

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

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

NO. 35.

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 Rokietno, eight miles from Warsaw. Picture was taken three days after desperate battle between Germans and Russians.

BRITISH AVIATORS DROP BOMBS ON THE GERMAN POSITIONS AT ANTWERP

Antwerp, Jan. 14, via London, 5:30 p. m.—The *Telegraph*, 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 factory traffic on the railroads of the country. The traffic in November, 1914, was only 23 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

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 These troops were withdrawn, as it was thought impossible to send reinforcements to their support.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 it has 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 overrunning 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 endeavor to overcome the obstacle presented by the Aisne and the dispositions which were further advanced previously.

"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, were not able to take with us. On our side we have 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 further advanced previously, we were 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 Serpukh 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 decided plan. During this operation no important action took place, except an engagement which our advance guard had near Mianoduz. 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, Persia, 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, 6:35 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 aircraft.

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

Berlin Hears Of RUSSIAN DISMISSALS

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

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 ran 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, Massadahe, Collarmele, Cerchio, Celano, Lelli, Paterno, San Forno, Giosamari, Scourcola, Capizello, Antrosano, and Castronovo, and Castronovo, Samellino, San Benedetto, Ortochicco, Gonnello, Bisegna, Balzorano, Camistro, Civitelladantino, Castellafiumi, Pagniotra, 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 populace, 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. Road, palace fell.

Burying twenty laborers who were working in the courtyard. Among the victims in Sora are many of the town authorities and persons of note in the district. Many soldiers have arrived in the town.

At Avezzano, while King Victor Emmanuel was making his rounds of the ruins he reached a spot of the workmen were endeavoring to extricate a child buried in the debris. The king mounted a pile of fallen masonry and supervised the rescue.

Thus far 300 bodies and 160 injured persons have been taken out of the ruins in Avezzano.

Among the victims of the disaster there are the sub-prefect and his family, all the members of the sub-prefecture, all the members of the government and municipal services, 90 carabinieri, and Signor Cerri, a former member of the chamber of deputies.

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

in Sora. There are large numbers of injured there.

Rome's Hospital Full of Wounded.

Rome, Jan. 14.—Every train arriving from Abruzzi brings hundreds of persons who have been injured. Every hospital in Rome is filled to its capacity with the victims of the earthquake.

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, Massadahe, Collarmele, Cerchio, Celano, Lelli, Paterno, San Forno, Giosamari, Scourcola, Capizello, Antrosano, and Castronovo have been practically destroyed.

Estimated Dead at 25,000.

London, Jan. 13, 6:25 a. m.—According to the Rome Tribune it is estimated that the victims from the earthquake number between 20,000 and 25,000.

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.

Deputy Signor, who represents Avezzano in the Chamber of Deputies, has asked for 25,000 soldiers and material for help."

Fifteen other towns in the Marsi have been destroyed, and others damaged. Of the 12,000 inhabitants of Avezzano only 100 survive."

London, Jan. 14, 5:14 p. m.—The Central News publishes a despatch from Rome, giving the recital of an Avezzano refugee.

"I can best describe Avezzano by calling it an immense cemetery," this man said.

"From the ruins of the College for Young Women we heard a frantic appeal for help. There are 140 of us still alive here, help us quickly." Soldiers and civilians rushed to the scene, and when I left were doing their best to cut a way through the mass of ruins.

"I believe that twenty other towns suffered severely. These include Celano with 20,000 inhabitants."

The director of the observatory at Rome declared today that the earthquake of yesterday was the most severe that ever had been recorded on his instruments. No fewer than one hundred and fifty large panes of glass in St. Peter's, forty-six of which are in the dome, were broken. The quake also

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 girls, 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 Ottaviani, 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 Ottaviani and the few hundred survivors have stalled helplessly, for they lacked implements with which to effect a general rescue. But about 850 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 Arsoi and Anquila, and this morning large rescuing 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, Netherlands:

Lt.-Col. R. H. Lebbitt, Fourth Battalion, with double pneumonia. Next of kin, Mrs. Jessie Lebbitt, 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 attendees at a church revival service. The service was ordered discontinued and arrangements were made to close the schools.

BRITISH CRUISER OFF HAVANA GETS COAL SUPPLY AT SEA

Havana, Jan. 14.—The British cruiser which has lain off the port for several days, and the name of which is still not known, was joined today by a British chartered collier, from which it coaled.

Speeches Must Give Way to the Cannon's Voice

Paris, Jan. 14, 6:45 p. m.—"Speeches must give way to the voice of cannon. The country is not with you, there is nothing for parliament to do but to keep still when France is in danger."

With these words M. Delahaye in the senate today, demanded the postponement of all discussion on the war situation.

This caused a great stir, and protests on the part of several members.

Premier Viviani expressed regret that such language had been used, but some of M. Delahaye's colleagues upheld him.

After a brief but lively debate the motion for a postponement was defeated.

FLEEING ARMENIANS IN A FITFUL STATE

Paris, Jan. 14, 6:30 p. m.—A despatch to the Havas agency from Tiflis, Transcaucasia, says the fleeing Armenians, who have crossed the Russian frontier already number 5,000. They are in a pitiful state, according to the correspondent.

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WHIMS, SHOCK HER MOTHER

On Missanabie, Suffering

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

would have tried severely the plague of any person.

Miss Daen was apparently trying to get the terrible days that marked the ending of the Hunger she spoke briefly of incidents that had burned deeply into her soul a knowledge of horrors too ill for words; her way of sorrow in country desolate, she referred to in sentences that in their brevity had greater meaning than vivid detail—the memory of the war was in her and had made her busy in living, in action, in countenance.

Mother Died.

he Germans entered her native city, Ardennes, Belgium, in the second week of October, and on the night of that day the invaders came the Daen he 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 and practically destroyed the residence which had sheltered them. The actions of soldiers greatly frightened, Miss Daen's mother, and she herself had to flee after, unable to bear up under great strain.

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

The courageous refugee has a sister in Toronto and three brothers in the United States, one at Revelstoke and two in Calgary.

Miss Daen is a Belgian, formerly of Brussels, Belgium. He went to Europe for the outbreak of the war in an effort to reach his mother, but was unable to do so as she had been killed in the weeks of travel in England and Holland.

Mr. 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 is a last night that Belgium had not yet led married men to the colors, but at that time the call was for the Belgians to fight in Europe he gave away his money and other articles he had with him and which he could possibly get back without.

Also on the steamer were Captain and Mrs. Hicks, Halifax, and Lieut. Souter, the Canadian Army Medical Officer. Seventeen invalids from Salisbury Plain arrived by the Missanabie. A number of the men have rheumatism or other complaints and say that their course has been very disagreeable, but they are glad to get to the hospital and to be subjected to which the troops are subjected.

They maintain that spinal meningitis is a very unpleasantly common at Salisbury Plain.

INDS THAT PINK'S STEPS ENCRONCH

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 railway commission's proposal to purchase the Lancaster, argued by W. C. Pink was heard.

Judge Forbes decided that Pink's case was an encroachment in Main street, Fairville, and that the charge preferred against Pink before W. H. Allington, deputy magistrate of Lancaster, was confirmed and consequently the fine and imprisonment of Pink for hindering the highway commissioner, 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 lot was two feet and eight inches to the good.

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's steps.

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

L. T. COLONEL McLEOD.

No word has been received in St. John since Saturday of the condition of 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 will do it if thought, at once communicate with friends here if a graver turn should 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 Repton, when she contracted pneumonia and lived only a few days, consequently her death is a great shock to her friends. She is survived by her husband, who belongs to Moncton, and two children. The funeral took place at Worcester Saturday afternoon.

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.

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.

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.

Miriam Baxter, Miss Beatrice Gillett, Mrs. Herbert Baird, Miss Peat, Miss Rose Hoyt, Miss Beale Kilburn, Miss Grace McPhail, Miss Annie McGill, Miss Gertrude McPhail. After refreshments were served, Mrs. Bertha Waite sang "The Perfect Day" in her usual pleasing manner, which was much enjoyed by all.

The Red Cross Society met on Wednesday last and the work of knitting mufflers was begun. On Thursday evening the Round Table Literary Club met at the home of Mrs. James Porter. After roll-call, which was responded to by a humorous story or reading, the election of officers for the new year took place. Mrs. James Porter was elected president, Mrs. James McPhail, vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Alcorn, second vice-president, and Miss Edie Sison, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be with Mrs. J. W. Niles.

Miss Iva Baxter returned last week to resume her duties at the Normal school. William Spinks is much improved after his recent illness.

Wilmors Picket returned last week from St. John.

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. Carvell, 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.

Misses 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, 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.

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.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Bessie Miller, of Bangor (Me.), arrived in Salisbury last week to see her stepmother, the late Mrs. Charlotte Horsman. Mrs. Miller will remain until after the funeral. She is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William F. Kinnear, at South Road.

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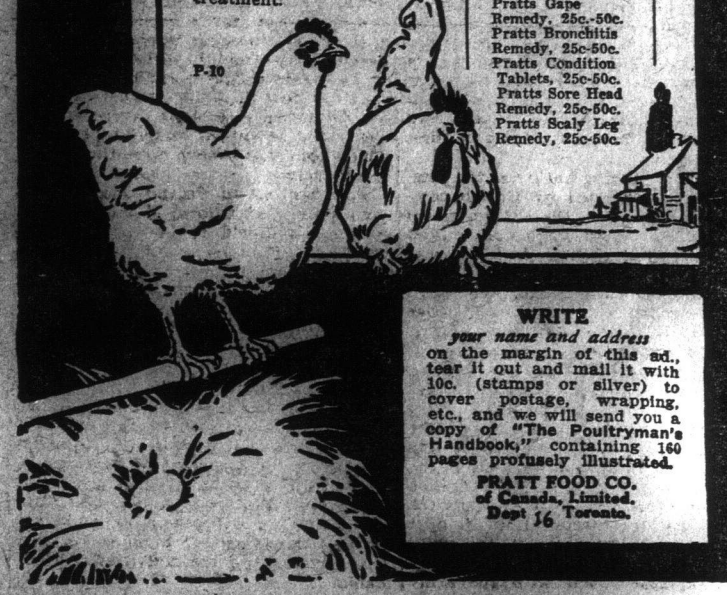
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The Eggs You Get

not the number of hens you have in the flock, determine whether your poultry is profitable. Every hen on the side list or irregular layer means so much money lost.



Pratts Poultry Remedies. Pratts Poultry Regulator. Pratts Poultry Food. Pratts Poultry Lard. Pratts Poultry Liniment. Pratts Poultry Ointment. Pratts Poultry Powder. Pratts Poultry Soap. Pratts Poultry Tablets. Pratts Poultry Tonic. Pratts Poultry Vaccine. Pratts Poultry Wax. Pratts Poultry Yeast.

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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. It neglects its slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

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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" plied by Great Britain. Difficulties come in the earlier stages furnishing munitions, other necessities or required for their own. These difficulties now mounted, and the obstacles to the full Roumanian has been removed in that country of the 600,000 men which completed also for the operations.

BOURASSA'S ECHO

Montreal, Jan. 11.—The friend and National Quebec legislature in this war. "I know I shall be said, 'but I am in a dangerous situation but we do not know Edward Blake refused to participate which Canada had a colony was well of Canada to defend the British troops obligation, and even He always would war until the land. They were so their oceans, and their doors were of representation. "What," he said, "should change

SAYS UNITED SOCIETY

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Toronto preliminary in an interview tonight in the United States said that although through the name of tion, the Red Cross Jewish banker, and selling of the Red as strongly sympathetic. "In the first place Cross Society in the to carry hospital services offered to carry, cash. "Then," he said, Britain and France resulted in her return who left the ship to lodoforn and lodging not replaced, and resumed its journey, Germany and America to be delivered in ply of hospital mater. "In the shipload chapters of the Da United States, and to British soldiers, recently the difference being that the Gen of the stores that

SULTAN

London, Jan. 11.—say that Turkey with the Hodeid ordered the release arrested in the, punish the solidi the Italian flag Investigation Italian consul is until this inquiry Turkey is reported expected.

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. Goods you need at Bargain Prices. The Biggest Money Saver we ever published. T. Eaton Co. Limited. Toronto, Canada.

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 Rumania 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 project 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 arms 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 gossip now 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 Barmbaupt, from which point the French were threatening Muehlhausen.

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 Bukowina an advance on Crown 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 Rumania.

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 \$180,854,979, against \$181,667,940 for October, 1913. Moreover, this was in the face of the following decreases in exports to countries immediately engaged in the war:

Exports to	Month of October 1913	1914
United States	\$ 2,237,297	\$ 446,689
Austria	2,629,859	26,194,961
Hungary	3,307,297	17,087,469
Belgium	468,461	17,508

Total for these countries... \$38,406,442 \$17,501,627

Decrease... 65,908,945

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:

Exports to	Month of October 1913	1914
Denmark	\$ 2,629,859	\$ 7,961,151
Greece	62,501	581,000
Italy	7,462,461	11,119,478
Norway	848,461	4,134,909
Sweden	1,882,291	5,890,106

Total for five countries... \$12,459,865 \$29,729,646

Increase... 17,270,281

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.

President Was Mistaken.

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.

You Get

Pratts

- Poultry Remedies
- Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c.
- Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25c. to \$2.75
- Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts Roach Remedy, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts Flea Remedy, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c.
- Pratts Gripe Remedy, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts Croup Remedy, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts Sore Head Remedy, 25c. to \$1.00
- Pratts Sore Leg Remedy, 25c. to \$1.00

WRITE your name and address on the margin of this ad, send it out and mail it with 10c. (stamps or silver) to cover postage, wrapping, etc. and we will send you a copy of "The Poultryman's Handbook," containing 100 pages profusely illustrated.

PRATT FOOD CO., Ltd., Dept 16 Toronto.

FREE HOCKEY OUTFIT

Send me last 20 business bottles of our full Royal Japanese Perfume to sell among your friends. I will send you a complete set of three bottles. You will sell them all in an hour, or more. The bottles are of the finest quality, and the perfume is of the most exquisite. The bottles are of the finest quality, and the perfume is of the most exquisite.

The House of Good Values

Facilities for handling all orders quickly are unsurpassed.

All orders are handled with the utmost promptitude. Our Mail Order system is perfected in such a way that the least possible delay is occasioned. In the majority of cases orders are filled, packed and forwarded to the customer within twenty-four hours after the receipt of same. Look where you will, you cannot find any simpler, and quicker or more dependable Mail Order service than our when you order.

SALE

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how true it all is. Send great the saying is. We for quality and price these ally for this Sale at prices ous saving. I for any to not fail to let us know. I will forward a copy with Guarantee. Goods satis-

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.

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 Rumanian 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 in 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 under Major McKean 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 this 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 ordered 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 McKean 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 Island and 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 with 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.

Late in the inspecting general went out to Partridge Island and there he formally inspected the battery there and made a minute examination of the ac-

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 good a time at Christmas 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 at home that so far as weather conditions are 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 Worcestershires 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 Georgegan 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 the 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. Georgegan, who was in Malta when she wrote, is probably now in England on her way home.

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 \$182,972.94, acceptance of the tender of the St. John Iron Works for three boilers for fire 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.

POINCARÉ TALKS WITH BRITISH

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 Hasbrouck, went to the British headquarters, where he had a long conversation with Field Marshal Sir John French, the Prince of Wales, and invited the British general, Sir Douglas Haig and Smith-Dorrien with the insignia of rank Officers 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. 13, 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."

GRISTS 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 you as ill.

"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 a bad throat, you can easily cure it with Catarrhazone."

If suffering from throat droppings, running eyes, active nasal discharges, 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.

Don't stay stuffed up with a sore nose, eyes running and breath bad. Use Catarrhazone.

Take one breath through the inhaler in each breath and see how it clears out the nose, how it makes you breathe free and easy.

Relief from Catarrhazone is quick and effective—you don't have to wait all day to get it either.

No other treatment is like Catarrhazone or is able to drive catarrh so completely out of the system.

You don't take anything internally in using Catarrhazone—you don't run the chance of spoiling digestion or lessening your appetite with a bad tasting medicine.

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 Dominion have amounted to the sum of \$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 McKean, of Stewick (N.S.), was today elected by the Senate of Dalhousie University as the Rhodes scholar for 1915.

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

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

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 the Army'...

Reckless. "Mister, gimme a dime." "I've nothing but a half dollar." "Get! Arent yer deared to carry all yer week's wages around wid yer?"

A MASTER OF RETREAT

IS SIR JOHN FRENCH (By Captain C. S. Goldman, M. P., in Collier's Weekly.) 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...

French in South Africa went his way regardless of praise—he was rarely mentioned in despatches; his operations were too swift and secret for the war correspondent to get alongside and it was not till the conclusion of the war that people began to reflect that no one had anything to say against French.

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.

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

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

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 flour prices.

At one of 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.

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 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.

THE NEW YORK SUN

The New York Sun says that the United States will not recognize Belgium as German territory. Well, the United States can do the other thing: Recognition or non-recognition will make no difference.

THE GERMAN OVERDO THIS. This impertinence from men enjoying the benefit and protection of American institutions is likely to alienate American sympathy by an important extent. It will be accepted as showing German qualities which were not generally suspected by Americans.

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.

ONE OF THE GREATEST PROPORTIONAL increases in the above list is that in deposits on demand, these being more than 100 per cent greater than in 1907. So far as the circulation is concerned, the increase is in reality not so great as it appears to be.

CIVIC TAXATION. There generally is some outcry over civic expenditure, and this year there will be more than usual, because money is scarce, and the war renders the business outlook uncertain.

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.

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 TORONTO TELEGRAM, whose proprietor was formerly a Conservative member of Parliament, arises to make the following disturbing observation: "It is fast coming to this, that Sir Robert Borden will have to get rid of Hon. Sam Hughes or the Conservative party will have to get rid of Sir Robert Borden, falling which the country will get rid of the Conservative party."

GERMAN WAYS. 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.

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FOR MOST CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY on December 15, when in command of the submarine B-11 he entered the Dardanelles and, notwithstanding the very difficult current, dived his vessel under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Mesudiyeh, which was guarding the minefield.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY near Festenberg, on October 29, when, after their trench had been taken by the Germans and after two attempts at recapture had failed, they voluntarily decided on the afternoon of the same day to recover the trench themselves, and working from traverse to traverse at close quarters with great bravery they gradually succeeded in regaining possession, killing eight of the enemy, wounding two, and making six hundred prisoners.

DESPATCHES RECENTLY CONTAINED the announcement that William Lonsdale, a British prisoner of war, had been condemned to death by a court martial at Döberitz, Germany. A later despatch says that the death sentence will not be carried out, but that the man will serve a sentence of ten years' imprisonment.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The opinions of correspondents are necessarily those of The Telegraph, and a newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will be noticed. Write on one side of the paper. Communications must be clearly written; otherwise they will be discarded. Stamps should be enclosed if the manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor (Group).

The Fairville Councilors.
The Editor of The Telegraph:
—An article prominently displayed on the front page of Tuesday's issue of Evening Times, entitled "Committee to Investigate City's Land and Water System in Lancaster. Plan devised by Councilors after rather my interview with Commissioner Wigmore," has been called to your attention.

As two of the councilors from the city of Lancaster we take exception to the article. There is absolutely no basis in the statement that "The councilors had a rather stormy interview with Commissioner Wigmore," nor was any novel plan for the city's land and water system in Lancaster in hands of an independent commission administration" discussed.

On Monday afternoon the Councilors and ourselves who are the board management for the parish of Lancaster, and who are members of the water committee together with other commissioners, called upon Commissioner Wigmore in connection with the filing of a bill to be presented at the session of the legislature, to be levied from taxation the site on which proposed stand-pipe is to be built. As the outcome of a meeting held last night by the representatives assembled, at which the three councilors were present.

We remain,
Yours truly,
WILLIAM GOLDING,
JOHN T. O'BRIEN,
Fairville, N. B., Jan. 15, 1915.

The Evening Times published a letter similar to the foregoing yesterday, and in this interesting comment on it: "A member of The Times staff was interested in the subject, and called at the 'conference' between Commissioner Wigmore and the Lancaster councilors, as it took place in the city hall. He was well qualified to qualify to the 'storminess' of the interview as Commissioner Golding who, as a councillor, was present and participated in the discussion of the plan a commission was given The Times a gentleman privileged to be present with the word would be accepted by it."

LIQUOR IN THE ARMY.

The Editor of The Telegraph:
—In reference to an article I read in the Standard of January 13, entitled "Step to Eliminate Drink from Army." In the last paragraph it says: "The regular Canadian militia is temperate a body of men as is to be seen in the civilian world." It cannot see the object in view in any making such a statement. It is not only contrary to General Hughes' orders, but it is also in violation of the statement as told me by boys in prison at Halifax, or who previously were there, that you can buy liquor there almost any hour of the day or night, and furthermore in any quantity desired, and a young man here at Christmas said that he had spent all his wages for liquor. For my part, I am for my boy to come home as a protest against the system in vogue there at the present time. I think it is about time people took it in their hands and led a halt. I might say I have already turned to General Hughes on this subject.

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. A stranger appeared at the gate. He pressed the bell, and a maid came to the door. He was tall and handsome, but his face was usual—was weatherbeaten. The door opened, and the maid thrust her head out.

"Who are you?"
"Is this the Spriggs house?"
"Yes."
"Well, I am Mrs. Spriggs' long-lost son. I have been away from home for twenty years; during this time I have sailed the globe. Break the news gently to my mother, please."
"Mrs. Spriggs is not in."
"Where is she?"
"Attending a mother's own sewing society. She won't be home for two or three hours."
"But perchance my father?"
"He is up stairs repairing his clothes, and has left orders not to be disturbed, unless if you can give him a message."
"Even if I am coming? Why, they didn't say I was coming?"
"They have been prepared for it in my sister Ellen's."

FOOLISH ATTEMPT TO INJURE L. A. DUGAL, M.P.P. FAILS AND IS EXPOSED

A silly attempt to injure L. A. Dugal, M. P. P., was made recently in an obscure paper published in Madawaska. The St. John Standard, in its issue of Jan. 6, joined in the cheap and idiotic scheme to injure Mr. Dugal's good name. The whole business is exposed in affidavits by Messrs. Dugal and Gagnon which we publish herewith.

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

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Note these facts which are set forth below: Mr. Dugal was for the first time a political candidate in 1912, and was elected.

In 1910, two years before he became a candidate, one Joseph Guy owed him \$21.60, the balance of a store bill. Mr. Dugal paid this with a cheque from the department of public works which was paid to him by Mr. Dugal's name.

Mr. Dugal explained the whole transaction in question to the department at Fredericton when he heard Guy had done something irregular. A few days ago, on the eve of the election, Mr. Dugal was asked to sign a cheque for \$21.60, the balance of a store bill.

1. That in the year 1910, Joseph Guy, then of said town, was indebted to me in the sum of \$26.60, being a balance of a store bill. I paid the same to the said Joseph Guy, and the same was paid to me by him as his request.
2. That the items of such account, with the prices and dates of purchases, are as follows:
Sept. 23—To 1 stove—Kootenay \$48.00
1910.
March 29—To 1 sink 1.50
March 29—To 7 1/2 lb. black pipe 1/2 in75
March 29—To 16 lb. black pipe 1/2 in75
Sept. 21—To pipe cellar15
Oct. 8—To 1 can and 8 gals. oil 1.00
Total \$51.60
Cr. \$51.60
1909.
Sept. 23—By 1 stove, second-hand \$ 8.00
Sept. 23—By 1 stove, second-hand 5.00
1910.
March 29—By cash 2.00
Total \$25.00
Cr. \$25.00
Some time afterwards, and in consequence of having heard rumors that the said Joseph Guy was suspected of having been guilty of irregularities in connection with the said department, I proposed to Commissioner Wigmore regarding certain exemptions on the new reservoir which Commissioner Wigmore proposed to build near the Martello tower, and the commissioner, asking for no mention was made of the exemption of the stand-pipe which is planned as part of the new system. As this was declared to look like giving away boxes and charging for the covers, the commissioner told the parish representatives that the whole scheme was of useless exemption of both reservoir and stand-pipe was assured. He also proposed for the exemption of the present reservoir which he has recently discovered is taxed by the parish at \$10,000, which he considers an unreasonable figure.

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 to be formed. This is the outcome of a proposal to Commissioner Wigmore regarding certain exemptions on the new reservoir which Commissioner Wigmore proposed to build near the Martello tower, and the commissioner, asking for no mention was made of the exemption of the stand-pipe which is planned as part of the new system. As this was declared to look like giving away boxes and charging for the covers, the commissioner told the parish representatives that the whole scheme was of useless exemption of both reservoir and stand-pipe was assured. He also proposed for the exemption of the present reservoir which he has recently discovered is taxed by the parish at \$10,000, which he considers an unreasonable figure.

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A British soldier who had his face terribly disfigured by German shrapnel in the neighborhood of Ypres is alleged to have cheerily assured an inquiring friend—"Oh, I'm 'right, except that I canna whistle."

THE BLOOD IS THE STREAM OF LIFE

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

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 blood cannot be pure when the skin action is weak, when the stomach does not digest the food properly, when the bowels do not move regularly, when the kidneys are strained or overworked.

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Montreal, Jan. 11—The funeral of Mrs. Robert Van Looy, with her three children, all of whom were murdered last Tuesday morning by Mrs. Van Looy's brother, Jean Moons, a Belgian, who shot and killed himself Tuesday night, took place this morning to Cote St. Jacques cemetery. The four caskets being conveyed to the cemetery in two hearses. The funeral was under the auspices of the Montreal fire department.

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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. The mechanism is so perfect—so smooth. And it gives splendid results.

Maxwell

"FAVORITE" CHURN

is used in thousands of dairies—in Canada—Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa and Denmark. It produces butter with a minimum of effort. Used in Agricultural Colleges. Patented by Government Inventors as the finest butter maker in the world.

Get your dealer to demonstrate the new Maxwell's "FAVORITE" Churn. It is a Maxwell's Limited, St. Mary's, Ont.

95 SENT ON TRIAL

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands in Use inflicting splendid returns on investment. This machine is a sanitary marvel and embodies all the latest improvements. Our Twenty-year Guarantee Protects You. Our Twenty-year Guarantee Protects You.

DOUBLE INSPECTION OF 2ND CONTINGENT

Ottawa, Jan. 11—Orders sent out from the militia department for the recruiting of the third Canadian expeditionary force, which will be actively recruited by all recruiting centers within a few days, will make each of the battalion centers throughout the dominion a recruiting headquarters.

The board will consist of Colonel John Hughes, of Hamilton, and in all probability, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Murphy, of Ottawa.

In addition, the inspectors general of the Canadian forces, General LeSautour and General Steele, will visit all corps, not so much with the idea of making an examination in detail, but a general inspection.

The object of this double inspection is to make certain the fitness of the officers, men and equipment.

It is probable that there will be an exchange of work between General LeSautour and General Steele, otherwise each would inspect the forces which they have command of.

General Hughes' injured knee is improving rapidly and he expects to be back at his office tomorrow. Unless he has a setback the ministry expects to leave for the west on a tour of inspection on Thursday night.

HOW CAPTAIN NEWTON WAS KILLED IN ACTION.

London, Jan. 13, 3:20 a.m.—The first officer of the Canadian contingent to be killed in action was Captain D. O. C. Newton of Montreal. He went into the trenches last Saturday with Princess Patricia's Light Infantry and was killed in a sharp engagement the same day.

A Neighbor Told Him To Take Gin Pills

If you want to know what Gin Pills will do for you, just drop a line to Mr. D. A. Yorke, at Belrock, Ont. He will tell you what Gin Pills did for him, after he had suffered with Kidney trouble for 15 years. Here is his letter:

"I suffered for about 15 years with kidney trouble. I could get nothing to help me. The pain went all through my back and shoulders and down the sides of my legs. When I would sit down for a while I could get straight up again until I would get up. It is about two and a half years since I quit taking them. My back is now all right and I feel no more pain. I thank GIN PILLS for what they have done for me. D. A. YORKE."

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

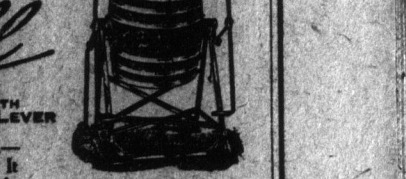
Women's best friend. From grumbled old health reformers these little red health reformers are an excellent remedy for an inactive liver and a clean, healthy normal action of the bowels. Chamberlain's Tablets will cure your stomach and fermentation, give you a good complexion, and make you feel like a new woman.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief, they permanently cure Constipation. Get them for yourselves. They are sold everywhere. Buy them for the army of constipation. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine without Signature. National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

FREE HANDSOME MUFF

GIRLS—This beautiful stylish muff will keep you warm and cozy this winter. It is the very latest in style and is made of the finest materials. It is a real treat to have such a beautiful muff.



To see prospectus to give you, send a stamp to the manufacturer. This is a real treat to have such a beautiful muff.

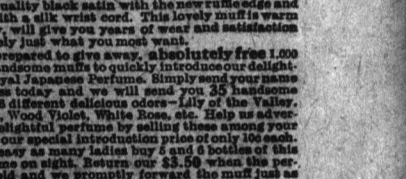
CLARK'S SOUPS

Highly concentrated; one tin makes a small family. Purest and best ingredients. Order today. W. CLARK, Ltd., Montreal.



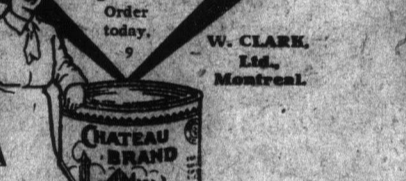
CONSTITIION

Constipation—the bane of old age—is not to be cured by harsh purgatives. They are active and aggressive. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Stomach and Bowel Tablets. They will cure your stomach and fermentation, give you a good complexion, and make you feel like a new woman.



THE ARMY OF CONSTIPATION

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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 Belrock, Ont. He will tell you what Gin Pills did for him, after he had suffered with Kidney trouble for 15 years. Here is his letter:

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CARDINAL MERCIER RESERVES COMMENT ON VEXATIOUS MEASURES



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.

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.

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

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 observatory 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 surrounding the Basilica are in danger of collapsing.

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.

At Torre Ceclanà, about thirty-three 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.

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, 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 Tisza, 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 Tisza 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 Tisza 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 larger problems of the monarchy, and latterly he has been Hungarian minister to the royal court—evidence that he is in royal favor.

ONLY TRUE IN A TECHNICAL SENSE

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

Rome, Jan. 12, 8.20 p. m.—The German denial that Cardinal Mercier was arrested in Brussels is true in only a technical sense, says the Tribune, 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."

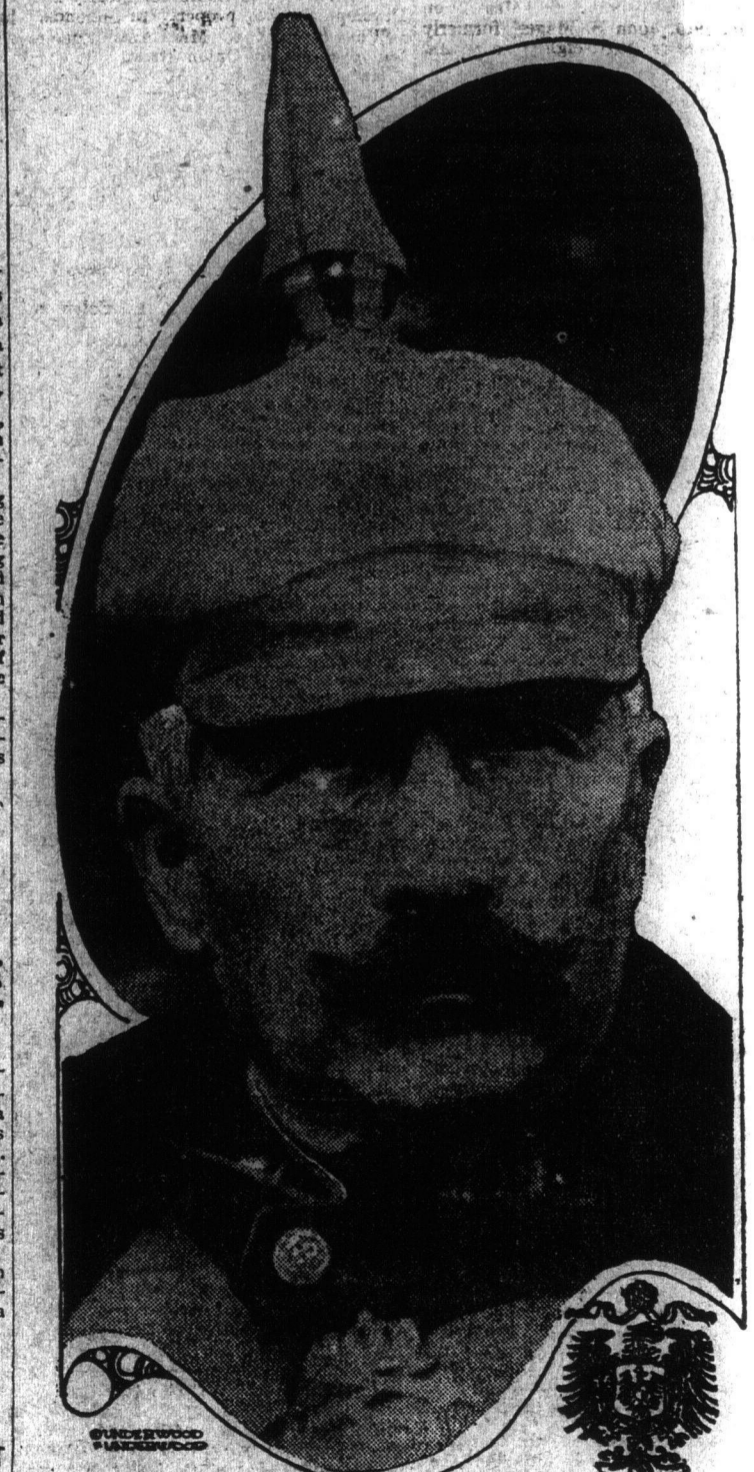
GEN. HODGINS' NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL ASSUMES OFFICE

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Brig-Gen. 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. 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.

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:

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 trees taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of energy 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 to John Walker, South Victoria Co., N. B.

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

BIRTHS

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

DEATHS

WILKINS—In this city Robert J. Wilkins, aged 62, Elizabeth and the late Daniel Wilkins, his mother, to mourn.

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 ships. At Dorchester and her crew transferred to Creffed, which took the islands.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Requests for instruction Chinese sailors of the migration officials tonight inspector at San Juan Chinamen to re-ship 21. This action was requested by the customs who wished to dispose of his vessel left San Juan. Treasury department should be taken in the career of the collier, and sealed a unique case. A unique case of care and consideration was granted. No sent tonight and it further information be called for.

It wasn't Mrs. Smith was her husband to her husband's cheerful manner. But she was over her imp cause of her anxiety. "Willy" said she, "I'm afraid that my bank is 'How foolish, Mabel, can you a moment's time the streets in England. What are you into your head?" "Well, it's very strange," Mrs. Smith returned a check of "No Funds."—Weekly Anticipatory. "I really dislike to talk to them."—Boston

