



FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Chester Hayward, visiting friends in New Glasgow (N. S.)... Mrs. Jack McQuarrie, returned to his home in Sydney last week after a pleasant visit to friends in town...

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Oct. 26.—The Rev. Allen J. Langley, of Halifax, in the guest of his father Judge Langley Amherst, where he will enter the employ of the Robb Engineering Co... Miss Peters, professional nurse, who has been on duty at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Teed, left on Tuesday for her home in Rothesay...

SHEDIAC

Shediac, N. B., Oct. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Schaeffer, who spent the summer months at their Brûlé cottage, left recently for Boston, where they intend remaining during the winter season... Miss Regins Lavoie has been spending some little time with friends in Moncton...

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Frederick Murray, who with her little son, Fredrick, was spending some time here with her parents, left yesterday for her home in Dorchester (Mass.)... Mrs. George A. Fawcett and daughter, Miss Catherine, left Monday en route to Berkeley, California, where they will spend the winter with friends...

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 21.—Mrs. John Thompson arrived from Woodstock on Wednesday and will spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Eaton... Mrs. E. Taber, who has been making a short visit to friends in Campbellton, has returned...

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 21.—Miss Edna L. Haley left on Wednesday for Calgary (Alta.), where she will be married to Mr. Frank D. Lorraine (Alta.)... Mrs. Mary Ross, of Centreville, spent the week-end in town, a guest of her son, Mr. Ernest Ross, at the home of Mrs. J. Fewer...

SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Oct. 21.—Mrs. W. B. McKay was hostess at a most enjoyable tea Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guests, Miss Edna Fowler, of Woodstock (Cal.), Mrs. H. B. Clark and Mrs. C. P. Clarke... Mrs. G. W. Sherwood and Mrs. Daly presided over the handsomely appointed tea table...

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Snowball have returned from their auto trip to the lower part of the province... Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Caril have returned from an auto trip to Moncton and vicinity...

Mr. Warren Davidson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has enlisted with the 88th Battalion for overseas service... Mrs. William Russell, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Johnstone, of Loggieville... Mrs. Harry Bishop of Bathurst, is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Park...

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crockett, of St. John, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. Johnstone, of Loggieville... Mrs. W. T. Whitehead is among the visitors to St. John... Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McNally are enjoying a trip to the upper provinces and will return by way of New York...

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 27, 1915

WAR COMMENT.

The failure of Allied diplomacy in the Balkans has depressed the British people to an extent that is entirely unwarranted by the position of the armies of the Allies on the various and long drawn out battlefronts. The perplexed and worried people of the United Kingdom, whose feelings have been aggravated by the recent Cabinet quarrels, are anxiously wondering what is going to happen both at home and abroad. They do not understand what is to be gained by calling back Sir Ian Hamilton, and there are divided opinions on the efficiency and foresight of the foreign office.

There seems to be no justification for this pessimism, nor for the criticism that has been directed against Sir Edward Grey. The Allies are in a much better position than they occupied a year ago, and, with the exception of two points, Riga and the Morava valley in Serbia, they are holding the enemy as in a vice. Here is the situation as one military observer describes it.

A year ago this month Germany was everywhere on the offensive. Antwerp was taken, as well as Ostend and the Belgian coast. Now, after a year of hostilities, German troops surged against the British and French lines on the Yser. They occupied Lille and menaced Calais. In the east they threw themselves against the defenses of Warsaw, and the utmost efforts of the Czar's armies could not force them out of western Poland. Today, as Major Morait, the military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt admits, Germans are fighting on the defensive in France and Russia while she carries on the invasion of Serbia. No longer has she men enough to attack on more than one front at a time. That is the great outstanding fact of the situation. The reserve strength of the Allies in men is beginning to tell. If the German lines are extended to Constantinople the result is far more likely to be disastrous than beneficial. The long front stretching across Europe must be so thinly held at many points that it will be far more vulnerable than the circle within which the Germanic armies have heretofore fought. The enemy's advance into the Balkans spells opportunity for the Allies if they will but agree upon a combined plan to take advantage of it. There are signs of greatly increased activity.

So far as the Serbian campaign is concerned, it is encouraging to learn that Anglo-French forces are still landing at Saloniki. One estimate places their number at 400,000. If this be true, they will give the enemy a merry reception. Just now the Serbian army is in a dangerous position, not so much from anything the Austro-Germans have done as from the fashing attacks of the Bulgars. But there is still much fighting to do before victory can incline to either side and each day gained affords opportunities for the Allies to get their forces in shape.

Meantime all the belligerents are endeavoring to make gains in the hope of influencing Roumania and Greece, and in this the Allies have made rather the best showing. Russia has been successful in a slashing attack on the enemy's line in the east, and Italy has won a pronounced victory over the Austrians. Taking all things together the prospects are not more cheerful for the Teutonic armies, which are doomed to defeat if Great Britain sets the men she is counting on—and in time. The final decision must rest with her. And she will win out, for her sons will not fail to rally to her support in the hour of need.

ITALIAN COOPERATION.

Military writers are asking the meaning of Italy's delay in declaring war upon Germany. By her declaration of war against Bulgaria she has placed herself for the first time squarely in the centre of the struggle. Before that she was openly at war only with Austria. It still remains for her to line up in direct opposition to Germany, but it does not seem possible that she will hesitate much longer to do so.

If the Austro-German armies in the Balkans were to fight their way to victory, no one of the Allied nations would feel the blow more than Italy. She is in the fight too far to mince matters. If Germany wins, her hated enemy, Austria, wins. So Italy must fight all the enemies of the Quadruple Entente as occasions demand. There is no alternative. There is a party within her borders which declares that she is not at war with Germany; that she is not morally bound to send a force to the Balkans. But this party is opposed by another and stronger party which con-

siders Italy at war with the Central Powers and all others who side with them, and the views of this party are likely to prevail. Already, in fact, there are signs that the two factions have reached a compromise by which Italian troops are to assist in the Mediterranean operations.

Critics who have studied Italian military affairs closely declare that Italy must have a large and well equipped reserve force which has not yet done any fighting. It is ridiculous, they say, to suppose that anything like the full strength of the Italian army has been thrown into the fight against Austria. Italy has called home her men from foreign countries—the New York Sun estimates that 80,000 left New York alone—and it would not be surprising if she has an army at present of nearly 4,000,000 men.

Italy apparently is working in complete harmony with Great Britain and France, and there is reason to believe that her large and powerful fleet is soon to make itself felt in the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast and, possibly, at the Dardanelles. She has too much at stake just now to hope to remain at peace with Germany while she fights Germany's allies. Neither her own interests nor the interests of Great Britain, France and Russia, will permit her to follow such a course.

THE BALKAN OUTLOOK.

The refusal of Greece to accept Great Britain's offer of the island of Cyprus as the price of her entry into the war on the side of the Allies does not come as a surprise. But, if early reports be true, she is likely to leave the neutral path before many weeks have passed. In the meantime the obstinacy of King Constantine is adding to the troubles of the Entente Powers, and no doubt it is also having considerable influence on the government of Roumania.

If there is anything to the report that Greece based her reply on the ground that the Allied force sent to Saloniki is not strong enough for the task allotted it, the easiest way out of the difficulty, it would seem, would be to increase that force. It is surprising that Italy should hesitate to send a large army—for she must have a powerful reserve—to the Serbian field at once, if it is the wish of her Allies that she should do so. For the entry of Greece into the war would at once solve a perplexing diplomatic problem and add tremendously to the Allied fighting strength in the Balkans. Some military critics believe it is the intention of both Greece and Roumania to wait until they can accurately judge the striking power of Germany's enemies in that theatre of the war. But there are two things which may cause them soon to join the Allies. One is the unexpected success of Russian arms; the other is the Kaiser's insolent message that Bulgaria is to be mistress of the Balkans from the Black Sea to the Adriatic and southward to the Aegean. Such a statement is likely to bring the Greek people to their senses regardless of the action of their treacherous king. There must be a show-down soon. Neither Greece nor Roumania can hope to see the end of the struggle without fighting on one side or the other.

While the Balkan situation remains troublesome and uncertain much encouragement is to be derived from the operations on the other fronts. The close of the week sees Russia striking hard in the east, and giving new signs of increased power and determination. In smashing drives through the German centre and in Galicia her armies have captured a large number of men and guns, and even in the Riga territory they have checked Von Hindenburg's advance by a resistance that is disheartening to their enemies. Russia has made a wonderful recovery. And that is another of the miscalculations of which the German Staff is guilty.

WHAT ABOUT ST. JOHN?

Nearly 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian grain has been taken to New York since early August for shipment to Great Britain, Italy and France. This information is of striking interest to St. John, as well as two other announcements—one that the Quebec bridge will be completed and ready for traffic early in 1917; the other that nearly a thousand men are working hard to provide Halifax with facilities to handle the through traffic of the Transcontinental.

What is St. John going to do about it? While a vast amount of money is being spent to equip Halifax for the increased business that is bound to flow to the Atlantic seaboard so soon as the St. Lawrence is spanned by the Transcontinental, St. John is no nearer a connection with the new line than it was four years ago. No steps have been taken to give this port the terminals which would have to be ready for the first through traffic if St. John could hope to be in a position to receive its share of the business. And nothing has been done toward replacing the government elevator which was burned a year ago last August.

Valuable time has been lost, and is now being lost; and the apathy and neglect during the last four years is going to prove a costly blow to this port. Meantime it is assumed that borings for the Valley Railway are still going on.

ST. JOHN AND TRANSPORTATION.

St. John as the Canadian winter port nearest the old country naturally gets a large proportion of the war time shipments to Great Britain and her European Allies. But that fact ought not to be used to mislead the people regarding the exact position of this port with respect to the transportation facilities which will have to be provided before we can hope to receive our share of the traffic that will flow to the Atlantic seaboard so soon as the Transcontinental connections are made and a through service from the west is begun. It would be gross



The picture above shows British marines and Serbian artillerymen unloading a big British naval gun 'Somewhere in Serbia.'

INJUSTICE.

If a very large part of the present winter traffic did not come here while the St. Lawrence is frozen up, but that does not alter the fact that no steps have yet been taken to provide the facilities which will be needed after the Transcontinental bridge across the St. Lawrence is completed less than two years hence.

While the Courtenay Bay work is being continued, there is still no sign that anything is being done to prepare the terminals in connection with the Transcontinental or the Valley Railway. These terminals ought to be ready by the time the new business is available if our interests are not to be sacrificed in favor of Halifax, where work is being rushed on large and up-to-date terminals for the Transcontinental traffic. And there is still no sign of connections between the Transcontinental and the Valley Railway; and no further progress has been made in the construction of the Gagetown-St. John and the Centreville-Grand Falls sections of the Valley road itself. So far as the proposed section between Gagetown and St. John is concerned The Telegraph's latest information is that in October, 1915, borings are still being made at or near The Mistake for the purpose of locating the best route for the road into this city.

These are facts of vital importance to the people of St. John, and they must not be lost sight of in any consideration of the encouraging business prospects which this port naturally enjoys at present by virtue of its nearness to European countries. Is St. John to get the railway connections with the Transcontinental and the terminal facilities in time to handle the increased business which will be offering less than two years from now? That is the question.

THE WAR AND POLITICS.

The Standard is worried because the Montreal Star recently paid a high tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for preventing a political contest in Hochelaga. It asks: "Will any Liberal, reading the opinion from the Star, say it was written out of friendliness for the government, or even with an absolute regard for the truth? The answer is that the Star did all that it could do to put the Borden government in power. Sir Wilfrid had no more bitter opponent in the election of 1911. But the Star, like many other papers, has not hesitated to commend the Liberal leader for his wholehearted support of the Empire in its great crisis and his desire to sink all political differences until the war is over.

While Sir Wilfrid has been making recruiting speeches and calling upon the men of the country to give their undivided attention to the prosecution of the war, some of Sir Robert Borden's colleagues have been busy making political speeches and preparing for election. The Montreal Herald recently drew attention to activity along these lines, as follows: "While the Postmaster-General charges the Liberals with breaking the truce in this province his supporters in Bagot county meet and select Mr. Milton MacDonald, Mr. Suave, M. P. F., and Mr. Louis Gendron, of St. Hyacinthe, as a public meeting on federal and provincial issues. The postmaster-general himself has announced meetings for October 10 and 11 in Temiscouata county, for the 17th at Hebertville, in Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and at Quebec East and in Quebec county. He is going at it with a vengeance, especially in war times. The postmaster-general need not complain in future if the Liberals hold meetings in any part of the province."

After the beginning of the war Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a very definite effort to discontinue all partisan preparations for an election if the government would set the example by discontinuing its organizing and its partisan political propaganda. But, as the Herald shows, the government has gone right ahead with all of its partisan activities while its newspaper organs denounce the Liberals for similar and much less general activities. Under the circumstances the position of the government newspapers, and of the government which dictates their policies, is absurd enough.

THE TRIUMPH OF BOTHA.

While the full returns of the South African election have not been received there is no longer doubt that Premier Botha and the Unionists supporting him have been returned with a handsome majority. The Labor party and the Nationalists appear to have been hopelessly beaten. A feeling of relief has passed throughout the British Empire as a result of the reports from Capetown that Botha has won. The energetic Hertzog, head of the Nationalists, who strongly opposes any assistance to Great Britain in the war, has a large following among the more ignorant population of the back

sections of country, and every rebel and German sympathizer in the land was doing strongly against Botha. During the two weeks immediately preceding the election it was feared that this element might succeed in wrecking the government. But Botha is now declared to be safe, and he will receive the congratulations of all loyal citizens in the Empire.

The triumph of Botha, means that a large South African contingent will be sent to Great Britain at once if the Imperial authorities accept the Premier's offer made some time ago. That the offer will be accepted goes without saying. Louis Botha is a big man and he has performed a big service for his country. His return to power is a most satisfactory conclusion of the trying campaign he has carried on since the war began.

THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.

The position of the Russian armies has steadily improved since the vicious thrust of the British and French on the western front late in September. Even before that the Russian troops had made a wonderful recovery, but it is plain enough now that the sustained attack of the Anglo-French forces in the west were made for the purpose of easing the pressure on their ally. It succeeded to such an extent that Russia is more than holding her own again, with prospects that are highly encouraging. She still is threatened at Riga and at Dvinsk, but Von Hindenburg has been throwing his forces into that struggle for weeks without the slightest regard for the lives of his men, and he has reached neither stronghold. His war office says he is progressing. Petrograd declares he has been definitely checked.

Apparently the optimism of the Russian military leaders is based on solid ground. Russian official reports have throughout been moderate and restrained. They have freely admitted losses and reverses and they have not exaggerated their gains such as the Austrians or the Turks have done. For that reason military critics place more faith in what they say. And so far as the present position of their armies is concerned the Russian statements have claimed but little more than the Germans have admitted losing. The armies of the Czar have been given new life during the last six weeks, and they are showing it now to the great satisfaction of all their Allies. They have received new equipment, an adequate supply of shells and guns, and have been heavily reinforced. And behind them, as the enemy well knows, are millions more in training—working hard so that they may be ready for the field so soon as their equipment is ready and the supply of munitions great enough to make their service worth while.

The Germans are determined to capture Riga, no matter how costly the task may prove to be. But there is reason to hope that their efforts will be unsuccessful. The enemy's superior numbers have been brought closer to the Russian level by the character of the country in which they are fighting. The marshes prevent the employment of great armies at once and military writers argue that this is of tremendous advantage to the defence as the Russians are allowed more men to spare for the more important sections of their front. Undoubtedly their successes in Galicia have prevented the Austro-Germans from sending to the Balkans all the men they had planned on sending for the enemy has not been able to withstand the Russian counter-thrust along the southern part of their front.

Meanwhile military observers are more or less puzzled over the comparative quiet in the west. They do not understand why the Allies have not begun their long expected drive through the German lines. It is pointed out that the recent attacks proved that the enemy's positions are not impregnable. But there is also a disposition to credit the Allies with a complete understanding of the requirements of the time, and it is believed that Joffre and French are but waiting for a day when success in the west shall have a more lasting effect on the general situation. In any event there seems to be no cause for alarm. With a proper supply of men and munitions the end of the second year of fighting ought to see the Allied armies well on the road to victory.

THE PRUSSIAN SLAVES.

Arnold Bennett recently accompanied a staff officer of the British army to Ypres—or what is left of it. He calls it the Unique City—unique because no living thing is to be found there. With the exception of some of the poorer and less important streets only the ruins of what was once an artistic and thriving town and an important commercial centre remain. Bennett has written for

the Saturday Evening Post an interesting and impressive story of his visit made while stray shells were still falling around and after the warning that one minute one of these shells might put an end to his brilliant career.

In the light of the horrible cruelty of the German officials who, obeying the instructions of their Emperor and his government, put to death Miss Edith Cavell—a skilful nurse who had shocked the people of all civilized nations—the following paragraphs from the novelist's account of the Ypres destruction take on an added interest: "A few miles on the opposite side of the town were the German artillery positions, with guns well calculated to destroy cathedrals and cloth halls. Round these guns were educated men who had spent years—indeed, most of their lives—in the scientific study of destruction. Under these men were slaves who, solely for the purpose of destruction, had been taken to the cities they once were. These slaves were compelled to carry out any order given to them, under pain of death. They had, indeed, been explicitly told on the highest authority that if the order came to destroy their fathers and their brothers, they must destroy their fathers and their brothers; the instruction was public and historic. The whole organism has worked, and worked well, for the destruction of all that was beautiful in Ypres, and for the break-up of an honorable tradition extending over at least eight centuries. There was no hazard about the treatment of Ypres. The shells did not come into Ypres out of nowhere. They were the climax of a deliberate effort originating in the brains of the responsible leaders. One is apt to forget all this Ypres is entitled to rank as the very symbol of the German achievement in Belgium. It stood on the path to Calais, that was such its crime. Even if German guns had not left one brick on another in Ypres, the path to Calais would not thereby have been made any easier for the well-shod feet of the apostles of night. For Ypres, as served as a military stronghold, could not possibly have been so served, and had the Germans known how to beat the British army in front of Ypres they could have marched through the city as easily as a hyena through a rice crop.

The spirit of Ypres was that it lay upon the vessels of agony, it meant an army which, with three times the men and three times the guns, could not shift the trifling force opposed to it. In the end something had to give way. And the Cathedral and Cloth Hall and other defences splendors of Ypres gave way—not the trenches. The years after Calais did themselves no good by exterminating fine architecture and breaking up innocent homes; but they did experience the relief of smashing something. Therein lies the psychology of the affairs of Ypres and the reason why the Ypres of history has come to a sudden close.

Thus it is that those who have dared to oppose that mighty military machine, the terror of civilization, have been broken and annihilated whenever it has been in the power of the Prussian leaders to carry out their nefarious plans. Unfortified towns and cities, innocent women and children, and noncombatant men of all ages have been attacked and destroyed to satisfy German hatred and German savagery. Scores of places, less important perhaps than Ypres, but all the homes of women and children, have been shot to pieces so that the Huns might "experience the relief of smashing something." Historic cathedrals and Red Cross hospitals alike have been looked upon as legitimate and desirable prey. The latest crime, the assassination of Miss Cavell, was of such a brutal and fiendish nature that neutral nations everywhere, even those under the shadow of the Prussian arm, have raised a protest that cannot fail to convince Germany that she has no friend on earth save her treacherous allies, one of which is the unrepentable Turk.

It is these things which make it impossible for any man to remain at home who is in a position to enlist. The murder of Miss Cavell has fired the British people with a righteous indignation. It will be surprising indeed if this crime does not prove to be a sharp and permanent aid to Lord Derby in his campaign for recruits. And it will be equally surprising if the young men of Canada do not throw themselves into the fight with a desire for revenge that knows no bounds.

GERMANY AND THE ARMENIANS

Writing to the New York Evening Post, a Massachusetts woman who studied at the University of Berlin, says that until very recently she has looked upon the Germans as a superior and cultured people. She frankly admits that her friendly consideration of them was not completely shattered by the Lusitania massacre and the crime against Belgium. It was the German attitude toward the Armenian slaughter that finally convinced her that Germany has put "an intolerable strain" on those who long to keep their faith in her. In this connection she recalls with disgust the fact that while she was in Germany in 1898-6 no German paper

mentioned the Armenian massacres of that time. "I remember talking of it with a well-informed German," she says, "and his assuring me that the stories of Armenian sufferings were all invented by Great Britain to give an excuse for interference. In reality there had been no massacres. Being then more naive than it is easy to be today, I was surprised at the completeness of the control of the press by a government in the interests of the German policy toward Turkey."

The German press today knows all about the Armenian atrocities. But it does not mention them. And Germany takes no step to stay the bloody hand of her ally. After all the Armenians are not suffering worse treatment than the Belgian women and children have received from the Germans. So it is not surprising that Berlin is not affected by anything that has happened in Armenia.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The condition of the Armenians in Turkey is rapidly growing worse. But Germany raises no hand to stop the slaughter.

The British fleet has already begun its bombardment of Dedegatch, the Bulgarian seaport on the Aegean. Bulgaria has made a brilliant beginning of her campaign against the Allies, but her own territory is soon to know once again the stern realities of war.

Toronto clergymen managed to prevent the exhibition of the moving pictures of the Willard-Johnson prize fight although the total proceeds were to be used for patriotic purposes. Their energy will hardly be commended by the men who are fighting for the protection of Toronto homes.

It was freely predicted that October would be a critical month in the war. Those predictions are being realized in more ways than one. Not only have important developments taken place in the theatre of war, but political conditions in France, England and Greece have attracted world-wide attention. But throughout it all the Allied nations have presented a united and determined front.

King George's appeal for more recruits ought to bring the young men of the Empire to the colors with a rush. His majesty makes it very clear that there must be a much greater response to the call for help if the Empire is to emerge from the greatest struggle of all time victorious and with honor. "Let there be no illusions," says the London Daily Telegraph, the present is the darkest hour since the war began. There must be no delay; but all who are free to go must offer their services at once.

Regarding the splendid success of the British submarines in the Baltic the military critic of the Toronto Globe says:

"The economic loss to Germany must be great. For Swedish ore is most important to the German iron industry, and many thousands of tons have been sent to the bottom during the past few weeks, while much more has been held up in Swedish ports awaiting convoys. The recent sinking of two German destroyers shows that warships sent to protect ore vessels would themselves be in danger. The British submarines in the Baltic have been fortunate in their operations. Only one has been destroyed, and that was because of a storm which drove it ashore and left it exposed to German gunfire. The E-18 has been amply avenged."

In a striking appeal to his fellow men to give generously to the funds of the National Allied Relief Committee, John Galsworthy, the author, says:

"For most of us money is the only thing that we can give. Money is cold, but it buys warmth, hope, shelter, ease from the sweat of agony, it mends limbs, keeps mothers with their children, builds homes again. Money! It fights fever, and feeds the starving. Let us give money! If we do not give, how shall we show that our hearts suffer with the suffering of these millions of innocent, mangled, starving, starving bodies, these millions of innocent and tortured souls. How else, save by giving, and again giving, shall we show our pity and our comradeship?"

And how else, save by giving and again giving, shall those who are forced to stay at home while others go to do their fighting in the trenches discharge the obligations by which they are morally bound? Those in charge of the Patriotic Fund are now appealing for funds to care for the families of men who are risking their lives that our safety may be assured. The response should be prompt and generous.

The report of the cold blooded cruelty of the German governor of Brussels in putting to death Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman, is shocking to civilized people. The wicked duplicity of the German officers in dealing with the American and Spanish ministers was characteristic of the men responsible for the crimes in Belgium and insulting to representatives of neutral nations. Miss Cavell died a heroine's death, and the story of her execution will greatly intensify the feeling of disgust with which all civilized people regard the Huns.

is freely intimated in official circles that not all of the German ships sunk are reported. The British Admiralty has announced that it does not wish to make the public into its confidence. The reason for either nation holding back information of this kind is not apparent. But the chief thing is that the submarines operating in the Baltic are doing splendid work.

"We must not expect too hasty results," says the London Daily Telegraph. "Our foe is as determined as we are, and is defending positions while we have the more costly task of attacking them. We must curb our impatience in the full knowledge that a mighty effort is being made, and that we have already achieved quite as good progress as we had any right to anticipate. Let us be content with General Joffre's watchword: 'The assault is to go on without stay or truce. Conquer or die!'"

The London Chronicle draws attention to the fact that October is the "month of battles." It says:

"There is not a day in October that does not commemorate some victory, or two, or three. It is the month of Hastings, Schatopaul, Trafalgar, Edgell, Agincourt, and Balaklava. Also it commemorates victories won by the great Allies against the present enemy. On October 7, 1371, the Italian (with the Spanish) obliterated the Turkish fleet at Lepanto; on October 10, 1806, France defeated Prussia, at Saalfeld; October 12, 1860, Peking was taken by English and French troops; on October 22, 1806, Napoleon defeated the Prussians, and, later, entered Berlin; October 15, 1871, the Turks were overwhelmed by the Austrians at Asudja Daga; October 20, 1805, the flower of the Austrian army surrendered to Ney, and on October 22, 1870, Turkish forces were captured by an inferior Montenegrin force at Medun."

Regarding the silly article which recently appeared in an American newspaper from a correspondent who has been with the German fleet, the New York Herald says:

"He declares that the German navy is constantly 'defying' England to come out and fight. The nonsense with which this newspaper is feeding its readers is obvious to everybody, who knows that the 'defiance' of the German military experts has been always from behind the lines, and fortifications which guard Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven. But the value of this particular cargo of rubbish can be gathered from the fact that the correspondent says he stood at Wilhelmshaven and saw the German ships pass through the Kiel Canal. Why, he does not even know that Cuxhaven, on the Elbe, seventy miles away, is the nearest point of importance to the terminus of the Kiel Canal, whereas Wilhelmshaven is 'away around Robin Hood's barn' on the Wadden Sea. Some rubbish is noted in the writing of pro-German military experts who are great horror at the terrible losses of the Allies at the Dardanelles, as though they were the greatest of the war. These losses since March, when the operation on Gallipoli began, amount to 86,000 men, but Germany recently lost a few men as many as many in a month in trying to get to Calais."

Friends in this city to learn of the death of H. Curry, son of Senator C. J. Curran, head of the Rhodes heret. He was killed in 40th Highlanders of M. to a cable received yesterday had been at the wall.

In private life Captain assistant to the vice-president director of the Canadian Lumber, Limited, of which actor Nathaniel Curran. He was also a director of the Royal Bank. He was two years ago, a daughter of the former of Nova Scotia in Halifax, Captain V. G. with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He came back recently, had old home, Captain Curran, yesterday being a telegram from Ottawa, 149 Brussels vate Duncan, Joseph, a battalion had been by the recent heavy fighting of his arms was blown by a shell, a splinter inflicted a severe wound is a native of Scotland, country where thirteen has been living here.

Charles McJunkin, of the 26th battalion, seriously wounded in the Word to this effect came Ottawa to his mother, J. J. Curran, 81 Portland street, Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 27. gret to inform you. Charles M. McJunkin officially reported at General Hospital, Ottawa. Wounded several times. send further particulars. ADJ. He was 22 years of age to enlisting he was a ridge Island.

They killed her in a garden, boys, A kindly, gentle woman, boys. She was a nurse, ah, woe betide her! She earned their hate. And so they sentenced her to death, "Because she'd helped," they said, "in the war." She was no spy. She'd loved her own with every breath; Now she must die!

They killed her in a garden, boys, Her gentle, kindly, patient eyes; Seven were there To that most shameful death, To kill, to scare! She came from an adjoining place, By vilest German murderers led. Ah, she was pale! Yet brave her heart and sweet her face; But flesh did fall.

Her limbs gave way, she, fainting, fell Before those damned and savage brutes, She lay, undone. Their leader, then, a friend of Hell, Killed with his gun!

Are murderers, now, to rule this earth? To kill our mothers, sisters, wives, Destroy our race? Of manhood 'mongst us is there death? A sorry case!

Newcastle, N. B., Oct. 21.—(Special)—The total receipts of the patriotic auction are estimated at \$5,034.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED AND P...

By instructions of the Department of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain are made during the coming spring to Canadian farmers. The seed will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs.), white oats (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent free of charge.

A distribution of pot samples will be carried out by the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa, and each application must be signed by the one sample of grain and can be sent to each farmer as soon as any one kind of printed application is accepted.

The destruction by fire of a building at Ottawa, grain-cleaning machines, stock of seed grain for sale, will necessitate a further distribution to a certain extent as many as possible of which conform to the received after the end of probably be too late.

Applications for pot samples in the province of Quebec, no attention to the Dominion Experimental Farm applications require no fee. Applications for pot samples in any other province should be sent to the Director, Dominion Experiment Station, Ottawa, Ontario.

SENATOR CURRAN KILLED MEN

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It's for girls.

Everybody young and loves the delicious...

It is a daily children's butter or and Baked Milk. "LILY WHITE" in flavor as in 2, 5, 10 and The Cana

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

A distribution of potatoes (from 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on in several of the experimental farms of the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm.

The destruction by fire of the cereal buildings at Ottawa, which contained grain-cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed to the Dominion Cereals, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

KINGS AND QUEENS TEACHERS IN JOINT SESSION

Hampton, N. B., Oct. 21.—The thirty-second session of the teachers' institute for the counties of Kings and Queens opened this morning at 10 o'clock in the assembly hall of the Hampton Consolidated school, President C. T. Wetmore in the chair.

President C. T. Wetmore, principal of the school, delivered the opening address of welcome in which he emphasized the duty of teachers to utilize the anniversary of great events in the life of the empire, and so lay the basis for a sound loyalty and devotion to duty in the day of stress and need.

Chief Superintendent of Education Carter was down on the programme for an address to the teachers, but it was learned that he could not be present until the afternoon session, and F. A. Dickson, who is temporarily filling the office of inspector in the place of Lieutenants A. J. Brooks, now on the military staff of soldiers for overseas, was called on.

He spoke in an interesting manner on certain phases of the teachers' work, and the great opportunities offered for promoting a high moral as well as a mental activity in the minds of children, by the conditions in their surroundings and circumstances.

He also very highly praised the provisions made in the curriculum for nature study, and particularly the work being arranged in the educational agricultural department by ex-inspector H. S. Steeves.

He thought the present excessive opposition to this work in certain quarters, mainly cities and towns, arises chiefly from an inadequate conception of the commercial values which will be affected by a fuller knowledge of the results underlying the study of the subject, as now promulgated by Mr. Steeves's methods.

The institute then adjourned to the laws of the school, which were read by Mr. Lawrence, teacher of grades VII. and VIII. in the local school, gave an illustrated lesson in physical drill to a class of boys and girls, which was watched by the teachers from the walks and school steps.

A local photographer also set up his camera and posed the teachers for a picture.

The roster up to the close of the first session numbered about 100, but there are many others who came by late trains, and cannot enrol until the second session, which opens at 2 p. m.

During the early part of the session committees were appointed to take up the consideration of reports on necessary matters, and a member was elected to serve on the teachers' machine gun committee of the province.

The second session opened at 2 o'clock with an increased attendance. A quarrelsome Autumn Day, was sung by four young ladies—Miss Phyllis McGovern, Miss Alberta Crandall, Miss Ruth Thurber and Miss Dorothy March, which brought forth deserved applause.

The institute divided into four sections—primary, intermediate, advanced and trustee and ratemakers' sections.

In the primary section lessons were given to pupils selected from the Hampton Consolidated school, respectively, following on Music; Drawing by Miss Myrtle Shamp; Printing, by Miss Etta G. Miller; Nature, by Miss Cassie L. Myles; Reading, by Miss Dulcie B. McNutt, followed by a general discussion which was opened by Miss Rosalie A. Waterman.

The present institute is a record one as to attendance and nothing has been wanting in the way of variety of subject and interest in the teaching.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE WHEN YOU ARE ILL

With this medicine also to regulate blood such diseases as Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis, Migraine, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Indigestion, Nervousness, etc., are cured.

Clarke's Blood Mixture CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

which filled the hall to overflowing to-night, there was a fine programme of music and addresses. The address of Dr. Carter covered many important questions, but that part which referred to the agricultural regulations were of the most interest.

The course of instruction in elementary agriculture, which has recently been criticized in resolutions published in the press, has had the approval of the text book committee.

All teachers have been invited to criticize it in their annual reports to the inspectors and the director has offered to visit any locality to hear and take into account any suggestions for its improvement or amendment.

Up to this time no formal complaints as to the course has been made to the educational department. It is not claimed that this or any course is perfect.

Now machinery is being set on foot to come up with it. It is not wholly adapted to the work of city grades, and this can be demonstrated, it is not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, it can be changed.

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A LOOK TO NOVA SCOTIA CHIEFS

Government Tile-Making Machine Solves the Problem of Under-Drainage.

Truro, N. S., Oct. 25.—Cheap, durable underdrainage is the latest practical move the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture is making to encourage better farming in the province.

The use of the machine means several important advantages to farmers. They can manufacture tile on their own farms, if gravel and sand are readily obtainable.

Moreover, it happens that in Nova Scotia most farmers are located at considerable distance from a tile manufacturing plant.

This and the fact that the freight they have to pay on such a bulky article as tile, disinclines them from underdraining their farms, even though underdrainage is essential to a large proportion of the lands in the province.

But by use of the portable tile-making machine, farmers can not only use it on their own properties but also employ their own labor in all the processes, and thus need not put up the spot cash which would be required from them by the tile plants and the railroads.

Then there is the co-operative advantage. The Department of agriculture ships the machine to and from the centre or district that asks for its services, and also pays the traveling expenses of the operator.

For their part, the farmers sign an agreement to manufacture not more than 20,000 tiles for use in their district, and to unload and reload the machine at the centre railway station.

In all this the farmers co-operate amongst themselves and with the government to the mutual advantage of all parties concerned.

SELECT YOUR BEST POTATOES FOR SEED

Farmers in the maritime provinces should put on their "thinking cap" after reading the following short letter from an Ontario agriculturist—a sort of "Macedonian cry" for help from the potato-growers of eastern Canada.

"Dear Sir:—The potato crops of the country are a failure. The member here advised me to write to you, saying that you might be able to sell me where good potatoes can be got, and who has them for sale."

This is a typical letter chosen from several others which the secretary of agriculture for Nova Scotia has received, and has already taken to the League of Farmers and Dealers in Ontario where the potato crop was a failure, chiefly due to a long season of wet weather that favored black rot.

From the letter maritime farmers should learn the importance of making the most careful selection of high-grade seed from this fall's yields. This should be done both for seed and for commercial purposes.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 4.)

with their son, Archie. They were accompanied as far as Winnipeg by their son, Edgar, and Harry Mulhern.

Mrs. Claude Guy left on Tuesday for Montreal to join her husband, Dr. Guy, who is being treated there.

Miss Hazel Estey is home from Gagetown, where she has been employed in the N. B. Telephone Company's office for the past two years.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Kirkpatrick arrived home on Tuesday after a pleasant trip to Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

Mrs. Elgee and her daughter, Miss Margaret, are visiting Mr. John Day, Miss Elgee is a very beautiful singer and on Sunday night sang in the Baptist church.

Mrs. Chas. McCuskey left on Saturday to visit relatives in Fort Fairfield and Millinocket.

Mrs. Craig entertained on Monday evening in honor of Miss Elgee, when the guests were Mrs. and Miss Elgee, Mrs. H. E. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. C. White, Mrs. Percy Fraser, Mrs. J. Estabrooks, Mrs. Bolster, Miss Helen Hallett and Miss Amy Estabrook.

Mrs. James Foster was hostess at a musical evening on Friday in honor of Miss Elgee, when those invited to meet her were Miss Helen Hallett, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Wiley, Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley.

Albert Paulsen, one of the best known residents of New Denmark, died at his home here on Wednesday, after a long illness. He was about sixty years of age.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Bertelsen died on Saturday morning.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 25.—Dean Colville, principal of the Salisbury Superior school, has been elected to the position of president of the annual teachers' institute at Moncton this week.

Captain and Mrs. J. E. Masters and Mrs. Margaret Elton were in Salisbury on an automobile trip this week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wright. Mrs. Wright accompanied the party on their return to Moncton and will spend a few days visiting friends.

Mrs. J. W. Carter and Mrs. H. N. Crandall are spending a few days this week with friends at Moncton.

Salisbury, Oct. 25.—Kenth Moore of Petticoatville, who recently enlisted with the 88th overseas, was in Salisbury today, spending the day with his sister, Mrs. H. N. Crandall. Mr. Moore will join his regiment at Sussex next week.

Daniel McNaughton, of Moncton, was in Salisbury on Saturday attending the funeral of his niece, Alice Patterson.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Cures and relieves FEVER, GROUP, AGUE, CHILLS, MALARIA, DOUGHA, COLIC, ARTERIA, BRONCHITIS, The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Wholesale Agents - Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

did assortment of preserved fruits came in for much praise and was well worthy of it. There was also a fine display of cut flowers, home made cooking, etc., that attracted much interest.

Visitors to the fair missed this year the driving competition, which was one of the star attractions on the two former years, when the handsome rigs with the young lady drivers made a fine appearance and won great praise.

The fair proper closed at 4 o'clock. In the evening a fine concert under the auspices of the Women's Institute, was given in Oulton Hall, the proceeds, which amounted to \$85, being for patriotic purposes. The large hall was filled to overflowing.

Valentine Smith and C. N. O'Regan were to St. John this week attending the suit of Lev. Downey against the Shepody Marsh people.

Miss Ethel Ryan, daughter of S. S. Ryan, ex-M.P.P., and Miss Kit Hume of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. E. C. Copp, at Riverside, this week.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Oct. 25.—At Queens-town, on Saturday evening last, the Women's Institute held a most successful entertainment and pie social in St. J. Peters' hall, in aid of the Red Cross fund. The decorations, which were of a patriotic nature, consisted of flags of the Allies, mottoes and streamers of various colors, over which the lights from numerous Chinese lanterns shone with pretty effect.

The opening chorus, O Canada, was succeeded by a number of interesting and well rendered readings and dialogues, among the latter, one on Women's Rights being particularly well received. Alexander W. Bates of St. John, kindly gave his services for the occasion and was received with much enthusiasm, and at the conclusion was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

The sale of pies provoked great interest and well received. The proceeds, which amounted to \$100, were well supplemented by the sale of the institute. Sixty-five were realized, and will be devoted to Red Cross work, in which the Queens-town Women's Institute has already taken a prominent part. Much credit is due to Mrs. S. L. Peters, president of the branch, and the committee of ladies who assisted in making the affair a success.

Gagetown's roll of honor has received a further addition. Frances Weston, the youngest son of Captain and Mrs. R. Harvey Weston, of the steamer Victoria, having signed on with the heavy siege battery.

Dr. and Mrs. O. R. Peters and Misses Margaret and Catherine Peters, and Master Jim, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. Sherman Peters, returned home on Saturday to Rothsay.

Private John Palmer, who went over to France with the McGill Hospital, stationed near Boulogne, has been transferred to a stretcher bearer's corps, and is near the firing line. In a recent letter to his aunts, the Misses Palmer, he speaks of having seen some of the Gagetown boys, including Percy Hallett, Albert Belyea and Alfred Ashburn.

The annual meeting of the Queen's Central Agricultural Society, No. 70, took place on Monday evening, Oct. 18, at the residence of Hewlett Scovill, Upper Hamptons. The session was an interesting and profitable one, and, in addition to discussions on agricultural matters, the election of officers was held, the choice being the same as last year: President, T. H. Scovill, Queen's; vice-president, A. F. Slipp, Upper Hamptons; secretary, W. Cecil Peters, Queens-town.

A party of friends motored up from St. John on Monday and spent the day with Mrs. Rubins. The party included Mrs. and Mrs. George McDonald, Miss Marjorie Tapley and Miss Helen Russell.

Miss Lillian McDonald, of McDonald's Corner, who was last year in charge of the primary department of the school, spent the week for Grammer school by the study of nursing at the general hospital, in which work the good wishes of many friends follow her.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

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SENATOR CURRY'S SON KILLED; LOCAL MEN WOUNDED

Friday, Oct. 22.

Friends in this city will be grieved to learn of the death of Captain Leon H. Curry, son of Senator Nathaniel Curry, head of the Rhodes Curry Co., Amherst. He was killed in action with the 40th Highlanders of Montreal, according to a cable received yesterday. His bullet had been "at the front" only two weeks.

In private life Captain Curry was assistant to the vice-president and managing director of the Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, of which his father, Senator Nathaniel Curry, is the president. He was also a director of the Canadian Steel Foundries. He was married less than two years ago, to Miss McKean, daughter of the former head of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halifax, and later of Amherst (N. S.). He resided in the Sherbrooke apartments, Montreal. His brother, Captain V. G. Curry, who is with the Royal Montreal Regiment, came back recently, having been invalided home. Captain Curry, 30th years old, yesterday being his birthday.

A telegram from Ottawa yesterday conveyed the news to Miss Mary Birmingham, 149 Brussels street, that Private Duncan Joseph Grey, of the 20th battalion had been badly wounded in the recent heavy fighting in France. One of his arms was blown completely away by a shell, a splinter of which also inflicted a severe wound in the thigh. Grey is a native of Scotland. He came to this country when ten years of age and has been living here for sixteen years.

Charles McJunkin, another member of the 20th battalion, has been also seriously wounded in the right shoulder. Word to this effect came yesterday from Ottawa to his mother, Mrs. William McJunkin, 81 Portland street. It was as follows:

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 20.—Sincerely regret to inform you R69650, Private Charles M. McJunkin, 20th battalion, officially reported admitted to No. 24 Wounded severely in right shoulder. Will send further particulars when received. ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

He was 22 years of age, and previous to enlisting he was a plumber at Partridge Island.

At the public educational meeting, the trustees and ratemakers' section, the numbers was small but interesting, the topics discussed being Consolidation; Teachers' Salaries and Contracts; Duties of Trustees, and Sundry General School Problems.

Chief Superintendent Carter guided the talk into channels of influence and gave much good advice on administrative affairs, which will be of lasting benefit to the men in charge of local school matters, in the various school districts of the county.

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JOHN MARCH, HAMPTON, HONORED ON HIS 82ND BIRTHDAY.

Hampton, N. B., Oct. 25.—On Tuesday evening a number of friends, who for some years past have been accustomed to remember and honor the birthday of John March, paid him a visit and offered congratulations upon his entrance upon his eighty-second year.

He also received a cheery cablegram from England of the welfare of his soldier sons and grandsons, together with letters, books, and souvenirs from kindred to the fourth generation.

Private T. M. Barnes, 55th battalion, Valcartier, promoted and transferred to a lieutenant in the 6th at Sussex; and Private E. H. Creed, late pastor of the Hampton Methodist church, who is making what is supposed to be his final visit before the 58th is ordered to England, are home on furlough.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER IN BANKRUPT COURT.

London, Oct. 22.—It was announced here tonight that an order for receiver had been issued against the Duke of Manchester on the petition of a creditor.

The Duke of Manchester married Helen Zimmerman, daughter of the late Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

WOODSTOCK RAISES \$253 FOR BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 21.—(Special)—The members of the local Red Cross in their tag day efforts, collected \$253 in response to the appeal of the British Red Cross Society.

It's good for little girls, too. Everybody—young and old—loves the rich, delicious flavor of EDWARDSBURG "Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP. It is a daily treat—the perfect sweet. Just what the children should have on Bread—costs far less than butter or preserves. Delicious with Hot Biscuits, and Batter Cakes. Gives a new delight to Baked Apples, Blanc-Mange and Puddings. Makes the best Candy you ever tasted.

"LILLY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, not as pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand". Your Grocer has both Brands. In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—or can easily get them for you. The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

"s good tea"





WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF IN RECORD OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S 104TH

One of Greatest Marches of All Time, 245 Miles From Fredericton to Quebec, Performed in Depth of Winter by Gallant Regiment in 27 Days—Glorious Record in Actions Which Followed—A High Standard for Lt. Col. Fowler's Unit to maintain.

The new designation of the New Brunswick battalion now being recruited under Lieut.-Col. Fowler, and which is to be known as the 104th, instead of the 88th, is one in which the members of the battalion will find full measure of inspiration. It is a striking coincidence that this is the name of a former New Brunswick regiment which won for itself a proud place in history.

STORY OF MARCH

Describing the overland march, Tracy, in his Tercentenary History of Canada, says: "During this winter re-enforcements reached Vincent at Burlington Heights in the shape of a regiment from New Brunswick. The march of this regiment is a notable one, as the achievement has not often been equalled in any country. This was the 104th regiment, which was stationed at Fredericton (N. B.), and marched overland from that place to Quebec in the middle of winter, a distance of 245 miles. The regiment consisted of 1,000 men and 42 officers.

"The march began on the 14th of February and twenty-seven days later the men crossed the ice at Quebec. They lost no men on the trip on the march, nor was any man ill when they reached Quebec. Each man was furnished with a pair of snowshoes, moccasins and a blanket. There was a delay at Lake Temiscouata for three days caused by a severe snow storm.

"The only difficulty encountered was a lack of provisions, so that really the only hardship felt by the men was that they were hungry. After a rest of two days at Quebec they set out for the scene of the war. This march must not be forgotten in showing the endurance of men and their ability when properly prepared for winter weather."

In his History of the War of 1812, James Hannay speaks of the arrival of reinforcements in Upper Canada and says: "The first that came was doubly welcome, as much by the reason of its origin as of the spirit which animated it."

Their first experience in battle is told in the story of the fight at Sackett's Harbor when "the men of the 104th regiment, who had never been under fire before, behaved like veterans. The four companies engaged of the 104th lost ninety-one men."

The services rendered by the 104th are told further in describing the action at Stony Creek, when after the famous warning of Laura Secord, an American force was intercepted and forced to surrender, 572 officers and men, to a party of Canadian less than half their number, including two companies of the 104th.

In other actions, notably at Niagara River and Lundy's Lane, the New Brunswick regiment distinguished themselves and earned a reputation which sets a high standard for the emulation of the new 104th New Brunswick battalion.

OBITUARY

George W. Kuppke, one of the elderly residents of Gaspareaux Station, Queens county, died at his home on Oct. 13, in the person of George W. Kuppke. For the past fifteen years Mr. Kuppke has been a resident of Gaspareaux, conducting a general repair and blacksmith business. He was born in Kingston, Kings county, 71 years ago, was a Conservative in politics and an Anglican in religion. Joseph and Abraham Kuppke, of Ansonville, Victoria county, are his brothers. The funeral services were held on Friday, when a large procession of carriages followed the body to the grave. Rev. J. S. Gregg, of Welsford, conducted the religious services. Mrs. J. S. Gregg sang at the service held in Clarendon Hall, Clarendon, where will be no shadows. Burial was made in the cemetery near Clarendon station. His son, George and Andrew, sons and his son-in-law, Ewen Ogden, were pall bearers. Mr. Kuppke is survived by his wife, his sons John, George, Andrew and Eugene, and his daughters, Mrs. Harry Lacey, Mrs. Ewen Ogden, Alice and Edna. The third son Andrew is a member of the 88th battalion, now in Sussex.

Mrs. Margaret A. Glynn. The death of Mrs. Margaret A. Glynn, aged seventy-five years, occurred yesterday morning at the home of her son, William, in Dorchester street. She was the widow of Michael Glynn, and leaves two sons and two daughters. The sons are John and William, and the daughters are Mrs. Thomas Beamish and Mrs. George Allen. The sympathy of a wide circle of friends surrounds the bereaved family. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, with service at the Cathedral at 8.30 o'clock.

Michael Corr. Saturday, Oct. 23. Michael Corr, for many years foreman of the city sewerage department, died yesterday morning at his home, 121 Brunsden street, in his passing. St. John has lost a worthy citizen. He has not been in quite his usual good health for some time, particularly since the death of his wife, eight months ago, but had been able to carry on his duties and then entered the employ of the city, where he proved a very valuable man.

Mr. Corr is survived by three sons and one daughter. The sons are John, of St. John; D. J. Corr, with J. Bentley, and Lieutenant Frank J. of the 55th Battalion overseas force, now at Valcartier. The daughter is Miss Mary. They will have the deep sympathy of a great many friends. The funeral will be held at nine o'clock this morning, from 121 Brunsden street to the Cathedral, where requiem high mass will be celebrated.

Mr. Corr was one of the senior employees of the city, having been permanently on the staff for more than twenty years. He was brought up in the contracting business with his father and uncle and afterwards succeeded to the business. Later on he gave up the business and was engaged on and off as a city foreman. While superintending some winter blasting operations in Edmuntown a blast failed to go off when he expected it to do so and he believed that the fuse had burned out. He reached into the excavation to recover the fuse when the delayed blast exploded blowing his hand to pieces. After receiving first aid from Dr. William Christie, who was then also chairman of the city board of management, he was taken to the hospital where the hand was amputated. At a meeting of the board that afternoon Dr. Christie related the circumstances and an order was passed instructing the city engineer, Mr. Murdoch, to place Mr. Corr's name on the list of permanent employees and to keep it there until otherwise ordered. Since then, until the day of his death, Mr. Corr continued as one of the most faithful members of the city staff.

At first he was engaged as gang foreman and later, on the retirement of Foreman Patterson, he became general foreman of the sewerage department. Engineer Murdoch paid a high tribute yesterday to the value of the services which Mr. Corr has rendered the city, his worth being shown, he said, by the fact that work which he superintended almost always showed a lower cost to the city than similar work under other foremen, as a result of his ability in handling men.

Mrs. James Cummins. Margaret, widow of James Cummins of Lewisville, died on Thursday. She was a native of Ireland but came to this country about sixty years ago. Five sons and five daughters survive her. The sons are William H. of Lewisville, George D. of Seattle, James C. of Lewisville, John B. of Calgary and Albert, of Moncton. The daughters are Mrs. Keiver Hunter, of Boston, Mrs. Charles J. Harris, of Moncton, Mrs. Samuel Waters of St. John, Mrs. James McLean of Calgary and Mrs. Edgar Lockhart, of Lewisville. There is also one step-daughter, Mrs. Eliza Harris, of Ottawa. She also leaves thirty-four grand children and nine great grand children.

Percy Lane Robinson. Many friends will sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Robinson, 21 Sydney street, at the death of their only son, Percy Lane, a bright little fellow of thirteen, who had only been ill three weeks. There are left to mourn besides the parents, four brothers and two sisters. He was a pupil at Victoria school.

Miss Alice Patterson. Salisbury, N. B., Oct. 23.—The funeral took place here today after the arrival of express train No. 2, of Miss Alice Patterson, only daughter of John W. Patterson, deputy crown land surveyor, and Mrs. Patterson, whose death occurred at her home, near Florenceville, on Thursday the 21st inst. The late Miss Patterson was born at Salisbury, where she spent the greater portion of her short life. Soon after fitting herself for the teaching profession, she had to give up her chosen work on account of tubercular trouble, from which she finally succumbed. She was a member of the Salisbury Methodist church and a young woman of fine character.

RECRUITING DISK IN QUEENS COUNTY

Georgetown, Oct. 23.—The recruiting meeting held in the Temperance Hall Wednesday evening was one to be talked about, and to be thought of, for many days. Dr. Smith, of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Fredericton, Mrs. Havelock Coy of Fredericton, Lieut. Hugh Teed and Lieut. F. J. Clements, recruiting officers for Queens-Sunbury, were the speakers introduced to a packed audience from Georgetown and the surrounding country, by the chairman, John R. Dunn, chairman of the patriotic committee for Queens-Sunbury.

Dr. Smith, speaking in his particular message for each one present, and with peculiar fitness drew home the crying need of the present crisis—more men. Georgetown has sent many men, each of whom has made his own particular sacrifice to go, either in the hearts of those who are still left, the clear statements of Dr. Smith as to what must happen in Canada, should Germany win, the appeal of Mrs. Coy to the best instincts of Canadian manhood, and the quiet voice of Lieut. Teed, telling of German barbarism of countless deeds of heroism, and the great need for more men, cannot fall to ring, until, as Lieut. Clements put it, the men who have no compelling ties to keep them at home, allow the recruiting officer to care them off with his eyes, so that they may gain the clear, direct glance which comes from a consciousness of standing up for duty and right.

Dr. Smith's main point was that if men could see the issues involved in this war, there would be no need for conscription. Mrs. Havelock Coy spoke of "Women's part in the war," always the hardest part that of patient endurance. She outlined the work and sufferings of the women of Belgium, Poland, France and Russia, and the noble example set to the women of their lands by the Casaria, Queen Mary and Queen Elisabeth. She then asked the vital question, "What are the women of Canada doing to help?"

Lieut. Teed summed up his account of the German atrocities which he had seen, of the shell and gas attacks, of the enlistment in charge of the late Major Duval, and of the destruction of innocent Ypres, in the defence of which he had taken part with the words: "We are not fighting men; we are fighting beasts, which must be exterminated."

Lieut. Clements in speaking of his work as recruiting officer, told of the splendid showing made all through his district, commenting on the name which Georgetown has made in all branches of patriotic work, and the enlistment of one town in Queens county, and one village, settlement or road, which has not contributed some brave volunteer in the cause of liberty and right. Like Mrs. Coy, Lieut. Clements pointed out that the heart of recruitment is in the heart of the mothers and daughters.

During the evening, O Canada and Tipperary were sung, and, at the conclusion all joined heartily in the National Anthem. Rev. J. D. Harrison, being the accompanist. A large number of friends stayed after the meeting to talk with Lieut. Clements and Lieut. Teed, and James Keen and John McKinnon signed on.

Next morning three more were enlisted, and a number of other men are giving the matter serious consideration. A series of meetings is being held throughout Queens county. On Monday night Lieut. Clements and Lieut. Teed conducted a meeting at Hampstead, in which Edwin W. Pitt signed on.

On Tuesday evening, at Hampstead, a splendid meeting was held at Jerusalem, in which seven of the finest young men of the parish enlisted—Walter Wannell Wasson, William McGee, William G. Edwin, Inch Charles W. Wadsworth, D. D. D., Edward Casswell Vallis. Rev. Mr. Wasson was chairman of the meeting, which was addressed by Lieut. Clements and Lieut. Teed.

Monday, Oct. 25. The death occurred yesterday at his home, 70 Mecklenburg street, of Robert Thomson Leavitt, a well known citizen who for thirty-eight years had been with William Thompson & Company, and was friendly to all and benevolent when for more than twenty years an elder of St. Stephen's church, and was a Mason and had held office in the fraternity. He was also a member of St. Andrew's Society. The late Mr. Leavitt was fifty-eight years of age and leaves a wife, three sons, Col. G. A. at the Royal Bank, Winnipeg; R. Douglas, in the Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto; and W. Ronald, at home; one daughter, Miss Jean T. at home; a brother, A. Gordon Leavitt, secretary of the school board and a sister, Miss Grace Leavitt, of St. John. He leaves a large number of friends who will go out to the family in their bereavement.

Monday, Oct. 25. Many will learn with regret of the death of Elizabeth Ann, wife of Thomas Leavitt, who died at her residence, Prospect street. She had been ill for only a few days. She was sixty-four years of age and was born in Prince of Wales, but for the most part of her life she was a resident of Fairville. She leaves a son, A. D. Armstrong; one daughter, Mrs. Smith, both of Fairville; and one brother, John Cooper, of Minneapolis.

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The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a costume of white silk crepe de chene with shadow lace and veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carrying a bouquet of bride roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude, who wore a very black dress, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The groom was supported by W. C. Rudman Allan. There were three flower girls, Ruth and Esther Smith and Edna Emerson. Mrs. Emerson, mother of the bride, wore black satin. The house was daintily decorated with flowers, and autumn leaves.

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PROVINCE JOINS IN PROVIDING AID TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 21.—One of the most remarkable incidents in connection with recruiting and enlisting in the maritime provinces, if not in the dominion, has been recognized by the king. William Hersey, a well known mason and builder, received a letter from his majesty congratulating him, and expressing the king's appreciation of the loyalty of Mr. Hersey's six sons who are now serving under the flag.

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Province joins in providing aid to returned soldiers. All the provinces of the dominion have been organized under the Military Hospitals Commission to care for wounded and convalescent soldiers; also to assist others in finding employment when they have recuperated and to finally bring about a successful absorption of the great influx when the Canadian contingents are disbanded after the great victory.

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ALBERT FAIR A GREAT SUCCESS

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 21.—The two days' exhibition of the Albert Agricultural Society opened yesterday under favorable weather auspices. Though so late in the season, the weather was mild and pleasant and there was a large gathering of visitors from all sections of the county and many from outside points. This is only the third year in the history of the Albert exhibition and the show is an exceedingly creditable one, the exhibit of cattle being greatly ahead of that of last year.

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The display of preserves, pickles, etc., very tastefully arranged, was most attractive and attracted the skillful industry of the ladies of the locality. There was also a fine exhibit of fancy work and of pencil drawings by the young girls that was greatly admired. These latter were the work of Anita Peck, Daisy Delphis, and Opal Fullerton. An original sketch from nature by Miss Fullerton, who is only 15 years of age, of a picturesque corner of Albert village, attracted much interest and showed marked artistic skill. Besides the local exhibits in the hall, there was a fine display of pianos by C. H. Townsend, of St. John, the Lounsbury firm, Moncton, and J. H. Berrie, of Hillsboro. Musicians were present with these exhibits and during the day and at the public meeting in the evening, an excellent programme of music was given. A list of the performers from outside, two Albert county young ladies, Miss Lizette Peck and Miss Jennie Prescott played several selections, their work being highly praised. During the day the members of the Women's Institute sold refreshments in aid of patriotic works and the ladies of the Baptist Missionary Society furnished supper in the upper flat of the hall.

Last evening a largely public meeting was held in the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, at which Hon. James A. Murray, minister of agriculture, delivered an address, short speeches also being given by the judges, Messrs. Frost, McDougall and Jones, and the chairman, W. M. Callahan, president of the Agricultural Society.

Except for the space occupied by the exhibits the large hall was packed. On the platform besides the speakers were I. C. Prescott, H. H. Tingey, Dr. S. C. Murray and Messrs. Clark, Harper and Townsend, of St. John.

A junior branch of the Women's Patriotic League of this place has been formed, the following officers having been elected: Sara Smith, president; Gertrude McDonald, vice-president; Opal Fullerton, secretary; Ella Rogers, treasurer; Evelyn Robinson, auditor; additional members of executive committee—Alma Robinson, Nina Steves, Bessie Wright, Ernest M. Brewster, of Boston, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allderton Brewster, Harvey. Mr. Brewster was at one time editor of the Albert county newspaper and many old friends were glad to see him.

Miss Gertrude Fullerton, of Albert, has returned from a four weeks' visit to Memramcook and Amherst.

Most housewives know that sugar will dissolve more quickly in hot water than in cold, but you may not know that it will dissolve in cold water just as quickly as when the water is boiling.

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DIGBY MAN AND SON DROWNED

Digby, N. S., Oct. 24.—Guido Beverly Cornwall, Byron Roney and Gerald Merkel returned from Grand Lake at 9 o'clock tonight and report the finding of the bodies of James A. MacNeill and his son Frank, who were supposed to have been drowned while moose hunting from the upper shore of Grand Lake. The body of the father was found at 2 o'clock this afternoon floating fifty yards from the south shore and near the head of Grand Lake. That of his son was found fifteen minutes later on the opposite side of the lake, a half a mile away. Frank had his shoes off and was on top of his father's body, which was completely clothed, with sweater and boots, but had no coat on. James A. MacNeill, who was about 35 years of age, moved to Digby seventeen years ago, and had since carried on a fishing business in this town. His son Frank, aged nineteen years, was a volunteer for overseas service and had recently received a medical discharge at Valcartier. Besides Mrs. MacNeill, Mr. MacNeill's family consists of two sons, Arthur, in Saskatoon; Leslie, of Digby; and two daughters, Mrs. G. L. Fleming of Hensonsville (N. Y.), and Meta, at home. Mr. MacNeill was a member of Seaview Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and was at one time a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. We remain in possession of the positions of Hensonsville (N. Y.), and Meta, at home. Mr. MacNeill was a member of Seaview Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and was at one time a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

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