

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916

NO. 38.

ALLIES SUFFER REVERSE ALONG RIVER AISNE BUT IT WILL NOT MATERIALLY AFFECT GENERAL OPERATIONS

War Damage Near the City of Warsaw



Wrecked home of wealthy landlord at Rokitno, eight miles from Warsaw. Picture was taken three days after desperate battle between Germans and Russians.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS MAY BE 50,000

Terrible Trail of Death and Disaster Over Vast Extent of Country—Fifteen Thousand Perished in One Town, and 4,000 Are Alive Under Masses of Debris—Twenty Towns Levelled and as Many More Suffered Great Damage—Hospitals in Rome Full of Wounded, as Well as Many Private Houses.

(Canadian Press.)

Rome, Jan. 14.—The toll of death and injured in the great earthquake that has swept over central and southern Italy has not yet been made up, but all advices reaching Rome indicate the ever growing extent of the disaster.

Towns with thousands of inhabitants have been overthrown, and from some of these come details which show an immense loss of life. The estimates run tonight from 25,000 to 50,000 dead and injured, and yet there are several sections, which undoubtedly felt the earthquake in full measure, from which no estimates can be obtained.

Thousands of dead lie beneath the mounds of debris which once were dwellings, churches and public institutions, which crumbled under the earth's vibrations.

Not even an estimate of the aggregate fatalities is yet obtainable, as numerous places are still isolated, owing to the severance of telegraphic, telephonic and railroad communication. It is known, however, that Avezzano is a necropolis, and that also in Sora, some 25 miles to the southeast a large number of lives were lost. In Avezzano and vicinity, it is estimated that 15,000 persons perished, and that the dead in Sora will total 1,000.

So far as is known about twenty towns have been absolutely levelled, while an almost equal number suffered serious damage. In all these places persons were killed or injured. In the ruins throughout the day volunteers worked heroically, endeavoring to extricate wounded or rescue the bodies of the dead. King Victor Emmanuel himself directed the work at Avezzano, where the piteous bodies of persons caught beneath wreckage could be plainly seen.

It is estimated that in Avezzano 4,000 persons are buried alive, some of them school children in an institution which collapsed. Only four soldiers of the garrison of 400 in the town escaped when the barracks fell.

Sora, with its population of 20,000, was almost entirely destroyed. All the municipal and government authorities perished. Four hundred and fifty bodies already have been taken from the ruins there and large numbers of injured are under treatment.

Trains arriving in Rome from the east, are bringing hundreds of injured into Rome, where they are being taken to hospitals and private houses for treatment.

Surgeons and nurses are being despatched from all directions into the stricken districts to minister to the needs of the injured, while troops are being sent to the ruined or damaged towns to guard against vandals.

Among the towns which are said to have been virtually destroyed are: Avezzano, Sora, Capelle, Magliano, Marsi, Massadabbe, Collarmele, Cerchio, Celano, Lelli, Paterno, San Forno, Giosamari, Scourcola, Capistrone, Antrosano, and Castronovo, and Castronovo, Civitella, Santelino, San Benedetto, Orteuocchio, Goenello, Bisegna, Balzorano, Camistro, Civitellandantino, Castellafiumi, Pagliottra, and Sorbo are badly damaged.

From many other places come reports of slighter damages to property and minor casualties.

Rome, Jan. 14.—At Sora, sixty miles southeast of Rome, in the province of Caserta, another shock occurred today. The population, panic-stricken, fled from their homes. The town, which has a population of some 30,000 inhabitants, was almost entirely destroyed. About two-thirds of the houses collapsed under the shock and others which were cracked and tilted down later. Royal Palace fell.

Prince Colonna, the mayor of Rome, placed at the disposal of the refugees several hotels, where food and lodging will be furnished at the expense of the city.

The towns of Avezzano, Capelle, Magliano, Marsi, Massadabbe, Collarmele, Cerchio, Celano, Lelli, Paterno, San Forno, Giosamari, Scourcola, Capistrone, Antrosano, and Castronovo have been practically destroyed.

Estimated Dead at 25,000.

London, Jan. 15, 8:25 a. m.—According to the Rome Tribune it is estimated that the victims from the earthquake number between 25,000 and 30,000.

Only 100 Survived in Avezzano.

London, Jan. 15, 9:40 a. m.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Rome says: "In the Marsi, the region around Lake Fucino, at Avezzano, there are 20,000 victims of the earthquake."

Four hundred and fifty bodies already have been recovered from the wreckage

BRITISH AVIATORS DROP BOMBS ON THE GERMAN POSITIONS AT ANTWERP

Amsterdam, Jan. 14, via London, 5:30 p. m.—The Telegram in its issue of today, says it has learned that British aviators last Monday dropped bombs on the German positions at Antwerp.

The damage inflicted has not been learned.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA SHOWS NO GREAT SLACKENING

Petrograd, Jan. 14.—The following official statement was given out here tonight:

"The minister of finance declares that the completion of the mobilization has made possible the gradual restoration of traffic on the railroads of the country. The traffic in November, 1914, was only 22 per cent. lower than that of November, 1913.

"The postponement of the payment of debts which had reached maturity, and the various financial restrictions imposed, caused considerable commercial difficulties during the first weeks of the war. The situation, however, soon became better, and the unfavorable effect of the war upon commerce is becoming less and less, thanks to the measures for aiding credit and restoring merchandise traffic on the railroads.

"Unemployment in the various industries is not noticeable, except in the regions where the war is in progress. Except in the small portion of Russian territory occupied by the enemy, industrial activity shows an important slackening.

"This comparatively favorable showing is due, in the first place, to the greater productivity of labor following the cessation of the sale of spirits. The productivity has increased from thirty to fifty per cent. and this, to a large extent, makes up for the shortage of labor consequent upon the calling of the workers to the colors."

Avezzano a City of Dead and Dying

The Few That Escaped Were Almost Helpless to Rescue the Thousands Pinned Under the Ruins, Crying for Aid—About All the City Officials, Priests, Nuns and Monks Perished—Army of Soldiers, Doctors and Nurses Now Heroically at Work.

(Canadian Press.)

Avezzano, via Rome, Jan. 14.—Avezzano is filled with dead and wounded and wrecked houses. It is like the ruins of a cemetery. Those who escaped the destruction of the earthquake went heroically to work to rescue those pinned under the fall of the walls. They could not seem to understand the delay in dispatching aid to them from Rome and other centers, forgetting that more than twelve hours passed before knowledge of the gravity of the disaster reached the outside authorities.

Nearly all the civic officials of Avezzano, including the mayor, the under prefect, the judges, the commander of the carabinieri, and parish priests, monks and nuns perished. The college, with more than 100 pupils, collapsed. The governor of prisoners, jailers and the doctors and patients in the hospitals were carried off in the wreckage.

The only notable person who survived was the head of the police, Signor Ottavio, who, though wounded, has labored since the first overthrow to give aid to the injured.

Desperate appeals are heard on all sides from under the wreckage for help. The efforts of Signor Ottavio and the few hundred survivors have stalled helplessly, for they lacked implements with which to effect a general rescue. But about fifty persons, all of them wounded, were taken out with great difficulty.

They lay about, without shelter, and without their wounds being dressed, owing to a lack of medical supplies. Later doctors appeared on the scene and operated on some of the injured, under blazing torches. They were then removed to the station, where they were made as comfortable as possible in trucks.

Assistance came at last from Arsooli and Anquila, and this morning large rescue parties arrived from Rome and Pescara.

Thirty thousand soldiers have been distributed throughout the earthquake district.

MORE CANADIANS SERIOUSLY ILL AT SALISBURY

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The following casualties among the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are announced by the Militia department:

Seriously Ill.

At Number 1 Canadian General Hospital, Netherbrun:

Lt.-Col. R. H. Labatt, Fourth Battalion, with duodenal ulcer. Next of kin, Mrs. Isabelle Labatt, Hamilton, Ont.

Private Wm. H. Gardner, Thirtieth Battalion, with pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Sarah Gardner, 10 West street, St. Catharines, Ont.

Private William Henry Phillips, Royal Canadian Dragoons, with pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Lillian Phillips, Seaforth, Ont.

Private Charles R. MacKenzie, Fifteenth Battalion, with pneumonia. Next of kin, John R. MacKenzie, Beaverton, Ont.

SMALLPOX BREAKS UP CHURCH REVIVAL

Newell, W. Va., Jan. 14.—Sixteen cases of smallpox were discovered here today among persons who have been regular attendants at a church revival service. The service was ordered discontinued and arrangements were made to close the schools.

FRENCH ADMIT THEY HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SOISSONS

Flooding of River Aisne Destroys Their Bridges With Disastrous Results

Lose Many Prisoners and Some Guns—"The Success is a Partial One for Our Adversaries," Says Official Statement Regarding the Fighting—Petrograd Claims Successes—An Explanation from the Caucasus Army—Other Reports from the Front.

A reverse of the Allies along the river Aisne, in the neighborhood of Soissons, is admitted in the latest French official statement, although the possible effect of the German advance is officially minimized.

After continuous engagements, which lasted nearly two days, the Germans forced the French to yield in front of Vregny, to the east of Crau. It is explained by the French war office that the flooding of the river Aisne destroyed several of the bridges, and thus rendered precarious the communications of the troops operating on the right bank. These troops were withdrawn, as it was thought impossible to send reinforcements to their support.

"The success is a partial one for our adversaries," says the French statement. "But we have no influence on the operations as a whole."

Emperor William himself was present at these operations, which resulted in the capture of several thousand French prisoners, and were continued throughout January 12 and 13.

Petrograd claims that the Russian troops have progressed on the right bank of the lower Vistula, where the German cavalry was repulsed. On the other fronts the fighting is made up largely of skirmishes and artillery duels.

The general staff of the Caucasus army issues a statement to the operations in Azerbaijan, it is explained, it became imperative to re-group the Russian forces, necessitating the evacuation of certain places previously occupied. No important action took place, only an engagement by the Russian advance guard.

British aviators, early in the week, dropped bombs on the German position in Antwerp, according to a Netherlands newspaper despatch. The damage done by the bombs has not been ascertained.

Geneva reports that members of the Austrian nobility and aristocracy and Viennese financiers are depositing large sums of money in Switzerland, and also giving orders for the purchase of quantities of American securities.

The American secretary of state has acknowledged, in a friendly speech, the receipt of the preliminary reply of the British government to the American note protesting against the treatment accorded neutral commerce by the British warships. No comment is made by the secretary in view of the fact that it is Great Britain's intention to reply later in detail.

FRENCH SUFFERED SETBACK NEAR SOISSONS

Paris, Jan. 14, 11:40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"Last night our troops were successful in a sudden attack with the object of overwhelming the trenches recently constructed by the Germans to the northeast of Fouguescourt, north of Roye (Department of the Somme)."

"The attacks of the enemy in the region to the north of Soissons have been stopped."

"The flooding of the river Aisne, which destroyed our bridges, rendered very precarious the communications of our troops operating on the first slopes of the right bank and we evacuated our positions in the face of reinforcements. This has been the essential cause of the withdrawal of these troops, which were fighting under difficult conditions."

"We were obliged to abandon several cannon as the result of the breaking down of a bridge. We have rendered all of them unfit for use."

"The Germans have made prisoners, particularly of wounded men, who, in the withdrawal movement, we were unable to take with us. On our side we have made a number of important prisoners, not wounded, belonging to seven different regiments."

"To sum up, the success is a partial one for our adversaries, which will have no influence on the operations as a whole. In fact, by reason of the obstacle presented by the Aisne and the dispositions which we have taken, the enemy will be unable to utilize to the south of the river the success which is of purely local character."

"On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

PETROGRAD REPORTS PROGRESS ON THE VISTULA

Petrograd, Jan. 14.—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters tonight:

"Yesterday we made progress on the right bank of the lower Vistula, our troops changing positions in a manner favorable to them."

"The cavalry of the enemy operating in this region was repulsed, leaving Serpukhovo in the possession of our vanguard."

"On one other front nothing has occurred, other than skirmishes and artillery duels. Our reconnoitering parties have been active."

"On the left bank of the Vistula isolated German attacks were easily repelled by our fire."

"On various portions of our Austrian front the enemy tried to cannonade our position with heavy guns, but the efficient fire of our batteries soon silenced the Austrian artillery."

RUSSIAN EXPLANATION OF CAUCASUS OPERATIONS

Petrograd, Jan. 14.—The official report from the Caucasus army, issued tonight, follows:

"To avoid any false understanding of our operations in Azerbaijan during the last few days, the general staff of the Caucasus army deems it expedient to give the following explanation: "From the beginning of the decisive action in the principal region of this theatre of the war it appeared necessary to re-group our troops. In accordance with this we proceeded in Azerbaijan to concentrate our troops at certain places, which demanded the evacuation of several points we had occupied previously."

"This re-arrangement of our forces was not under pressure of the enemy, but in accordance with a specially devised plan. During this operation no important action took place, except an engagement which our advance guard had near Mianoud. Thus we did not evacuate Azerbaijan, but adopted changes in position answering better the new developments."

Turks Say They Are Advancing

Amsterdam, Jan. 14, via London, 5:26 p. m.—There has been received here an official communication given out at Constantinople by the Turkish authorities as follows:

"Assisted by Persian troops, our army is steadily advancing in Azerbaijan provinces. Persian, in order to deliver the country from the Russian yoke."

"We have had further notable successes, occupying advanced positions of the Russians in the vicinity of Teflis."

"A number of tribesmen of the British army of occupation in Egypt have surrendered to our vanguard."

New Zeppelin On Trial Flight

Geneva, via Paris, Jan. 14, 8:35 p. m.—A new Zeppelin airship left Friedrichshafen yesterday on a trial flight of an hour. After skirting Lake Constance the airship disappeared over the Grand Duchy of Baden, and later returned safely to its shed. Prior to making the trip a German aeroplane made a scouting tour in order to prevent a surprise by French artillery.

It is reported that the new Zeppelin will depart shortly for service on the North Sea.

BERLIN HEARS OF RUSSIAN DISMISALS

Berlin, Jan. 14.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A statement given out by a German news agency credits the Hamburg Fremdenblatt with the assertion that eighteen Russian generals have been dismissed from important positions.

WHINS, TER SHOCK HER MOTHER

On Missanabie, Suffering

Two-year-old Nephew had — Toronto Man Passenger on C. P. R. Vain Effort to Find

would have tried severely the pleasure of any person.

Miss Daen was apparently trying to get the terrible days that marked the end of the Huner she spoke briefly incidents that had burned deeply in her soul a knowledge of horrors too full for words; her way of sorrow in country desolate, she referred to in sentences that in their brevity had greater meaning than vivid description—the memory of the war was here and had made her deeply in love, in action, in contentment.

Mother Died.

he Germans entered her native city, Ardenne, Belgium, in the second week of October, and on the night of the invaders came the Daen was the sleeping quarters of fifty. The Germans did not cause any trouble during the night, Miss Daen as they were evidently glad to rest; in the morning they became ugly, practically destroyed the residence had sheltered them. The actions of soldiers greatly frightened Miss Daen's mother, and she had to be carried off, unable to bear up under great strain.

In October 15 Miss Daen left Danmond with her mother and finally reached safely in Rotterdam, traveling the way on foot. Then England was reached and, at last, Canada. Here, in kind of peace and plenty, far from the noise and sounds of the war that had had a people, Miss Daen feels safe. She hopes that the future may bring relief from the memory of days of slaughter and desolation.

The courageous refugee has a sister in Vancouver and three brothers in the city, one at Revelstoke and two in Calgary to find Mother.

Henri Seyn, of Alberta, formerly of Ardenne, Belgium, was a passenger on the Missanabie. He went to Europe for the outbreak of the war in an effort to reach his mother, but was unable to find her whereabouts. He had to make a detour in England and Holland. Seyn has prospered in the west and his considerable real estate there. He is at one time a soldier in the Belgian army stationed at Antwerp. Mr. Seyn did not know that Belgium had not yet been taken by the Germans, but he had married men to the colors, but it was when the call came for the Belgian army that he was in the front lines.

needy countrymen all the money, thing and other articles he had with him, and which he could possibly get along without.

Also on the steamer were Captain and Mrs. Hicks, Halifax, and Lieut. Soper, the Canadian Army. Seventeen invalids from Salisbury arrived by the Missanabie. A number of the men have rheumatism or minor complaints and say that their comfort is the result of the generous help to which the troops are subjected. They maintain that spinal meningitis has become unpleasantly common at Salisbury Plain.

INDS THAT PINK'S STEPS ENCROACH

Judge Forbes Decides Against Fairville Man—The Matter Argued Before Him Yesterday.

Before Judge Forbes yesterday morning the final argument in the case of the highway commissionaries of Lancaster and W. C. Pink was heard.

Judge Forbes decided that Pink's steps were an encroachment in Main street, Fairville, and that the charge preferred against Pink before W. H. Allington, stipendiary magistrate of Lancaster, was confirmed and consequently the fine and imprisonment of Pink for hindering the highway commissionery, was properly imposed. During the morning session R. Smith, a deputy crown land surveyor, produced a plan from his own drawings which showed that the houses belonging to the McKinnon estate, owned by James and Patrick McMurray and Collins produced on the line of the highway as laid down by him, while Pink's two feet and eight inches to the road.

Judge Forbes decided that he would have to uphold the street line as laid down by Gray Murdoch and accepted by the highway board, while cut off the Pink steps.

L. A. Conlon appeared for Pink, and King Kelley, K. C., for the parish highway board.

L. T. COLONEL McLEOD.

No word has been received in St. John since Saturday of the colonel, Lt. Col. H. F. McLeod who is reported ill on Salisbury Plain. This is interpreted to mean that he is not worse for Mrs. McLeod is at his side and would, it is thought, at once communicate with friends here if a graver turn had come.

A second inquiry for information regarding New Brunswick farm lands reached the board of trade yesterday afternoon from Vancouver. The morning mail brought an inquiry from a Calgary man.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Jan. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dearness of Prince Albert (Sask.), who were spending the holiday season with relatives in St. John, came on Monday to visit Mrs. Dearness' parents, Judge and Mrs. H. H. James, Mr. Dearness, who represents Gault Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg, came for a short stay; Mr. Dearness for a lengthy visit.

Miss Dorothy Forbes, for two years a student at a private school, conducted by relatives in Scotland, who came home for summer vacation, and on account of the war did not return, went on Tuesday to enter the Mount Allison Ladies' College as a student. Miss Forbes has for several months been acting as organist in Chalmers' church and will be much missed.

Miss Katherine Whitfield, who was spending vacation with her father, Rev. Arthur Whitfield and Mrs. Whitfield, returned this week to her studies at Mt. Allison.

REXTON

Repton, N. B., Jan. 12.—Word has been received here of the death at Worcester (Mass.), on Wednesday last of Mrs. Ernest Higman, who was formerly Miss Foley of Bouctouche. Mrs. Higman, who was a sister of Mrs. R. A. Irving, of Bouctouche, was visiting the latter at her home in Worcester, Mass., when she died. She was 72 years of age.

HAMPTON

Hampton, N. B., Jan. 11.—At midnight on Saturday, January 9, Mrs. Harriet Casagly, who had been ill with pneumonia for ten or eleven days, passed away aged 78 years, and was buried this afternoon in the T. G. Barnes lot in Hampton cemetery, after a funeral service at the home of T. William Barnes, conducted by the Rev. E. H. Creed, assisted by the Methodist choir, who sang the hymns, Rock of Ages, and There is No Night in Heaven.

APONAQUI

Aponaqui, N. B., Jan. 11.—The ladies of the Red Cross met at the home of Mrs. Neil Johnson on Monday afternoon of last week and spent a few hours in cutting and preparing work and distributing yarn to be knitted, preparatory to making another shipment to the soldiers at the front. The ladies, though few in number, have been very zealous in their work and have already made a large number of useful articles for the comfort of the soldiers.

GRAND FALLS

Grand Falls, N. B., Jan. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and family left on Tuesday last for their new home in King City (Ont.). Their many friends are sorry to lose them, as they have been very prominent in all work for the good of the community. Mr. Woodbury is acting manager of the Bank of Montreal.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Jan. 12.—(Special)—An interesting event took place in local masonic circles tonight when the officers of King Solomon Lodge conferred the first and third degrees, after the work had been beautifully exemplified. The lodge adjourned to the Winchester House where dinner was served, the spacious dining rooms being well filled. There was a large number of visitors present from outside lodges. Prominent among whom were Warden C. H. Purdy and several members of the municipal council now holding their annual session in Digby.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 12.—(Special)—County court met today, Judge Clifton presiding. J. R. Brown was elected foreman of the grand jury. There was one criminal case, that of a Hardin man, accused of theft. This will probably go over until next court owing to the illness of a witness. The grand jury brought in a true bill. The following cases were entered: Brody Fertilizer Co. vs. Frederick Nell; L. E. Young for plaintiff, and F. B. Carey, K.C. for defendant.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Jan. 13.—Misses Lorna and Gladys Parker, of Millerton, are visiting Miss Ethel Allison.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Jan. 11.—The monthly meeting of the Gagetown branch of the Red Cross Society was held in the Guild Hall on Monday evening with the president, Mrs. H. B. Bridges in the chair. After the usual business proceedings were concluded, a "housewives' evening" was enjoyed, contributions of an instructive and amusing nature suitable to the occasion being given by Mrs. T. S. Peters, Miss Annie Dickie, Miss L. M. Peters, Mrs. H. B. Bridges, Miss McDonald, and Miss Molly Oddy.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Jan. 12.—The police this afternoon raided three hotels in search for liquor on warrants issued under the Canada Temperance Act. The places searched were the Barker House, Waverly Hotel and Lorne Hotel. A considerable quantity of liquor was found at the Barker House and taken to the police station. At the Waverly a smaller quantity was seized, but none was found at the Lorne.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Jan. 11.—Miss Henderson, of St. Stephen, who was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. L. Alcorn, during the vacation left for her home on Monday last.

PORT ELGIN

Port Elgin, Jan. 9.—Miss Dorothy Harper arrived home last week from visiting friends in Sackville. A large number of the Oddfellows form here went to Sackville on Friday evening to meet the grand master, Judge Chesley, of Nova Scotia, who was to be present here.

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MISSIE ANNIE DICKIE

Missie Annie Dickie, Gladys Dickie, Louise Peters, Greta Robbins, Louise Robbins, Hazel Estey, S. J. Weyman, J. MacDonald, Molly Oddy, Laurence Law, Charles Dickson, of Kingston, arrived here on Monday, and is spending a few days at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Margaret Gilbert.

MISS RUBY PETERS

Miss Ruby Peters, after a short visit at her home, left on Monday for Toronto to take up her duties as student nurse in the hospital. She was accompanied to Fredericton by her sister, Miss Pearl Peters.

MISS RUBY PETERS

The annual week of prayer was observed in the Methodist church during the past week, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. H. Harrison.

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WAR TO SAY

British War Lord Ready For Harrowing Up Enormous London, Jan. 11.—The indications of the early Roumania in the war, play another party to against the Entente.

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EATON'S SEMI-ANNUAL SALE. The Bargain Event of the Year. The House of Good Values. Our Facilities for Handling All Orders Quickly are Unsurpassed. Quick, Courteous Service.

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WAR TO SAY

British War Lord Ready For Harrowing Up Enormous London, Jan. 11.—The indications of the early Roumania in the war, play another party to against the Entente.

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WAR TO "BEGIN" IN MAY SAYS LORD KITCHENER

British War Lord Reported to Have Said That Allies Will be Ready For Hard Fighting in the Spring—Russia Bringing Up Enormous Bodies of Fresh Troops.

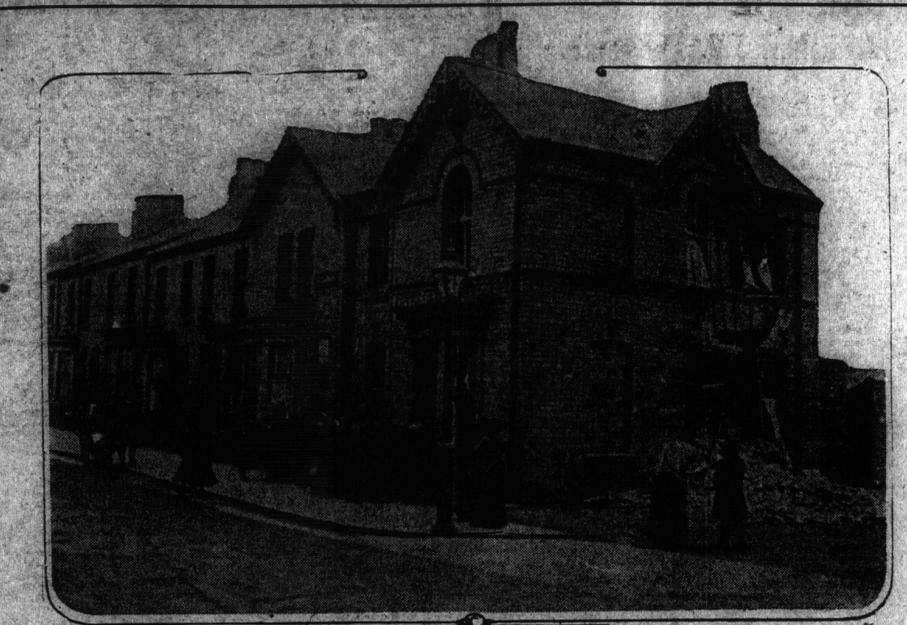
London, Jan. 11.—There are increasing indications of the early participation of Roumania in the war, thus bringing into play another party to the combination against the Teutonic powers contemplated by Great Britain, France and Russia. Difficulties confronted the Allies in the earlier stages of the war in furnishing munitions, equipment and other necessities of war beyond those required for their immediate needs. These difficulties now have been surmounted, and the obstacle which hitherto has blocked the way with the arrival in that country of the requisite supplies for the equipment and provisioning of the 600,000 men which it is able to put into the field. Arrangements have been completed also for the financing of these operations.

The lack of stirring battles at the present stage is attributed by British commentators largely to the determination of the allied commanders to content themselves with holding their present positions until the projected ring of armies is considered sufficiently strong to strike a blow which will prove decisive. The British idea that operations up to the present are only preparatory to big events fits in with a bit of what is heard here. It is to the effect that Lord Kitchener, when asked concerning the probable duration of the war, said: "I don't know when it will end, but I do know when it will begin, and that is in the month of May." The opinion is expressed in some quarters, however, that the inauguration of more general movements will be on an earlier date than is generally expected, although persons in close touch with the army believe that the real crisis will not be reached until summer.

Russia is still sending enormous masses of men to within easy reach of various points on her long fighting line. The levies of 1914, amounting to 1,200,000 men, are just leaving the training camps, which will be occupied immediately by the 1915 levies now called out. Germany's newest levy, that announced, amounts to 400,000 men of the age of nineteen, and her masses of reserves already under arms enable her to rush heavy reinforcements wherever required without withdrawing troops already engaged at the front in either the eastern or the western fighting zones. This was shown a few days ago in Alsace, when the Germans assembled a force sufficient to recapture Birmahausen, from which point the French were threatening Muelhausen.

The fighting in Poland recently has been purely of a local character. The Germans are said to be contemplating an attack at a new point. Apparently the Russians are content for the present to maintain their straight line north and south without attempting to push westward. Further south, simultaneously, with the Russian progress in Bukovina an advance on Carrow once more appears to be imminent. Doubt is expressed in some quarters whether the Germans who are reported to have gone south, supposedly to assist in the campaign against Serbia, are actually destined for that service. It is suggested that their objective is Hungary, which is represented as much upset by the Russian advance against Transylvania and the activities of Roumania.

Work of "German Baby-Killers of Scarborough"



A ROW OF TENEMENTS ON COMMERCIAL STREET, SCARBOROUGH. A MAN HIS WIFE AND TWO LITTLE GIRLS WERE KILLED IN THE HOUSE ON THE CORNER, DURING THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

CHICAGO MAN UPHOLDS STAND OF GREAT BRITAIN

In a letter to a Chicago paper on President Wilson's protest to Britain, Simon Thompson, a noted statistical expert, writes as follows:—
If President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had consulted the department of commerce they could not have changed British interest on the right of search as "directly responsible for the depression in many American industries." The monthly summary for October, 1914, however, shows that the exports for Europe for that month was valued at \$180,854,597, against \$181,657,940 for October, 1913. Moreover, this was in the face of the following decreases in exports to countries immediately engaged in the war:

United States exports to	Month of October 1913	1914
Austria	.....	.....
Hungary	.....\$ 2,287,297	\$ 446,689
Belgium	.....	.....
France	.....26,194,861	17,087,469
Germany	.....46,488,461	17,508

Total for these countries.....\$88,406,442 \$17,501,627
Decrease.....65,904,815
To the United Kingdom and Russia in Europe there was an actual increase in exports for October.

Prove Britain Justified.
The same summary shows the justification of the British right of search in the following figures of exports to countries contiguous to Germany and Austria-Hungary:

United States exports to	Month of October 1913	1914
Denmark	.....\$ 2,612,817	\$ 7,961,151
Greece	.....	.....
Italy	.....7,462,461	11,119,478
Norway	.....848,461	4,134,909
Sweden	.....1,082,291	5,880,106

Total for five countries.....\$12,450,385 \$29,729,646
Increase.....17,279,261

There can be no reasonable doubt of the ultimate destination of this abnormal increase of exports to countries through which they can be passed along into Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Turning to another page of the same summary, it appears that more than the entire decrease in exports was due to the drop in exports of cotton from \$107,891,217 in October, 1913, to \$45,418 for last October—loss of \$62,473,800 on cotton alone, where there was a loss of only \$50,903,948 on all exports to Europe. As cotton is not contraband and is free to go to Germany except as a mask for contraband goods, it is hard to see how the "depression in many American industries" can be traced to any interference on the part of the allies with its free transportation.

The fact that the note to Sir Edward Grey should follow Germany's views in regard to international law will not commend its reasoning or its policy to those who recall the couplet of the poet and the law of the sea is the halter that is strangling the stranger of Europe.

Paris, Jan. 12, 11.55 p.m.—President Poincaré, on his latest trip to the front, from which he returned today, in addition to presenting the colors to the blue jackets there and visiting Hasbroeck, went to the British headquarters, where he had a long conversation with Field Marshal Sir John French and the Prince of Wales, and visited the British general, Sir Douglas Haig and Smith-Dorrien with the insignia of rank of the Legion of Honor. These were conferred at the special request of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

From British headquarters President Poincaré, undeterred by the serious risks from German shells, drove in an automobile to Arras, accompanied by the Prefect of Arras, the mayor and the bishop. President Poincaré visited every part of the ruined city, whose aspect of utter desolation deeply moved him. President Poincaré inquired particularly if the 8,000 inhabitants who remain in the city were getting sufficient food and before leaving spoke a few words of encouragement to a number of the citizens, mostly elderly people.

The resolution of the mayor, 1,000 francs for the poor of the city.

Beresford Says It Was Unpardonable
London, Jan. 18, 2.54 a.m.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, in a letter to the press today, discusses the loss of the battleship Formidable, which was destroyed recently in the English Channel by a German submarine.

"The ship was lost," says Lord Charles, "under conditions whose reputation, after the losses of the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, was laughably impossible. In both cases heavy ships were sent into waters infested with submarines without the protection of torpedo boat destroyers, which are the natural defence against the submarine. The efficacy of the destroyer is shown by the fact that submarines are unable to injure the British squadron off the Belgian coast. It is unpardonable that officers and men should be thus gratuitously exposed to conditions under which they are sent to the bottom without a shot being fired."

Too Plain Spoken.
He—I wish you'd drop the "Mister" and call the plain George.
She—But it would be unkind to twist you on your personal appearance that way.—Boston Transcript.
"I suppose you are familiar with the works of Bobby Burns?"
"Certainly, and also with the works of Billy Shakespeare, George Byron and Jack Milton."

BOURASSA'S LIEUTENANT ECHOES MASTER'S DISLOYALTY

Montreal, Jan. 12.—Armand Lavergne, ex-M.P., Bourassa's friend and Nationalist lieutenant, made a sensational speech in the Quebec legislature last night, denouncing Canada's aid to the empire in this war.

"I know I shall be attacked by the papers and called a traitor," he said, "but I am obliged to say what I think, and that is that we are in a dangerous state of politics at present. We are marching on fast, but we do not know where we are going to fall."

Edward Blake and Sir John Macdonald, he added, had always refused to participate in imperial wars. To enter a foreign war in which Canada had no say was dangerous. The position of Canada as a colony was well defined. It was for England to defend Canada, not Canada to defend England. Canada took over its own defences when the British troops left Canada. That was the only constitutional obligation, and everything else was sentiment.

He always would oppose the entrance of Canada into the imperial wars until the day when Canada was on an equality with England. They were spending much money sending men and guns across the ocean, and today there was not a cannon to defend Canada. Their doors were open. As had been said before no taxation without representation.

"What," he asked, "would be the duty of Canada if the situation should change and England should be fighting France?"

SAYS UNITED STATES RED CROSS SOCIETY IS PRO-GERMAN AGENCY

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Dr. L. E. Brown-Landoue, of Paris, France, who is in Toronto preliminary to making an appeal for the hospitals of Northern France, in an interview tonight, made the startling charge that the Red Cross Society in the United States is neither more nor less than a pro-German agency. He said that although given the nominal connection with the United States, through the name of President Wilson as honorary president of the organization, the Red Cross Society for its president, Jacob Schiff, a German Jewish banker, and on account of certain revelations in connection with the sailing of the Red Cross ship from America, last fall, it has been identified as strongly sympathetic with the German people.

"In the first place," said Dr. Brown-Landoue, "the officials of the Red Cross Society in the United States wasted \$67,000 in chartering a special ship to carry hospital supplies, which British, Holland and French lines of boats offered to carry, charges free."

"Then," he continued, "after the ship had left port, a protest from Great Britain and France over the predominantly German personnel of the crew resulted in her return to New York. The crew was re-organized, and those who left the ship took with them as their personal effects all the chloroform, iodoform and iodine that was contained in the cargo. And these articles were not replaced, and no trace of them has ever been found. When the ship resumed its journey, it carried officials and crew about evenly divided between Germans and Americans. It took twenty-seven days for some of the cargo to be delivered in Northern France and Belgium, to which countries the supply of hospital materials was destined."

"In the shipload were innumerable packages, sent by forty-seven different chapters of the Daughters of the Empire, which are located throughout the United States, and in each package notes were placed, addressed anonymously to British soldiers. None of these messages reached its proper destination, for recently the different chapters of the Daughters of the Empire have been receiving gracious letters of thanks from German soldiers, the natural conclusion being that the German soldier was given to understand by officials in charge of the stores that the parcels directed to the British were intended for him."

SULTAN ORDERS RELEASE OF THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL

London, Jan. 12, 6.35 p.m.—Special despatches from Rome today say that Turkey has agreed to the demands of Italy in connection with the Hodeida incident. According to these advices, Turkey has ordered the release of the Italian vice-consul, Richardson, who was arrested in the Italian consulate at Hodeida, and has promised to punish the soldiers who broke into the consulate, as well as to salute the Italian flag when it is again hoisted over the building.

Investigation of the circumstances attending the invasion of the Italian consul is still in progress, and the incident will remain open until this inquiry has been completed. In view of the concessions Turkey is reported to have made, however, satisfactory adjustment is expected.

ARMY CASUALTY LISTS SHOW MANY BRAVE JEWS KILLED

London, Jan. 11.—More than 10,000 Jews are now serving in the British army and navy, and the army casualty lists show that six officers and over forty enlisted men have been killed, and 150 reported wounded or missing, in addition.

These figures are compiled by the Rev. Michael Adler, the senior Jewish chaplain to the forces. The Rev. Adler has a son in the Royal Fusiliers, and he himself expects to leave for the front soon.

"Before the war," said the Rabbi, "there were only 500 Jews in the service. Since the war all sections, rich and poor, have responded. Two of our men have received distinguished conduct medals. There are a large number of Jewish officers and men in the Australian forces in Egypt, while others took part in the operations in Samoa and New Guinea. Among the Canadian troops are about 300 Jews, mostly sons of naturalized Russian and Roumanian Jews. Jewish soldiers are to be found also in all the training centres in England."

Inspects Troops and Is Pleased With Results

Wednesday, Jan. 13.
Brigadier-General Rutherford, of Halifax, yesterday inspected all the troops in St. John and it is satisfactory to know that he spoke highly to the officers. Afterwards of the bearing and the soldierly qualities of the men. He was favorably impressed with the progress that has been made in the drill of the various units, especially perhaps the 26th battalion which he saw go through detailed movements in the country. At Partridge Island he was satisfied that all possible is being done to make the men of the battery comfortable and here too he was satisfied with the progress made.

Unquestionably the most interesting features of the day's inspection from the outsider's point of view was that of the New Brunswick battalion, to which was attached the Army Service Corps Company after 9 o'clock in the morning the battalion marched out to a field near the provincial hospital and at 10 o'clock they had formed up for inspection by the brigadier-general. He saw the companies on parade and then went into a detailed inspection of the lines, kit and supplies. Not a button was overlooked and an hour was spent in this work alone, so thorough was it.

After the inspection the brigadier-general gave out a scheme for tactical work of which the general idea was that an invading force had attempted a landing at Mahogany Beach from small boats from transports in the Bay of Fundy on the night of January 11-12. Owing to a supposed gale some of the boats were lost and the transports had been obliged to put back to sea. Only about 800 of the opposing or Blue force were landed. The instructions to the officer commanding the Red force, the 39th battalion were that the Blues had landed near Mahogany Beach and that one battalion of infantry and a half battery of artillery were posted in the vicinity that he was to attack at once. He sent out an advance guard under Captain McKenna to find out the extent and position of the enemy.

The advance guard reported later that four companies of infantry were about half a mile north of Sand Cove Road and that three of the enemy's guns were posted on Sand Cove Road and on receipt of this information the officer commanding detailed "A" company to make a flank movement. "B" and "C" companies were kept in reserve.

It will thus be seen that an exceedingly interesting scheme had been proposed by the inspecting general but just at this point the weather became so threatening that he thought it wise to have the "cease fire" sounded and the men sent down to their lunches. They were then a long way beyond Partridge, and had to be called back to barracks. During the afternoon the inspecting officer again came in and looked the battalion over at their usual drill under their platoon officers. It was at this stage that he called up the company officers and warmly congratulated them on the success which their work was attended.

He spoke highly of the behaviour of the troops. In private conversation too Brigadier-General Rutherford spoke expressing well of the platoon officers, and conviction that when the time comes for work on the field the men of the 26th battalion "will be all there."

On Partridge Island.
Last night the inspecting general went out to Partridge Island and did not return formally inspect the battery there, he made a minute examination of the ac-

commodation, and the quarters of the men. He had no hesitation in expressing his warm approval of all that Lieut.-Col. E. R. Armstrong has been able to do to date.

The examination of the school for privates officers was continued by Col. Thacher and Capt. Beaman. Later Brigadier-General Rutherford, Colonel Thacher and Major Powell left for Fredericton to inspect the divisional column there.

The Mounted Infantry.
While several applications have gone forward to headquarters for appointments to the regiment of mounted rifles, the remainder of the staff of the 26th battalion which he saw go through detailed movements in the country. At Partridge Island he was satisfied that all possible is being done to make the men of the battery comfortable and here too he was satisfied with the progress made.

LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS

Three characteristic letters from men on Salisbury Plain have been received in St. John this week. They show that the Canadian troops there had as their condition as those of the New Brunswick regiment. The artilleryman's letter shows that the spirit that animated the officers on Partridge Island in doing the duty of the men while they all enjoyed Christmas dinner is that of the British army all through.

Sergeant J. G. Embley, of B Company, 12th Battalion, Salisbury Plain, formerly of the travelling staff of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., writes to the friends in the city that so far as wealth is concerned, he "would rather be driving in the teeth of the gale along the North Shore" any old day than to plough through the mud and slush of the plain, but that nevertheless the spirit of the Canadians is undiminished. They are only waiting to get to the front to show the stuff they are made of.

He says that the St. John boys set down to us fine a Christmas dinner as anyone could wish for, and that the men were not on leave, but very well pleased that they had not gone away.

Wm. Hudson, of this city, who was in the thick of the fighting with the valorous Worcestersters who were specially mentioned by General French, is now enjoying a well-earned rest and writes to friends here that he would appreciate the "makings" of sundry cigarettes.

Mrs. T. Nash, of 200 Union street, has received a letter from her husband Driver T. Nash, at Salisbury Plain, dated Christmas Day. He wrote that they were enjoying Christmas and that their officers and sergeants were driving their teams to enable them to have a good time. The men were then under the impression that they would start for the front about the middle of January.

As the result of a letter from Major Geoghegan to his wife, who was then in Malta, and who was formerly Miss Scammell of this city, an appeal is being made in St. John this week for a consignment of socks for the British troops in Egypt. All who are willing to contribute should send their contributions either in specie or cash to Miss Scammell, 118 Orange street, before the 20th of this month. Mrs. Geoghegan, who was in Malta when she wrote, is probably now in England on her way home.

Japan's Latest War Song.
(Sung in Kyoto on Nov. 10 in celebration of the victory, and done into English verse by I. Adams Beck).
Oh, the German pride was high
As they made their shameless boast,
And their forts victoriously
Engaged in the conquered coast;
But we fought and we broke them in their pride.
For as stars in heaven through
Towered along the conquered coast;
And its light on earth be long
And abide.
Oh, the air was still and gray
On that glad November dawn,
The sun shone in the blue
On the glittering sword-blades drawn,
And to flash on the splendor of the lance.
As the banners flutter fair
On the frosty autumn air,
And our valiant soldiers dare
The advance.
Through the hill ways black with frost
Was the terrible accent,
Long the way and sharp the cost
As our gallant armies went,
For the sun shone with awful voice and deep.
But, as all their thunders cease,
Lo! there came a flying breeze
From the sparkle of the seas,
And to the steep.
And it flung the smoke aside,
And they saw our banners set
In the glory of their pride.
On the topmost parapet
Rising Sun and Union Jack floating gay,
Oh, the hope that never sleep,
And the tears of blood we wept.
As our twenty years we kept
To this day!
Where they cheated us, we gain!
As the cloudless autumn sky
In our hearts let sunshine reign,
Let our voices about us high,
Banzai! Banzai! Let us shout, girl and boy!
And the future that bled with us
Let us hail victorious,
In our vengeance glorious,
And our joy,
Banzai! Banzai! Banzai!!!

SPECIAL WAR-TAX ON INCOMES IS PROPOSED

Notice of motion to impose a special war-tax on incomes varying from one per cent on incomes of \$1,000 to four per cent on incomes of \$4,000 and over was given by Mayor Frink at Tuesday's council meeting. The motion follows:—
"That an act be prepared and submitted to the legislature at its coming session to amend the Assessment Act of the city of St. John empowering the chairman of the board of assessors to levy a special tax in the year 1915 as follows:
An assessment of one per cent, in addition to the rate which may be fixed on all incomes of \$1,000 and in excess of \$1,000 up to and including income of \$2,000; one and one-half per cent on incomes exceeding \$2,000 and up to \$3,000; three per cent on incomes exceeding \$3,000 and up to \$4,000; five per cent on incomes which may be assessed over \$4,000.
Such amount as may be collected to be set aside in special fund for the purpose of meeting any extraordinary public financial charges arising out of the present war; incomes of widows and spinners to be exempt from the operation of this act.
Other matters at the meeting included the adoption of school estimates at \$128,972.94, acceptance of the tender of the St. John Iron Works for three boilers for engines at \$514 each and the authorizing of Commissioner McLellan to carry on the work of the police department under Deputy Chief Jenkins until such time as the new chief is appointed.

CRUSTS IN THE NOSE, FREQUENT SNEEZING, YOU HAVE CATARRH-A DISGUSTING DISEASE

Relief in Five Minutes—Certain Cure Follows if "Catarrhazone" is Used.
Just breathe in that soothing piney vapor, so rich in healing, so full of power to cure every type of throat trouble, hoarseness, pain over the eyes, bronchitis and Catarrh.
Germs that may be lurking in the mouth, nose or throat, Catarrhazone will destroy them. In this way it prevents any ailment.
"I am never without Catarrhazone Inhaler," writes E. J. Jameson, of Huntington. "Use it for a minute and it stops a cold at its beginning. If the cold has a start, or if its catarrh or had throat, you can easily cure it with Catarrhazone."
If suffering from throat droppings, running eyes, active nasal discharge, choked condition in the nostrils—remember Catarrhazone will quickly cure you. Get the large \$1.00 outfit. It does the trick sure. Small size 50c. A sample also 25c. at all dealers everywhere.

BRITISH WAR ORDERS PLACED IN CANADA ABOUT \$30,000,000

Canadian Press.
London, Jan. 12.—William L. Ogdin, secretary to the high commissioner in London, says in a statement to press regarding the British purchases of war equipment in Canada:
"In the past few weeks British orders placed in Canada, for the equipment of the Dominion forces, have amounted to \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000. The French and Russians have also placed large orders in Canada."
"The United States, whose productive ability and capacity for quick delivery has never been better shown, is also receiving a vast and increasing quantity of orders from Europe."

Halifax, Jan. 12.—Harry Austin McKenna, of Stewiack (N.S.), was today elected by the Senate of Dalhousie University as the Rhodes scholar for 1915.

You Get

Pratts
Poultry Remedies
Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25c. to \$2.75
Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 25c. 50c. \$1.00 gal.
Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Roop Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Roop Tablets, 25c. 50c.
Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c.
Pratts Croup Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Condition Tablets, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Sore Head Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Sore Leg Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Sore Ear Remedy, 25c. 50c.
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Pratts Sore Mouth Remedy, 25c. 50c.
Pratts Sore Gums Remedy, 25c. 50c.
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FOOLISH INJURE L... Mean and Feeble Bill for \$21.60 Cheque—The

A silly attempt to injure M. P. P., was made... The St. John Standard, Jan. 6, joined in the scheme to injure Mr. Dugal.

Province of New Brunswick... Mr. Dugal, Edmondston, in the county secretary's office...

That in the month of the said Joseph Guy... handed to me a cheque by the department of the province of New Brunswick...

Outside it was a dark and stormy night... The wind blew as it always does on such occasions...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph... This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received.

The Fairville Councilors. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—An article prominently displayed on the front page of Tuesday's issue of the Evening Times...

On Monday afternoon we were invited courteously by Commissioner Wignome and the Lancaster councilors to attend and had another committee to attend...

The Evening Times published a letter similar to the foregoing yesterday, and the editor's interesting comment on it...

LIQUOR IN THE ARMY. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—In reference to an article I read in the Standard of January 12, entitled 'A note on the Eliminate Drink from Army'...

Outside it was a dark and stormy night... The wind blew as it always does on such occasions...

When they'd got the word from Kitchener to run along and pack up...

Rich and Poor. You must remember Miss Banks—just think of a moment—'Oh, the rich girl—' 'Yes, she's engaged to Jack Cadley.' 'Oh, the poor girl!'—Boston Transcript.

A MASTER OF RETREAT

I have just returned from France, where I have visited the Compiègne, Soissons, and Arras, and wherever I went I heard expressed on all sides the highest admiration for Sir John French...

When history comes to be written we shall know all the early blunders of the French. The French false opening by making Alsace and Lorraine—how the Belgians said they could withstand the onslaught for so long but not relieved by such and such a date—how the French were not ready and were not able to keep the appointments...

General French must have known that it was not military strategy which took him to Mons—but sheer humanity. The story of that retreat will stand out in the pages of history blazoned with brilliant deeds.

When the marching ranks my so willing were to leave me, ready if need to go by. All that I had to give there in the ranks go by: Have you not men enough? What is there still to do? I who am left alone have given my only two.

Wre Off! I didn't mind the depot, and I didn't mind the marching on the roads without a band. And the raw 'uns bore it gamely, though they were not used to it.

Wre Off! I didn't mind old Salisbury, though it weren't too warm at night. When there wasn't enough blankets to go round.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

The British are the best, says the German general, Von Heeringen, who commands one of the main field armies of the Kaiser. He has tested them, and he says frankly that they are great fighters.

Last night's despatches say the price of flour in Canada has gone up two dollars a barrel since the beginning of the war. The Dominion government, which took the power to regulate prices during the war, should regulate the price of flour or give the public a satisfactory official explanation of the advances in four prices.

By an obviously dishonest method the Standard on Jan. 5 attempted to cast discredit upon Mr. L. A. Dugal, M.P.P. In the year 1910 Mr. Dugal accepted from a customer a cheque from the Department of Public Works for \$21.60 for goods which the customer had bought at his store.

At among the extracts from letters of soldiers who have gone to the front nothing finer has been written than that little 'sermon' by Captain Norman Leslie which achieved some of the publicity that is due by being read at a memorial service to the writer held in Ireland.

The Mother's Part. (By Harold Begbie.) Have you not men enough? I hear them march away from home, marching away to fight. Marching from mother love, marching to the front.

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UNDER FIRE

Two sons of the Prime Minister are fighting in this war, one in the navy, the other in an infantry regiment. Two sons of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are in a Welsh regiment. The Marquis of Creve is the first member of the cabinet to suffer personal affliction.

Lord Lansdowne, too, is mourning one of his sons killed in action. A brother of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, is at the front. Lord Kitchener has one brother in the army and another in the navy. Viscount Halifax has a nephew who is a lieutenant in a Highland regiment.

Two nephews of Augustine Birrell are serving in the Rifle brigade, and one in the navy. They are grandsons of Tennyson. Two sons of Sir Edward Carson, a son of Walter Long, and a son of Bonar Law, are at the front.

No doubt this list could be greatly extended. It serves to illustrate how the leaders of the nation are 'standing up to the war' in every possible way, and like the poorest men under the flag, they are sending their sons to the battlefield.

Common sense does not allow classes in Great Britain. They are united also by a common determination, a great determination, that nothing shall prevent complete victory for the Allies, no matter how long it may take to win it.

THE PEDESTRIAN'S RIGHTS. Possibly the man who walks may be inclined to view with undue severity the motor car driver who speeds in the city streets, turns corners at high speed, and misses pedestrians by a narrow margin on crossings where they have every right to consider themselves safe.

Too many drivers act as though they did not know that those who have rights that must be respected. The driver of a motor car or a horse is not entitled to the right of way. The pedestrian is not compelled to run for his life whenever a driver blows a horn.

The gentleman to whose views on this subject The Telegraph gives a place, suggests that every owner of a motor car should instruct his driver carefully with respect to the rights of pedestrians, and insist that they be respected. If such a warning has been given it should be repeated, and hammered in. Certainly unless greater care is exercised, and a more decent regard for the rights of others, the community will be shocked by some terrible accident.

TWO WAYS

More and more the eyes of the world are turned toward England, where Kitchener's army makes ready for the spring campaign. Will the British drive through the Germans in Belgium before the collapse of Austria opens the road for the Russians?

There are two ways in which a fortress may be taken, by charging up the glacis or by rushing an exposed position. If the great German fortress from the North Sea to the Vistula is to be taken by direct assault, the move must come from the west, and the decisive stroke must be delivered by the nation whom Germany regards as her bitterest enemy.

Only England can create a great army, and pay the enormous cost which direct assault on fortified places demands. Kitchener's two million men, or three millions, as Curzon declares, will have to make the desperate attempt. The losses will be enormous, but England's stake in the great game is so big that she must be reconciled to the price.

The second way in which Germany's lines of defence may be broken is by pressure against the weakest point. There is such a weak point in the German line. It is Austria. The Kaiser has his trenches and guns against England and France, and he may have his trenches and guns against Russia. But his southern frontier is exposed. There are no walls and guns there, and his defence has been necessarily left to the Hapsburg army.

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FEWER BANKS

To-day there are twenty-two separate chartered banks in Canada. In 1908 there were thirty-five. Toronto 'Saturday Night' gives these outstanding features of the changes in the last six or seven years of Canadian banking: 'Although the number of individual banking concerns has decreased, the capital employed and the business done have largely increased.

At the end of November the paid-up capital of the twenty-two banks amounted to \$118,999,750, while in May, 1907, the thirty-five banks had a capital of but \$86,180,000. Of perhaps even more significance is the fact that during the interval mentioned the reserve increased from \$71,802,408 to \$118,165,807. While the capital increased nearly \$42,000,000, the reserve increased nearly \$46,000,000, thus placing the banks in a very much stronger and more reliable condition than they were seven years ago.

Now the Honorable Sam Hughes has been injured, or ill, and is just about now getting into his uniform again. Being a man of war, he may not be inclined to turn the other cheek to the Telegram. But as it may be awkward to arrest the editor of the Telegram, and also as that proceeding would not silence the battery, it would seem that the whole situation will have to be considered by the Prime Minister. And it may be difficult for him to give the question impartial consideration.

When a man is called upon to decide between lopping off somebody else's head and losing his own, it is not easy for him to reach a decision purely on the merits of the case. The Telegram wants a head, and it seems not to be particular whether that of Sir Robert Borden or Major General the Honorable Sam falls into the basket. And in a neutral hour what could be more unpleasant for the ruling party than to have a leading journal like the Telegram loudly calling attention to the Hon. Sam and to Sir Robert Borden's responsibility for him?

Very foolish and somewhat aggravating is the conduct of many German residents of the United States. They are called German-Americans, but they are more German than American, and they evidently look forward to a day when Germany shall be strong enough to dictate to the United States. This viewpoint, which recently has been betrayed in a good many cases, has created astonishment among Americans. Although the result should be good, the Americans did not understand their German friends very well before the war, but their education is now proceeding rapidly.

Not long ago a leading New York newspaper published an article which was so regarded as favorable to the Allies. Thereupon a German-American living in New York wrote to the editor saying that the article in question had been forwarded by him to a certain German general and that later on the newspaper would be called to account for its hostility to the German cause. He fore-shadowed an extension of German dominion across the Atlantic. The writer of the letter actually appeared to be serious. Another case of this sort turned up recently in St. Paul. There is a German-American newspaper published there. In that part of the United States the German population is very large. This St. Paul German newspaper,

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Advertisements—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. 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, N. B.

Letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain Stamps if return of MS. is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 16, 1915.

VICTORIA CROSSES. That most prized decoration, the Victoria Cross, the highest honor to be won by valor, has been given to a fairly long list of men for service on land or sea since the present war began.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The opinions of correspondents are necessarily those of The Telegraph...

The Fairville Councilors. The Editor of The Telegraph...

An article prominently displayed on the front page of Tuesday's issue of Evening Times...

Monday afternoon the Councilors and ourselves who are the board management for the parish of Lancaster...

We remain, Yours truly, WILLIAM GOLDING, JOHN T. O'BRIEN.

The Evening Times published a letter similar to the foregoing yesterday, and in this interesting comment on it...

LIQUOR IN THE ARMY.

The Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—In reference to an article I read in the Standard of January 13...

Yours, etc., WILLIAM J. McADAM, Sussex, N. B., Jan. 12, 1915.

The Height of Indifference.

Outside it was a dark and stormy night. The wind blew—as it always does on such occasions—in fitful gusts...

FOOLISH ATTEMPT TO INJURE L. A. DUGAL, M.P.P.

Mean and Feeble Effort to Create a Scandal Out of a Store Bill for \$21.60 Which was Paid in 1910 by a Dugald Cheque—The Facts.

A silly attempt to injure L. A. Dugal, M. P., was made recently in an obscure paper published in Madawaska.

Declared before me at the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, this 8th day of January A. D. 1915.

Province of New Brunswick, County of Madawaska. To wit: I, Levie A. Gagnon, of the town of Edmundston...

That in the year 1910, Joseph Guy, then of said town, was indebted to me in the sum of \$26.60, being a balance on a cheque...

That shortly after we left the said department the minister of public works, the Hon. John Morrissey...

Declared at the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska and province of New Brunswick, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1915.

LANCASTER WATER AFFAIRS. A small revolt has started in Lancaster over the water, and it has been proposed by some that system be placed in charge of an independent committee...

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Dublin, via London, Jan. 12—John Redmond today was re-elected president of the United Irish League at the annual meeting of the directors held here.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 11—Sixteen days from Glasgow, the Allan liner Pomorie arrived here today after a stormy trip.

THE BLOOD IS THE STREAM OF LIFE

Pure Blood is Absolutely Necessary to Health. "FRUIT-A-TIVES" PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

These Wonderful Tablets, Made of Fruit Juices, Are the Best of All Tonics To Purify And Enrich The Blood.

Pure, rich blood can flow only in a clean body. Now, a clean body is one in which the waste matter is regularly and naturally eliminated from the system.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF. Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 10, 10.53 p. m.—The small Norwegian steamer, the "Castor" is reported to have struck a mine in the North Sea.

Montreal, Jan. 11—The funeral of Mrs. Robert Van Looy, with her three children, all of whom were murdered last Tuesday morning...

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46 99 west about 280 miles east of New foundland.

Tokio, Jan. 12—The steamer Fukuku Maru reports by wireless that she has rescued and is bringing to Kobe 170 persons, comprising all the passengers and the crew of the Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Company's steamer in 1914...

Waterloo, N. Y., Jan. 13—Supreme Court Justice Emerson handed down a decision today in a test case which affords a precedent for the United States in the United States who joined the order prior to 1895.

London, Jan. 12—A synopsis of an alleged treaty between Germany and Turkey, as received in Paris from Deschamps, German ambassador in London...

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and threatened violence, but the Tennessee came steaming into port, and the Turkish authorities immediately decided that no further opposition should be offered to their departure.

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ASY Churning

Churning that is more of a pastime than a labor. That's the kind of churning a MAXWELL'S "FAVORITE" does.

Maxwell's "FAVORITE" CHURN is used in thousands of dairies in Canada—Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa and Denmark.

95 SENT ON TRIAL UPWARD AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands in Use inflicting splendid returns on investment...

DOUBLE INSPECTION OF 2ND CONTINGENT

Ottawa, Jan. 11—Orders sent out from the militia department for the recruiting of the third Canadian expeditionary force...

Girls—The benefit of a good muff is not only that it keeps the hands and feet warm...

Clark's Soups—Highly concentrated, one tin makes a small family.

More Money is Needed for the Red Cross Work

The appeal made to the British public by the Red Cross Society for the purchase of 250 beds in the new Red Cross hospital in London...

How Captain Newton was Killed in Action

London, Jan. 13, 3.20 p. m.—The first officer of the Canadian contingent to be killed in action was Captain D. O. C. Newton of Montreal.

A Neighbor Told Him To Take Gin Pills

For the Kidneys. If you want to know what Gin Pills will do for you, just drop a line to Mr. D. A. Yorke, at Belloc, Ont.

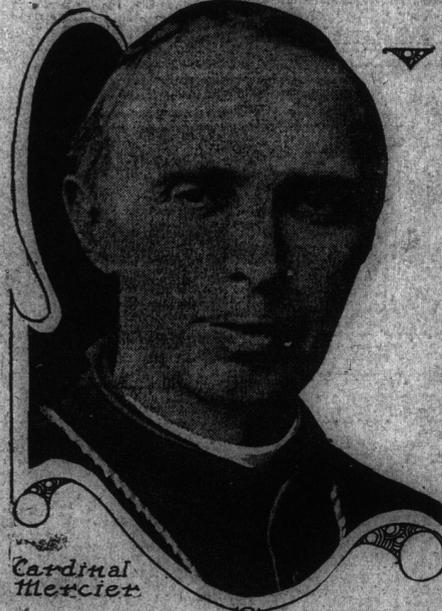
Chamberlain's Tablets

Women's best friend. From a girlhood I have suffered from these little red health pills...

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible...

CARDINAL MERCIER RESERVES COMMENT ON VEXATIOUS MEASURES



Cardinal Mercier

The Hague, Netherlands, Jan. 13, via London.—Cardinal Mercier, the primate of Belgium, declines for the present to discuss what he defined the "vexatious measures" of the German authorities in Belgium with reference to him and to the pastoral letter written by him on Christmas.

General Von Bissing, governor general of the Belgian territory occupied by the Germans, in reply to a request made by the Associated Press that he forward to Cardinal Mercier a telegram asking him for the exact facts in connection with the incident, today says:

"Cardinal Mercier requests me to forward to you the following despatch in response to your inquiry: 'I feel very much the sympathy you have shown me, and for which I thank you; but I prefer not to dwell for the moment on the vexatious measures to which you allude and I prefer to continue to shut myself in my episcopal ministry. I wish to declare, however, that I have withdrawn nothing and will withdraw nothing from my pastoral letter.'

(Sgd.) "CARDINAL MERCIER," Archbishop of Malines.

Gen. Von Bissing adds:

"As this reply of the cardinal might give rise to misunderstandings, I add thereto the following remarks: 'I certainly caused proofs of the pastoral letter in the printing office to be confiscated and I summoned the priests to give up copies of it in their possession. The cardinal never has been arrested nor has his personal liberty in any other way been encroached upon. I have merely, by means of officers of my staff, requested him to give me explanations of the contents of the pastoral letter, and besides this, to prevent possible manifestations I asked him to abandon a projected journey to Antwerp.'

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(Sgd.) "FRIEDRICH VON BISSING," Governor General.

GEN. FRENCH'S VISIT HOME

For Three Days Directed Operations by Wire From London House—A Comparison With the Days of Wellington—French Travelled in Private's Uniform.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

London, Jan. 1.—For three days the operations were directed by telegraph from the home of Sir John French, near Hyde Park, London, during the General's recent visit here. While it took Wellington three days to get a message to Whitehall and as long to receive a reply, during the Waterloo campaign, Gen. French was able to communicate directly with Sir Archibald Murray at the base headquarters at St. Omer, France.

From a man who was in close touch with Sir John during his recent visit to England, the following details are learned:

Gen. French arrived at Folkestone wearing the overcoat and other soiled cap of an enlisted man. He made no attempt to disguise himself otherwise, and on the channel boat attracted no notice. At Folkestone, he was met by Lord Kitchener, and both proceeded by motor to Walmer Castle, near Deal, where Premier Asquith resides. There a council of war was held, attended also by the leaders of the two political parties.

Sir John then came to London, where he attended councils the next two days, the King being present on one occasion. His nights were spent in his own home, where hourly messages were received direct from his headquarters at the front.

On his trip by train from Folkestone to London, and on his return from Victoria station, none of the passengers gave a second look at the old soldier in the private's coat and cap, shorn of its signals, nor did they on the boat during the trip to Calais.

On landing at Calais, however, Gen. French appeared in his full uniform, by Field Marshal, and was enthusiastically acclaimed by the crowd as he drove through the streets to the station.

Gen. French is said to have remarked that this would be his last visit to London until the end of the war.

MANY CANADIANS IN THE HOSPITAL

London, Jan. 12.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—In view of the alarming reports concerning the health conditions of the Canadian troops at Salisbury Plain, the Montreal Gazette correspondent today interviewed Col. Jones, chief of the medical staff, and suggested that a definite statement might allay many of the fears arising out of such reports. Beyond the statement that the percentage of sick now in the hospitals was 8.2 and that an epidemic of mild influenza prevails, Col. Jones refused to discuss the matter or to impart any further information.

Another medical officer, in roundly condemning the authors of the exaggerated stories, expressed the opinion that a semi-official denial or statement through the press would be better than the present reticence, as he believed that things would be proved less black than they had been painted.

The Gazette gathers that a dozen deaths have occurred recently from spinal meningitis. It is also learned that the general standard of health of the men, who all perform their daily work as far from satisfactory.

FEAR RAVAGE OF SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(Montreal Gazette Cable)

London, Jan. 12.—In consequence of the serious outbreak of spinal meningitis in the Canadian camps at Salisbury Plain, which has already caused a number of deaths, a determined effort is being made in the highest British-Canadian circles to secure the straggling stragglers to secure the straggling stragglers, or removed to France at once, the latter being considered preferable. Anything which the authorities at Ottawa can do to back up the efforts being made in England would be greatly appreciated, as it is considered by those in touch with the situation here that the proposal is one of overwhelming importance for the welfare of the Canadian troops.

Intense regret is expressed at the death of Lieutenant Colonel Frank Stranges of Kingston (Ont.), one of the victims of meningitis, following as it did the death of Rev. Captain Inglis, chaplain of the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto. Lieutenant Colonel Stranges' body will be sent to Canada this week for interment. There is sorrow also among the Montreal soldiers at the death of Private Fred McGuinness, son of Major McGuinness of Montreal. Several cases of meningitis are now under treatment at Bulford Hospital, near Salisbury Plain.

APPALLING DISASTER STRIKES ITALY AGAIN

Many Towns and Villages Destroyed by Earthquake—Estimated Dead 12,000 and Injured 20,000—Avezano Wiped Out With 8,000 of Its Inhabitants—Many of Rome's Finest Churches and Buildings Badly Damaged—More Than 300 Miles of the Country Affected by the Shock.

Rome, Jan. 13.—Italy has again been visited by an earthquake of great extent, which, according to the latest advices has destroyed towns and villages and resulted in the death of 12,000 persons and injury to possibly 20,000 more. The shock was the strongest that Rome has felt in more than a hundred years.

The town of Avezano, in the Abruzzi, Department, 63 miles east of Rome, has been levelled to the ground; here 8,000 persons are reported to have been killed.

In many small towns surrounding Rome, buildings were partially wrecked, while at Naples a panic occurred and houses fell at Caserta, a short distance to the east.

From below Naples in the south, to Ferrara in the north, a distance of more than 300 miles, and across almost the width of the country the undulatory movement continued for a considerable period.

In Rome it was thought at first that two shocks had occurred, but the seismographic instruments in the observatories showed that there was only one, which, beginning at 7.55 o'clock in the morning, lasted from 22 to 30 seconds.

In the Capital itself, so far as is known there was no loss of life, but a great deal of damage was done, churches and statues suffering most. For a time the people were stricken with fear and there was a veritable panic in the hospitals, monasteries and convents.

The buildings on both sides of the Porta Del Popolo, the north entrance to Rome, threatened to fall, and the eagle decorating the gate crashed to the ground. The Obelisk in St. Peter's Square was shaken and badly damaged, while the statues of St. John Lateran and of the Apostles surmounting the Basilica are in danger of collapsing. The famous Colonnade decorating St. Peter's Square was lowered four feet, while the adjacent house, once occupied by the sisters of Pope Pius X, was badly cracked.

Owing to the wide extent of the disturbance, and its evident terrible consequences, the actual effects of the earthquake are not at present known owing to the cutting off of communications. The fortified city of Aquila has in this way been cut off, but it is reported that several villages in that region were destroyed. Likewise Potenza, capital of the province, the same name on the eastern declivity of the Apennines, which has a population of nearly 20,000 persons, has been isolated.

Father Alfani, director of the observatory at Valle Die Pompeii, the noted seismologist, has sent the following telegram to Rome:

"The earthquake registered by our apparatus appears to have been most disastrous for a radius of more than 100 miles. Probably its centre was the province of Potenza. Meanwhile communications with Potenza are interrupted, and a grave disaster there is feared."

Rome, Jan. 13.—A terrific earthquake, the strongest ever felt in Rome, occurred early today. It lasted several seconds and caused a serious panic, people everywhere rushing from their houses in terror. Many buildings were damaged by the shock.

So violent was the shock that the dome of the Church of St. Charles Cattolici was cracked. A large piece of the cornice of the Jesuit church of St. Ignatius broke and fell with a crash, which greatly added to the fright of the people in the neighborhood. Ceilings in many of the houses fell, a number of persons being injured in that manner.

A colossal statue of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which occupied a position visible from many parts of Rome, fell and was shattered on the steps of the edifice.

Several street car lines suspended operations because of the damages caused by the earthquake.

As the day wore on, and details began to arrive in the capital, it was apparent that the disturbance in the province of Rome and the Abruzzi had been greater than at first believed, and that it also had been felt severely in the region around Naples.

Many Casualties.

At Monte Rotondo three persons were killed and two wounded; at Zagarolo, the dome of a church fell; at Falciano the cathedral was wrecked; at Veroli two persons were killed and two injured; at Tivoli one person was killed, at Ferentino five houses collapsed, and at Poggio Nativo one person was killed and several wounded.

Thus far it has been impossible to communicate with the ancient fortified city of Aquila in Abruzzi, owing to the interruption of the railway service. It is reported, however, that several villages were destroyed in that vicinity.

At Torre Ceclanà, about thirty-seven miles east of Rome, the entire village was almost destroyed, while at Amara and municipal buildings collapsed.

From numerous places in the affected region calls for doctors and medicine are reaching Rome.

Pope Benedict was reciting the thanksgiving after the morning mass when the shock occurred. The pontiff retained his composure, and gave orders immediately that the damages be inspected and requested a report whether assistance was required.

King Victor Emmanuel also ordered the minister of the interior to furnish him with all details of the earthquake. The King expressed a desire to visit the damaged cities.

Churches Badly Damaged.

At the capital two magnificent candlesticks fell and were broken.

At the Palazzo Del Drago, where Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, lives, several cracks in the building which already had existed, opened wider and plaster fell in several of the rooms. The glass was broken in the embassy office.

In addition to the statue of St. Paul on the column of Marcus Aurelius, the facade of the church of St. John Lateran was damaged, and the statue of the Saviour, which is fifty feet high, was twisted out of plumb.

In the Lateran palace, especially that part occupied by the museum, the earthquake caused cracks of sufficient size to permit of the light from the outside penetrating the building. The hall of the chamber of deputies, likewise was cracked.

Among other edifices damaged were the churches of Saint Andrea Fratte and Saint Agatha of the Trinita, the latter being the oldest church of Teutonic origin in Rome.

When the shock was felt the frightened populace rushed into the churches but the police ordered them out of these, which were in danger of collapsing. In all the churches in the city, after the shock had subsided, special prayers were offered for deliverance from disaster.

It is officially announced that the centre of the earthquake was between Campobasso and Salerno, and that it was felt strongly at Ferraro, and slightly as far north as Ferraro.

In the country places the people are camping in the open.

The town of Pofi is reported to have been destroyed. At Guigliano two persons were killed.

At the meteorological institute it is said that buildings continued to rock or tremble for about thirty seconds after the shock had ceased, and that the duration of the phenomenon altogether was about one minute. It was stated that it was not believed that the disturbance extended to Sicily.

1,000 Dead in Aelli.

London, Jan. 14.—One thousand persons have been killed and 500 injured by the earthquake which completely destroyed the small town of Aelli, in the province of Calabria, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Magliano was also destroyed. In the province of Aquila forty persons were killed.

Panic in Naples.

Naples, via Rome, Jan. 13.—A violent earthquake shock occurred here today, and caused a panic.

It is reported that many houses fell in Caserta, northeast of Naples.

All the glass in the observatory on Mount Vesuvius was broken.

In the Church of the Divine Providence, sisters were praying around the bier of a dead nun when the first tremor of the earthquake caused one of her arms to move. The sisters first cried out that a miracle of resurrection had taken place, but simultaneously the candles and crucifixes in the chapel began falling. Then they realized what was happening.

Great crowds of the populace also fled into the thoroughfares when the earthquake came. They formed into processions, reciting the Litany of the Saints, and many of the people in their excitement declared that the earthquake was a punishment for the sins of men who are fighting against their brothers in the European war.

Town with 8,000 People Wiped Out.

Rome, Jan. 13.—The town of Avezano was virtually destroyed by the earthquake, the dead being estimated at about 8,000. One thousand persons escaped from the ruins, but most of them were injured.

Avezano, the town from which the greatest number of casualties due to the earthquake have been reported, lies in the province of Aquila, in the Abruzzi department, about 63 miles east of Rome, and a short distance from the base of Mount Velino. It is an ancient town, and had a population of some 10,000. One of the well preserved buildings there was the towered castle built by Gentile Virginio Orsino in 1490.

Most of the towns in which damage has been done are situated virtually in the heart of Italy, in a line running northeast and southeast from Rome eastward toward the Adriatic Sea. The country in the province of Rome and the department of Abruzzi is mostly mountainous, but thickly populated. Numerous villages and towns dot the territory. Monte Rotondo has a population of about 5,000. It was here in 1867 that Garibaldi defeated the Papal forces. At Tivoli, where one person is said to have been killed, there is a population of some 14,000. It lies eighteen miles north-east of Rome, and retains many of the antiquities of the old Roman days. Pofi is a village of some 4,000 inhabitants.

Zagarolo, Falciano, Veroli, Ferentino, Poggio Nativo and other places where damage or fatalities are reported, are all small towns.

Italy in past years has had numerous visitations from earthquakes, in which thousands of persons have perished, and millions of dollars worth of property damage has resulted.

76,483 Killed in 1908 Disaster.

It fell to the lot of Italy to suffer what probably was the greatest disaster from an earthquake that the world ever saw. This was in December, 1908, when Sicily and Calabria 76,483 persons were killed, 95,470 injured, and 1,100,000 made homeless. In this disturbance Messina, Santa Teresa, Scyllata and Faro in Sicily, and Reggio, San Giovanni, San Lameo, Gallico, Palmi, Pellarò and Sarniello in Calabria, were destroyed. The financial loss was never accurately com-

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SUCCEEDED BY HUNGARIAN BARON

Vienna, Jan. 13, via London, 8.15 p. m.—Count Leopold Von Berchtold, Austrian foreign minister, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted, according to the Vienna Fremdenblatt. Count Von Berchtold will be succeeded by Baron Stephen Burian Von Rajecz, minister of the royal court in the Hungarian cabinet.

Count Von Berchtold was one of the main factors in the situation which led to the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia, which, in turn, precipitated the European war.

Count Von Berchtold for a long while desired to retire and had previously asked the emperor to relieve him of his office. The appointment of a Hungarian to succeed him in control of Austrian foreign affairs is believed to indicate that henceforth Hungary will assume a more prominent place in shaping the policy of the dual monarchy during the war.

Berlin's Comment on It.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A statement issued by the official press bureau today said:

"The Austrian emperor has agreed to the renewed demand that he accept the resignation of Count Von Berchtold, the minister of foreign affairs, which was tendered for important personal reasons."

"Count Von Berchtold's successor has been appointed. He is the Hungarian minister to the royal court, Baron Stephen Burian, a son-in-law of General Baron Fejervary, ex-premier of Hungary. Baron Burian was formerly minister of finance and chief of the administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The change in the Austrian premiership came unexpectedly."

Has Caused Sensation.

London, Jan. 13, 8.30 p. m.—The announcement from Berlin, and published also in the Vienna Fremdenblatt, that Count Von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, has resigned and has been succeeded by Baron Burian, has caused a sensation in diplomatic circles in Europe.

Count Von Berchtold, who directed Austro-Hungarian foreign relations for a number of years, and was responsible for the note to Serbia which precipitated the war, had, on a number of occasions, both before and after the Balkan wars, asked Emperor Francis Joseph to relieve him of office. But the continued unsettled conditions which followed the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina made this impossible.

Anxious, therefore, as he was to retire,

it was not dreamed that he would do so while the war was in progress, for it was considered that such action might suggest that his policy had fallen into disfavor. More significant than his resignation, however, is the announcement that he is succeeded by a Hungarian.

Hungary, while at one with Austria with respect to the principle of the war, has shown dissatisfaction with the manner in which it has been prosecuted. While Austro-Hungarian troops have been utilized to prevent a Russian invasion of Germany, and even employed against France, Hungary has been left open to invasion.

Carried Complaint to Berlin.

Count Tissa, the Hungarian premier, on several occasions gave utterance to this dissatisfaction and, finding that his complaints were not heard at Vienna, took them to Berlin, where he had an audience with the German emperor. Although it was said that after this trip the interests of Hungary were given more attention, Count Tissa did not stop his agitation, and in a speech on New Year's day complained that Hungary's position had not been fully recognized, insisting upon military and political harmony between Hungary and Austria and Germany, he said pointedly that the Hungarian nation must assume the place which it deserved in consequence of its material and moral strength, its active energy and the fact that all its interests, aspirations and desires were in complete accord with the true interests of the monarchy.

The Vienna papers took Count Tissa to task for this speech, one of them, Die Zeit, saying that it was impossible to reply on account of the censorship. The appointment of Baron Burian, however, suggests that the emperor has decided to give Hungary a greater voice in the government of the country.

Baron Burian was at one time Austro-Hungarian minister of finance; so that he has had some experience in the large problems of the monarchy, and latterly he has been Hungarian minister to the royal court—evidence that he is in royal favor.

Up to the time of this catastrophe the earthquake in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1755, caused the greatest number of casualties. Then the earth swallowed up 60,000 persons.

ONLY TRUE IN A TECHNICAL SENSE

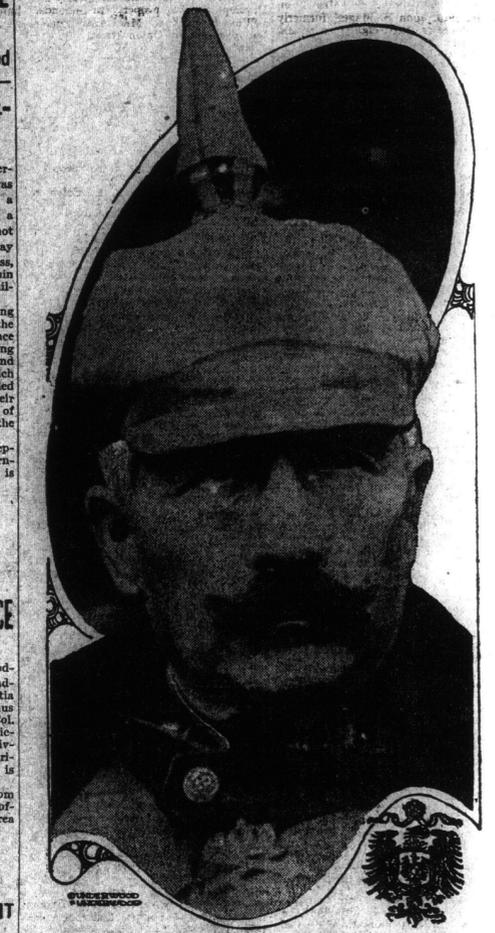
Cardinal Mercier Was Watched by the German Soldiers—Holy See Asks for Reparation.

Rome, Jan. 12, 8.30 p. m.—"The German denial that Cardinal Mercier was arrested in Brussels is true in only a technical sense," says the Tribuna, in a special edition. "The cardinal was not physically arrested and brought away from his residence, but he nevertheless, was placed in a state of arrest, within his palace, and was watched by the military."

"The German government, realizing that violence against a Prince of the church would have painful consequences throughout the world, and also among the Catholic population of Germany, and fearing the effect of measures which might be taken by the Vatican, decided hurriedly to restore conditions to their former status. Nevertheless, an act of violence has been committed against the primate of Belgium."

"The Holy See has asked that reparation be made by the German government. The explanation of Germany is awaited eagerly."

THE KAISER AS HE LOOKS TODAY



The latest photograph of the Kaiser. It was taken five weeks ago and shows William as he really looks now, his hair has turned gray and his face has grown haggard with illness and worry.

ONLY TWENTY CASES OF MENINGITIS AMONG CANADIANS

Toronto, Jan. 13.—The following cablegram was received today at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society in this city from Lieutenant Colonel Hodgetts, commissioner of the society in England:

"To reassure the public on the health of the contingent, the total general illness since Jan. 6 is 3.8 per cent. There have been only twenty cases of cerebro spinal meningitis since landing, with fourteen deaths. Of general diseases there have been 11 pneumonia, 101 influenza, 4 diphtheria, 2 measles, 2 scarlet fever, and 1 typhoid."

The central council of the society announces that all parcels and articles which have been forwarded by them to England or by the National Council of Women for patriotic service through the society have been sent by British vessels from Quebec and Halifax, and that no shipments have been made through American ports. Therefore, none of the articles shipped have in any way fallen into the hands of the enemy.

GEN. HODGINS' NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL ASSUMES OFFICE

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Brigadier-General Hodgins today took over his duties as adjutant general of the Canadian militia forces, succeeding Colonel Septimus Denison, who is to go to the front. Col. Denison succeeded in office Colonel Victor Williams, who has recently been given command of a British cavalry brigade, and will proceed to Egypt, it is understood.

Gen. Hodgins returns to Ottawa from London, Ontario, where he has been oficer commanding the divisional area there.

GEN. HUGHES WILL START ON TRIP TO COAST TONIGHT

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—(Special)—Major-General Sir Hughes expects to leave tomorrow night for a two-weeks' inspection of the troops in western Canada. He will go right through to the Pacific coast, and will be absent from the capital about a fortnight. The minister of militia was able to leave St. Luke's Hospital today, after being interned for eleven days with his injured knee.

Commissioner Lamb Sails for Canada.

London, Jan. 11.—Commissioner Lamb, director of Salvation Army emigration, sailed for Canada by the Transylvanian on Saturday for the purpose of conferring with the dominion authorities regarding a proposed scheme for the anti-camp employment at the close of the war.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to see four good men to represent and general agents. The fruit taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of energy to offer a permanent position pay to the right men. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. The fruit-growing New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of energy to offer a permanent position pay to the right men. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second teacher to take charge in district No. 8, Perth and Victoria county, for present apply to John Walker, South Victoria Co., N. B.

WANTED—A second school teacher for the Johnston County of Quebec, stating salary, to W. Secretary, Canaan Rapid, Cole's Island, Quebec Co., 20405-1-11

WANTED—A second female teacher for No. 5, Parish of Aberdeen, P. No. 1, Apply, stating salary, to Mrs. R. F. Carleton county, N. B.

WANTED—Female teacher for class, for District No. 1, Parish of St. John's, salary, to Hy. Mowatt, St. John's, N. B.

I wish to the public for the generous patron to announce new term Monday, January



BIRTHS

SUTHERLAND—On Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sutherland, Fairville, a son.

DEATHS

WILKINS—In this city Robert J. Wilkins, aged 62, Daniel Wilkins, his father, and Rose O'Neil, aged 22, her husband, three children, two brothers and four sisters, at Dorchester, Jan. 10, 1915, John S. Wilkins, aged 62, at St. Andrews, aged 62, two months.

CARSON—In this city 1915, Robert Carson, aged 75 years.

GERMAN FLYING BRITISH

San Juan, Porto Rico former British collier flies the German flag, at the command of a lieutenant man cruiser Karlsruhe, sister of four German kites, at Dorchester, and her crew transferred to Creffed, which took the islands.

Washington Acting.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Requests for instruction Chinese sailors of the migration officials tonight inspector at San Juan Chinamen to re-ship 2. This action was requested by the customs officer who wished to dispose of his vessel left San Juan. Treasury department asked by the customs officer for instructions should be taken in the career of the collier, and sealed a unique case quite careful consideration was granted. No sent tonight and it further information was called for.

It wasn't Mrs. Smith was her husband's wife. But she was over her imp cause of her anxiety. "WILL" said she, "How foolish, Mabel, cause you a moment's asked by the street in England. What else into your head?"

"Well, it's very strange. I still unconvinced returned a check of my 'No Funds.'" Weekly

Anticipatory "I really dislike to such a habit of finish for one. You know 'Yes; they listen I talk to them.'"—Boston

WAS ACCUSED GARIAN BARON

Count Leopold Von Berchtold, and his resignation has been accepted. Count Von Berchtold will be succeeded by the royal court in the Hungary.

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Count Tissa, the Hungarian premier, several occasions gave utterance to a dissatisfaction, and finding that his complaints were not heard at Vienna, he then to Berlin, where he had an audience with the German emperor.

It was said that after this trip interests of Hungary did not stop agitation, and in a speech on New Year's day complained that Hungary's situation had not been fully recognized.

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AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise.

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TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge of the school in district No. 8, Perth and Drummond, Victoria county, near Walker, South Tilly, Victoria Co., N. B. 2068-1-30

WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 6, Parish of Johnston, County of Queens. Apply at once, stating salary, to Liberal Term Secretary, Canada Rapids P. O., via Cole's Island, Queens Co., N. B. 20408-1-11

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for School District No. 3, Parish of Aberdeen, district No. 2, Apply stating salary, to K. McIntosh, Kenneth, R. F. D., Glassville, Carleton county, N. B. 20294-1-9

WANTED—Female teacher, second class, for District No. 6, North Forks, Sunbury county. Apply, stating salary, to Hy. Mowat secretary. 20295-1-9

I wish to thank the public for their most generous patronage and to announce that our new term will begin Monday, January 4.

S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS

SUTHERLAND—On January 12, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sutherland, Main street, Fairville, a son.

DEATHS

WILKINS—In this city, on Jan. 11, Robert H. Wilkins, aged 24, son of Mrs. Elizabeth and the late Theodore S. Wilkins, leaving his mother and two sisters to mourn.

LYNCH—At 270 Chesley street, on the 13th inst., Rose, beloved wife of Daniel Lynch and daughter of Thomas and Rose O'Neill, aged 29 years, leaving her husband, three children, her parents, two brothers and four sisters to mourn.

MAGEE—At Dorchester (Mass.), on Jan. 10, 1915, John S. Magee, formerly of St. Ann's, aged eighty years and two months.

CARSON—In this city, on Jan. 13, 1915, Robert Carson, aged seventy-five years.

GERMAN FLAG FLYING ON A BRITISH SHIP

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 12—The former British collier Farn, which now flies the German flag, arrived here today in command of a lieutenant of the German cruiser Karlsruhe. Her crew consisted of fourteen Germans and twenty-two Chinese men. The Farn was in distress, and put into San Juan for provisions.

The customs and immigration authorities have called Washington for instructions.

The Farn sailed from Barry, Wales, last September with a cargo of coal for Montevideo. She was captured by British Atlantic the Karlsruhe in October, and her crew transferred to the steamer Creffield, which took them to the Canary Islands.

Washington Acting.

Washington, Jan. 12—Upon receipt of requests for instructions concerning the Chinese sailors of the collier Farn, immigration officials tonight authorized the inspector at San Juan to permit the Chinamen to be released here.

This action was requested by the German commander of the Farn, who wished to dispose of the Chinese before his vessel left San Juan.

Treasury department officials were asked by the customs officers at San Juan for instructions as to what action should be taken in regard to clearing the Farn from that port.

The career of the collier, officials said, presented a unique case which would require careful consideration before clearance was granted. No instructions were sent tonight and it was indicated that further information probably would be called for.

It wasn't the Bank.

Mrs. Smith was worried—the fact was evident to her husband, although she tried very hard to maintain her usual cheerful manner. But before the evening was over she imparted to him the cause of her anxiety.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTY

County estimates were approved yesterday at a meeting of the finance committee held at the government rooms in Prince William street at which Councilor Smith, St. Martins, presided. The following was the list as presented by County Secretary J. King Kelly, K. C., with the expenditures for 1914 (cents omitted):

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes High sheriff, Gaol and court house, Clerk of the peace, County secretary and general expenses, Treasurer, Auditor, Parish clerks, Supreme court mess, Sheriff, Bay Shore police, Office rent and vaults, County officers, Lunacy warrants, Lunacy maintenance, Printing and advertising, Repairs, court house, Marriages and deaths, Fairville gates, Witnesses fees, Simons police, Voters lists, Foreclosures, County Ck. Stenog., Insurance, St. John County hospital, General Public Health, Boys' Industrial Home, Municipal Home, Ch. Dist. health officer, Revisors, and Const. guards.

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