. The Kaiser and his circle will speak more plainly after a bit. They feel compelled to come to the truth gradually and indirectly, so monumental have been the lies upon which they have fed their foolish and brutal people before and during the war.

Through von Wiegand the Kaiser seeks to present Germany to the neutral countries as a benevolent and much maligned nation—a picture that will excite grim laughter. Further, he makes it known that Germany is now ready to "accept the pacific idea of a world court of arbitration." There will be none, at least until after the war. The War Lord chose the arbitration of the sword. By that choice he must abide. The Allies will see to that. After the war—well, in the world's plans for perpetuating peace and security, Germany will be told what to do and what not to do. And there will long be ready enough guns to enforce the world's ruling. Once bitten, twice shy.

So far as official Germany speaks through Delbrueck and Wiegand of matters worthy of thoughtful attention they do so unwittingly. There is one sentence that reveals much—a declaration of intention to "fight on until our opponents eventually see that they will have to let us remain as a great Power." Here is no more talk of victory. In place of that is a sort of plea that Germany may not be so broken in the final phase of the conflict as to be able no longer to hold up her head in the family of nations. This is a change of tone indeed. The answer to this plea has been written large before the eyes of the world for many months past. In its most familiar form it runs:

"We shall never sheathe the sword until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all, that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

The war will yet be long. Its length is not to be measured by Germany's hopes or desires but by the work yet necessary in order to achieve fully the great purposes to which the Allied peoples are unalterably committed.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The news from Ottawa that Canadian soldiers returning home wounded before March 1 of this year will now receive their separation allowance in addition to military pay and subsistence during the period of convalescence, or until they were discharged from the service, will be received with very general approval. This new regulation has been made retroactive so that the men returning during the first eighteen months of war are placed on the same footing as the men returning since March 1, and will receive in a lump sum the amount of pay withheld. The wonder is that such a regulation was necessary. The separation allowance is part of the soldier's pay and there should have been no question of its payment until the soldier returns to civilian life or is put on the pension list as totally or partially disabled. It would have been an unfair ruling indeed, which placed the men who went at the front and bore the shock when it was a case of men against guns at Ypres and the battles following on a less generous footing than those returning later in the war.

In the same despatch from Ottawa, one reads that 12,000 soldiers have already returned to Canada and have been dealt with by the military hospitals commission. Of these 4,000 have been discharged as unfit for further service but the pension claims of most of them are still before the pension board. Does this mean that while these men have been given their discharge and are thus struck off the payroll that their pensions are still a matter of uncertainty—or at least of delay—and that they are absolutely without means of support? Letters from returned soldiers to The Telegraph say this is the case and the situation surely demands investigation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his recent address at Montreal, put forward the treatment of returned soldiers as one of the most important problems of the day and advocated a progressive land settlement policy for their benefit. The technical training, fitting soldiers for the trades, now being carried on in the convalescent homes is to be commended, but it stops far short of what Canada owes the men who have fought her battles. The cities will be more crowded than ever after the war and the men of spirit, fed on the excitement of battle, lured to an outdoor life, will look to the open spaces of our great country for the working out of their destinies.

Government really means more than the provision for the material comfort and financial well-being of the country governed. The right kind of government should provide the people with ideals and inspire moral and spiritual growth. With a government in power which puts millions in the way of political favorites but withholds the private soldier's separation allowance before he is given his discharge, or keeps returned recruiting officers months waiting for their pay, it is not surprising to find that some civilians say they "cannot spare the time" to speak words of encouragement to the returned soldiers, or show by more practical means, their appreciation. The excuse is poor, but that sort of folk make it serve. It should not exist

SHAKING HANDS WITH KING GEORGE



Canadian Staff officers on the Western front meet their King during his visit to the war area. The first officer on the extreme left is Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. G. Macdonald, C. C. 26th New Brunswick Battalion, which unit had just passed in review before the King when this picture was taken.

at all. No one expects, the returned soldier least of all, that the men who have fought and suffered, will be lifted into positions they are not capable of filling, but it is certain that they should receive the public money due them to the very last cent and be given a fair trial, even with extra patience and consideration, at any sort of work for which they are fitted. These men should be regarded almost with reverence and with awe for they have kept their "redeemers with death," of which Allan Seeger wrote in his beautiful poem, and it is only by chance they have escaped, even in their broken condition. An afternoon, or evening, spent with one of these men who will really talk of the heroism, the hardships and the always cheerful spirit of the boys at the front, is an afternoon or evening well spent. No sermon could have a greater effect than the simply told stories of these princes among men.

PROVIDING MORE TONNAGE.

A bill is soon to be considered by the government of France that is of considerable interest to all who have anything to do, directly or indirectly, with international trade. It provides for the construction in French shipbuilding yards of freight steamers to the extent of 500,000 tons. The French mercantile marine has been hard hit by the war, and M. Ajam, who drew the bill, explains that the situation calls for exceptional action. He does not think that the submarine warfare of the Hun has been successful, but he points out that so many comprehensions have been developed that comprehensive measures must be adopted.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

At the beginning of the presidential campaign Mr. Wilson, in his speech of acceptance, said of the German-American agitators:

"I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element among us which seeks loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States."

Mr. Hughes did not like Mr. Wilson, since the first opportunity to make his position on this matter clear. Nor, when he did speak, late in the campaign, did he speak so clearly or so strongly. Very recently, in dealing with this issue, he said:

"As to any person whose allegiance to our flag is not single and complete, who does not instinctively champion the rights and interests of our country against any foreign power, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations, let him not vote for me."

WHEN PROHIBITION PROHIBITS.

The testimony of the Chief of Police of Toronto concerning the operation of prohibition in and about that city should be made known widely in New Brunswick. Colonel Grasset, who has been chief constable of Toronto for thirty years, is too old a man and one of too much experience to expect the moral character of a community to be changed over night, or within a few months, by any legislative enactment. He knows well the difficulties of enforcing a prohibitory law. What he did in the information he gave the Toronto Globe was to set down certain facts and certain views which he has formed as a result of the first few weeks of prohibition in his district.

From September 15 to October 15, 1916, under license, there were 1,099 arrests for drunkenness or disorderly conduct resulting from drunkenness, in Toronto.

MEXICO AND CARRANZA.

Conditions in Mexico are more encouraging just now than at any previous time during the last three years. The Carranza government appears to have a firm grip on the affairs of the country, and, while it is much too early to make predictions, those who are in close touch with the situation declare that the improvement of the last few months justifies the hope that General Carranza may yet bring order out of chaos. One of the progressive steps taken is the adoption of a policy to increase the number of schools and the efficiency of teachers. It is reported that already there are twenty times as many schools as in the last epoch of President Diaz, and more than 500 Mexican teachers have been sent to the United States to study modern pedagogy and school administration. This was made possible by the influence of Carranza, who makes the statement that "there has been developed an intense rivalry among the

different States in Mexico to see which can organize the greatest number of schools. It is officially announced by the Mexican Commission, now in session at New London (Conn.), that a remarkable improvement in Mexico has been noted since May 1. For example, "out of a total of 18,000 miles of railway, nearly 12,000 miles are in operation either directly by the government or privately." Carranza and his assistants "are supervising the operation of the entire 8,000 miles of government lines, as well as 2,000 miles belonging to private companies." And they have turned over to the owners the Mexican Railway and the Southern Pacific systems. Word has reached Washington that the earnings of these railroads have been greatly increased, a monthly deficit of nearly 5,000,000 pesos in their operation having been wiped out and a small surplus plus funds for upkeep. In addition to this, aid given out officially at Washington shows that the trade between the United States and Mexico has increased rapidly during the last eight months. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, revealed the fact that American exports to Mexico had fallen to \$34,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1916, they amounted to \$48,000,000, and Mexican exports to the United States reached the total of \$98,000,000. During the last five years of Diaz, Mexican exports to the United States did not average more than \$50,000,000 a year.

These facts are taking some of the wind out of the sails of the Republican campaign managers, who are citing the trouble in Mexico as a very important reason why President Wilson should be defeated. Many former critics of the Washington administration with respect to Mexico are inclined to think that after all, events may justify the President's policy of "watchful waiting." There is no doubt that Mr. Wilson has been slow to protect American lives and property in Mexico, but, so far as the Presidential election as concerned, it would not be surprising if that fact were outweighed entirely by the new optimism which Carranza's recent conduct has engendered.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

When the Sportsmen's Battalion gets into touch with the Germans the enemy will soon know it has arrived. It certainly is a very vigorous and lively military organization.

The new flour and coal prices show how little good is done at Ottawa by "promising to investigate" the cost of living. If the government is going to take any action concerning the prices of necessities it should set about it if it is going to do nothing, it should say so, man fashion.

Getting \$50,000 for the Patriotic Fund in so short a time as a public service of high merit. The list reflects great credit upon collectors and donors, and it is a powerful suggestion to any and all who have been deaf to the call of patriotism. Only those are fit to have money who make good use of it.

Since Australia failed to carry correspondence it is reasonable to suppose that Canada would not vote in favor of it. But, if that be assumed, it still is necessary to place recruiting upon a better footing, and there appears to be a wholly unnecessary loss of time in setting practically about it. Since early in the war, since the first great rush of recruits went to the colors, the government's recruiting plans have been marked by indecision and lack of courage and energy. If the requisite information may carry the case over until after election day, which is next Tuesday, that should be delay enough.

The Dominion government knows what it did with Francoise shops after promising to make shells there on a basis of national service at cost. It knows what it has done to maintain neutrality and profiteering in munitions, no matter at what cost to the cause of the Allies. It knows what shell profiteering has done to undermine the credit of Canada, and how the profiteering deliveries have failed at the hour when the word went out for the biggest effort. "Too late now to discuss government control," says the acting and actual prime minister, Mr. Rogers used to know something of what the political headman's axe. In the procession of political offenders he has sent to the block, did one ever offend as he and the whole cabinet have done? They stand convicted of nepotism and failure in a policy of munitions neutrality; and bureaucratic Canada may thus be presented when history is written as the people of Canada are satisfied to let it stay "too late."

That British Columbia Fog.

Now that the prolonged period of fog seems to have come to an end, it seems right to express admiration of the manner in which the masters of steam craft in the inland waters have kept up the regular services practically without accident. The Boston Transcript, a Republican journal, has printed the following: Democratic national headquarters made public a telegram sent by Henry C. Breckinridge, former assistant Secretary of War, to the Philadelphia Public

Ledger in reply to statements made in a speech by Senator Lodge quoting him in reference to the alleged elimination of a postscript from the second Lusitania note. The telegram follows: "Anyone who quoted me to Senator Lodge as represented in your telegram as quoted, is a scoundrel. No member of President Wilson's Cabinet ever threatened him on any subject. The notice that would seek for political advantages to 'emulate the potency of one's government in a vital international affair by the mongering of backstairs gossip is beneath contempt.'"

A writer in The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the power of the British navy, says that the keeping of the seas by the Fleet appeals to each of us in a different manner. He tells of a conversation he had with a Canadian subaltern, and adds:

"The Canadian told me that until he came across with his contingent he had not thought much about the navy. His fleet of transports was conveyed by cruiser from the Canadian shore, and the word was passed around that he would be relieved at noon on a certain day. Eleven o'clock came, but there was no sign of the navy. Half an hour later the smoke was visible on the horizon, and at twelve prompt No. 2 cruiser had swung round and taken her place at the head of the line, whilst No. 1 turned about. 'Uncanny,' was his word."

THE COST OF LIVING

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—That any attempt to fix the values of food products by arbitration would result in innumerable complications, the effect of which would be a slowing up of the stream of food supplies being sent across the water to the allied countries, was the statement made tonight at a meeting of the Ontario Women's Institute, gathered in convention by the Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in the University of Toronto. The speaker, in his address, contained references to many important problems.

In dealing with the question of the high cost of living, he referred to the cold storage plants as more beneficial to the country than injurious. He said they were being investigated at present by the government, and if it was found that unnecessary conditions existed tending to boost food prices, the government would apply a remedy.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The labor department's October publication of the cost of living figures shows that the average weekly budget of a working man's family for staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent, had by the end of September risen to \$15.01 as compared with \$14.68 for August last. For September, the index of last year and \$18 for September of 1911. Rent is the only item which shows any downward tendency. The average weekly cost of rent is now put at \$4.05 as compared with \$4.18 in September of 1914 and \$4.75 in September 1913. Food costs \$8.69 per week now as compared with \$7.78 in September of last year, \$7.52 in September of 1914 and \$7.18 in September of 1913.

Ontario is the dearest province of the Dominion for food. The average weekly budget for the province is given as \$6.18 as compared with \$5.64 for Quebec and \$5.68 in Manitoba.

Enlightenment Wanted.

(Toronto Globe.) "In order to readjust the cost of living, why do not the Liberal newspapers disclose the secret by which they decrease five years ago that they could simultaneously reduce food prices in cities and increase food prices in farmers?" This request from the Toronto News warrants a repetition of explanations repeated persistently and emphatically during the campaign of 1914. The contrast between the high food prices in the cities and the low food prices paid the farmers was then, as now, a cause of perpetual protest and complaint. The maintenance of such a wide gulf was impossible without the aid of trade obstructions that enabled middlemen to force trade into certain narrow channels.

The farmer then, as now, was confronted with organized business, which told him to take what was offered or nothing. The consumer then, as now, was confronted with the same organization, which told him to pay the price asked or do without. There is no secret or even obscurity about the fact that the removal of the obstruction would be a benefit to both.

In its inability to understand this the News is in good company. Stephen Leacock, McGill's professor of political economy, made himself, his profession, and McGill's reputation by protesting that he could not see how to pay the price of tariffs which favored the maintenance of costly and wasteful obstacles between producer and consumer could benefit both. As he is not since, professional enlightenment, he is probably still groping about in the dark with the News and other journalistic and theorizing friends.

As an enlightening example, freedom would make Toronto-cured bacon as cheap in Toronto as in London, England, perhaps cheaper. The higher standard of living resulting and the increased demand would tend to give the farmers a better price for hogs. While it is impossible to make the News or Prof. Leacock understand this, the explanation may not be wasted discursive. The present trade obstructions are permitting the bleeding of both the producer and the consumer. That is why they are maintained, and why The Liberator's stand on free trade when endeavoring to provide relief.

Too Late!

(Ottawa Citizen.) The Dominion government knows what it did with Francoise shops after promising to make shells there on a basis of national service at cost. It knows what it has done to maintain neutrality and profiteering in munitions, no matter at what cost to the cause of the Allies. It knows what shell profiteering has done to undermine the credit of Canada, and how the profiteering deliveries have failed at the hour when the word went out for the biggest effort. "Too late now to discuss government control," says the acting and actual prime minister, Mr. Rogers used to know something of what the political headman's axe. In the procession of political offenders he has sent to the block, did one ever offend as he and the whole cabinet have done? They stand convicted of nepotism and failure in a policy of munitions neutrality; and bureaucratic Canada may thus be presented when history is written as the people of Canada are satisfied to let it stay "too late."

That British Columbia Fog.

Now that the prolonged period of fog seems to have come to an end, it seems right to express admiration of the manner in which the masters of steam craft in the inland waters have kept up the regular services practically without accident.

ROADS STAND OUT AS GREAT DRAW BACK TO TOURIST TRADE

N. B. Association Executing Express Strong Opinions as to State of Highways and Effect on Tourist Travel.

Wednesday, Nov. 1. That the tourist season of 1916 was far ahead of that experienced in the province of New Brunswick in several years was the tenor of the report submitted at the executive meeting of the Tourist Association yesterday. Although 1916 did not eclipse all previous records, still the season's business was most promising and pleasing.

One thing which militates to a large extent against the tourist traffic of the province is the condition of the roads during the summer months, as was remarked by many who attended the association's meeting. During the past season not a few complaints were registered by motorists who found the provincial highways in a wretched state and which naturally gave them a very poor impression of the province. If the roads could be placed in a decent condition, it is the opinion of those interested in the tourist trade, the province would enjoy a much larger number of visitors during the summer season than at present experience.

"House that Jack Built," a component part is dependent to a greater or less extent upon the other, and all the attractions must combine to reach out the beckoning finger to those who desire an interesting vacation period. Although the roads at the present time are in fairly good condition, due to the good graces of nature rather than anything else, it is a small consolation to those who desire to see the tourists traffic during the summer season increase.

Although no definite figures could be given by members of the executive at the meeting yesterday it was reported that every day during the summer there was on an average of twenty inquiries at the up-town office of the association for information regarding the province. Many of the tourists expressed surprise that the St. John river was not better advertised and a large majority were either on or nothing about its existence. These who journeyed up the river were still more surprised at the lack of up-to-date hotel accommodation of the first class variety along the reaches of the river.

The secretary was instructed to proceed with the publication of a new booklet dealing with the city of St. John, as the funds from the city grant are now at hand for that purpose.

"Killed in Action"

April 1916. (From The Poetry Review, London.) He never saw his misty English lanes Break into myriads bloom, or the new grass Gleam in the sunlight, or swift shadows of the night on the grass. Across a base of bluebell, or spring-pans Drip from red may and gold laburnum-chains At sunset; never saw his wind-blown trees. Tremble with hidden life, or the white breath Of cloud-drift roll from off his sunlit plains.

These things he loved with his big English heart. (Clean as fresh wind upon an open trail.) These things he dreamed of in the hush of night. With eyes that watched the dawn in many times. He is dead—and on his hills the sun still climbs. And o'er his plains the drifting cloud-ships start.

And lo! far-off across the faint gray sea. Are things he loved and yearned for. Dream-glades of bluebells, winds across wet lay. Laughter of little children, triumph-cries. Of moaning winds, the urgent ecstasy Of birds, and low sad sounds of tired day.

The War Films.

O living pictures of the dead, O songs without a sound, O fellowship whose phantom tread Hallows a phantom ground—How in a gleam have these revealed The faith we had not found. We have sought God in a cloudy heaven. We have passed by God on earth; His seven sins and his sorrows seem to "His wayward mood and mirth. Like a ragged cloak have hid from us The secret of his birth. Brother of men, when now I see The lads go forth in line, Thou knowest my heart is hungry in me As for thy bread and wine; Thou knowest my heart is bowed in me To take their death for mine.

"Hanky-Panky" Not Enjoyed.

(Boston Transcript.) On the whole it is cause for satisfaction that there is to be nothing said about the matter (of the U-S) since everything said in such a vein is necessarily of discredit to the nation. It has no taste for arguments designed to prove that a violation of international law is not a violation of international law. Such hanky-panky may be amusing to children, for a time. It is not agreeable to American citizens when the jangled objects concern the honor of the nation.

What the Sphinx Says

By NEWTON NEWKIRK "A man is a fool to run after his own hat when there are so many other people who will do the job for him."

Visit Sun O Judges Say Classes So Excellent Rink Fair Association for Mem

Last evening saw the apple fair in full swing. While the afternoon and evening was in no sense inferior to the exhibit, believe and not to see opportunity of obtaining edge of what was in the matter. The exhibition has been the finest that has ever been only this but men on the matter of fruit that the present exhibit most favorably with seen even in a big or in the very heart have been famous for years. No persons better on the matter of general can be found men who are acting exhibition. They are knowledge in the field spent years of study needed with the proper. The Telegraph has verifications last night. Banister, the regional and A. J. Loddall, of Farm, Ottawa. Newspaper man around collection of fruit with on every side and attention to the merit of another, which served is more than the ordinary apple to go by be determined. This is the first gentlemen to these pressed themselves as very much delighted with. That such a quantity of apples, grapes and other fruit, which was a great deal they predicted that to be seen on all side future in store for New line of fruit grown. Classes Well Filled. Both gentlemen vorably on the number were to be found in classes consisting of respect, they said, no shows which they anything on the local color and quality of general was of a big cases there were in one entries in the one class several instances in entries ranging as to the highest boxes of McIntosh apples their entries, a fact which speaks volumes for variety and no better is grown elsewhere in the exhibition. Again in the Fame gentlemen pointed out finally a Quebec apple. The day they came to a quality and exhibition in the rink. The fruit in boxes end of the rink came attention from the total of 250. It is termed "some of the best ever seen, which would petition with exhibiting province centre." In fact, the quality of Golden pointed out as a first class fruit which parison with anything seen. Both these gentlemen growers in New Brunswick problems to work of thing which will call for attention. However, the apples of a high grade but general quality and test of competent and Prof. Bunting and planned that they had exhibitions not only in the United States, called stated that the seen better or finer grown New Brunswick as a quality and in the several classes, make the local exhibit best they had ever as enthusiastic as to the culture in New Brunswick providing the industry along the proper lines essay knowledge. Surprise for Nova Scotia. G. H. Vroom, chief of the maritime province that he was delegation of the Nova Scotia visit the fair, formed the opinion, some wild apple tree that New Brunswick most favorable areas.

TRAP SEND RAW TO JOHN. FREE. A man is a fool to run after his own hat when there are so many other people who will do the job for him.

"TOM" GORMAN WAS KILLED AT HIS GUN

Friend Says He was One of the Most Popular in Battery--Sergt. Frank Wilson Recommended for Commission--Notes About Soldiers at Front--Casualty Lists.

Ottawa, Oct. 30--The Canadian divisions at the front are evidently having a well earned rest from the thick of the fighting on the Somme front.

Reports for the two preceding days also indicated a cessation of casualties among the Canadians. It is surmised here that the Canadian troops, after their hard and continuous fighting of the last two months, have now been given a chance to rest and recuperate in the reserves behind the front line trenches.

John C. Milton of Cherryvale has received a letter from his son, Norval, who is at the front with a Canadian battery. Before going overseas Pte. Milton was in training at Partridge Island. He has already had considerable experience at the front and states that it is not unusual thing to witness men coming out of the trenches who are dead tired for lack of sleep.

How Gunner Gorman Died. Writing from the front, a comrade of Bomb. Thomas J. Gorman under date of October 12, explains to the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gorman, how their son was killed. He says that Bomb. Gorman was killed while at his gun and was buried with full military honors in a military graveyard back of the line.

Thomas L. Wilson, Chesley street, received a letter from his brother Sergeant Frank, who is in hospital in London having recently been wounded for the second time. His gallantry during action did not go un-

noticed and Colonel Rockle has recommended him for a commission. The letter is put as follows:

"Just a line to relieve your mind as to my condition. No doubt Walter or someone else has told you that I have been wounded again, and as you see from the address on the letter I am back in England, and what is more I am right in London.

"Now a word about my wounds. As you no doubt know the Canadians are in the big push at the Somme and believe me, it is some place where you can see war as it is, and in its roughest state. Take it from me that anybody who goes into the trenches there and goes over the top gets back alive without getting hit at all is very lucky indeed. I received two very nice clean machine gun bullets through me, one through the fleshy part of my left thigh between the knee and hip. It went in crossways in front of the bone. It hit the inside of the leg first and came through the left side. It was a very lucky hit. The other hit me just below the point of the elbow of my left arm and followed the bone for six or seven inches, coming out the same side of the arm. I was lucky again for it never broke a bone, although it hit it. It is a little bit sore yet, but will soon be fit again. I am able to walk about in the ward a little, but my leg is still a bit sore and shaky. I expect to get out for a short time in a day or two.

"I have seen Walter several times and have had dinner with him. He is looking fine. The cycle corps are doing great work and when not actually engaged act as stretcher bearers. They are constantly under shell fire."

Sergeant Wilson refers to his brother Sergeant Walter, who has been at the front since the first Canadian contingent crossed. He is a member of a cycle corps and won his stripes on the battle field. Sergeant Frank Wilson, who is a well known St. John boy, is a veteran of the South African war. Prior to that he was a member of the 62nd Regiment.

Sergt. B. Rooney. Sergt. Berwick Rooney writes to his sister, Mrs. Walter Carson of Moncton, stating that he was wounded in action on September 20 by a shell. He is now in a hospital in Bristol, England.

Fred Wade. The name of Fred Wade of Penniac appears in the casualty list among the wounded. He left here with the first contingent and has been in France for more than a year. He was well known throughout the maritime provinces as a professional hockey player.

General Jones to Remain. No definite statement is available in official circulars regarding the cabled report from England that Surgeon-General Guy Carlton Jones is to remain in England for a while yet on instructions from Premier Borden.

These instructions it is said, countermanded the order issued by Sir Sam Hughes bringing General Jones back to Canada and making several appointments to the Canadian Army Medical Corps overseas under the supervision of Colonel Herbert Bruce, of Toronto.

All that is forthcoming here is that General Jones has been granted leave to

be again enlisted, this time with the 98th Regina. When this battalion went to England Harvey was included in reinforcements sent to the front. So he had one more very quiet interview with his brother before the wounding of the latter.

Private Gilchrist Wounded. Mrs. Charles Gilchrist, of Cambridge, Queens county, recently received a letter from her son, Private Roy Gilchrist, saying that he had been wounded on Oct. 8, in the knee, and that blood poisoning had set in. This is the first word received of his having been wounded. At the time of writing Private Gilchrist was in a hospital in England. Prior to his enlistment in the "Fighting" 26th, Private Gilchrist was employed in Fleming's machine works, St. John. He was for thirteen months in the trenches. He is eighteen years of age and is a nephew of Officer S. D. Hamm, at the North End police station.

British Casualties. Tuesday's casualties in the British army are given in a cable from London as 204 officers, of whom forty-five are dead, and 6,234 men, of whom 1,184 are dead. The units bearing the brunt of the fighting were the London Regiment, New Zealand Infantry, Durham Light Infantry, Northumberland Fusiliers, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Royal Artillery, King's Royal Rifle Corps, South African Infantry and Middlesex Regiment.

Ottawa, Oct. 30--Tonight's list, the first received in two days contains seventy-seven names, of which the maritime province names are as follows:

INFANTRY. Geo. Vay, Trinity (Nfld.) Missing.

Frank Girard, Campbellton (N. B.) Previously Reported Wounded, Now Wounded and Missing.

Jacob Manuel, 119 Lockman street, Halifax (N. S.) Previously Reported Missing, Now on Duty.

G. B. Williams, 62 Brunswick street, Halifax (N. S.) Seriously Ill.

Andrew Cull, Pine Ridge (N. B.) J. Robins, Centreville (N. S.) Wounded.

Corporal Wm. Buchanan, Eldon (P. E. I.) Thomas Cordy, Florence (C. B.) W. S. Roy, Sockville (N. B.) Corporal Fred Wade, (on duty), Masseyville (N. B.)

MOUNTED RIFLES. Died of Wounds. R. V. Turner, 305 Maynard street, Halifax (N. S.) Wounded.

Acting Corporal Alex Veinot, Dartmouth (N. S.) ARTILLERY. Gunner A. J. Ralby, Melrose (N. B.) Ottawa, Oct. 31--Casualty List.

INFANTRY. Seriously Wounded. W. G. Amison, Dorchester, N. B. Missing. J. Thebaudeau, Dorchester, N. B. Wounded.

S. Harris, Trinity Bay, Nfld.; J. Crossan, Stellarton, N. S.; Lance Corp. J. J. McDonald, Glace Bay, N. S. ARTILLERY. Wounded. Acting Bombardier H. D. Wetmore, Bloomfield, N. B.

Ottawa, Oct. 31--The 1:30 p. m. list follows: INFANTRY. Seriously Ill. Wilcox Spracklin, North Sydney (N. S.) Previously Reported Missing, Now Under Prisoners of War.

Lieutenant Ernest H. Simpson, Kentville (N. S.) Wounded. E. W. Eddy, Bathurst (N. B.) Acting Lance Corporal Albert Roach, Darnley (P. E. I.) Peter MacDonald, Bigmarsh, Antigonish (N. S.) D. W. McDonald, Cape George (N. S.) ENGINEERS. Wounded. Sapper Murdoch McKinnon, Westville (N. B.)

MONCTON ASKS CITIZENS TO CO-OPERATE IN GETTING RID OF TUSOCK MOTH

Moncton, Oct. 31--Moncton is making renewed efforts in combating the tussock moth. It was decided tonight to employ men in cleaning trees and citizens were asked to co-operate in removing the pest.

WHOOPIING COUGH Every Mother should know that VENO'S IS A SURE AND SAFE CURE

No cough sufferer can fail to benefit from the use of Venoc Lightning Cough Cure. In whooping cough its quick, sure relief is sought by the mother. The child gets relief almost at once, and as the treatment is continued the attacks become less violent and less frequent till they cease altogether. Never believe that Whooping Cough must run its course. Use Venoc's, and you will know that it can be cured at any time. Being free from cough it is absolutely safe. Price 30 cents and 60 cents, from druggists and stores throughout Canada.

"CANADIAN'S AT YPRES." (See Story Window) 12 Outer Covers from the 60 cent size of Venoc's Lightning Cough Cure, or 24 from the 80 cent size, mailed to Harold F. Ritchie & Co. Ltd., 10 McCull street, Toronto, entitle you to a beautiful colored reproduction of this famous Royal Academy painting. The reproduction is on view in most druggists' windows.

GERMANS BOAST OF EXPLOITS OF PIRATE U-BOATS

Deutschland Arrives at New London, Conn., Bringing Letter for Von Bernstorff

SUBMARINES WILL NOW CARRY MAIL

Three Submarines Got 21 Steamers in Few Days--Dony Angheliki Was Submarine--Venezelos Condemns Piracy of Teutons--Another Greek Gone--Many Other Vessels Sunk--Vigilant Safe.

New London, Conn., Nov. 1--The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived in harbor early this morning. Captain Koenig said she left Bremen on October 10 and made the trip without mishap. The submarine docked at Eastern Forwarding Company. She brought a large cargo of chemicals and a return cargo worth \$300,000 is said to be awaiting her.

Captain Koenig, in an interview this afternoon, said that he did not know where the other submarines were, but the Bremen was, it called September 26, and had sixty days supplies on board. The captain said there were only two merchant submarines, the Deutschland and the Bremen. The America did not exist.

Captain Koenig said that while approaching the coast he saw a British patrol boat a long way off, and submerged for a time. The course from Bremen he said, was off the Scottish coast and to the north of the Orkney Islands. It was uneventful, and no emergency was met, although 900 miles in all. The trip was without incident, he claimed. The captain thought he would begin his return trip, within a fortnight.

Letter to Bernstorff. A letter to Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, which was brought here by the Deutschland, was sent to Washington by special messenger this afternoon.

On her trip of twenty-one days to this country the Deutschland submerged only 130 miles, near the English coast. If the crew saw any British or French warships on the trip, the captain would not admit it.

Within a few days it is expected the Deutschland will officially enter our waters. The cargo is said to be valued at \$3,000,000. When the submarine came into the harbor in a blanket of fog she did not like a pilot aboard. Captain Koenig said that he was especially adapted for his boat, and believed, if necessary, he could safely submerge at the dock and leave the harbor without anyone knowing it. A short time after the Deutschland had docked her crew began pumping seventy-five tons of oil into her hold from a large tank at a siding near the pier.

Will Carry Mail. Washington, Nov. 1--The United States post office department is preparing to accept proposals submitted by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that mails between this country and Germany be transported in merchant submarines. Announcement of this proposal was made today by Otto Freiser, second assistant postmaster general.

The proposal is that not more than three hundred pounds of first class letter mail be carried by each German merchant submarine leaving an American port, at the regular steam line rate. The suggestion was made that submarine mail be placed in special containers, but the postal officials within the next day or two to arrange final details.

Not Submarine, Says Berlin. Athens, Monday, Oct. 30--The German legation today made the following statement in regard to the sinking of the Angheliki: "No Greek vessel on a regular course would have been submerged unless it was carrying a vessel of the German navy, as at Saloniki. Furthermore, the legation is convinced that the honor (of p. m.) and circumstances of the sinking preclude the possibility that the vessel was a submarine."

The German government advised the Greek government that merchant ships carrying supplies for the Allies would be torpedoed without warning.

The Greek minister died up by a strike of the sailors' union. Piracy, Says Venezelos. London, Nov. 1--A Reuter's despatch from Saloniki quotes M. Venezelos, the former premier, in an interview, the sinking of the Greek steamer Angheliki by a German submarine as saying: "It was an act of piracy by a German submarine in the territorial waters of Greece against a vessel plying between Greek ports, and the lamentable death of many Greek citizens gives the last chance to King Constantine to restore nationality by assuming direction of the sacred strategic which imperiously is necessitated by the honor and vital interests of Greece."

Another Greek Sunk. Athens, Tuesday, Oct. 31, via London, Nov. 1, 12:40 p. m.--The 5,000 ton Greek merchantman Kiki Issaris was torpedoed this afternoon near the pier at which the Angheliki was sunk.

Policy the Same. Washington, Nov. 1--Secretary of State Lansing authorized a formal statement today that the progress of the political campaign in no way affects the investigation of submarine tactics, and that there had been no change in the United States government's policy. Meanwhile Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent a wireless message to the government asking that he be furnished with wireless of all the details regarding the sinking of the Marina.

Six Americans Lost. London, Nov. 1--The loss of American lives in the sinking of the Marina was again increased to six today, when Wesley Frost, the American consul at Queenstown, telegraphed to the American embassy, named Bruce, as one of the victims.

Some discrepancy, however, still exists in the reports of the number of Americans on board the Marina. Consular reports say there were 51 persons aboard the vessel, but today's list accounts for only 50.

The name of Middleton included in the press association's report given out last night is missing from the list of dead reported to the American embassy today. Efforts are being made by the American officials to clear up the discrepancy.

Submarine Sunk. London, Nov. 1--It is considered here that there is a strong probability that the submarine which recently returned from the Rowanmore was the British steamer Rowanmore, bound from Baltimore for Liverpool, suffered a similar fate.

The affidavit of one of the rescued sailors from the Rowanmore says that her wireless picked up several steamers, including the American steamer Finland. The Finland, however, was warned by the Rowanmore to keep away from danger.

Later, says the sailor's affidavit, a British admiralty vessel was in sight and began shelling the submarine, which is believed to have been sunk. Vigilant Safe. London, Nov. 1--A Bearhaven despatch to Lloyd's agency says the American tug Vigilant has been brought in there in safety by the second mate and two other crew members. The captain and the other members of the crew, who were taken on board the Dutch steamer Ryndam, abandoned the Vigilant 160 miles west of Fastnet. The Ryndam landed the captain and twelve of the crew at Falmouth.

Sank 21 Ships. Berlin, Nov. 1, via Sayville--The Overseas News Agency reports that three German submarines, which recently returned to their home ports, sank, within a few days, twenty-one of a total of 29,500 tons in the English Channel. Among the vessels sunk were the French barque Canabierre, 440 tons, loaded with coloring wood, and the three-masted French schooner St. Charles 331 tons, with 400 tons of fish.

The same agency states that a German submarine which recently returned from the "cruiser war," repeatedly was offensively attacked by armed steamers or shelled by others when it became lawful search. This submarine, the agency says, was first attacked together seven times. In nearly all cases the steamers were British, which carried one or more modern guns. The same submarine had been fired at six times by hostile steamers during a previous cruise of several weeks in the Mediterranean. The commanders and crews, by their ability and presence of mind, escaped in time in all cases.

The French barque Condor, was last reported as leaving Havre on October 20 for New York. The Canabierre left Buenos Aires, August 16, for Havre, according to the last report.

Three Others Sunk. London, Nov. 1--The sinking of the British steamers Merce and Torso is announced by Lloyd's agency.

The Merce was of 3,522 tons net and belonged to the Moss Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool. The name of the Torso is not contained in any of the marine records.

Lloyd's agency announces that the British steamer Rio Piracy has been sunk. Thirteen members of her crew were landed, but one lost from the steamer is missing.

The Rio Piracy was a vessel of 3,161 tons, and was owned by the European and Brazilian Steamship Company.

"PASTOR" RUSSELL DEAD? Canadian, Texas, Oct. 31--Charles Tase Russell, known as "Pastor" Russell, an independent minister, editor of The Watch Tower, and prominent author of studies on the scriptures, died this afternoon on a passenger train en route from Los Angeles to New York. Heart disease was given as the cause.

A man claiming to be "Pastor" Russell was arrested in Toronto a few days ago and ordered deported as a vagrant.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 30--W. H. Suter, a local liquor dealer, shot and killed himself yesterday at Ocean View. Despondency over the prospect of the state going dry Tuesday is given as the cause of the act by friends.

WITH RECORD BATTERY ON THE SOMME FRONT

Two St. John Brothers Helping to Drive Huns Back

CONSTANTLY MOVING BIG GUNS FORWARD

Harry Preston Writes of Sending Millions of Pounds of Metal Against Enemy--War Theatre Scene of Desolation.

"Well mother, we have made another move and keep driving them steadily back you see, and we hope soon to be in their own country and then our artillery will pound their towns and villages and soon lay them level with the ground, as they did in the beginning of the war," is an extract from the letter from Gunner Harry Preston, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Preston of 24 Duke street, this city, who is now on the firing line with a heavy siege battery.

Referring further to the destruction caused by the German guns, he says "Where villages have been and towns, not a single wall is standing, just simply on the level, even the bricks have been smashed and powdered. Where woods have been, now just stumps of trees, so you can imagine the power of an artillery bombardment."

"We are in hopes of getting leave soon. I am sure we have earned one--for four months our battery has never been still. We can say we have been in action that length of time steadily and in all the big fights since the first of July. No wonder we hold a record and other batteries will have to 'go some' to beat us."

Four military crosses, two of them in my section and two in another one. "My gun holds the record on the whole British front, so you can see we are not idle at all and I figure out that my gun has thrown about six million pounds of steel since its arrival on this front and is still going strong. Mr. and Mrs. Preston have two sons who are now in the army. One is Lieutenant-Colonel Minden's Cole's battery from Halifax, Corporal Charles, having transferred from the ammunition column.

London, Nov. 1--In a further review of the operations on the British front in France and Belgium, dated today, General Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander, reports:

"Since my last report, Oct. 19, the weather has been mostly unfavorable for extended operations. The heavy rain almost daily has converted the chalk soil of the upland between the Ancre and the Somme into a wilderness of mud. Such conditions hamper military operations very seriously, but nevertheless during the past fortnight we have made progress and advanced our front towards Butte de Warcourt in the neighborhood of Guenecourt and Lechouart, and pushed our front to the east of the latter position. From Oct. 30 to 28 the weather was dry and fine, with a strong easterly wind. We took advantage of this change to deliver between Schwaben redoubt and Lesars a very successful local attack. Schwaben redoubt, which is on the highest part of a ridge due north of Thiépval, has been with the exception of the north-east corner, in our hands since Sept. 28. From it the trenches called Staff and Regina ran due east some 5,000 yards to a point about 1,300 yards northeast of Courcellette.

The enemy defended these trenches with great tenacity. A captured German regimental order, dated Oct. 20, emphasized the necessity of regaining Schwaben redoubt, which is the pivot of the position. The order says:

"The men are to be informed by their immediate superiors that this attack is not merely a matter of retaking the former German trench, but of the recapture of the extremely important point involved."

Since his loss of the main portion of Schwaben redoubt the enemy delivered, between Sept. 30 and Oct. 20, eleven counter attacks on our front in that neighborhood. In every case he was repulsed, often with heavy losses.

"Early in the morning of the 21st he attacked Schwaben redoubt in considerable strength, as already reported. This attack was an opportunity for us. We replied by an attack delivered shortly after noon against the whole length of Regina trench. The attack was completely successful. We took the whole Staff and Regina redoubts, and pushed our advance posts well to the north and northeast of Schwaben redoubt, taking, in the course of the operations, nearly 1,100 prisoners.

"The Canadians and the troops of our new army who conducted these operations deserve great credit for their signal and most economical victory."

"During the period under review we carried out many raids on the enemy trenches, from which useful results were obtained. Towards the end of the month the enemy artillery became more active and enemy planes were more in evidence. This increased activity has been satisfactorily dealt with by our guns and aircraft."

"The captures during the fortnight brought the total prisoners taken in the Somme battle field to 31,132."

GENERAL HAIG PAYS TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS FOR PART IN "SIGNAL, ECONOMICAL VICTORY"

London, Nov. 1--Premier Asquith, in a written reply to a question in the house of commons today, reported the number of British civilians killed, drowned and wounded by the enemy as follows: Killed or died of wounds or shock, 589; Drowned, 3,014; Injured, 1,693."

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ENEMY'S WAR ON CIVILIANS HAS KILLED OR NAMED 5,296

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TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, Oct. 31.—A man of eighty and two of his grand children were burned to death at Port Williams, Kings county last midnight. Harley Isenor and his wife, who were sleeping in the upper portion of the house, were awakened by the fire and managed to escape with two children who were up stairs with them, but they were severely burned and Mrs. Isenor is not expected to live. Two of the Isenor children, a boy of six and a girl of eight, were asleep below stairs as was also Mr. Isenor's father who was partially paralyzed and absolutely helpless. These three were burned beyond recognition.

OBITUARY

John McCormick. Digby, Oct. 30.—John McCormick, a well known resident at Tiverton, died at his home in that village this morning, aged 88 years, having been ill less than twenty-four hours. Besides being a fisherman, he frequently drove the mail team on Long Island and was in that way well known among the travelling public. Besides leaving a wife and large family, he is survived by his aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCormick, and also three sisters.

Capt. Joseph Cook. Hopewell Hill, Oct. 30.—The death of Capt. Joseph Cook, an old and esteemed resident of Hopewell Cape, occurred at his home there on Saturday evening. Although in failing health for some years, he decided last week to go to the Cape, and was taken seriously ill while there. He was brought to his home at the Cape, and gradually sank. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Capt. Cook was a native of Dorchester, but had been residing at Hopewell Cape for many years. He was upwards of 70 years of age and had been retired from the sea for quite a long time. His wife died only a few weeks ago. He leaves a brother, William, of Dorchester. Mrs. Lottie Hamilton is a stepdaughter, and was with him during his last illness. The deceased was an adherent of the Adventist faith.

Mrs. Alexander Girvan. Mrs. Alexander Girvan, whose death occurred at the home of her son-in-law, Ira D. Davis, Moncton, on Saturday afternoon, was a native of St. John. She was formerly Mrs. McLaren, sister of the late John W. McLaren of Moncton. She was seventy-three years of age. Her husband, the late Alexander Girvan, was one of Moncton's prominent merchants and active in civic affairs.

Nelson Hayes. Moncton, Oct. 30.—(Special)—Nelson Hayes, whose death occurred here about midnight last night, was formerly manager of the Acadia Sugar Refinery. He was a native of Hammond's Plains (N. S.), and came to Moncton about seventeen years ago. He was sixty-two years of age. His wife, who survives, was Elizabeth Shaw, of London (Ont.). He is survived by two sons, Dr. Frank K. Hayes, of the Eastern C. Co., New Glasgow (N. S.), and now in France, and Charles, in Alaska.

Miss Eliza DeLaney. Fredericton, Oct. 30.—Miss Eliza DeLaney, aunt of Mrs. H. G. Ketchum, passed away on Sunday at Mrs. Ketchum's home, after a long illness. She was 82 years of age. She was married to Mr. H. G. Ketchum, who died in 1882. She is survived by her husband and two children, Mrs. R. M. Binney and Mrs. G. S. Slopford, who are nieces of the deceased and W. G. Minon, of Halifax, is a nephew. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning with service at 9 o'clock. The body will be taken to Amherst for burial.

Sergt. John Roy Fowle. Tuesday, Oct. 31.—The death occurred yesterday of Sergt. John Roy Fowle of No. 7 company of the Canadian Army Service Corps. Sergt. Fowle has been in failing health for some months and his death was not unexpected. He has been a member of No. 7 company for about eleven years and is a soldier well known and honored in the city. His brother, Albert W., who survives, is a member of No. 5 company of the C.A.S.C. now in France. He is also survived by two sisters, Miss Louisa Berryman and Miss Tilley Fowle, both of this city. He was the son of the late Albert and Annie Fowle. The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from 9 Sydney street, where his sister resides. He will be buried with full military honors.

John Kilburn. Fredericton, Oct. 30.—The death occurred yesterday afternoon of John Kilburn, aged 84 years and six months. The deceased resided at Northumberland street and was one of the best known and most highly respected residents in this country. The late Mr. Kilburn was a former resident of Macquac and retired from active work some years ago, having been a member of the Macquac street and was one of the best known and most highly respected residents in this country. The late Mr. Kilburn was a former resident of Macquac and retired from active work some years ago, having been a member of the Macquac street and was one of the best known and most highly respected residents in this country.

George Anderson. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 31.—George Anderson of Shediac, aged sixty-two, died in Moncton hospital yesterday afternoon. He had undergone an operation for cancer of the stomach. He was unmarried. Two brothers, Edward and Luther, of Dorchester, and one sister, Daisy, of Shediac, survive.

Frank S. Elliott. On Saturday, at Amherst (N. S.), Frank S. Elliott died, aged 48 years. He was born in Millstreet, Kings county (N. B.), and lived for about twenty years in St. John. Twenty-two years ago he went to Amherst and has been employed at the Canadian Car Works during these years. He leaves his wife and several children. Frank is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Elliott, and his children, Raymond, Mrs. Roy Purdy, of Lake View (Me.), Mrs. Weatherbe, of Haverhill (Mass.), and Gladys and Jean. Also the following brothers and sisters: Fred S. Elliott, of St. Louis; George of Nebraska; and Joe, in California; Mrs. Fred Butler, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Thomas Arthur, of California. The deceased was a member of the Foresters, Tye Blue, I. O. G. T., Orange and K. of P.

David J. Cardoso. Mrs. N. Louis Brennan has received word of the death of her brother-in-law, David L. Cardoso, of New York, which occurred last Saturday, after a

WEDDINGS

John McCormick. The death of Mrs. George Goddard of South Branch, Kings county, occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Sprout, Portage, on Oct. 24 after a brief illness of pleuro-pneumonia. She was 68 years of age and leaves to mourn three sons—Corey, of Berlin (N. H.); Irvine and Walter, at home, and five daughters—Mrs. John C. Hall, Mrs. John I. Dunfield, Mrs. Luther Hall, Mrs. Heber Dunfield, all of South Branch; Mrs. Clarke Tarr, of Berlin (N. H.); and Mrs. Arthur Sprout, Portage, also one brother and three sisters—Arthur Walters, Mrs. Seth Foley, Mrs. John Goddard, all of Berlin (N. H.), and Mrs. Mark Tompion, of Norton, and twenty-one grandchildren.

Davidson-Harding. A wedding of much interest took place yesterday morning at the residence of C. E. Harding, Horsfield street, when his eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Davidson, was united in marriage to William Davidson, of Boston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. S. Poole. The bride looked charming in a dress of Belgian blue broad cloth with picture and carried a bouquet of pink and white roses. The drawing room was beautifully decorated in pink and white flowers. The bride entered the room with her father, while the wedding march was played by Miss Edna Leonard, Miss Olive Harding, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid, and was given in a golden brown Charmeuse silk with Mrs. Napoleon hat. John Davidson, brother of the groom, acted as groomsmen.

John F. Taylor. The death occurred at his home in Robesay yesterday of John F. Taylor, a retired business man, who was in his 84th year. Coming from a well known Westmorland family, Mr. Taylor was for many years engaged with his brother, the late Charles Taylor, in the shipbuilding, shipowning and brokerage business in this city. The firm was known as Taylor Bros., and their office was in Prince William street. Taylor Bros., in the days of wooden ships, owned a fleet of fine vessels which were built in Courtenay Bay, and they managed them with much success. The firm was one of the most enterprising among those which made this port well known all over the world. Some years ago, Mr. Taylor, who owned a fine farm at Robesay, attracted wide attention as a ruler of high grade beef cattle. He was a member of the Anglican church, and in politics was an ardent Conservative, never engaged in public affairs, but he was a citizen who was well known and highly respected. He has been a widower for many years. His wife was Miss Eliza McGivern, daughter of the late R. P. McGivern. One son, F. R. Taylor, an able lawyer, of the firm of Weldon & McLean, survives, also Miss Taylor, a sister.

Mrs. John Day. Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 1.—(Special)—The death occurred yesterday afternoon at Victoria Park, of Mrs. John Day. She was 36 years of age and is survived by her husband and two children. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. W. A. Archer, assisted by Rev. J. J. Collier, will conduct the service at the funeral home held at the Rural cemetery.

Nathaniel W. White. Shelburne, N. S., Oct. 31.—Nathaniel W. White, senior member of the well known law firm of White & Blanchard, passed away this morning after an illness of several weeks, aged 79 years. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and in 1876 admitted P. C. Blanchard to partnership. The firm enjoyed a large practice. A way back in the seventies, Mr. White was a member of the executive council in the Holmes-Thompson government and from 1891 to 1896 represented this county in the federal parliament.

General regret was expressed when it was learned that William Court, senior member of the firm of Court Bros., North End, Columbia street, died last morning at his residence, 886 Main street. Mr. Court was one of the best known residents of North End. He was seventy-six years old. His wife survives.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers of The Telegraph and The Evening Times frequently send in letters containing news, WITHOUT SIGNING THEIR NAMES. Such letters are never printed, and sometimes subscribers who have their names in personal or social news are offended when it is not published. All such letters should be signed with the name and address of the writer, AND IN CASES OF MARRIAGES OR ENGAGEMENTS THE NEWS SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE LOCAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE PAPER IN THE TOWN OR VILLAGE IN WHICH THE SUBSCRIBER LIVES, OR THROUGH THE OFFICATING CLERGYMAN IN CASES OF MARRIAGE OR DEATH NOTICES. It is absolutely essential that a newspaper should know from whom any news has come. In some cases signatures have been found to be false or unauthorized. If subscribers will be guided by this notice a great deal of time and trouble will be saved. These notices are quite as much in the interest of the subscribers as of the newspaper. The co-operation of Telegraph and Times solicited.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY. THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

George Anderson. A wedding of more than ordinary interest will be solemnized this morning at 8:45 o'clock in Centenary church when Miss Jessie Lively, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lively of this city will be united in marriage to Capt. Gordon McRee Johnston, also of St. John. Both bride and groom are well known here, and very popular in a large circle of friends. Capt. Johnston returned from the front but a short time ago, where he has been through many severe engagements and was wounded three times. Capt. F. P. May, a former fellow officer of Capt. Johnston in the 26th Battalion, will be best man and Miss Gertrude Phillips will act as bridesmaid. After the ceremony, the happy pair will leave on a tour of the Canadian cities and on their return will reside in St. John.

McCluskey-McCarthy. In the cathedral yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Rev. Miles P. Howland united in marriage, with nuptial mass, Miss Hazel Elizabeth McCarthy, third daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth and the late Dennis McCarthy, and Edwin T. McCluskey of this city. The bride was very neatly attired in a suit of burgundy colored broad cloth trimmed with black plush and had to match she carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. Harry McCarthy, brother of the bride, gave her away. She was unattended. After the ceremony the party enjoyed

High in Quality Low in Price. YOUR roofing troubles will end when you invest in Everlastic Roofing. There is no better roofing value on the market, and you can't make rubber roofing for any thing like this price. It defies wind and weather and insures dry buildings.

Everlastic Roofing is made with all the care and skill that have made our other products famous. On any steep roof it will stay in place. Does not run in the rain. Does not get out in the cold. We can fill your order for Everlastic Roofing, but you must order it from us. Everlastic will save you money. Corvair-Patterson Mfg. Co. Limited, Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. S., Sydney, N. S.

Potatoes Also Take Advance. With the sudden advance in practically all lines of commodities during the week in potatoes, which comes the week advanced 75 cents per barrel and are now selling at \$8.75. The consumers here, however, may buy cheaper than those in the States, as the price in Toronto was quoted during the week at \$4.25 per barrel.

Chickens Lower This Week Than Last—About the Only Encouraging Feature of Produce Market—Wholesale Quotations. The prices here quoted are wholesale except where otherwise specified. It should be remembered that in war time most of these prices are subject to considerable fluctuations.

Following is the market summary for the week: Potatoes, per bushel, 1.25 to 1.50; Beef, per cwt., 0.10 to 0.40; Beef (N. B.), 0.10 to 0.18; Farmers' beef, 0.08 to 0.09; Mutton, per lb., 0.11 to 0.12; Spring lamb, 0.16 to 0.18; Pork, per lb., 0.12 to 0.15; Veal, per lb., 0.12 to 0.15; Moose, 0.03 to 0.10; Eggs, case, per dozen, 0.00 to 0.38; Henney eggs, 0.00 to 0.45; Turkeys, 0.84 to 0.88; Creamery butter, per lb., 0.40 to 0.42; Fresh country butter, 0.00 to 0.42; Turkey, 0.35 to 0.45; Poultry, fresh killed, per lb., 0.16 to 0.20; Fresh chicken, per lb., 0.20 to 0.22; Bacon, 0.25 to 0.35; Ham, 0.23 to 0.25; Nat cabbage, per box, 0.40 to 0.60; Turnips, bushel, 0.00 to 0.60.

Country Market. The prices here quoted are wholesale except where otherwise specified. It should be remembered that in war time most of these prices are subject to considerable fluctuations. Following is the market summary for the week: Potatoes, per bushel, 1.25 to 1.50; Beef, per cwt., 0.10 to 0.40; Beef (N. B.), 0.10 to 0.18; Farmers' beef, 0.08 to 0.09; Mutton, per lb., 0.11 to 0.12; Spring lamb, 0.16 to 0.18; Pork, per lb., 0.12 to 0.15; Veal, per lb., 0.12 to 0.15; Moose, 0.03 to 0.10; Eggs, case, per dozen, 0.00 to 0.38; Henney eggs, 0.00 to 0.45; Turkeys, 0.84 to 0.88; Creamery butter, per lb., 0.40 to 0.42; Fresh country butter, 0.00 to 0.42; Turkey, 0.35 to 0.45; Poultry, fresh killed, per lb., 0.16 to 0.20; Fresh chicken, per lb., 0.20 to 0.22; Bacon, 0.25 to 0.35; Ham, 0.23 to 0.25; Nat cabbage, per box, 0.40 to 0.60; Turnips, bushel, 0.00 to 0.60.

Edmundston, Oct. 31.—(Special)—Geo. James of Bath, was married yesterday morning to Miss Vina Lajoie, daughter of Fred Lajoie, of this town, by Father Conway in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Paul Arsenault, of the Provincial Bank, and Miss Emily Bourgon were the witnesses.

City-Duke. Tuesday evening, at the home of Mrs. Wallace Brown, 175 Hazard street, James Joseph Otty, formerly of England, now of this city, and Miss Hilda Marie Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duke, were married by Rev. Neil McLaughlin, in the presence of a small circle of relatives and friends of the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Otty will reside in East St. John.

Lalmer-Nodwell. A very pretty wedding took place Tuesday evening at the residence of Rev. H. A. Anderson, Union street, when he united in marriage Miss Minnie A. Nodwell to Roy James Lalmer. Both are of St. John. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret Nodwell, and Arthur S. Ward acted as groomsmen. The groom's gift to the bride was a very pretty gold pendant set with pearls. The bride and groom received a substantial check, the gift of the bride's mother, Mrs. Susie Nodwell. Many join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Lalmer a long and happy life together.

FRUITS. Grapes, 0.00 to 0.25; Apples, bushel, 0.70 to 1.00; Squash, per lb., 0.02 to 0.03; Vegetable marrow, 0.00 to 0.08; Corn, per bushel, 0.00 to 0.08; Parsnips, per bushel, 0.00 to 0.25; Mint and parsley, 0.00 to 0.05; Native onions, 0.00 to 0.07; Crab apples, per bushel, 0.00 to 0.25; Pumpkins, per lb., 0.00 to 0.02; Tomatoes, per lb., 0.00 to 0.25; Pickling onions, quart, 0.25 to 0.40.

GRAIN. Bran, small lots, bags 30.00 to 38.00; Pressed hay, car lots, No. 1, 12.00 to 17.00; No. 2, 10.00 to 15.00; Oats, Canadian, 0.70 to 0.75; Middlings, 30.00 to 36.00.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian pack, 35.00 to 38.00; Pork, American clear, 37.00 to 39.00; American plate beef, 29.50 to 31.00; Lard, compound, tub, 0.18 to 0.20; Lard, pure, tin, 0.20 to 0.25; Molasses, fancy, barrel, 0.00 to 0.05.

SUGAR. Standard gran, 8.00 to 8.10; United States gran, 7.85 to 7.90; Bright yellow, 7.85 to 7.90; No. 1 yellow, 7.65 to 7.70; Paris lump, 9.25 to 9.30.

FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal, 0.00 to 0.75; Standard oatmeal, 0.00 to 0.70; Manitoba, high grade, 0.00 to 11.00; Ontario, full patent, 0.00 to 10.05.

FISH. Small dry cod, 6.00 to 6.25; Medium dry cod, 7.25 to 7.50; Smoked herring, 0.15 to 0.16; Pickled shad, half-bbls, 10.00 to 15.00; Fresh cod, per lb., 0.08 to 0.07; Oysters, per bushel, 0.20 to 0.30; Halibut, 0.12 to 0.20; Kipper herring, per box, 0.00 to 0.10; Swordfish, 0.12 to 0.13; Haddock, 0.07 to 0.08.

W.I. Touring Car. 1917, 6 Passenger Overland Touring Car, Completely Equipped. What groceries did Brown advertise? JOHN BROWN is noted for being the thrice-merchant in town because of the novel way in which he advertises and creates interest in his well known grocery store. Recently Mr. Brown presented a clever problem to his customers. It is one that will give much amusement and entertainment to every puzzle lover. Look at this picture of a man who has covered the labels of the various brands and bins containing fourteen of the staple items of his stock. They have been engaged a clever cartoonist and had him draw a series of puzzle pictures to represent the various brands of goods. The artist caught the spirit of the idea and at once drew a picture of a man who had covered the labels of the various brands of goods. The artist caught the spirit of the idea and at once drew a picture of a man who had covered the labels of the various brands of goods.

1917 Overland Touring Car. A Most of other Grand Prizes to be Awarded. Their include \$300.00 Indian Motorcycle, Clever Boy, Famous High Over Ranges Fine Photograph and Receiver, Wallaby Watcher for men and women, 1917 Clever Boy, Famous High Over Ranges Fine Photograph and Receiver, Wallaby Watcher for men and women, 1917 Clever Boy, Famous High Over Ranges Fine Photograph and Receiver, Wallaby Watcher for men and women.

First Prize for the Best Reply. A Most of other Grand Prizes to be Awarded. Their include \$300.00 Indian Motorcycle, Clever Boy, Famous High Over Ranges Fine Photograph and Receiver, Wallaby Watcher for men and women, 1917 Clever Boy, Famous High Over Ranges Fine Photograph and Receiver, Wallaby Watcher for men and women.

Follow These Simple Rules When Sending Your Entry. 1. Write your name in pen and ink, using one side of the paper only. 2. Do not use ink on the reverse side of the paper. 3. Do not use ink on the reverse side of the paper. 4. Do not use ink on the reverse side of the paper.

FREE Grand 34-Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy \$5.00 Camera. BOYS AND GIRLS—This is the chance of your life to get the finest Scholar's Outfit that was ever offered. Just read what it contains. One fine fountain pen, one fine ballpoint pen, one fine fountain pen, one fine ballpoint pen, one fine fountain pen, one fine ballpoint pen.

GERMANS ARE FORCED OUT OF FORT VAUX BY FRENCH FIRE. The evacuation of the fortress was due, according to unofficial advices from Berlin, to a pre-arranged plan owing to the belief of the military leaders that the sacrifice of life in holding it was disproportionate to the value of its retention.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS UPHOLD GOVERNMENT IN BI-LINGUAL ISSUE. London, Nov. 2.—The privy council today dismissed the appeal of the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools of Ottawa vs. Mackell et al.

GERMANS ARE FORCED OUT OF FORT VAUX BY FRENCH FIRE. The evacuation of the fortress was due, according to unofficial advices from Berlin, to a pre-arranged plan owing to the belief of the military leaders that the sacrifice of life in holding it was disproportionate to the value of its retention.