

OLS AND  
NUE THEIR  
OVER ENEMY

The enemy artillery has displayed a tendency to bombard certain sections of the front line more heavily than usual, and to concentrate a considerable force of some of the farm buildings within our lines. Very little damage has been done in every case our artillery has taken advantage of its superior weight and retained with a heavy fire, which has effectively silenced the German batteries. On various occasions during the period an organized bombardment of sections of the enemy trenches had defence works been carried out by our artillery and several of the German fortified places have been destroyed. Our patrols and snipers continue to maintain their general ascendancy over the enemy. On several occasions officers' patrols have penetrated the German wire tangles and secured valuable information as to the condition of the German parapets. Few indications of hostile patrols have been found. The training of our troops is progressing well, and continues to receive every attention. A large proportion of the personnel of our infantry units has taken a grenade course in one or other of our schools. In spite of the weather the health of our troops continues good and all units in excellent spirits.

## CASUALTIES

including Private John L. McAlister list issued at Ottawa last night. Dufferin (N. B.), a member of the

Margaret McElhinney, 200 Paradise street with the 26th. The wounded soldier South African war, in which he was wounded. The other sons are Joseph of the McElhinney family are on the

St. Andrews (N. B.), is reported Blizard, of Wickham, Queens county of St. George (N. B.), are both sons of Sergeant Hubert Peacock, brother has been received by E. S. Peacock,

left thigh on November 6, according further particulars are promised. a official midnight list.

the name of B. A. Johnston, Costigan, rounds.

g. also of the 26th, is reported slight-roll, of Escumiac (N. B.), and Phillip rounded.

WENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION killed in action.

John Leader, England.

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION, dangerously ill.

Walter Kinder, England.

FORTIETH BATTALION, dangerously wounded.

John D. McMillan, a Vankleek (Ont.)

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT, seriously ill.

W. BURTON, NORTHEAST MAR-AREE, INVERNESS COUNTY (C.)

ORDEN'S ARMORED BATTERY, wounded.

Archibald E. McEachern, Graven-st (Ont.)

CANADIAN ORDNANCE COMPANY, dead.

Harry Pilford, England.

CHAMPION HEN LAYS 314 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

(Baltimore News.) Lady Eglantine, a Maryland-bred leghorn, has laid her three hundred and nineteenth egg at the close of a 365-day egg-laying contest under the auspices of the Philadelphia North American. This takes her the champion egg-layer of the world, and she has been photographed by the movies and filmed. Ordinarily a hen lays only about two hundred eggs in a lifetime, or in the three years during which she is on the job. Statistics show that the average American hen is producing only seventy eggs a year. Allowing for the care in selection of the average hen. Government experts declare that if the average yield of eggs were increased by only ten eggs a year it would mean an increase in output to the value of \$40,000,000, and this using the basis of twenty cents a dozen.

At many egg farms over the country Biddy that would condescend to part with only seventy eggs a year would

An Epitaph. Here lies a man Whose car had power, Who died at the average rate, Sixty miles an hour.

The Red Cross at Eganville near Ottawa has collected \$798 during the past year.

# The Semi-Weekly Telegram

The News

VOL. LV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1915

NO. 18.

## SPIRITED BRITISH ATTACK A GALLIOLI SUCCEEDS AS KITCHENER ARRIVES TO DECIDE FUTURE OF ARMY THERE

### SHIPPING SUFFERS FROM MINES IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

American Schooner Struck But Able to Anchor; Two Others Gone

### GREEK STEAMER HELD UP IN THAMES

Escaped German Officer Taken from Danish Craft in North Sea—Submarine Menace Holds Up Italian Steamers—U. S. Hears Lifeboats Were Shelled.

### BRITISH SQUADRON ENTERS CATTAGAT

London, Nov. 19.—As a sequel to the report that a flotilla of twenty-five German torpedo boats struck a big cruiser and passed Helmsborg, Sweden, Wednesday morning, proceeding to the Cattagat, a dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that a British squadron of cruisers and destroyers has been seen entering the Cattagat.

London, Nov. 19.—The American schooner Helen W. Martin has struck a mine. She is now at anchor.

The Helen W. Martin is a three-masted vessel of 2,285 tons, and is owned by Percy & Small, Bath (Me.) Available shipping records show her as having sailed from New York July 27 for Archangel, Russia, where she arrived Sept. 18 some of crew perished.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 19.—According to a newspaper report, the Norwegian steamer Ullken, 1,454 tons from New York for Rotterdam, has been sunk with the loss of five members of her crew.

The steamship Glenmore, on arrival at Rotterdam from New York, reported the Ullken struck a mine near Galoper light.

London, Nov. 19.—Twenty members of the crew of the Ullken have landed on the east coast. They say their vessel was sunk in the North Sea, and that four of the crew are missing.

The survivors assert that a Greek steamer also met with disaster.

Greek Steamer Detained. London, Nov. 19.—The Greek steamer Athamas has been taken into Oax Deep in the Thames estuary.

The steamer Athamas, which left Galveston Oct. 16, and Norfolk Oct. 24, for Rotterdam, was reported to have passed the Lizard Nov. 14.

Aeroplane Over Verona. Paris, Nov. 19.—A hostile aircraft flew over Verona, Italy, this morning, several bombs being thrown from the machine, according to a Havas despatch from Rome. One child was slightly injured.

There were no other casualties nor was any material damage done, the despatch states.

Dishonorable Officer Taken. London, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Henri Koch, one of the officers of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who violated his parole and left Norfolk in the middle of October, has been taken off a Danish steamer in the North Sea by the British naval authorities.

Lieut. Koch, who was sailing as a seaman, joined the steamer at Baltimore, giving his nationality as Dutch. He was found among the crew and identified by an official who knew him before the outbreak of the war.

Suspending Italian Service. London, Nov. 19.—The correspondent at Zurich of the Central News forwards a report that it has been decided to suspend steamship service between Italy and America until arrangements are made to deal adequately with the menace of submarines to shipping in the Mediterranean.

Some Sailings Cancelled. New York, Nov. 19.—Representatives of Italian steamship lines here said today that while they had received no advice that steamship services between Italy and the United States had been entirely suspended because of the submarine menace, at least five sailings from here during early December had been cancelled.

On advice from the home offices in Italy received here during the past few days the following ships have been temporarily withdrawn from Italian ports services: Steamship America to sail December 7, the Europa, December 9, Dante Alighieri, December 8, Caserta, December 10, and Palermo, December 14.

The new passenger liner Giuseppe Verde is due to arrive here tomorrow on her maiden voyage. Local agents of the line said late today that they had received no orders respecting her return passage.

### WITHDRAW BRITISH FROM DARDANELLES?

This Said to Be General Monro's Advice But Decision Left With Kitchener

News of Decided British Advance at Tip of Peninsula Comes Just at Moment Question is Discussed in Parliament—Government Not Bound to Perpetuate Mistake, Says Law.

London, Nov. 18.—Baron Ribblesdale said in the house of lords today, in addressing a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne, that he understood Lieutenant General Sir Charles C. Monro, commander of the British expedition at the Dardanelles had reported in favor of the withdrawal of the British army at the Dardanelles.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announced the government asked Earl Kitchener to visit the eastern Mediterranean because, in his opinion, the report of Sir Charles Monro and the evidence accompanying it did not seem sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion upon the great questions of policy involved.

The announcement of the Marquis of Lansdowne was made in response to Baron Ribblesdale's question whether General Monro favored the withdrawal of the British army from the Dardanelles.

SITUATION IN GREECE DISQUIETING.

The situation in Greece, said Lord Lansdowne, was extremely perplexing and, he might add, disquieting. This was in reply to a request for information as to the programme of the negotiations.

Speaking of the visit of the British cabinet members to Paris, Lord Lansdowne said it was the most important step yet taken in connection with the scheme of a closer working contact between the Entente Allies.

There have been other comings and goings, but they were not to be compared in importance with the present visit, Lord Lansdowne added.

The independence of Serbia, he declared, was one of the most essential objects the Allies had in view in the near east, which already had become a new and very important theatre of the war. This was not the time to talk peace. They had entered upon a great struggle and intended to carry it to a successful issue.

TWO UNPLEASANT TOPICS.

Two topics have been raised which are not pleasant to think or talk about, namely, the position in Serbia, and the Dardanelles, said Andrew Bonar Law, the colonial secretary, speaking on the third reading of the finance bill in the house of commons this evening.

Despite what was happening in the Near East he would say, however, that he was more hopeful than he had been for many months, and, looking at the tendency of the whole war, things were not going so badly as they would seem to be.

With regard to the Dardanelles, there was no one who felt more strongly than he did the serious position there, and the house might be assured that in what the government was doing, or was intending to do, it would not be influenced by the idea that, having made a mistake, it was going to see it out. The government would be influenced solely by the best military opinion it could get and believed that that was the wisest course.

WARNING AGAINST FICTITIOUS PROSPERITY.

Mr. Bonar Law, passing to the question of finance, said that the country had to risk bankruptcy to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Some means would have to be found whereby persons who wished to sell to the government and trust its credit, would be able to do so.

He was not afraid of exchange, taken by itself. The real thing was the country's financial stability as a whole, and he declared that the situation was extremely dangerous, for, so long as money was borrowed freely for the expenditure required, there was a fictitious prosperity, and, instead of making sacrifices, the people were spending more than ever.

The moment the time came when the country could not raise indefinite loans—and, if the war lasted long enough, it would come—the country would have to find other means for carrying on the war.

He had been looking into the cost of munitions, and had found that munitions were costing three or four times more than they would have cost under the old conditions; that could not go on indefinitely. If the financial position was to be kept right, workmen and commercial men must set their faces against any increase in the payment for anything needed for the conduct of the war.

The finance bill was passed.

BRITISH CAPTURE TURKISH TRENCHES.

The British army at the Dardanelles has resumed the offensive and captured 280 yards of Turkish trenches.

Official announcement was made that the Fifty-Second division had successfully attacked the Turks in the Kritia Nullah, near the tip of the peninsula. It captured 160 yards of trenches to the east of the defile and 120 yards to the west.

The text of the statement follows: "In the Dardanelles the Fifty-Second division carried out a very successful attack on the Turkish trenches on the 15th instant, for which careful plans had been made.

"Three mines were exploded successfully under the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of the Kritia Nullah at 3 p. m., and the infantry pushed forward immediately afterwards captured 160 yards of trenches on the east of the Nullah and 120 yards on its west. The captured trenches were at once consolidated, and bombing parties pushed on up to the communication trenches and erected barricades.

"Simultaneously with the assault, our artillery opened on the enemy's reserve support trenches two 14-inch monitors and H. M. S. Edgar (cruiser) co-operating, and maintained their fire until the position was reported consolidated at about six p. m.

"The enemy's batteries replied heavily, but very erratically, and did little damage. The Turks in the neighborhood of the trenches, who fired heavily, were caught by machine-gun and rifle fire and bombs, and suffered considerably, their fire becoming very wild.

"No attempt at a counter-attack was made until the night of November 16-17, when it was easily repulsed. Our casualties were under fifty killed and wounded. Over seventy dead were seen in the captured position, and a wounded prisoner reports that over thirty were buried by the explosion of one mine.

"The units employed were portions of the Fourth and Seventh Royal Scots, the Seventh and Eighth Scottish Rifles, and the Yorkshire Yeomanry, all of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Brigade."

### WAR SUMMARY

Vexed Questions in Near East to Find Settlement This Week

Italy Taking Part in Demand on Greece for Definite Declaration—French and British Successes Against Bulgarians Reported.

London, Nov. 18.—The attitude of the Entente Allies toward Greece from which country they are endeavoring to get a definite guarantee for the safety of the French, British and Serbian troops, and the whole military policy in the Near East, including the Dardanelles, will, it is expected, be made clear before the end of the present week.

The council at Paris, in which British and French cabinet ministers took part, came to important decisions, and Earl Kitchener, looking over the ground both in Gallipoli and the Balkans, is to report on the best means of dealing with the situation arising out of the Austro-German and Bulgarian successes in Serbia and Greece's leanings towards the Central Powers.

The council today during the course of its deliberations in the house of lords that General Sir Charles Monro, the recently appointed commander-in-chief in the Dardanelles, has already given his opinion as to what should be the future policy with regard to the Gallipoli campaign, and Lord Ribblesdale, who introduced the subject, said that he understood that the report of the general favored withdrawal.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that the report and the evidence accompanying it was not considered sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion.

A BRITISH SUCCESS.

The statement had hardly been made when the war office issued an account of a successful British attack on the Turkish trenches on either side of the Kritia Nullah, which led to the belief that Lord Kitchener, who is on the peninsula, and who went off after General Monro had been received, had decided to persist in the operations.

Andrew Bonar Law, the colonial secretary, assured the house of commons that the decision would be left to the military experts, and the question of the loss of prestige would have no weight.

As to Greece, it is reported in despatches from Rome that immediate action will be taken, and no delay will be tolerated. It is said that Italy will take an important part in the forthcoming developments. The action will naturally depend upon the attitude which King Constantine and his ministers assume toward the Entente Powers.

FEW HOURS FROM MONASTIR.

Meanwhile, the situation in Serbia grows more serious. The Austro-German armies, with the Bulgarians on their left, are pushing onward driving the Serbian forces before them, while in the south the Bulgarians, reinforced by men and guns from Von Gallwitz's army, are pressing on towards Monastir, from which town they are said to be only a few hours' march.

There is some uncertainty as to the Serbian line of retreat. Some despatches say they are falling back on Monastir, where there are British reinforcements; others that they are retreating on Ochrida, on the southern Albanian frontier.

The French have inflicted a serious defeat on the Bulgarians on the Vardar river, and it is unofficially reported that the British have had a success on the Vardar front.

The big guns are continuing their lively bombardment in the west, while in the east there has been no change.

RECRUITING SCHEME ON TRIAL UNTIL DECEMBER 11 NOW

London, Nov. 19.—The Earl of Derby has announced that his recruiting scheme will be extended to December 11, and in respect of Glasgow and Edinburgh has repeated his statement that if unmarried men do not respond for enlistment in sufficient numbers the question of resorting to compulsory enlistment will be brought before parliament.

RED CROSS CONGRESS REALLY DESIGNED TO FORCE PEACE ON RUSSIA

Paris, Nov. 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Temps says that according to a well informed person, who has just returned from abroad, an attempt is being made to organize in Sweden a Red Cross congress, under the direction of Prince Von Buelow, the former German ambassador to Italy, which in reality is a peace congress, destined to act especially, and if necessary, separately, on Russia.

The Austro-Hungarian delegate is to be Count Julius Andrássy, the former Hungarian premier, and the German delegate, the Duke of Mecklenburg, who is related both to the Hohenzollern family and the Empress of Russia.

### SERBIAN SITUATION GROWING DESPERATE

Bulgarians Through Babuna Pass, Advancing On Monastir and Seeking to Cut Off Serbians From Albania

Berlin Sends Out Report Regarding Agreement Between Greece and Bulgaria with Sanction of Germany—Italy Considers Sending Troops to Balkans, Rome Mistrusting Constantine's Stand—No Internment of Troops?

Paris, Nov. 18.—Telegraphing from Athens under date of November 17 the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says: "The situation for the Serbians is becoming worse. The fall of Prilep is imminent. The Serbs have begun to retreat towards Ochrida.

"The danger of the Serbians defending Babuna Pass being enveloped by the Bulgarians from the west caused the abandonment of the pass.

"Desperate fighting is expected round Prilep and south of that city. The Bulgarians are advancing towards Krushovo, with the object of cutting off the Serbian retreat towards Albania.

"The Serbians are fighting with the utmost tenacity along the northern front, disputing the advance of the invaders foot by foot.

"The Havas correspondent at Athens adds that the foregoing news is considered correct by the Serbian legation at Athens."

BERLIN SAYS GREECE IS TAKEN CARE OF.

Berlin, Nov. 19, via London, Nov. 19.—An agreement between Greece and Bulgaria concerning their future relations and sphere of interest and annexation, it is learned from authoritative sources here, is considered highly probable. Although so far as can be ascertained, no such agreement has yet been formally concluded, negotiations to that end, it is declared, would have the active help of the German government.

From the German point of view, as expressed in Berlin, an agreement of this nature would relieve Greece of any apprehensions of an attack by Bulgaria, and assure her of a growth which would enable Greece to retain her place in the Balkan balance of power.

It is understood here that Greece, as the result of an informal interchange of views with Bulgaria, is already quite confident that she will not suffer from Bulgarian aggression, or undergo any diminution of influence as a result of the present Balkan campaign, nor is any German resentment evident because Greece allowed her territory to be used as a base of operations by the Anglo-French expedition, the Berlin statesmen realizing that she yielded in this matter to a strong force, and should not be punished therefor.

NO HOPE FOR SERBIANS.

London, Nov. 19.—No despatches have been received either from Athens or Saloniki since early Thursday morning, and this closure of telegraphic communication is regarded as ominous for the position of the Serbian army which is engaged in a difficult retreat.

Unconfirmed reports have come through Rome and Paris that Bulgarian advance guards have entered Monastir, but they are regarded here with suspicion. According to official statement, however, almost four-fifths of Serbia already is overrun by the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, whose advance into the mountain kingdom has been very rapid.

The Austro-German advance from the northwest approaching the Sanjak of Novi-pazar, having reached to the north of Raska. Thence it passes through Kursumlya and Radan, ending at a point between Lekevar and Vranja. The occupation of Kursumlya brings the invaders close to Mitrovitza and gives them the key to one of the few great cross-roads cutting Serbia from west to east.

The Serbian army is being forced between the limits of two narrow fronts, Mitrovitza and Pristina, in the center, and Prilep and Monastir on the south. The Serbians have the alternative of giving battle where they stand or retreating in the center Pristina into Albania and in the south, if the road into Albania is barred, into Greek territory.

There appears to be no hope that the British and French forces landed at Saloniki can give the Serbians any assistance in the difficult retreat. The railway from Mitrovitza south is not available as the Bulgarians bar the way at the Telep junction and the Katchanik Pass, while the most available roads are not suitable for the transportation of large armies with guns and commissariat wagons.

The result of the conference of Desny Codrines member of the French cabinet, with the Greek ministers at Athens is still unknown, but according to a statement in today's Times, the Greek premier, M. Skoufodis, is not in favor of disarming and internment the Anglo-French and Serbian troops should they be forced into Greek territory. There is reason to believe that should the Greek government be compelled to withdraw into Greece they will not be interned.

Discussing Most Suitable Route. Rome, Nov. 18, via Paris, Nov. 18, 4:05 p. m.—Limited discussion is being permitted of the question of sending an Italian expedition to the Balkans, and the newspapers are arguing whether it would be more advisable for an Italian force to proceed to the war zone by way of Albania or through Saloniki. A majority of the newspapers seem to favor Albania as the point of invasion, arguing that Italy already possesses the port of Avlona. A landing there, it is contended, also would be the means of giving aid to the Serbian army which is now retreating towards Montenegro.

On the other hand, the difficulties of landing troops in Albania, transporting them into the interior and sending provisions across the country to the army would, in the opinion of the military experts, be very great, owing to the

TORONTO LIUTERNANT THROWN FROM HIS HORSE AND KILLED.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 18.—Lieut. Gordon S. Andrews, 30 years of age, a well known Toronto newspaper man, was killed today while taking riding exercises at the Royal School of Artillery. He was riding across Barriefield commons when his horse slipped, throwing him and then rolling on him. He died within an hour of his arrival at the hospital.

Lieut. Andrews left Toronto a week ago to take an artillery course preparatory to becoming an officer in the 83rd Hamilton battery.

For the last four years Mr. Andrews was on the Mail and Empire staff.

### ITALIANS PREPARE FOR DESCENT ON GORIZIA IN FORCE

Half Million Men Reported Ready for Final Attack on Long-Threatened Fortress

GERMAN LOSS WEST OF DVINSK HEAVY

Russians Still Removing Bodies of Killed in Lake Svanten Thrust—Quiet on Western Front With the French Showing Mining Activity.

Genova, via Paris, Nov. 19.—The Italians are preparing for an formidable attack on Gorizia, according to the Milan correspondent of the Zurich Gazette. Five hundred thousand men are to be employed.

SMALL BRITISH PARTY VICTORS.

London, Nov. 18.—A report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief in France, and made public tonight, says: "The hostile artillery continues active northeast of Ypres.

"A successful enterprise was carried out by a small party of our troops the night of Nov. 16-17, with a loss of one man killed and one wounded, just north of the River Douvre, southwest of Messines. They forced an entrance into the enemy's front trenches, after bayonetting thirty of the occupants. The party returned with the loss of one man killed and one slightly wounded, and brought with them 12 German prisoners. This is the incident which the enemy reports as the repulse of a surprise attack on the Messines-Argenteuil road.

"Recently, when carrying out a patrol, one of our sirmen engaged a German aeroplane at close quarters and forced it to land heavily in a ploughed field behind the German lines. Our airman, diving to within 500 feet of the ground, opened a heavy fire on the pilot and observer, who had left the aeroplane, and also dropped an incendiary bomb on the German aeroplane, which, when last seen, was enveloped in flames.

"Our machine, damaged by the enemy's fire, was forced to land 500 yards behind our trenches, where it was heavily shelled by the enemy but not again struck. The pilot replaced his tank during the night, and succeeded in bringing his machine safely home at dawn."

FRENCH ARTILLERY DESTROYS POST.

Paris, Nov. 18.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "Our artillery concentrated a very effective bombardment on the enemy organizations in the south of the Somme, in the sector of Andechy, L'Eschelle, Saint Aurin and Cessier. A German post was entirely destroyed, and the opposing batteries were silenced.

"To the east of the Argonne the work of our mines has again given very good results. In the region of Vanquois and the Malincourt wood an enemy work was destroyed by one of our mines. A camouflaged (small mine) shattered subterranean works in which the Germans were working.

"The Belgian official communication reads: "There has been an imminent cannonade before our front. Our batteries displayed their superiority near the Union Bridge, the Grotte Farm, Terwaette, Themme and the Ferryman's House."

"Army of the east: "No event of importance occurred on the German side on the Vardar on Nov. 17. In the direction of Kostarino, to the north of Rabrovo, the Bulgarians attacked on Nov. 16 and 17. All positions have been maintained."

HEAVY SNOWS ON MONTENEGRIN FRONT.

Paris, Nov. 18.—An official communication of the Montenegrin headquarters, received here tonight, says: "The Montenegrin army in the Sanjak fell back on the River Drin, under pressure of superior forces on Nov. 16."

"The Montenegrin consul-general here has received the following report concerning the operations: "On the 16th our army in the Sanjak was attacked by greatly superior forces, and compelled to fall back on its principal positions on the River Drin. A terrible snow storm made the operations everywhere most difficult. There are sharp artillery duels on all the fronts."

GERMAN DEAD IN ABANDONED TRENCHES.

Petrograd, Nov. 18, via London.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today: "On the western front generally there is no change. On the Mitau road, southwest of Olai, the Germans passed to the offensive Tuesday night, but were repulsed by our artillery and machine gun fire.

"Large numbers of German dead have been found in the trenches which the Germans abandoned near Lake Svanten west of Drin."

(Continued on page 8, fifth column.)

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 18—The handsome property known as the Sterritt property on Vancouver street, was purchased Thursday by the Yarmouth Hospital Society for \$9,000.

A shower was tendered Miss Pearl MacDonald on Wednesday afternoon last by Mrs. W. Roy Cann and Mrs. Albert H. Hood, at the home of Mrs. Cann, Cliff street.

Miss Stephen Murray left this afternoon for Boston en route to Kansas City, where she will spend the winter.

Miss Bessie Pollard is on a visit to St. John, where she met her mother, Mrs. E. McGraw, who is returning from her inheritance of New Brunswick in the interest of Rebecca Oddfellowship.

Dr. W. A. McLeod, wife and family left on Wednesday afternoon via Boston for New York, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. E. K. Spence and Captain Augustus Cann left Sunday morning last via Boston for Montreal.

Miss Myrtle Hall, of Hebron, who has been on a visit to Boston, returned home on Saturday afternoon last.

A. E. McGraw, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ames Odell, Dorchester (Mass.), was a passenger by steamer Prince George on Saturday afternoon last.

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Your Bread, Cakes and Pies depend on the flour you use. If you want the best in these things, use



More Bread and Better Bread

meeting of the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening.

The Misses Annie and Ida Godsoe left on Wednesday of this week for Florida, where they expect to spend the winter months.

Mrs. Robt. Aird and children left this week to join Mr. Aird in St. John, where he is engaged in business.

Dr. G. C. Vanwart, Fredericton, made a professional trip to Chipman this week.

Rev. Wm. Spurgeon, of London (Eng.), who has been conducting a series of evangelistic services in the Baptist church here, concluded his meetings on Friday evening and leaves for Campbellton today.

Rev. Mr. Hovey, Newcastle Bridge, was the guest of Rev. M. E. and Mrs. King for a few days this week.

B. F. Anderson returned on Tuesday from Halifax, where he had been attending the funeral of his mother.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, N. B., Nov. 14—The funeral of the late Captain Peter Cameron was held yesterday afternoon from his home at Maccasine.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Storer are at Callendar Beach for a few weeks. Mr. Storer bagged his first wild fowl this week.

J. B. Wright went to St. John on Wednesday for a short visit.

Mrs. W. H. Murray returned today from a short visit to St. John.

Many friends here are sorry to learn of the illness of Harry Langan, of Shives Athel and hope for his speedy recovery.

Mrs. A. T. Leger went this week to the Moncton Hospital to receive treatment.

Mrs. Hiram Thompson has sufficiently recovered from her serious illness to be able to sit up in bed.

Frederick Pine and his two daughters, who had been here since early summer, returned last week to their home in New York.

Watson, Mrs. Ralph Hayden and Miss Faye Camber, of Woodstock, spent Wednesday night in Perth having motored from Woodstock via Carleton and Presque Isle. They returned to Woodstock on Thursday.

The W. A. of the Church of England held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. H. L. Alcorn on Friday afternoon.

Miss Ada Saunders delivered a lecture on Household Economics to the Andover domestic science class, at the home of Mrs. W. M. Field, Thursday evening.

Mrs. William Matheson entertained the members of the Round Table Literary Club at their regular meeting.

On Friday Mrs. Wiley entertained a few ladies at a knitting party. Those present were Mrs. William Curry, Mrs. S. E. Waite, Mrs. H. H. Tibbits, Mrs. George T. Baird, Mrs. Dexter Sadler (Maple View), Mrs. Bertha Waite, Mrs. T. F. Allen and Mrs. J. A. Perley.

Peter Watson, of Houlton (Me.), is visiting his sister, Miss Sarah Watson, home of Mrs. W. M. Field, Thursday evening.

Miss May Armstrong has been confined to the house the past week with an abscess in her mouth.

A number of the Andover people gathered at the Andover station on Saturday afternoon, on the arrival of the express, to welcome Private Arthur Webb, who has been invalided home from France.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perkins, of Woodstock, are visiting Mrs. C. M. Tibbits.

Mrs. D. R. Bedell and Mrs. J. W. Niles will serve tea at the regular meeting of the Red Cross Society on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. John Inman received a telegram on Saturday telling of the sudden death of her brother, Charles Sloss, in the west.

Mrs. Tibbits and Miss Frances Tibbits have rented Mrs. Welling's bungalow and moved into it last week.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Nov. 15—Once more the good news of the safe arrival of Canadian soldiers in England has been heard with pleasure in Gagetown, where it was known that the 55th battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force included in this battalion several men well known in Gagetown.

Major E. C. Weyman, brother of Miss S. J. Weyman, principal of the Grammar school; Sergeant John Graham, of Lawfield; Company Sergeant-Major Frank L. Phillips, who served for some years; Private Frank D. Dunn, who served in the North Sea and English Sea and English Sea in itself is no different from France, but a men of naval protection, if moved in these circumstances by water than by land.

As a souvenir from the battlefield of Flanders has recently been received by Private Arthur Webb, who has been invalided home from France.

BRITISH FROM DOOM

(By Archibald) There is no better which has passed in make little impression. We can trace their Just now in all the Who stops to consider cost in human life a man of the sea? Why the Allies posse

What course, for stood by, had not into ment when Germany little remarkable. By taken Russia, then it port of the Austro-Hr panded until it rivalled distanced all the othe outbreak of hostil absolutely assured of The two enemies had classes over France as would be handled with is not generally apprec the four countries on ed by the Central Pow

Dreadnoughts: Battle ships: Pre-dreadnoughts: Battle ships: Armored cruisers: Cruisers: Torpedo boats: Submarines: Barred German Lan Coast.

Sea command is st armored ships and cr line of battle, the dre odds were twenty-fo outbreak of war. In two to twenty-seven, s ships were twenty-fo In armored cruisers France and Russia— mainly obsolescent—w on paper than real, an the Central Powers, b tage. Even if Italy ha ers of the dual allia Austria-Hungary, wit vanages of no mean possessed a sufficient their opposit

There would have have transported troo the French coast. Th their most powerful e element of strategic confers on its posse army might have be trated at Hamburg or urday and in the m have been landed of the French coast, the army in the rear or fl tage of the Germans a the ignorance—unavoi of the French authori cised by the German flet would have been tennancy by the mer Hungary and the Ger have had no difficulty, perior seamanship but in the sea. The North Sea and Engl sea in itself is no di like France, but a men of naval protection, if moved in these circum by water than by lan as well as the troops consequence if the Ger power of strategic s hands? There is good that they had laid the invasion of France fr reported that they had as well as the troops the assumption that t secure in their island that the war was none

But that is not al would not only hav French ports without a let of the enemy's p stroyers and submarin Nor again is that. Russia had no men- fighting weight in the Germans were repres the most powerful a That would have be mercantile marine of merchant vessels repr many king's ransoms. thousands sailing spo shipwrecks would hav together with the fa fate of many of the m could be judged from Emden, Königsburg a cruisers before they w the same misfortune.

Strength of British Fl man Hate. For the period of would have been to a poses, besieged. The have been able to u purpose. That condit acted on their milita power. They would h tion to bring in no f units. The German have had the run of the of the world for mo money. On the Au 000,000 Germans and could have supplied reinforce the armie Powers in Europe, b munitions and othe and industrial ex millionaires—to gettng gold, raw mat poses, and even luxu of the lines of the Ger have continued war conditions. The popu man empire were eag they believed that eve Russia and France the

GET THIS CATALOGUE SAVE MONEY The Best Ever issued; Skates, Skating Boots, Hockey Swear, Skating Skates, Complete Outfits, Snowshoes, Moccasins, Skiis, Toboggans. We want every Man interested in Sports of any kind to get our large Free Catalogue. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed. Immediate Stock prompt shipment. You can save money by getting Catalogue to-day.

T. W. BOYD & SON 27 Notre Dame St. West MONTREAL

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to: Mrs. M. M. Bennett, Box F. 76 Windsor, Ont.

HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., Nov. 12—Mrs. Frank Thornton returned this week from Boston, where she has spent the past few weeks.

Miss Hazel Boone, Plaster Rock, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ande Gaunce.

Dr. Arthur Shaw, Misses Ruth and Agnes Shaw, Boston, and Miss Etta Shaw, Lewiston (Me.), arrived home this week to spend a few weeks with their brother, Lieut. Wendell B. Shaw, before he returns to England.

NORTH HEAD

North Head, Nov. 10—Daniel Weeks, of Boston, is visiting relatives at Seal Cove.

Miss Belle Benson, of Seal Cove, returned to her home on Wednesday, after a week's visit to New York.

Miss Pauline Craig, of Back Bay, returned to her home last Monday after spending a few weeks at North Head, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Craig.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 11—The ladies of the W. M. Aid Society of the Baptist church observed Crusade day this afternoon by a very interesting meeting in the church vestry.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dalsell, who have been spending the summer months in Lubec, returned to their home at North Head last evening.

The fishermen of Grand Harbor have been catching a few herring during the past week. The price of sardines has advanced from \$4 to \$7.50 per hoghead.

PETITCODIAC

Petitcodiac, Nov. 12—Mrs. Seller and Mrs. Casey, who have spent the past month with their sister, Mrs. G. W. Fleming, returned to their homes in Montreal last week.

Miss Perry, sister of George G. Perry, who resigned his position as principal of the school to enlist, will take up her brother's duties for the remainder of the term.

Little Miss Grace Dunfield is confined to her home with typhoid. Miss Wheaton is in attendance.

ANDOVER

Andover, Nov. 15—Mrs. Van Namee Armstrong and Miss Alma Armstrong who have spent the past month at their farm on the Tobique, returned to their home in Perth last Monday.

Mrs. Edward Waugh, who has been visiting her son at Florenceville, returned last Monday.

Mrs. Dexter Sadler, of Maple View, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George T. Baird.

CHIPMAN

Chipman, N. B., Nov. 12—Senator Baird, Andover, has been spending a week here, the guest of Senator King.

Miss Ida Butler is spending a few weeks with friends in St. John.

Bruce Hay left on Friday for St. John to resume his studies at the law school there.

G. H. King left on Friday for Sackville where his daughter, Miss Vera King, has been seriously ill. Miss King's friends here and elsewhere will be glad to hear she is showing signs of improvement.

Miss Carrie Morrison was in Fredericton a few days this week.

Mrs. R. McMillinman and two daughters are in town, called here by the serious illness of Mrs. McMillinman's brother, Robert Bishop, who met with an accident last week resulting in severe injury to his leg. Mr. Bishop is reported to be in a very critical condition.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Sussex, and Rev. W. W. Malcolm, St. John, were in the village this week attending a special

HOW PNEUMONIA STARTS AND HOW OFTEN PREVENTED

You catch a little cold today, and tomorrow it has reached the throat, next day the lungs are affected and you wish you had used "Catarrhose" which kills colds in five minutes. In the first place Catarrhose soothes the irritated membranes and relieves congestion—then it cuts out the plug and destroys the germs. It enables the blood to retain a natural supply of oxygen, lung-food, and vitality. In any cough, bronchitis or catarrh it's guaranteed to positively cure. Beware of dangerous substitutes offered under misleading names. Do not get Catarrhose which is sold everywhere, large size containing two months' treatment, costs \$1.00; small size 60c; trial size, 25c.

The government lime pulverizer which has been in operation for the last two weeks, met with a breakdown a day or two ago, and work will be suspended until the broken parts can be replaced, which is likely to take considerable time. The rock used here is said to be very hard and the machine has not been able to grind anywhere near the output possible with soft rock.

Howard Shaw, of Salem, has moved his family to Memel. Noble Steeves, who has been living here for the past year, has moved into the Richardson house at Memel, the latter family having broken up for the winter. Mr. Richardson is going to Boston to spend the winter with his sister, Mrs. C. P. Keith, and Mrs. J. Richardson and daughter are taking up their resi-



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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain a return address.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 20, 1915

A WORD FROM THE FRONT.

Before he left the British and French front for a visit to the United States, Mr. Frederick Palmer, the most famous of American war correspondents, wrote a letter to the London Times for the purpose of correcting an impression which might have been created by a question asked recently in the British House of Commons.

Mr. Palmer's letter to the Times, written from the firing line on October 24, was as follows:

Sir,—Returning here from a visit to the Champagne battlefields my attention has been called for the first time to a question in Parliament by Mr. Bryce if it were true that I had left the British front for home out of disgust with the new regulations. I am going home on leave, as I had planned, after an absence of nearly two years; and I go with the expectation of returning with the satisfaction, as the accredited American correspondent, of having shared with my British colleagues a nearer view of some of the recent offensive operations than has been the fortune of correspondents on any other front unless in Gallipoli, so far as I know. Nothing could be finer than the courtesy and consideration which have been shown the only neutral with the British Army in France. To say that he had had a priceless experience only faintly acknowledges his debt. Confident that I am a better judge of my own feelings than Mr. Bryce, may I suggest that the word he should have used is affection?

I am, Sir, with all respect, sincerely yours, FREDERICK PALMER.

Mr. Palmer, who arrived in New York the other day, said for publication that the Germans were not fighting nearly so well as they did earlier in the war, and that the British artillery is now firing more shells than that of the enemy. He said that "if the steel curtain drawn over Germany could be lifted the revelation might amaze the world." He is convinced that "conditions in Germany are very bad." The revelation will come in due time. We need not expect it too soon; but we must not forget that it is surely coming. The enemy's maximum of power is passing. The Allies have not yet reached theirs.

MORE OPTIMISM.

The London Statist is among the optimists. The pessimists in Great Britain have been having their innings of late. The treachery of Bulgaria gave rise to a great number of speeches and newspaper articles of a most gloomy character, some of them forecasting trouble in Persia, in India, in Afghanistan, and, of course, in Egypt, all flowing from Germany's success in establishing communication with Constantinople.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who has been much criticized for his optimism, recently proclaimed his opinion that no decision could possibly be expected in the south-east of Europe, and that the best observers of the war maintain it must be decided upon either the Russian or the western front, and probably the western front. Mr. Belloc steadily asserts that a marked decline in the number of the enemy's effective troops must soon begin to show itself, "not earlier than November, but certainly not later than the turn of the New Year."

The Statist is disposed to agree with Mr. Belloc. It argues that there is no real ground for gloom as to the outlook, and it asks the people of the Empire to remember that the war with France lasted from 1793 to 1815, a period of twenty-two years, the American war of Independence from 1776 to 1783, and the Crimean War from 1854 to 1856. The Statist argues that the Allies have done wonders in fifteen months, that a three years war was to be expected, and that all is going well. The Statist says:

"Whichever way one looks one sees that the Germans have gained no real advantage anywhere. They are almost on the eve of winter in Russia, when the cold will play havoc with them. They are obliged to spend another winter in the trenches in France. And they are madly engaging in another expedition at the very extremity of Europe. Anything more insane than the strategic plans of Germany it is scarcely possible to conceive.

"In our deliberate opinion Germany has committed the grossest and the gravest mistakes; whereas the Entente Allies have done more in fourteen months than we ventured to hope they could do. And what we may add is that our own deliberate opinion, no matter what may happen in the Balkans, Germany and Austria-Hungary are already defeated, and from now onwards will be outmatched both in numbers and in munitions.

"Recollect that the result of war depends upon three things—namely, the

numbers which the several combatants are able to bring into the field; the capabilities of the several combatants to feed, clothe, arm, and supply with everything necessary, the men in the field; and generalship. Now it is plain as that two and two make four that the Entente Allies immensely outnumber the enemy and, consequently, can go on fighting for a much longer time. We will say nothing of the loss of life to the enemy, because they fight in massed formation. We will assume, for the sake of argument, that the losses have been nearly proportionate. Yet when we bear in mind that Russia alone has a larger population than Germany and Austria-Hungary; while England, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan, if they find it necessary to make an extraordinary exertion, can furnish themselves with supplies out of all proportion greater than those obtainable by the Central European Powers."

Whether the optimists or the pessimists are right about this war, or whether the truth lies somewhere between the two extremes, the daily lesson contained in the news is the need for more men. In the London despatches of yesterday a feature was the epitome of an article published in the London Daily Chronicle by the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, entitled "The Only Peace Terms." The terms set forth by Mr. Masterman are, after all, only those indicated though not elaborated by the Prime Minister at the beginning of the war and on several later occasions. And they are just terms, to secure which would involve crushing the military power of the Teutonic nations. But, again, the lesson of the Masterman article is that the Allies require immense reinforcements in order not only to maintain but to increase their striking power as the forces of the enemy begin to decline. Only in that way can victory be made both sure and complete.

LOCAL RECRUITING.

It must be hoped that no excuse for confusion will exist in connection with the new battalions. While in one quarter it is asserted that the 104th is to be a two-battalion regiment, in another quarter it is said that recruiting for the 104th has been suspended and that all new men will be assigned to the 118th. This may mean merely that in some districts recruiting is to continue for a second battalion of the 104th, but if such is the case there should be an immediate official statement placing the whole question beyond possible misunderstanding. The province has the best possible feeling toward the 104th and the 118th. If it has been a matter of pride that the 104th was quickly raised and that there was plenty of reserve power for the creation of a second battalion. But any division of effort should be avoided as a matter of sound policy, and therefore the Department of Militia and Defence will do a good service in making it clear precisely what the situation is.

As the province is to raise several more battalions, it might be thought at a glance that the mere number of the next unit to be organized is not of great importance. But that is not the case. The quickest way to raise any battalion is to make known its commanding officer, and, as soon as possible, its other officers, its point of mobilisation, the sort of quarters it is to have, and as much other definite and essential information as possible.

With respect to the 118th, which should be a popular battalion and one quickly raised to its full fighting strength, it would be well to know immediately where the recruits are to be housed and whether or not the whole province is immediately to contribute men to this battalion.

It is a matter for common congratulation that recruiting has gone forward with a better swing of late, and anything said here is not offered by way of criticism, but by way of suggestion merely. The common purpose of everybody is to fill up all of the new battalions as rapidly as may be. Ottawa can assist materially in these matters by having a clear-cut programme and sticking to it, and by leaving no room for hesitation or misunderstanding as to the duties and powers of all officially concerned in these vital matters.

THE WHEAT AND THE PORTS.

It has been estimated that the National Transcontinental Railway can haul wheat from Winnipeg to Quebec at 6.88 cents per bushel and still show a moderate profit. The regular rate for wheat, all rail from the west to Montreal is eighteen cents per bushel, and by the rail and lake route, via Fort William, thirteen cents per bushel.

The National Transcontinental Railway, which has better grades than any other line, was built to give the people cheap and quick transportation between the east and the west. Just now the western people have been taking advantage of the presence of Hon. Robert Rogers in Winnipeg to urge upon him and the government that the National Transcontinental Railway give a rate of ten cents per bushel at most from Winnipeg to tidewater.

The western farmers asked Mr. Rogers to impress upon the government the necessity for removing the duty on American wheat in order to give our wheat free entry to the American market, and recorded the statement that the delay in securing this free entrance for wheat had already cost the grain growers of the west many millions of dollars. But the western farmers are not content with asking for free entry to the American market. At a great meeting held in Winnipeg last week members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the United Farmers of Ontario, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of

Alberta, passed a resolution favoring free wheat and another resolution in which St. John is greatly interested, and which was as follows:

"Whereas we have facts laid before us which show that owing to the efficiency of the equipment, and the easy grades on the National Transcontinental, grain can be transported from Winnipeg to the eastern tidewater for a total cost of not more than ten cents a bushel, and that such grain can be profitably carried by that railway at a rate of not more than ten cents a bushel, as against thirteen cents per bushel for the present land and water route and eighteen cents a bushel for the all rail route.

"Therefore, we ask the government to at once take action to secure transportation of grain from the west on this National railway at a rate of not more than ten cents a bushel from Winnipeg to the eastern seaboard."

At this meeting there were submitted copies of correspondence between the Quebec Board of Trade, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Railways, and Mr. Guellet, general manager of the Intercolonial Railway. The Quebec board asked for a fixed rate of ten cents per bushel on export wheat by the National Transcontinental from Winnipeg to Quebec, with proportionate rates, according to distance, to St. John and Halifax. We in St. John have already heard something of this correspondence, but perhaps have not been quite so keen about it as we should be because of the absence of elevator facilities here to handle grain over the Transcontinental. The Quebec board produced figures showing that the new railway is shorter than all other roads by 214 miles and could haul trains nearly twice as heavy as those on other railways owing to the easy grades on the N. T. R. Included in the correspondence was a memorial sent by the Quebec Board of Trade to Sir Robert Borden, in which it was stated that when the construction of the N. T. R. was authorized it was promised that it would greatly reduce the cost of transporting the grain of the northwest to the seaboard, and that all its export traffic would be directed to Canadian seaports. Sir Robert was reminded that it would be impossible to carry out the intentions of the act of parliament including a clause to the above effect unless the rates of freight over the new railway were lower than those now in force, viz., eighteen cents per bushel all rail route, and thirteen cents for rail and lake. It was also pointed out that unless the government reduced the rate Quebec, Halifax and St. John would lose the trade promised them, while the farmer of the northwest would lose three cents per bushel in the price of all his wheat, which was his inducement for the great expenditure on the railway. The memorial added: "The railway would not suffer by making this cheap rate, because all other goods could pay regular rates."

In a letter to the Prime Minister the president of the Quebec board wrote: "This wonderfully short and level railway gives us the opportunity we have never had before. It rests in your hands to make of this railway a band of steel which will join army to hand, the provinces of the Confederation which otherwise make it difficult to hold together, and we in Quebec have the fullest confidence that you will do so."

Mr. Guellet, the Quebec board wrote: "We note you are considering rearrangement of the methods of export shipment of western grain, which at present has to pass to a great extent through Port William, and I feel sure you will find evidence of the transhipment at Fort William and Port Colborne and the saving of the loss and inconvenience of these transshipments and elevator charges and marine insurance, will make you all-rail route so attractive that you will get the bulk of the grain for export if you can handle it at a lower rate, and if you have sufficient docks and elevators at your seaports to do so."

If the present all rail rate to Quebec is eighteen cents per bushel and the rail and water route thirteen cents per bushel, and the National Transcontinental Railway can haul the wheat to Atlantic tidewater at less than ten cents per bushel and still make a reasonable profit, the situation would seem to call for considerable explanation in addition to the consideration which Hon. Mr. Rogers promised at the Winnipeg meeting. It was the business of the government to have elevator and port facilities ready for the business.

It is being urged in some quarters that if the western farmers are to have free access to the American market, they need not be worrying about a cheaper freight rate to Maritime ports. What they want is a chance to sell their wheat wherever the market is best, and they should have it. No doubt if the duty were removed a considerable portion of their wheat would go to American mills—unless the Canadian millers were prepared to pay as much as the Americans would. Even in Conservative circles there must be a growing recognition of the fact that the wheat growers must be at liberty to take advantage of the best price available at any time. The west will have an increasing amount of grain for export, and with a proper all rail route to Quebec, St. John and Halifax we should have a steadily expanding traffic through these ports.

CANADA MUST SAVE.

It has been pointed out to Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance, that if the Dominion government announced that all money deposited in the Post Office Savings Banks until the end of the war would be credited with interest at the rate of five per cent, on the minimum monthly balance, \$100,000,000 would be very quickly raised and could be used as a war fund.

The people of this country have borrowed in Great Britain much of the money which the Dominion has spent thus far upon its share in the war, but the time has come now when Canada must raise large sums of money within its own borders, in addition to securing

loans in the United States. The coming Canadian war loan will undoubtedly be taken up very quickly, but the very small investor, who turns naturally to the savings bank, and who represents the most numerous class of investors, would probably appreciate an increased savings bank rate more than anything else. Such a rate would be attractive to thousands of people of small means who probably would not touch any other form of investment.

As to the question of individual economy in Canada, it is to be remembered that while we are borrowing money largely and will borrow more, and are in honor bound to raise, in one way or another, all of the money required to equip a great many more men than we already have in uniform, the people in Canada must foot the bill. And this means that less money must be spent in future upon luxuries and articles that are not essential to ordinary health and well being. This phase of the question is presented sharply by The New Statesman, London, which says:

"Everything that is to be used or consumed has to be produced. There is wool in the world, and there is tailor labor for khaki uniforms or for new clothes for civilians; but there is not enough for both. There is beef and wheat and sugar in the world, and ships and labor to transport them where they are to be eaten, for the millions of men who are to be equipped for the war, but there is not enough for both. There are men and women available, either to make shells and nurse the wounded or to serve as valets and parlor maids, but not for both. Spirit and despondency have lessened that can make the same food nourish more than one man, the same personal service tend the soldiers in the field and the civilians at home, the same commodities serve both the nation as it lived in peace and the nation as it lives in war. If we are to continue consuming five millions pounds' worth a day of commodities and services on the military and naval operations of ourselves and our allies we must necessarily take some thing like the same amount—not quite as much, for we normally reinvested ('saved') perhaps one million a day—of our daily consumption in civil life."

That is true of the people of Great Britain, and it is true also of us in Canada. We must have thrift as well as patriotism. We must not fall either in sending men to the front or in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers and their dependents, both now and after the war.

HARD FIGHTING.

The full report of Sir John French on the battle of Loos, which was published in the London newspapers of November 2, shows that this action was much more serious and prolonged than the earlier cablegrams indicated. There was heavy fighting from September 25 to October 2 inclusive, and several days later came determined but unsuccessful German assaults in an attempt to retake the ground occupied during the British attack. The British losses were undoubtedly very heavy, how heavy the public does not yet know.

Three British Major-Generals were killed in this action. From different parts of Sir John French's report are following three eloquent paragraphs which are taken:

"I regret to say that Major General Sir Thompson Capper, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., commanding 7th Division, was killed on the 28th, and died on the morning of the 29th. He was a most distinguished and capable leader, and his loss will be severely felt."

"I regret to say that during this operation Major General G. H. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the 9th Division, was killed while most gallantly endeavoring to secure the ground which had been won."

"I have to deplore the loss of a third most valuable and distinguished general officer in this action, Major General F. D. V. Wing, C.B., commanding the 12th Division, who was killed."

The average civilian may have thought that in modern war a major-general is usually not within range of the enemy's effective fire. General French's report removes that impression. The death of these officers of high command constitutes a strong tribute to the quality of British leadership and courage, and, unfortunately, means that losses among officers of lower rank, and among the rank and file, must have been very great.

It was a long time after the battle of Neuve Chapelle before the British public began to learn that the movement at that point was not wholly successful because the reserves did not get up in time. The principal English newspapers translate Sir John French's report on Loos as meaning that the British victory there was incomplete through the same lack of co-operation which marred the operations at Neuve Chapelle. The British commander-in-chief, in his report, gives great praise to most of the troops engaged, and what was accomplished is all the more admirable because a great many of the battalions were made up of men who never before had participated in serious fighting, if any.

By September 28 the British position had become so extended that Sir John French evidently did not have at hand a sufficient force to make him confident that he could hold all of his ground with certainty, and the French took over a portion of the British front. On this point Sir John French said, in his report:

"On representing this to General Joffre he was kind enough to ask the commander of the northern group of French armies to render me assistance."

"General Foch met these demands in the most friendly spirit which he has always displayed throughout the course of the whole campaign, and expressed his readiness to give me all the support he could."

"On the morning of the 28th we discussed the situation, and the General agreed to send the 9th French Corps to take over the ground occupied by us extending from the French life up to and including that portion of Hill 70 which we were holding, and also the village of Loos."

"This relief was commenced on the 28th September, and completed on the two following nights."

"On the afternoon of October 8 the Germans counter-attacked all along the line, but were beaten off after terrific fighting, and the general action came to an end at midnight on October 9."

The Manchester Guardian, in commenting upon Sir John French's report, speaks with pride of the fighting-qualities of the British and French troops, but points out that something was lacking at Loos as at Neuve Chapelle. The Guardian says:

"The more calmly one thinks over the facts the greater will be our admiration for the British and French troops in the organization of the British army in France; even our defeats, some of them all too recent, are the result of all too many failures in the one in which poverty of spirit and despondency have lessened that can make the same food nourish more than one man, the same personal service tend the soldiers in the field and the civilians at home, the same commodities serve both the nation as it lived in peace and the nation as it lives in war. If we are to continue consuming five millions pounds' worth a day of commodities and services on the military and naval operations of ourselves and our allies we must necessarily take some thing like the same amount—not quite as much, for we normally reinvested ('saved') perhaps one million a day—of our daily consumption in civil life."

The Guardian argues that the second alternative is the truer one, and says that "the wise course would be quite frankly to acknowledge faults, which we may be sure are known to the enemy, and search for the cure." It sees no reason for discouragement, but many reasons for confidence, but it believes that the lessons of Neuve Chapelle "have not yet been read aright."

Civilian comment on any military operation is often at fault because not all of the circumstances are known. In a general way it may be said that General French undertook the attack upon Loos at the suggestion of, and in co-operation with the French, and both the British and the French attacks were reasonably successful. Both armies fought with wonderful spirit, though it seems to be true that both attacks might have been carried over more extended ground had all of the plans worked out as well with respect to supporting troops.

The losses of the Allies were severe, but evidently those of the enemy were heavier still, and it was worth a great deal to shake up the enemy so extensively and to give the British and French armies the confident feeling which they now share. Undoubtedly the troops under French and Joffre thoroughly believe they are able to penetrate the enemy's line at any point and to beat him any day on anything like even terms. The Germans cannot advance on the western front, and, as a wise military observer said nearly a year ago, a Germany which ceases to advance is a beaten Germany.

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

New victories for the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces in Serbia come at a most inopportune time. They may defeat the diplomatic arrangements which the Allied representatives are trying to make with the government of Greece. The Greek people are solidly with the enemies of Germany. No more convincing proof of this is needed than their wildly enthusiastic reception to a French cabinet minister a day or two ago. But King Constantine cannot be depended upon; he may do as Ferdinand did. If he should join Germany his subjects undoubtedly would protest seriously, but Constantine controls the army, and the army is ready to strike at a moment's notice, either against a foreign foe or in putting down any uprising among the people at home.

The Balkan situation never has been more critical for the Allies. It is almost unthinkable that Constantine of Greece, whose very kingship has been made possible by Great Britain and her Allies, would dare to wreck the nation by throwing in its lot with the Central Powers and their Turkish ally, the hated enemy of every loyal son of Greece. But the latest developments in Serbia, the unscrupulous statements of the Greek king, the unsatisfactory answers of his government to French and British representations, and the strikingly significant order of Great Britain regarding fresh cargoes of Greek ships are the basis for a growing fear that Greece may prove unfaithful. What will happen if she should go against us? The fight for the Allies would be made harder; the cost in men and money would be greatly increased. But the Allies would win just the same. It is not in the power of Greece, or of Greece and Roumania both, to carry victory to Germanic arms.

Meantime the world will wait with breathless suspense for Constantine's answer. That he must give it one way or the other before many days, or possibly hours, have passed seems clear. The British and French members of the new war council are in session in Paris, and all the Allies have powerful representatives in Athens. Whatever may be the outcome there is reason to believe that Greece soon must show her hand. And there still is hope that the wishes of the people and not those of the king may prevail.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Men of all walks in life are rushing to the colors in Great Britain. One of the most admirable features about recruiting in the British Isles has been that the greater the need has been the greater has been the number of recruits.

Young men who enlist now will have a good chance of participating in the final campaign. The recruits of the present day should be ready to take part in the fighting of next spring, which probably will be the decisive fighting of the war.

British naval officers report that an enormous number of sea birds have perished by the thousand off the east coast of Scotland, their death being caused by extensive areas of floating oil. The oil, it is intimated, came from destroyed German submarines.

Buffalo is the latest city to adopt the commission form of government. Four commissioners have been elected. Buffalo has a population of about 450,000 and is the largest commission form of government city in America.

Lord Haldane says that all the nations at war have been "wholly surprised" by the magnitude and duration of the struggle. There is undoubtedly much truth in this statement. It certainly is true of Germany. But it will be remembered that Lord Kitchener warned the Empire that the war would last three years. If the governments of Great Britain, France and Russia looked for a short war, Kitchener did not.

More than 4,000 passengers and 46,200 tons of cargo, the latter including provisions and war munitions for Great Britain, France and Italy, were on board six steamers leaving New York for European ports one day recently. These figures give some idea of the enormous quantity of war supplies the United States is sending to the Allies. No explosives are carried on the passenger steamers of any of the Atlantic lines.

The confession of Robert Fay, a former soldier in the German army, ought to be of great assistance to the United States authorities in their efforts to run down the gang of bomb makers in the pay of German and Austrian agents. Several Atlantic liners have been damaged as a result of the activities of these criminals, whose purpose is to destroy munition-laden ships, regardless of the loss of life. Fay's story will no doubt lead to startling arrests.

Another two weeks will settle the fate of the volunteer system in Great Britain. At present Mr. Asquith evidently is hopeful that it will be possible to avoid conscription after all, but he has made it abundantly clear that the government will not hesitate at conscription if that plan is necessary in order to secure men enough to win the war. It is the striking forces of Great Britain that will decide the conflict finally. The outlook is that Britain will be easily the most formidable power in the world when the time comes to talk about terms.

The Balkan situation appears to be one of increasing peril to the Allies. The other day in the House of Commons the Prime Minister said that the Allies had agreed upon prompt and common action with respect to Serbia, and had agreed also upon the means to be employed. At the moment it looks as though the Allies would be late in applying a remedy to the Balkan situation, but if they are late they will no doubt strike in force when their preparations are complete. The next few days will be filled with anxiety. No doubt in both London and Paris the men at the head of affairs have long considered it possible that Greece might turn hostile. At all events, the war cannot be won in the Balkans.

The attitude of King Constantine of Greece is more puzzling than ever. His blunt statement a day or two ago that "Greece will remain neutral until one or the other of the belligerents ceases to fight" is taken in the respect her rights" is taken in some quarters to mean that Greece may swing to the side of the Central Powers on the slightest pretext. But the Allies evidently are acting upon the suggestion that the only effective way of holding the friendship of Greece will be to prove that it is not needed, and they are landing at Saloniki a steady stream of men. Meantime their diplomats are making every effort to offset the poisonous propaganda of the Germans in Greek official circles.

Don't overlook the British Fleet is the London Daily Telegraph's advice to those who may be inclined to exaggerate the difficulties of the Allies and to underestimate the extent of the damage which the enemy is suffering. In reminding us that the Central Powers are ringed in by the naval and military power of the Allied nations, the Telegraph says:

"History may show that it is Germany's failures, and not Germany's reputed successes, which have been responsible for the new movement in the Balkans. In no single particular has a German calculation been fulfilled. It only remains for us, with sure and confident aim, to continue to utilize the overwhelming power which resides in the British Fleet and to observe the elementary rules of strategy of a maritime power to carry to completion the task on which the Allies are engaged."

Regarding the operations in the Balkans General Ruskay, who is successfully leading the Russian forces in the Riga district, says:

"The Balkans are a secondary theatre of war. It is not there that the fate of nations will be decided. Even if Germany should operate successfully in the Balkans she will merely make herself temporarily easy for herself. She cannot possibly save herself."

This seems to be the opinion of most observers who are competent to judge about the fighting on the eastern front. "The time for surprises is past," he declares. From now on, he thinks, the Germans will not be able to withstand the tremendous blows of his aggressive troops. He argues that "by not advancing, the enemy in reality is retreating." He also declares that German prisoners taken recently are of poor physique and more easily discouraged than the German soldiers captured earlier in the war.

If the United States was so ready to champion the rights of neutrals, the Wall Street Journal says, the time it should have begun was when Belgium was invaded by Germany. Says the Journal:

"Mr. Lansing is contesting for principles. We have no force in this country with which to dispute the practices, unless we elect to cut off our industrial sources and stop exports of food, arms, ordnance and other supplies to Great Britain. This, under the circumstances, would be equivalent to our entering the war on the side of the invaders of Belgium—an unthinkable proposition when we consider how far we have assumed, to quote from Mr. Lansing, 'this task of championing the integrity of neutral rights.'"

The time for the United States to become the champion of neutrals was when Germany invaded Luxembourg and Belgium in violation of all law and morality. It is suggested that in control of the seas, that is to-day the champion of neutral rights and of national integrity and international morality."

The neutral view of Great Britain's part in the war is that there is no cause for pessimism. Leading newspapers in the United States frequently point out that the British nation has accomplished more in the last fifteen months than it was expected to do when the war began. The Springfield Republican is of opinion that victory is still a long way off, but it says:

"Mr. Asquith takes a by no means gloomy view of the war as a whole, and his clear and forcible statement of what has been done by Britain is impressive. No nation has ever done anything comparable, and the achievement of so much in little over a year is in some ways more remarkable than the perfect organization which Germany has achieved by generations of training. Organization is difficult in proportion to the rapidly with which it has to be done; it may be doubted whether under the same conditions any nation could have surpassed the record which Mr. Asquith laid before the House. There have been blunders, but on the whole things have not been muddled and the Prime Minister is justified in refusing to apologize for the government's conduct of the war."

Extending the Term of Parliament. (Toronto Globe.) There may fairly and reasonably be differences of opinion among thoughtful Canadian patriots as to the expediency of prolonging by imperial legislation the life of the present house of commons, either indefinitely or for a fixed interval of time. It may be granted that the imperial parliament would act in such a case only on the virtually unanimous request of the Canadian house of commons, and that cannot be had except as the result of careful consideration and outspoken discussion of a formal proposal submitted by the government of the day to the house for its approval.

Those who take lightly of the prolongation of the life of a parliament are apt to overlook the seriousness of setting such a precedent. What is done in this connection might be defended by reference to the special conditions that obtain in this case, but the character of the conditions fades away out of the public memory into history, while the British statute, passed in compliance with a request from the Canadian parliament, remains to be cited in justification of action under dissimilar conditions. There are many phases of the matter, but this is the one that involves the greatest danger and demands, therefore, the most serious consideration.

It must always be borne in mind that under the British parliamentary system the private member of the elective chamber has as much right to his own opinion as the party leaders have to theirs. He is desired every member must be allowed to do his own thinking as to the merits of the proposal and the reasons for its adoption. It is just possible that even if Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were to agree, a few recalcitrants on both sides might form themselves into a "Cave of Adullam" to obstruct the passage of the necessary preliminary resolution. If there is a real desire on both sides to carry through the regular parliamentary procedure should be carried out in good faith.

Edith Cavell. (By Moray Dalton, in the Spectator, London.) What shall we say of you, Edith Cavell? For you no flowers and no passing bell. But one last upward look at a grey sky And you, who watched so many others

Did pass uncomplained, unhelped, alone. "Fearless and kind," this shall be carved in stone. And set one day above an honored grave. "Othello saved, herself she could not save."

Misunderstood. Young Man (dining with his girl)—Waitress, may we have a spoon here? Waitress—Why, yes, sir; go ahead. If you don't mind people around.—Boston Transcript.

The Cook—Sir! There's a Zepplin outside, and if you don't come with the keys of the cellar, we'll be in—Heaven in a couple of minutes! The Curate—God forbid!—London Opinion.

Kirk Deacon—"Whin I look at the congregation seated in the pews I ask myself 'Where's the purr?' When I look at the collection at the close of the service I ask 'Where are the chicks?'"

26TH NO FIRE TR

Corp. C. B. Smith Turn Came Wounded Men WANT

Pte. F. A. Rushton, Unable to Go Back, Her Takes His Place Honors His Blat

In a letter dated Clarence B. Smith, of the writes that he is safe came to "close for battle which ranged during the 26th in the trench. He said the troops go into the trench again on November 15,

LANCE-CORP. BRUNSWICK BATTALION

Brunswick battalion in the enemy area "No since Monday last, got on Sunday next.

Private F. A. Rushton and Mrs. Joseph Rushton hospital in England, the wounded and will always regret this, could go back. His has arrived in England of the 26th battalion and family honor on the Flanders.

Private Rushton's letter follows: "My Dearest Mother: Just a line to know how I have been these months. Try and do let me know how you are. I have written lots received no answer. I'm home at any time, as I have, but this cannot sorry to say I cannot trenches, but will remain what I can for a while only walk a mile at a time. I have a very good time. So will father to write. So good soon to your Loving

Private F. A. Rushton 2374, 23rd Regt. Battalion, West Sandling F.

The Bangor Commercial Mrs. D. A. Titchener Highlands, informs the her brother, Donald F. in the Tenth Canadian returned to his home (N. B.), from the trench where he was seriously injured to a hospital later to England, from sent home to recuperate.

Private Blue enlisted in the first Canadian Battalion of the First Contingent transferred to the serving under Major took part in three battles his left thigh was shattered and he sustained wounds in his right leg had to lie out eight hours in charge by the Ambulance that delay, he says, was efficiency of the hospital rather to the fact that unprotected place and reach him in safety. utterly impossible to would be they left of times, he says.

The shell of the bullet his first German, but saved and this is one of sessions.

A day or two after Fred Campbellton, wearing his home with an whole town turned out reception. The band home where he was to be accompanied him to the camp where the mayor gathering that filled speeches were made a told a most interesting work of the Canadian in spite of his wounds wants to go back to it is looking forward to his can return and do his

The Late Bruce Johnston The news of the death Bruce A. Johnston, 26

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26TH NOW IN FIRE TRENCHES

Corp. C. B. Smith Writes That Turn Came to Go Back November 15

WOUNDED MEN WANT TO RETURN

Pte. F. A. Rushton, Slightly Lame, Unable to Go Back, But His Brother Takes His Place—Campbellton Honors Donald Blue.

In a letter dated October 29, Corp. Clarence B. Smith, of the 26th battalion, writes that he is safe although bullets came too "close for comfort" in the battle which raged during the time spent by the 26th in the trenches during October. He says the turn of the 26th to go into the fire trenches would come again on November 15, so that the New Brunswick battalion has been facing the enemy across "No Man's Land" since Monday last, getting out again on Sunday next.

Always Lame, Coming Home. Private F. A. Rushton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rushton, writes from hospital in England that he has been wounded and will always be lame, but does not regret this, only wishing he could go back. His brother, however, has arrived in England as a member of the 56th battalion and will uphold the family honor on the bloody fields of Flanders.

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COOK THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism Relieved by 'Fruit-a-Lives'

MR. L. LABRIE

594 Champlain St., Montreal.

"I have been restored to health by taking 'Fruit-a-Lives'. For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I became very weak, had frequent dizzy spells and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints and my hands swollen. A friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-Lives' and from the outset, they did me good. After I had started the second box, I felt I was getting well, and I persevered in the treatment. I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-Lives' is the only medicine that helped me."

"FRUIT-A-LIVES" is the famous medicine made from fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

Costigan, Victoria county (N. B.), has been received by his father from the militia department at Ottawa, as reported in Tuesday morning's casualty list. The young man was killed in action on Nov. 18, his death following severe wounds in the head and face. He was 26 years of age and was a man of sterling qualities who was highly respected by all his friends. His family has the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement. The accompanying picture was taken in Shorncliffe just before the battalion left for the front.

Couldn't Have Stayed Home. Mrs. A. Linton of Main street, Fairville, has received a letter from her son, Private Kenneth, of the 26th Battalion, in part it was as follows: "I am well and getting along. We are getting used to trench life now. We have six days in the trenches and six days out for a rest. When we come out we generally go about five miles back of the trenches. There we get a bath and a change of clothes. They are certainly looking after us pretty well. One of our men has won the D. C. medal for killing eleven Germans and rescuing one of our men. I hadn't enlisted when I did I would have gone later. I would be ashamed to walk the streets in civilian clothes. They are having a hard time to get recruits, but if some of them saw the graveyards out here I don't think they would be satisfied to stay at home, they would want to have revenge for our brothers who have gone before them."

Friends in St. John have received letters from Lieut. A. G. Dann, formerly of the Bank of British North America here, and son of the late Canon Dann of the same name, who has just been transferred to the 1st 3th Royal North Lancashire Regiment as machine gun officer, and is with his unit in France. Friends here will be pleased to learn of his success, and wish him for the way in which he has reached commissioned officers' rank.

Another St. John boy back after stirring service at the front, where he suffered severe injuries to his left arm, is Thomas McBride of Erin street, whose father, Thomas McBride, has received word that he is now in Quebec. He left with the 12th Battalion, first contingent.

Reception to Soldiers. Several members of the 4th Siege Battery, who are former members of the Keewatin and Waegwolic Clubs were honored on Tuesday at a reception tendered them in the Manor House, Glen Falls, by fellow members and friends. The honorees were: Captain R. A. Rigg, Sergeant-Major A. Ellis, Gunners R. A. Pattison, J. E. Howard, R. J. McColgan, George Cochrane, William Harper, L. L. Canty, Walter Brown, George Crosby, Lyle McDowall, George Stephenson, W. Vanwart, Alfred Henderson, P. W. Holder.

The committee in charge of the event which afforded delight to all present, was composed of Fred Reynolds, Harold McLeod, Arthur Gellan and Harold Scott.

Of the clerks in the head office and branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia in St. John twenty have enlisted, and one other has resigned in order to enlist. At least half a dozen more intend to join the next siege battery which will be recruited as soon as the battery now on Partridge Island leaves. Of the twenty who have enlisted several are at the front and two—Captain May and Sergeant Hubert Peacock—have been wounded. The following is a list of the bankers:

Captain May, 26th Battalion. Lieutenant Fairweather, 26th Battalion. Lieutenant Wood, 26th Battalion. Lieutenant Sherin, 26th Battalion. Private Adams, 6th Mounted Rifles. Lieutenant MacDonald, 6th Battalion. Sergeant Hains, 55th Battalion. Sergeant Fairney, 55th Battalion. Mr. Markham, 104th Battalion. Mr. Smith, 104th Battalion. Mr. Wright, 4th Siege Battery. Mr. Latham, 4th Siege Battery. Mr. Taylor, 4th Siege Battery. Mr. Holder, 4th Siege Battery. Mr. Wilson, 4th Siege Battery. Mr. Gilbert, Army Service Corps. James Donnelly, 104th Battalion. Mr. MacDonald, 104th Battalion. Mr. Peacock, 26th Battalion. Mr. Welford, Cyclic Platoon. Mr. Scott.

The news of the death of Lance-Corp. Bruce A. Johnston, 26th Battalion, of

HAVE YOU AN UNMADE SACRIFICE TO STAY IN SERBIA

Dr. Catherine Travis Now Prisoner of Bulgarians with Lady Paget

ELECTED TO STAY WITH ESCAPE OPEN

Heroic Englishwoman Denied Husband's Appeal After Wild Ride and Was Attending Wounded When Bulgars Entered Uskup—Their Fate Unknown.

When Lady Ralph Paget made one of the supreme sacrifices of the war and refused to desert the wounded Serbian soldiers in her hospital at Uskup, thus falling into the hands of a ruthless enemy, among those who elected to remain with her was a former Hampton girl, Dr. Catherine Travis, who has been in Serbia on Lady Paget's staff for some months. Lady Paget and her staff were given an opportunity to escape but a few hours before the Bulgarians occupied the town and this is told in a special cable despatch dated November 15, from W. G. Shepherd who is at Monastir for the United Press.

A portion of this cable follows: "Lady Ralph Paget, who was captured by the Bulgarians at Uskup, made one of the supreme sacrifices of the world-war. Rather than desert the wounded Serbians entrusted to her care, she spurned an opportunity to escape and with practically her entire hospital staff voluntarily fell into the hands of her country's enemies. The story became known here today with the arrival from Nish of Edward Stuart, head of the American Sanitary Commission, who left the Serbian capital two days before its fall. Stuart told a dramatic story of Sir Ralph Paget's attempt to save his wife from the Bulgars while the Bulgarian advance guard was within a few miles of the town. "Sir Ralph was at Nish when he learned that Uskup was about to fall," said Stuart. He obtained a big automobile and stocked it with some provisions, and made a wild dash over the rough roads to Uskup to save Lady Paget, who was in charge of a large hospital there. "His car sped up to the hospital just three hours before the Bulgarians actually entered the town," he said. "The Serbian soldiers were leaving and civilians were fleeing. "He found Lady Paget in one of the wards personally directing the care of the wounded and urged her to go with him without a moment's delay. She refused. Sir Ralph, almost in tears, begged her to leave at once, but she gathered her staff together in the hospital office and told her husband: 'We owe too much to these men here under our care to leave them now when they most need us.' "Sir Ralph kissed her goodbye and sped back to Nish. Two hundred Austrian prisoners who were abandoned by the Serbs were taken to the last of Uskup, are doing service as attendants and nurses at the Uskup hospital under Lady Paget's direction, Stuart said. Among the doctors who elected to remain with the hospital were Dr. Catherine Travis, of Canada, and the following American doctors: S. H. Osborne, C. E. Fox, P. E. Cornelius, B. A. Orr, and Harry Plotz, and five Columbia University men, Elmer Childs, Douglas Doid, Elliot Bell, and a man named Little.

Clarendon Station, N. B., Nov. 12.—The trunk of the tree split in falling. The splintered tree struck Mr. Ogden across the brow just above his eyes, fracturing the base of the skull. The accident took place about 10 o'clock, and he was able to reach his home with the best of gentle assistance possible. Dr. Lewin, of Welsford, was called, but found the man in a very hopeless state, and at 8 o'clock that evening he passed away. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ogden, of Clarendon Station, and leaves a sorrowing widow and eight children. He was in the thirty-ninth year of his age, an industrious, cheerful and respected resident, active in the work of the Methodist church and Independent Order of Good Templars at Clarendon Station, where he was a member of both societies. On Friday a large number of friends attended his funeral at the Clarendon Baptist church. Rev. J. S. Gregg, of Welsford, assisted by Rev. C. A. Bell, of Hoyt Station, conducted the funeral services. The members of the Temperance lodge attended and conducted his beautiful burial service at the grave in the cemetery adjoining the church. Mrs. Ogden has the sympathy of the community in the death of her beloved husband, and the individual care of his family who are for the most part young children.

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You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAIN, FULL OF THOROUGHLY, ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you won't have the same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for making, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles of Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Colic, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 bottles. Made in Canada. Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 185, Lyman, N.B., Montreal, Canada. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

HOLDER OF TICKET 1010 WINNER OF RUSSELL CAR.

Tuesday, Nov. 16. Ticket 1010 won the five-passenger Russell touring car, at the drawing held last night at a continuation of the patriotic auction. No name was written on the winning stub. The lucky holder will likely come forward today.

It was announced by the committee in charge of the drawing that upwards of \$7,000 would be realized on the successful patriotic venture. More than 1,500 expectant citizens, who had assembled in the Queen's rink, got their money's worth in fun while the winning numbers were being drawn and enjoyed band music to boot. A feature of the drawing was the auctioning by T. T. Lantaulum of three prizes which were returned by winners; the winning numbers were being drawn and enjoyed band music to boot. A feature of the drawing was the auctioning by T. T. Lantaulum of three prizes which were returned by winners; the winning numbers were being drawn and enjoyed band music to boot. A feature of the drawing was the auctioning by T. T. Lantaulum of three prizes which were returned by winners; the winning numbers were being drawn and enjoyed band music to boot.

The details of the drawing follow: 1. Russell five-passenger touring car, won by 1010—No name. 2. Stainer piano, won by 8286—No name. 3. Carriage (four in hand break), won by 1236—No name. 4. Player organ, won by A2508—No name. 5. Wagonette, won by A9388—W. J. Dugan, 109 Union street. 6. Kitchen range (McClary's), Pandora, won by 18904—W. A. Steves, Hillsboro. 7. Double sleigh, won by 179—No name. 8. Single carriage, won by 7680—No name. 9. 1 1/2 hp. Bates-Edwards gas engine, won by 8224—M. Sullivan, 101 Somerset street, city. 10. Single sleigh, won by 7064—No name. 11. Single carriage, won by 14496—Miss Bessie Amos, Sackville (N. B.). 12. Fifty dollars worth wall paper, won by 10580—H. A. Northrup, Main street. 13. Gladstone sleigh, won by 1296—No name. 14. Family pass Imperial Theatre, won by 17981—Dr. Duffy, Chatham. 15. Gladstone sleigh, won by 2889—Mrs. Percy Thomson. 16. Winchester rifle, won by 18084—H. C. Creighton. 17. Floor rug, won by 219—No name. 18. Single carriage, won by 96—No name. 19. Family pass Imperial Theatre, won by 18083—R. D. Hamilton, 8 Sydney street. 20. Moose head, won by 10271—Chas. Lilley. 21. Framed oil painting, won by 18738—D. Irving, Bonaventure. 22. Sleigh, won by 811—H. Warwick. 23. Framed oil painting, won by 9862—Ralph Finley, Fairville (N. B.). 24. Sleigh, won by 10090—James Logan, Kennerly. 25. Electric fixture, won by 6496—No name. 26. Barrel flour, won by 14132—Capt. Karl Goodwin, Bale Verte. 27. Barrel flour, won by 2900—No name. 28. Barrel flour, won by 14801—Geo. Witny, Sackville. 29. Barrel flour, won by 12559—Arthur Horgan, Chatham. 30. Barrel flour, won by 15185—J. A. Piercy, Dorchester street. 31. Ton coal, won by A7240—Miss King, Indian town. 32. Ton coal, won by 10612—Bessie Gray. 33. Ton coal, won by 6219—F. B. Owens. 34. Ton coal, won by A9831—F. B. Horgan, Golden Grove. 35. Ton coal, won by 7072—Anna Skillem. 36. Ten pounds Red Rose tea, won by 18471—Miss G. Rainnie, Petticoat. 37. Ten pounds Red Rose tea, won by 8411—No name. 38. Ten pounds Red Rose tea, won by 8671—J. A. Vanwart, Hampstead. 39. Ten pounds Red Rose tea, won by A2129—E. N. A. Upper Keswick. 40. Ten pounds Red Rose tea, won by 14420—B. Robinson, Middle Sackville. 41. Can grape juice, won by A7988—No name. 42. Ice box, won by 8495—No name. 43. Box soap, won by 8881—Captain Marston, schooner Valkyrie. 44. Case canned goods, won by 8861—Mrs. J. E. Alward, Princess street. 45. Case canned goods, won by 13071—R. D. Patterson, Paddock street. 46. Bag flour, won by 8161—H. Worsland, Rockland Road. 47. Bag flour, won by 12808—E. Dunham, King street. 48. Bag flour, won by 8847—K. S. Rosman, Main street. 49. Bag flour, won by 8873—F. F. McDonald, Golding street. 50. Bag flour, won by 16014—H. M. Flewelling, Sussex. Auction of returned prizes: Sleigh, Mrs. Percy Thomson. Sold to Sarah E. Walsh, \$13. Sleigh—Harry Warwick. Sold to Sarah E. Walsh, \$10. Imperial pass—Dr. Duffy, Chatham. Sold to A. P. F. Peterson, \$100. Music—was furnished by the 104th band. Colonel Hay of the 52nd drew the numbers. The committee in charge consisted of: Macdonald, W. McMoney, Thomas Nagle, William S. Allison and William A. Stewart.

The members of the signalling class which has been in progress here for the last four weeks under direction of Sergeant-Instructor A. Dean, of Halifax, had an inspection at the army by Captain Proudfoot, divisional signalling officer.

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STOKERS' THREAT STOPPED SLACKERS' FROM SAILING

The Saxonia at New York With Story of How 700 Young Men Didn't Sail as Intended

Fremont in a Body Threatened to Quit Work if the Shirkers Were Allowed to Escape "Doing Their Bit"—Conard Company Finally Refused to Let Them Sail.

New York, Nov. 16.—Passengers who arrived here on the Cunard liner Saxonia today gave further details of the strike of the firemen of the liner as a protest against permitting "slackers" to escape military service by leaving the country on their ship.

HERE ARE OFFICERS AND MEN OF SIEGE BATTERY AT ISLAND, FROM FACTORY, OFFICE AND FARM

Here follows the nominal roll of No. 4 Overseas Siege Battery, C. E. F., showing that the members have given up profitable positions in many cases. Major Barker, L. W., St. John, wholesale druggist. Captain Ring, R. A., St. John, mechanical draftsman. Lieutenant Kerr, W. G., St. John, accountant. Lieutenant Bruce, J. A., St. John, surveyor. Lieutenant Wetmore, G. B., St. John, accountant. Lieutenant Fairweather, J. H. A. L., St. John, barrister. Battery-Sergeant-Major Ellis, A. M., St. John, clerk. Quarter-Master-Sergeant Vincent, G. G., St. John, conductor. Sergeant Martin, D. M., St. John, student. Sergeant Selmes, E. J., St. John, brush maker. Sergeant Pike, F. B., St. John, checker. Sergeant Fyelling, R. C., St. John, electrician. Sergeant Fullerton, C. E., St. John, plumber. Sergeant Bawn, W. J. P., St. John, driver. Corporal Grant, R. D., St. John, railway employe. Corporal Browne, T. B., St. John, painter. Corporal Preston, Chas., St. John, clerk. Corporal Latham, Murray, St. John, clerk. Corporal Griffin, George, St. John, blacksmith. Corporal Worrell, C. A., St. John, policeman. Bomb. Knight, J. S., St. John, fish dealer. Bomb. Vanwart, F. W., St. John, civil engineer. Bomb. Craig, H., St. John, tailor. Bomb. Troop, C. E., St. John, jewelry clerk. Bomb. Thompson, R., St. John, student. Bomb. Speight, A. E., St. John, clerk. A.-B. Newlands, A. J., St. John, clerk. A.-B. Latham, W. H., St. John, bank clerk. Shoeing-Smith Bawn, W. P., St. John, farmer. Shoeing-Smith Shennan, Ottawa, blacksmith. Gr. Ashwood, C. S., St. John, jeweller. Gr. Allaby, J. S., St. John, drug clerk. Gr. Alexander, J. H., Campbellton, chauffeur. Gr. Arbing, N. B., St. John, laborer. Gr. Brown, C. W., St. John, engineer. Gr. Bender, Edward, Fairville, engineer. Gr. Bartlett, W. H., St. John, clerk. Gr. Brand, W. J. J., Norton (N. B.), mechanic. Gr. Brown, E. A., St. John, painter. Gr. Boyd, C. W., St. John, millman. Gr. Barber, E. H. J., Millidgeville, student. Gr. Bissett, E. D., St. John, chauffeur. Gr. Barker, R. V., Fredericton, clerk. Gr. Babbitt, J. E., Oromocto, student. Gr. Belliveau, E. A., Fredericton, student. Gr. Bidlake, W. G., Fredericton, clerk. Gr. Brown, A. E., St. John, clerk. Gr. Burger, C. A., St. John, railway employe. Gr. Bussey, J., Bloomfield, farmer. Gr. Bedding, J. P., Hampton, laborer. Gr. Buckley, J. T., Model Farm, auto repairer. Gr. Beckett, Joseph, St. John, fireman. Gr. Burnett, W. E., St. John, student. Gr. Canty, L. L., Yarmouth (N. S.), clerk. Gr. Crocker, H. L., St. John, commercial traveler. Gr. Christie, H. L., St. John, drug clerk. Gr. Cummings, B., Moncton, fitter, machinist. Gr. Colwell, O. A., St. John, grocer. Gr. Cochrane, G. F., St. John, clerk. Gr. Cannell, W. A., St. John, bank clerk. Gr. Campbell, W. G., St. John, clerk. Gr. Cochrane, H. C., Bloomfield, farmer. Gr. Corcurem, C. C., St. John, salesman. Gr. Clark, T. W., Campbellton, express messenger. Gr. Crosby, G. R., St. John, commercial traveler. Gr. Coy, A. G., Fredericton, painter. Gr. Conrad, H. S., Sturgeon (P. E. I.), bookkeeper. Gr. Craig, E. A., Bridgetown (N. S.), student. Gr. Crocker, D. S., Millerton (N. B.), salesman. Gr. Crosman, E. E., Moncton (N. B.), laborer. Gr. Clarke, Geo. W., St. John, clerk. Gr. Cowan, C. K., St. John, clerk. Gr. Colwell, W. M., St. John, bank clerk. Gr. Cobham, R. H., St. John, railway brakeman. Gr. Drake, G. A., St. John, bookkeeper. Gr. Davis, F. H., St. John, motorman. Gr. Doncet, J. T., Bathurst, deputy sheriff. Gr. Douglas, C. G., Moncton, railway clerk. Gr. Drew, L. A., St. John, commercial traveler. Gr. Drake, G. B., St. John, edgetool finisher. Gr. Dickson, J. W. U., Hammond River, bookkeeper. Gr. Dee, S. J., Shannon (N. B.), laborer. Gr. Elmer, W. L., London (Eng.), clerk. Gr. Ellis, W. H., St. John, plumber fitter. Gr. Flower, H. B., St. John, clerk. Gr. Flynn, S., St. John, engineer. Gr. Floyd, P. J., St. John, driver. Gr. Frith, R. I. D., Nassau (B. W. I.), clerk. Gr. Frith, H. B., Nassau (B. W. I.), gardener. Gr. Ferguson, A., Moncton, student. Gr. Fortier, T. H. H., Annapolis Royal, farmer. Gr. Geldard, O. G., Moncton, machinist. Gr. Green, L. G., St. John, carpenter. Gr. Gamble, G. T., St. John, clerk. Gr. Gibson, H. A., Fredericton, student. Gr. Gallant, F. L., Buctouche, civil engineer. Gr. Gamester, A. B., Bridgewater (N. S.), tailor. Gr. Gillen, W. J., Newcastle (N. B.), lumberman. Gr. Gallagher, Geo., St. John, baker.

LEO K. RUSH, OF FREDERICTON IN 26TH LIST

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The midnight casualty list has the name of one member of the 26th Battalion—Leo Keaney Rush, of Fredericton (N. B.), as wounded. Corporal Arthur McDonald, Tynder Road, Amherst (N. S.), is reported wounded with the 26th Battalion. The casualty list is now lengthening out in that it includes men of units reported but once at time before including the 49th Battalion and Canadian Auto Machine Brigade. Men in several units are reported ill. The list follows: SECOND DIVISIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS. Died. Acting Sergeant George Simpson, England. Wounded. Ronald Vivian Garratt, Toronto. THIRD BATTALION. Killed in Action. Wm. Bilsett, England. Wounded. J. T. Merritt, England. FOURTH BATTALION. Sergeant John H. Williams, England. FIFTH BATTALION. Seriously Wounded. Chas. C. Trunkfield, England. SEVENTH BATTALION. Seriously Wounded. Sidney Albert Fiske, Vancouver. EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded. Howard Albert MacDonald, Winnipeg. NINTH BATTALION. Seriously Wounded. HARRY RILEY, SEA COW POND, LOT P. E. I. Seriously Ill. Thomas Bowey, England. THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Previously Officially Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War, Now Died of Wounds. Herbert Hardman, Montreal. Wounded. Harry Cooke, England. FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Killed by Shell Fire. James Dennis, (No particulars.) EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Henry Conway, Scotland; Cameron Allen, Montreal; Richard Marshall, Scotland. TWENTIETH BATTALION. Wounded. Henry Armstrong, Niagara Falls (Ont.). TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. LEO KEANEY RUSH, FREDERICTON (N. B.) TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. L. David MacHan, Findlater (Sask.). TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded. CORP. ARTHUR McDONALD, TYNDER ROAD, AMHERST (N. S.) THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded. Albert S. L. Young, England; Edward W. Jones, Edmonton (Alta.). FORTY-FIRST BATTALION. Seriously Ill. Sgt. Gear Milo, France. FORTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Seriously Ill. John Clark, Rochester (N. Y.). FORTY-NINTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded. John Duncan MacMillan, Vancouver (B. C.) CANADIAN AUTO MACHINE GUN BRIGADE, NO. 1. CAVALRY DEPT. Seriously Ill. Alfred J. Volks, Toronto. NO. 3 CASUALTY CLEARING STATION. Seriously Ill. Alfred H. Trunkfield, Winnipeg. Suffering From Disease. St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 16.—Today's casualties in the Newfoundland regiment are: Lieutenant John Fox, Premier Morris' stepson, ill of dysentery at Malta. Private Chesley Mercer, St. Johns, died of disease. Private Louis Hyas, Indian Island, Fogo, dangerously enteric fever. Private William Snow, Princeton, Bonavista Bay, severe dysentery. Private Frederick Curran, Theatre Hill, St. Johns, severe enteric. Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The lists follows: 9 P. M. LIST. FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action. Sergeant Thomas Gilligan, England; Gr. Vincent, W. C., St. John, locomotive fireman. Gr. Wilson, A. O., St. John, traveler. Gr. Wright, W. C., Hopewell Hill (N. B.), bank clerk. Gr. Wilson, F. G., St. John, bank clerk. Gr. Warren, W. J., St. John, clerk. Gr. White, E. Leeds (Eng.), carpenter. Gr. Withers, A. E., Bridgetown (N. S.), bank clerk. Gr. Warnford, H. N., Hampton, student. Gr. Waterbury, P. R., Moncton, machinist. Gr. Williams, A. E., Randolph (N. B.), driver. Gr. Wason, C. A., Hampstead (N. B.), farmer. Gr. Young, B. R., St. John, shipwright. Gr. Winfield, G. A., St. John, hotel clerk.

First Member of 26th Battalion to Wear Decoration



John Alfred Laurie, Scotland; Alexander Urquhart, Scotland. Killed in Action, November 6. George Edward Preston, England. Suffering from Shock. Hubert G. Healey, England. Wounded. Lance Corporal Arthur W. Newman, England.

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NINETEENTH BATTALION. Severely Wounded. Walter Brown, Hamilton (Ont.); Sergeant Hugh L. Polson, London (Ont.). Killed in Action. Corporal Howard McLean Stephenson, Windsor (Ont.); P. Ray O'Neill, Vancouver; Vermer Scott O'Neill, Hamilton (Ont.); James H. Lowes, Brantford (Ont.).

TWENTIETH BATTALION. Wounded. Geo. Gerald Gordon, Tecumseh, Kansas. TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action. Robert J. Deegan, Brockville (Ont.). TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. Geo. Demaris, Montreal. Wounded. Raoul Desourdie, Montreal; Adolphe Therrien, St. Therese De Blainville (Que.).

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Millard Cameron, Quinlan (B. C.); Solomon Almond, England. TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Dangerously Ill. S. Millington, Grand Bank (Nfld.). TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded. Wesley A. Dillabough, Vancouver. TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION. Missing Since Nov. 1. Peter Nelson, Quebec. THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Suffering From Shock. LIONEL P. COLEMAN, 104 MAITLAND STREET, HALIFAX (N. S.) Wounded. Cyril B. Dewson, England. FORTIETH BATTALION. Died. WM. KENNEDY, DOMINION NO. 6 (C. B.). FORTY-FIRST BATTALION. Died. Sgt. Geo. Milo, France. ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS. Wounded. H. Ineson, England. BORDEN'S ARMORED BATTERY. Shell Shock, Severe. Stephen P. Galley, England. NO. 1 FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS. Wounded. Sapper Harry Dawn, Toronto. FOURTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS. Wounded. Sapper John H. Cox, England. DIVISIONAL SUPPLY COLUMN. Died. GEO. BARDWELL, CHESTER (N. S.) Losses in Dardanelles. London, Nov. 16.—The average daily losses in the Dardanelles for the entire period from May to October were 795, Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, told the House of Commons last evening. The great bulk of these men, Mr. Tennant said, were the sick, who aggregated 90,000. Of the sick, he added, eighty per cent. might be expected to return to the fighting ranks. "Teacher has been telling us a lot about improper nouns," said the little girl. "I don't know what things are coming to," replied the grandmother; "nothing improper was ever taught when I was at school."

For Delicate Children OF NERVOUS TENDENCY GIVE DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS. Strengthen, Build up, and Nourish the Children, and you are conferring incalculable benefits on the country. You are also ensuring the physical well-being and success of future breadwinners and mothers. Dr. Cassell's Tablets, whose success in Canada has been both immediate and striking, owes its popularity in great part to its safety and unquestionable medicinal activity. It is now doing more for the little ones of three continents than many mothers realize. A powerfully nutritive food-medicine which can be given to the youngest infant, Dr. Cassell's Tablets feed the entire system, vitalise the nerves, and create healthy flesh, blood, and muscle in a manner truly remarkable. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fog, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life. Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, who will see that you get them. One tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax, 2 cents per tube extra. Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets Britains Greatest Remedy GET A FREE SAMPLE. Send your name and address and 6 cents for postage, to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

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THE WONDER LAMP The greatest lamp ever placed on the market for the country store, church, home or street. LIGHTS WITH A MATCH like city gas, absolutely safe and cheaper than coal oil. Gives 500 c.p. pure white light, easy on the eyes. It is sold on its merits alone, with an absolute guarantee to give perfect satisfaction or your money back. Agents wanted for this lamp. MACLAREN LIGHT CO., Dept. 3 Merrickville, Ont.

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WORLD'S WHEAT CROP A RECORD Production in Twenty Countries for 1915 Estimated at 3,793,000,000 Bushels, or 233,000,000 More Than Previous High Mark. Washington, Nov. 15.—Wheat production in twenty countries, which ordinarily produce 80 per cent. of the world's crop, is placed at 3,793,000,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture from preliminary official estimates. That is an increase of 550,000,000 bushels over the 1914 crops in those countries and 288,000,000 bushels more than in 1913, the previous high record. The statistics include the American 1,028,029,000 bushels crop. H. C. Ricker, treasurer of the New Brunswick Teachers' Machine Gun Fund, announces contributions of \$1,046.90. Mr. Ricker has forwarded a check for \$1,000 to the minister of militia to purchase a machine gun.

HAND SEPARATOR CREAM. Patrons of cream gathering creameries frequently complain of the variations which occur in the percentage of fat as revealed by the test of the cream delivered from time to time. These variations have given rise to more or less dissatisfaction on the part of the patrons, and have been the cause of unnecessary friction between them and the managers of creameries. A series of tests and experiments bearing on this point have recently been completed by the branch of the dairy and cold storage commissioner of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, and the results obtained are published in circular No. 14 of that branch. It is desirable that creamery patrons should know the results of these experiments. Managers of creameries may apply for and secure from the publication branch of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, sufficient copies to supply each patron. Individual copies will be sent to those who apply for them.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS Relieve Constipation while Healing the Kidneys Gin Pills have an almost world-wide reputation as a kidney medicine—their healing, soothing effect has earned unstinted praise from thousands. But their virtues do not end with the relief of kidney and bladder troubles. Gin Pills are excellent for the relief of constipation. We have hundreds of testimonials from people telling us they have found that in taking Gin Pills for kidney and bladder trouble, the Gin Pills also acted as a gentle cathartic and bowel stimulant. This is only logical, as in building up a medicine to restore the kidneys to perfect health, the bowels must receive attention as the other organs of excretion. If you are constipated, you will find the real relief you desire in the use of Gin Pills, which will also regulate your kidneys even though you have so far failed to notice alarming symptoms of trouble in these organs. Your dealers sell Gin Pills at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada LIMITED Toronto, Ontario

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THEY'RE FILLING KIDDIES You should always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets on hand. The little pills so often recommended for safe cathartic and they do appreciate Chamberlain's instead of nauseous oil and mixtures. For a stomach full of troubles and constipation, go to bed. All druggists Chamberlain Medicine

MARRIAGE ROSS-PROSSER—On Rev. P. P. Dennison, a Wright street, Fenwick William Ross, Brussell to Miss Minnie F. Prosser, John Prosser, Sussex. TUFTS-BAKER—On Rev. D. Hutchinson, D. C. Tufts, to Kathryn Ir of West St. John. GRAY-MAHONY—Methodist church, Tue Nov. 16, 1915, by Rev. clough, William George Elwell Charlton, both of GIRVAN—CAMBER David's Presbyterian ch by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Nov. 16 at 4 p. m., Fr Girvan to Miss Hazel S bell, daughter of Mr. an ford Campbell, both of

DEATH HUBBARD—On Sat inst., after only a few residence at Burton, Frederick Ambrose, 61st year of his age. NELSON—At the in this city on the 14th Catherin Nelson, aged 9 her husband to mourn. CHARLTON—On th Buctouche, N. B., Mar of William Charlton, ag ing one daughter, to M McCARRON—On 11 John McCarron, widow McCarron, of Harvey ( three daughters, and five LAWRENCE—Mr. an Nov. 15, George Corne the late Joseph W. Law GORDON—At Mon Nov. 14, 1915, Lillian C ter of Samuel and Eliz



