

U.S. WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY GERMAN SHIPS

Cannot Readily do so After Wilson's Declaration at Start of Their War.

DECISION TO SINK IS NOT YET DEFINITE

Canada Said to Have Asked for Some as the Nucleus of a Navy.

MANY OTHER NATIONS WOULD LIKE TO BUY

But it is Suggested That Vessels be Used by the League of Nations as an Ocean Police Force.

(By Arthur S. Draper.)

Special cable to The N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard. London, Dec. 1.—The United States cannot in honor accept even the smallest destroyer as her share of the German fleet after the declarations of President Wilson that America would accept no acquisitions arising out of the war. And it would hardly be fair for other nations to augment their navies by additions from the fleet of the possible detriment of the United States.

This explanation is offered here for the decision to dismantle the German ships after peace is signed and the world made secure for another generation at least, and sink them in the middle of the ocean.

There have been many claims for the German vessels. Britain, France and the other allies desire the German units to replace their losses during the war. The ships may survive in this way if an agreement is reached among the powers.

Canada also aspires to own the German fleet as the nucleus of a navy. Besides the other claim of the world's smaller nationalities would like the opportunity to purchase the new units.

The division of the German fleet among the belligerents on such a way as to make all parties contented would be a practical impossibility. Britain, having borne the greater burden of naval warfare, could claim most of the spoils, but she is unlikely to enforce such claims if an amicable agreement is reached whereby she feels her existence secure without continued naval effort.

The project of sinking is contingent upon the certainty that there is no new war loomed on the horizon. If the world's equilibrium, despite all efforts, seems likely to continue unstable, the German fleet may be used as a naval police force of the League of Nations, to be thrown in on the side of the powers fighting against an aggressor nation.

Meanwhile Britain is guarding and cleaning the disputed vessels, pending the decision of the Peace Congress in whose hands lies the final decision. No doubt it is entertained that the congress will decide not to return the fleet to Germany, but to retain it either as part payment for the damages caused by the war or as a guarantee against future aggression.

PROF. H. L. STEWART WILL LIKELY RECOVER

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 1.—Professor H. L. Stewart, of Dalhousie University, who some weeks ago fell and had his skull fractured at the base, and whose recovery at the time was despaired of, is so much better now that on Saturday he was removed from the V. G. Hospital to his home, and his complete recovery is looked for.

HERE'S ANOTHER FELLOW WITH HIS PLEA FOR MERCY AND HELP

Erzberger, Secretary of State, Describes in Detail How He Has Fought in Support of the People Against Prussian Militarism and How Positively Shocking it Would be for the Allies to Punish Germany Now That She Has Become Good.

(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.—Here Erzberger, in an interview which he accorded to a neutral correspondent, replied to the latter's expression of surprise at seeing him still Secretary of State in the present circumstances by saying: "We bourgeois must seek as far as possible to fortify the sound elements in this government. In my opinion this is especially incumbent on myself. I believe I have had a large share in the work which has led to the liberation of the German people. I do not think of deserting them at this critical hour. It is now, more than ever, a question, not of parties," continued Herr Erzberger, "but of supporting any government which is able to save the new Germany by maintaining order. A wide chasm has always separated me from the social democrats. This exists still, though it has been bridged over by circumstances. Germany has taken the road from which there is no turning back. For the present, the objects of the social democratic government are also the objects of the Federalist and liberal liberty. I could not refuse

Infernal Machines on Bodies of Dead Hunns To Murder British Stretcher Bearers

With the British-American Armies, Dec. 1. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—German devilry seemed to know no bounds in the last days of the fighting on the Hindenburg line had been shattered. They attached grenades to the bodies of the dead Hunns left behind in the German retreat, so that when the bodies were lifted the grenades exploded, killing or wounding the bearers.

Near the town of Le Cateau, a number of Australian stretcher-bearers were killed by these grenades in attempting to remove some German dead from the field in front of an American machine-gun position. Thereafter no Australian would put a hand on a dead German. In some cases the bodies were dragged to their burial places by means of long ropes which allowed the stretcher-bearers to keep out of range of any exploding hand-grenades.

The Americans, on the other hand, hit upon the plan of making the German prisoners bury their own dead. In one instance a Belgian prisoner was summarily shot because he refused to remove the body of one of his dead companions. An examination of the body later led to the discovery that it was mined. The German was aware of this fact and refused to touch it.

In one small town evacuated by the Germans, many of the beds were found to be mined. An American officer, tired and worn by long and hard fighting, sought rest on a lounge in a room previously occupied by a German officer. The lounge blew up and he was instantly killed.

Another officer picked up a pair of field-glasses left by the Germans and was adjusting the focus when the glasses exploded in his hands and blew away a part of his face.

The Hunns had become adept in the nefarious business of making infernal machines, mines and time fuses, and there was scarcely an area where the electrical and engineering experts of the Allies did not find some new form of their diabolical ingenuity.

BAD LITTLE BOYS LIVE IN MONCTON

Believe These Rounded up by the Police Were Responsible for the Glass Works Fire — One is Only Six Years Old.

Moncton, Dec. 1.—In the roundup of eight or nine boys ranging in age from nine to fourteen years, who have been committing a number of depredations recently, such as pulling in fire alarms, breaking electric light globes in the city banks, dumping the C. G. R. truckmen's trolley into the river, the police have reason to believe that they have found the culprits who caused the fifteen thousand dollar fire that occurred in the Humphrey Glass Works last summer.

The origin of the fire at the time was something of a mystery, but one of the boys in the group arrested in the police court yesterday stated he was in the crowd that dropped matches at the Humphrey Glass Works just prior to the fire breaking out. He developed that a boy as young as six years old had recently pulled in an alarm of fire. On account of the tender years of the lads before the magistrate they were let off with nominal fines and strong reprimands for the parents.

HALF THE VESSEL HAS FOUNDERED

Now Section of Steamer Sunk in Lake Ontario, But the Crew Escaped.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The bow section of the steamer Northwest, which broke away from its tow while being taken through Lake Ontario on Wednesday, has foundered. The crew of nine men escaped on a life raft, and made shore in Canada, but two of them died of exposure. This information came today to Supt. Smith, of the Buffalo Drydock Company, in a telegram from Captain George McMinin today. McMinin said the crew had just landed, after a twenty-four hour battle in the storm.

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AN AWFUL MESS MADE BY TURKS IN PALESTINE

Eye-Witness Story of the De-bacle Arouses German People.

INCREDIBLE INCAPACITY AND NEGLIGENCE SHOWN

Commander's Only Thought Was for His Daughter at a Summer Resort.

WHOLE STAFF TAKEN WHILE SLEEPING

Then Chaos Reigning and British Had the Entire Bunch at Their Mercy—Whole Army Fled.

Amsterdam, Nov. 25 (Monday).—The staggering incompetence of the Turkish-German detachments in Palestine and Syria is shown the German public in an eye witness story published in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The writer attacks General Sanders, the German commander in the Turkish field of operations for his "incredible incapacity and negligence."

The general's entire concern, he declares, was for the safety of the general's daughters, who were at a seaside resort. He likewise condemns the British report of the general's flight, which the British official statement worded, "the enemy commander in chief fled far in the rear of his troops."

How the British broke through occurred on September 26, and a complete rout followed. East of the Jordan, the troops of the Turkish army heard of the breakthrough late to retreat successfully. The British fell on their rear and their position became hopeless.

Small detachments vainly tried to cut their way through. The roads were blocked and there was no leadership among those enemy forces, while the men were continuously harassed by Australian cavalry and British aircraft.

The Turks were simply seen on the retreat. Their either fled in good time or surrendered. The German detachments, the writer charges, were unable to stem the tide, but when this resistance broke down the remnants of the army fled, completely demoralized, to Aleppo, where they added to the confusion prevailing in that city.

The account ends thus: "All the army saved was four guns, the commander in chief, his daughters and the latter's baggage."

contract, from erecting the buildings, or by application to those who are superior in authority to the officials who are to blame. If these officials have made a mistake it might, and should, be corrected by them and not forced upon the city."

Berlin Issues Text of Kaiser's Abdication

Berlin, Nov. 29.—The text of the former German emperor's act of abdication which was issued by the new German government "in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication," follows: "By the present document I renounce and abdicate all rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German empire and the Prussian and other officials, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from confederate states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me.

"As their emperor, king and supreme chief, I expect from them until a new organization of the German empire exists that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany, to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination."

"I made and executed and signed by my own hand, with the imperial seal at Aremberg, Nov. 28. (Sgd.) 'WILLIAM'."

TRAIN WRECK ON C. P. R. IN QUEBEC DESTROYS TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION AND CUTS OFF NEWS SERVICE FROM CANADIAN PRESS

Because of a wreck at a place called Scotstown, Quebec, Maritime newspapers are this morning without the usual press service. The wreck occurred on Sunday afternoon, and from all that could be learned here it carried away every wire the C.P.R. has along the line. As a result of this condition efforts were made to secure a service from Montreal over the Western Union but for some cause not known at the present time this

Getting Ready To Fight the Flu Epidemic of 1919 Which Doctors Say is Coming Sure

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Plans for combating another influenza epidemic which is expected to sweep the country in 1919 will be considered by health authorities from all parts of the United States, Canada, and South America at the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Public Health Association which opens here today.

Members of the association say that all the influenza epidemics since 1729 have been recurrent for from two to three years after the initial outbreak. For this reason leading authorities feel convinced that the visitation of 1918 will be repeated in 1919 and probably in 1920. Also it is expected that in previous epidemics the second and third outbreaks have been more virulent and attended by a higher mortality rate than were the initial manifestations.

It was early in 1918, according to Dr. W. A. Evans, former health commissioner of Chicago, that the now so-called Spanish influenza made its appearance in Spain. Now Spain is having its second outbreak, according to Dr. Evans, more virulent in form and attended by an alarming death rate.

During the three-day meeting, the methods used in combatting the 1918 epidemic in the United States will be thoroughly considered and plans outlined for meeting any future emergency. Among those who will present papers and take part in the discussions are Major W. H. Welch, of the National Medical Corps; Dr. E. C. Rogown, of the Mayo foundation; Dr. Herman Biggs, commissioner of the New York State Department of Health, and Dr. A. J. McLaughlin, assistant surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

Besides consideration of influenza, many subjects of general interest pertaining to public health during the reconstruction period will be taken up. There will be discussions regarding proper precautions in the care of children to reduce mortality rates, rural sanitation, the effect of fashions on health and the use of narcotics in war times.

TWO LADS ARE DROWNED AT MAUGERVILLE

Four Young Fellows Were Sliding Down-Hill to a Pond.

ICE GAVE WAY AND ALL WENT THROUGH

Brother of One Got Help and Managed to Rescue Two of Them.

BUT HIS BROTHER AND ANOTHER PERISHED

Victims Were Arol Clark of Fredericton and Wendell Clark of Maugerville — Double Funeral Today.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 1.—A drowning accident by which two boys, Arol Neil Clark and Wendell Clark, lost their lives, took place at Maugerville about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The boys, with two other companions, Douglas and Frank Palmer, were sliding from a small hill adjoining Bush's Pond, out on the pond, when they broke through the ice. Donald Clark, a brother of Wendell, was standing on the hillside. He ran for help and with the assistance of Chas. Bartlett, who lives near by, rescued the two Palmer boys and Wendell Clark, but the latter died from exposure before he could be taken to Bartlett's house.

The body of Arol Clark was recovered some hours after. Arol Clark was a son of Winstow Clark, of Abernethy Street, of this city, and was nine years old. Wendell Clark was a son of Wm. A. Clark, of Maugerville, and was ten years old.

Much praise is given to Donald Clark for his success in rescuing the Palmer boys.

Coroner George Perley viewed the remains and considered an inquest unnecessary. A double funeral of the victims will take place at Maugerville on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Julia Darlington, widow of John Darlington, died at her home, Charlotte Street, last night. She leaves two sons, Peter and Ernest, and one daughter, Mrs. McIntosh. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon.

The different city churches today held thanksgiving services. At Main Street Baptist Church on Sunday a memorial service was held for Harry Harrison, Henry Heron, Wallace Cameron and Milton Clegg, who gave their lives for their country during the late war.

WANT NEUTRALS TO FIX BLAME

German Gov't Asks That Commission be Appointed to Find Who Caused the War—Self Must Get Out.

Berlin, Nov. 30, via Amsterdam.—The German government has proposed to the Entente nations that a neutral commission be established to examine the question as to who was responsible for the war. The Foreign Office of Berlin says it has been officially informed that the workmen and soldiers' council has demanded the most speedy retirement of Dr. W. B. Solf, the German foreign secretary. The council also has ordered the seizure of all documents relating to foreign affairs and the old government system.

The Allied naval squadron which recently passed through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea anchored at Sebastopol, the Russian naval base in the Crimea on November 26. The Russian ships which were in the hands of the Germans, and also some German submarines were surrendered to the Allied naval representatives.

U. S. CASUALTIES ARE CLIMBING UP

Twenty-eight Thousand More Are Added—Total Now is 265,839.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The new casualty reports added more than 28,000 names to the American total for the war. The summary announced last week totalled 236,111, including 2,163 prisoners. General March said he did not think the number of prisoners would be increased materially by the new figures, indicating the probable total to November 26 will be 265,839. Today's summary adds 4,313 to the number killed in action or dead of wounds, 1,823 to the number dead of disease, 10,350 to the number wounded, and the number of missing in action is increased from 1,160 to 14,290. The large increase in the latter classification is attributed to belated reports from all commands on the checking up of missing men.

STARVATION THREATENING ROUMANIANS

Loaf of Bread in Kischineff Costs Six Dollars and Scarce at That.

GERMANS SWEEP THE COUNTRY CLEAN

Winter Coming and Clothing Four Hundred Dollars a Suit, Shoes One Hundred.

NOT ENOUGH COAL TO HEAT THE HOSPITALS

People Are Not Complaining, But Look to the Allies for Immediate Assistance.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard. Copyright, 1918, by the N. Y. Tribune Inc.)

Paris, Dec. 1.—Private letters received here from Jassy indicate that before the Allies think of doing anything in the way of sending foodstuffs to Germany and Austria it is much more imperative that they should do their utmost to come to the help of Roumania. In none of the Allied countries is the shortage of food making itself felt so terribly as in Roumania.

The ruthless requisitions made throughout the agricultural districts by the Germans during their occupation swept the country almost bare and now with the advent of severe weather things are assuming a critical state. Not only is food growing more scarce daily but there is also a serious lack of clothing, boots, leather, cotton, wool and furs and many articles of first necessity to the peasantry, who form such a large proportion of the population.

The wheat has been exhausted even in the most fertile districts. At Kischineff in Bessarabia a four and a half dollar loaf of bread costs thirty cents that to say, six dollars. At Bucharest and large provincial towns a suit of clothes costs 2,000 lei or four hundred dollars, a pair of shoes costs 500 lei and one can seldom be found even at this price.

The present winter promises to be unusually severe and the people, after the terrible sufferings they went through during the past two winters which caused tens of thousands of deaths from the hardship, are calling piteously for immediate help. Every day a deluge in sending help in the form of foodstuffs to Roumanians meant the loss of dozens of lives from sheer starvation. The hardships of the people are aggravated by the shortage of coal which is lacking to such an extent that it is impossible to warm even the hospitals.

With all their sufferings of the past the present morale of these brave people is excellent. The troops and people both are delighted with the news of the occupation of San Juan and Muklais, near Brashov. In the joy of victory there is danger of the people being lost to the sight of the triumphant Allies. Roumania's sufferings at the hands of the Germans are only equalled by those of Belgium. She now is looking to America and England in full confidence that her appeals will not be in vain.

INFLUENZA BREAKS LOOSE AND DALHOUSIE GOES UNDER AGAIN

After All Trouble Seemed to be Over and the Disease Practically Stamped Out, Numerous Cases Have Appeared and on Saturday Evening the Lid Was Clamped Down — Provincial Department is Very Generally Blamed.

Dalhousie, Dec. 1.—This town has again. When the influenza epidemic was at its height in all other parts of the province, Dalhousie escaped fairly well, though not nearly as well as many of our people thought. For while there was so great excitement at the time it was because the people here did not regard the prevailing sickness as anything very serious. It was known that quite a number were ill, but until Dr. Doucet took hold there was little realization of actual conditions. The doctor who is head of the local board of health, on making a round of the community, found many cases of flu and since then has devoted his entire time and strength to fighting the epidemic. In this he has suffered through lack of co-operation from the provincial department, and has practically carried the entire burden alone. And to make matters worse, to add a note of tragedy to his able efforts, Mrs. Doucet became ill and died, leaving besides her husband, five children, the oldest of whom is only six years.

Through the efforts of the doctor and those who were secured to assist him, the spread of the disease was finally checked for a time, and the ban which had been placed on all gatherings, such as schools, churches, meetings and the like was lifted. But without that assistance which was expected from the provincial department the situation soon developed seriously with the result that during the past few days there has been such a re-eruption of the epidemic that on Saturday evening the lid was again clamped down. Everything is now closed, and while the rest of the province has been practically freed from the disease with the exception of a few scattered cases, Dalhousie is worse off than ever, and the people are sore at the manner in which this community has been neglected, and the disease allowed to spread. Every credit is due Dr. Doucet for the self-sacrificing manner in which he has worked, but it is felt that he has not had the respect co-operation from the minister of health, and has been called upon to do more than should be expected from any one man. Dalhousie is closed tight again, and the fault is largely with the Provincial Department of Health which has consistently neglected this community from the very start of the epidemic.

HALIFAX AND MILITARY HAVE FALLING OUT

Feeling Against Tax Exemption of Properties Growing for Some Time.

CHARLES BELL IS OPPOSITION LEADER

Matters Come to a Head Through Plan to Build a Hospital.

CITY ENGINEER ADVISES AGAINST IT

So the City Has Secured an Injunction and Contract May be Held up.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 1.—The military, since Halifax was founded, have had a prominent place in the life of the city, much more so it has often been thought than was really good for it. But in spite of this they do not always see eye to eye.

For years there has been an agitation, more or less pronounced, against their holding so much tax-exempt property and against such holdings by the government generally, an agitation in which one of the leaders is Charles Bell. The latest phase of this opposition to the military has developed in the obtaining of an injunction to restrain the Dominion Government from proceeding with the erection of a branch to the military hospital on Camp Hill. The department awarded a contract to Rhodes and Curry to build a branch on the eastern side. The city protested that the proposed building would be on top of two water mains.

The mayor and controllers got busy and wired Hon. A. K. MacLean, an old ally of the military, protesting against such action, pointing out the dangers and intimating that the city engineer would not be responsible for the water service if the building construction proceeded.

City Solicitor Bell got busy, and while the wires were carrying the Mayor's and ex-Mayor's protests he was making application to Mr. Justice Chisholm, in the Supreme Court, for an interim injunction to prevent the contractors from proceeding with construction. His Lordship granted an interim injunction returnable on Tuesday.

City Engineer Doanes concludes his report to the Board of Control as follows: "I think prompt and decided action should be taken to prevent the officials of the government carrying out this work in defiance of the city, either by applying for an injunction to restrain Rhodes Curry Co., who have the

contract, from erecting the buildings, or by application to those who are superior in authority to the officials who are to blame. If these officials have made a mistake it might, and should, be corrected by them and not forced upon the city."

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"I made and executed and signed by my own hand, with the imperial seal at Aremberg, Nov. 28. (Sgd.) 'WILLIAM'."

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SURPRISE IS IN STORE FOR THE RAILWAYS

Hereafter They Will be Operated Entirely Free from Politics.

THIS AT LEAST IS WHAT D. B. HANNA SAYS

Told That to Moncton People, Too, When the Directors Stopped There.

SHOPS WILL NOT BE CLOSED UP

But Detail of Changes Cannot be Announced Until Directors Think it All Over.

Moncton, Dec. 1.—The C. N. R. directors arrived in Moncton Saturday from Chatham, N. B., and in the afternoon received a delegation representing the city council and Board of Trade.

D. B. Hanna, chairman of the board, speaking generally of the nationalization of railways, said Canada was assured of most wonderful development in the next ten years.

There was not the slightest intention, Mr. Hanna said, of removing any of the C. N. R. shops from Moncton. That would be an act of the greatest folly.

After an inspection of the shops and offices here the directors left this evening for Rockville and will cross to Prince Edward Island tomorrow on the ferryboat.

D. B. Hanna, chairman; A. P. Barnhill, Colonel Thomas Cantley, Sir Horrides Laporte, Robert Hobart, Mr. G. A. Bell, Mr. P. P. Brady, general manager eastern lines, A. J. Mitchell, vice-president of finance, H. H. MacLeod, vice-president of operating, R. T. Ormsby and their private secretaries composed the party.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 1.—The Canadian railway commissioners will arrive here tomorrow afternoon a few hours. Premier Arsenault will impress on them the need of pushing the widening of the gauge next spring so as to employ as many returned soldiers as possible.

RAILWAY MEN GOING TO P. E. ISLAND FIRST

Halifax, Dec. 1.—It had been expected that D. B. Hanna, C. A. Hayes and other prominent officials of the C. N. R. would be in Halifax at the beginning of this week.

PARADED TO CHURCH

The Catholic members of the Depot Battalion and the 9th Siege Battery paraded yesterday morning to St. John the Baptist church, Broad street, where high mass was celebrated at 11:15 by Rev. Hector Belliveau, chaplain of the Depot Battalion.

An understanding has been had with those who have the immediate direction of the trans-Atlantic cable service that every facility, commensurate with its importance will be given the news association and representatives of industrial newspapers for handling press matter during the period of the peace conference.

ARMY AND NAVY BOTH ON THE JOB

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 30.—The demonstrations at Antofagasta have assumed such a serious character that the Chilean government has sent the cruiser Capitan Prat to that port with troops, according to press despatches received here from Santiago.

THE NORTH END SUB POST OFFICE

The sub-post office, North End, will be re-opened this morning at the central locality of J. Timothy Quinn's hardware and stove merchant's store on Main Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Quinn will be sworn in as Sub-Post Master and assistant respectively.

Since the resignation of Mr. Day on the first of last March the North End has been without a post office, and naturally the residents will be pleased to learn of this announcement, as it comes to them in the time of the Christmas rush.

Postmaster Sears is to be congratulated on procuring the premises above mentioned, also on having secured the consent of Mr. and Mrs. Quinn to accept the office.

WILL INTERN ALL GERMAN ARMY

Hungary Decides to Hold on to One Hundred and Seventy Thousand of Mackensen's Troops.

Copenhagen, Nov. 30.—The Hungarian government has decided to intern the whole of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army of 170,000 men in accordance with the demand of the French government. It is reported from Budapest by way of Berlin.

ONCE KNOWN AS THE "HOWARD D. TROOP"

Now as the "Annie M. Reid" She Visits Vancouver.

(Vancouver Province, June 8.) There has been a great reunion of Nova Scotia people, especially those from Yarmouth, since the barque Annie M. Reid has been in port.

The Annie M. Reid has an international reputation for smart passages and on her maiden voyage she clipped off a run which still stands and which was a tramp steamer time. She was launched as the Howard D. Troop, who was a New Brunswick shipowner, and his memory is perpetuated in the name.

It was in 1892 that the barque was launched at Glasgow. She was chartered to load at New York and had to be ready to go on her maiden voyage every day and there was a stiff penalty for every day's delay.

After a vigorous discussion in which Revs. L. H. MacLean and F. T. Bertrand, ex-Aldermen James Stables, Town Marshal John H. Ashford, ex-Alderman Thomas A. Clarke, and the President and Secretary took part, it was moved by T. A. Clarke, seconded by Rev. Mr. MacLean and carried unanimously.

That the attention of the Town Council be called to the fact that there which are being raised in every town and to the amendment of the shipping world the Howard D. Troop arrived in New York in thirty days by arriving before the loading date.

The vessel was under the British flag for many years. Captain Durkee took command of her in 1905 and has been with her ever since. After Hind, Hopk and Co. bought the ship her registry was changed to American and her name to Annie M. Reid after Mr. Reid's wife.

Under the circumstances, and under general conditions as they are at present, the Board does not consider it appropriate or advisable to further increase the school assessment for the purpose of introducing innovations," was severely criticized.

WON'T INTERFERE WITH PRESS SERVICE

Government Control of Cables Will Not Affect News from Europe.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Postmaster General Burleson today issued this statement: "An understanding has been had with those who have the immediate direction of the trans-Atlantic cable service that every facility, commensurate with its importance will be given the news association and representatives of industrial newspapers for handling press matter during the period of the peace conference.

It is hoped that these agencies may be given the fullest opportunity for handling the development of the peace deliberations. No discrimination will be permitted, and press matter at press rates will, where possible to do so, not be shunted aside, but handled promptly, so as not to impair its value as news."

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Act as a stimulant to the sluggish liver, clean the liver, tongue, sweeten the foul, obnoxious breath, and clear away all the poisonous accumulations from the system by causing the bowels to move regularly and naturally every day.

They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take, and do nothing of the griping, weakening and sickening effects of the old-fashioned purgatives.

Mrs. J. H. Kadey, Chipman, N. B., writes: "I have been using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for some time and can recommend them to anyone suffering from constipation and liver trouble. I tried other remedies, but they only relieved me for a short time. I always recommend Laxa-Liver Pills to all my friends."

MICHAEL LEGER, 17 YEARS, KILLED IN GRIST MILL

Was Hurled and Crushed to Death by Revolving Shafting at St. Anthony, Kent County.

Moncton, Dec. 1.—A most distressing accident happened at St. Anthony, Kent County, on Thursday, November 28th, when Michael Leger, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Baptiste Leger, lost his life.

Mr. Leger, senior, is the proprietor of a grist mill in the operating of which the young man sometimes assisted. On Thursday Michael's body was discovered in the boiler room of the mill in a horribly mangled condition, and life was extinct.

The fact that Michael was the only son of the young man sometimes assisted. On Thursday Michael's body was discovered in the boiler room of the mill in a horribly mangled condition, and life was extinct.

The Annie M. Reid has an international reputation for smart passages and on her maiden voyage she clipped off a run which still stands and which was a tramp steamer time. She was launched as the Howard D. Troop, who was a New Brunswick shipowner, and his memory is perpetuated in the name.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Nov. 27.—The regular monthly meeting of the Newcastle Town Improvement League was held last night. President Joseph E. Anderson in the chair, Ald. H. H. Stuart, secretary.

After a vigorous discussion in which Revs. L. H. MacLean and F. T. Bertrand, ex-Aldermen James Stables, Town Marshal John H. Ashford, ex-Alderman Thomas A. Clarke, and the President and Secretary took part, it was moved by T. A. Clarke, seconded by Rev. Mr. MacLean and carried unanimously.

That the attention of the Town Council be called to the fact that there which are being raised in every town and to the amendment of the shipping world the Howard D. Troop arrived in New York in thirty days by arriving before the loading date.

The vessel was under the British flag for many years. Captain Durkee took command of her in 1905 and has been with her ever since. After Hind, Hopk and Co. bought the ship her registry was changed to American and her name to Annie M. Reid after Mr. Reid's wife.

Under the circumstances, and under general conditions as they are at present, the Board does not consider it appropriate or advisable to further increase the school assessment for the purpose of introducing innovations," was severely criticized.

PERSONAL

William F. Jordan, son of Thos. P. Jordan, Loch Lomond, has gone to King's College, Windsor, N. S., to study for holy orders.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Petit Journal says it is convinced that the associated powers will not be satisfied with the settlement of Frederick William, the former German crown prince.

BUCHAREST BURNING

Copenhagen, Dec. 1.—Bucharest is burning, according to reports from Berlin received here. Peasant revolts are said to have broken out in all parts of Rumania.

GOING TO WEST INDIES

Among the visitors in the city Saturday were Rev. Mr. Wright, a Presbyterian clergyman from Point Levis, Me., and R. Ramsey, President of the Y.M.C.A., at the same place, who are on their way to Trinidad.

Mrs. J. H. Kadey, Chipman, N. B., writes: "I have been using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for some time and can recommend them to anyone suffering from constipation and liver trouble. I tried other remedies, but they only relieved me for a short time. I always recommend Laxa-Liver Pills to all my friends."

They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take, and do nothing of the griping, weakening and sickening effects of the old-fashioned purgatives.

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GOVERNOR GRANT WAS RE-ELECTED

President of the Scottish Society of Halifax—Message Sent to Edinburgh.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 1.—The North British Society of Halifax at their annual meeting made an exception to their rule that a new president should be elected each year.

The lieutenant-governor thanked the society for the honor done him and made a touching reference to the thirty members of his household interested in the presidential collar and badge.

The fact that Michael was the only son of the young man sometimes assisted. On Thursday Michael's body was discovered in the boiler room of the mill in a horribly mangled condition, and life was extinct.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Esther Myles. The death of Mrs. Esther Myles, widow of John H. Myles, took place yesterday at her home, 7 Marsh Road, at the advanced age of 91 years.

HARTLAND

Hartland, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Henry Gillett who was recently called to London, died at her home in London, England, on the 29th inst.

The schools of the town reopened on Monday morning, and the teachers in their appointed places.

On Tuesday evening the Women's Institute met and packed ten boxes for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Messrs. F. A. Aiton, E. C. Morgan, H. E. Adams, B. Irving, R. Harris, Dr. J. H. Lewis, and F. J. Pringle, returned last week from a hunting trip to the Miramichi where they met with fine results.

D. A. Campbell, superintendent of bridges for Carden county, went to Fredericton this week to interview the department of public works concerning the proposed new bridge.

Mrs. Beatrice Nevers, who has been on an extended visit to her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Hagerman, returned last week to Lewiston, Me.

The F. E. Sayre Company have purchased the lower mill formerly operated by Price and Nevers but retained by the Hartland Manufacturing Company.

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NO RESTRICTIONS ON GASOLINE

Fuel Controller Lifts the Lid and He Who Rides May Buy—No License Required by Dealers.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Removal of all restrictions on the retail sale of gasoline is announced by the fuel controller.

The lieutenant-governor thanked the society for the honor done him and made a touching reference to the thirty members of his household interested in the presidential collar and badge.

The fact that Michael was the only son of the young man sometimes assisted. On Thursday Michael's body was discovered in the boiler room of the mill in a horribly mangled condition, and life was extinct.

Here's Another Fella With His Plee For Mercy and Help

(Continued from Page One.) as to who must be finally responsible.

"Don't you think," asked the interviewer, "that Germany may yet drift into Bolshevism?"

"Not at all," was the answer. "Some convulsions there will be, such as there are even without a revolution, and the consequent loosening of discipline which demoralization forces upon us would be likely to entail, but the sound character of our people is still too strong.

The death occurred on Tuesday, November 19th, at Glasville, of Mrs. Isabella Boyle, in her 80th year. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to this country when but 16 years old.

The schools of the town reopened on Monday morning, and the teachers in their appointed places.

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THANKSGIVING AND MEMORIAL SERVICE

Two Impressive Sermons in Knox Church by Rev. H. C. Fraser Yesterday—Church Was Decorated—The Last Post.

Knox Presbyterian church observed Thanksgiving by special divine services both morning and evening yesterday.

The lieutenant-governor thanked the society for the honor done him and made a touching reference to the thirty members of his household interested in the presidential collar and badge.

The fact that Michael was the only son of the young man sometimes assisted. On Thursday Michael's body was discovered in the boiler room of the mill in a horribly mangled condition, and life was extinct.

QUIT MEAT WHEN KIDNEYS BOTHER

Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder troubles you.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by tanning the kidneys occasionally.

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THE WEATHER

Washington, Northern New England—Fair Monday, except increasing cloudiness. Slightly warmer. New Hampshire and Vermont, snow at night or Tuesday.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Snow Saturday morning an area of high pressure has moved quickly from Northern Manitoba to the Ottawa Valley, causing colder weather in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

He spoke of the new vision and the grip of God; and the new reality of the life beyond that had come into people's lives through the war.

He used tellingly several quotations from Oseman, reminding the friends and relatives that— "They died, as few men get the chance to die."

Fighting to save a world's morality; They died the noblest death a man can die. Fighting for God, and Right and Liberty."

Speaking of the home-coming of our Canadian heroes and of those who would not come back, the speaker reminded his audience of another and greater home-coming, and closed his address by quoting John McCormack's war song "The Trumpeter."

The church was most beautifully decorated through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Clairson and Miss Ethel Armstrong. During the evening service the Dead March was rendered by Miss A. K. Wilson, and the Last Post was sounded by Bugler Bailey of the Depot Battalion.

The funeral of LeRoy Peacock was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 127 Erin street. Service was conducted at 3.30 by Rev. A. L. Tedford, interment in Fernhill.

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Advertisement for DENT'S GLOVES. Includes text: 'DENT'S GLOVES please men as well as women. An extra pair of DENT'S is always welcome...' and 'INSIST ON DENT'S'.

Advertisement for CASTORIA. Includes text: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA'.

Advertisement for HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION. Includes text: 'Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well. My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles and I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do more for you than any other medicine." Mrs. A. M. Boyd, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.'

THE EXPERIENCES OF MISS EDNA SWIM WHO WENT TO SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, TO ASSIST IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLUENZA THERE

Miss Edna Swim of This City Becomes the Unwilling Subject of a Heated Newspaper Controversy in the Eastern Townships Capital—She Was Taken Sick While on Duty There and the Policy of the Town Council Toward Her is Not in Harmony With the Views of Mr. Webster, the Well Known Cigar Man, and Others.

During the influenza epidemic the town of Sherbrooke, Quebec, sent out a call for assistance. Among those who responded was Miss Edna Swim of St. John. Miss Swim's experience is told in the following series of letters from The Record, which have been published in this city. It is explained that Sherbrooke in this instance appears at a disadvantage as unfortunately as happens at one time or another to most cities, we have a council acting directly contrary to the sentiment of the community, and we must stand the heat of criticism aroused through no fault of our people themselves.

Editor of The Record:—We wish to thank you in advance, Mr. Editor, for your hearty cooperation in the way of giving us space in your valuable paper in order to bring a few facts before the people of Sherbrooke regarding some features in connection with the "flu" epidemic that struck the city about a month ago.

At the first meeting of the city council and the citizens' committee, Mr. H. L. Allen and myself were appointed a committee to secure nurses and girl helpers for the emergency hospital and the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital. It was agreed at the meeting that any expenses we might incur in connection with our duties would be paid by the city. We also had permission to use the mayor's name in sending out S. O. S. calls for nurses. Mr. Allen then wired the mayors of Moncton, Fredericton, Amherst, St. John, Sydney and a number of other cities.

They all, with one exception, wired that it was impossible to help us out as the nurses had more than they could possibly attend to at home. The exception was St. John, N. B. Mayor Hayes wired at once that he would try and secure some nurses for us. He was good enough to advertise in the city papers there and finally secured four nurses, and wired that they would be leaving that night. They arrived here in due time and took up their duties at once.

One of the nurses, Miss Edna Swim, was unfortunate enough to contract the "flu" after having been at the emergency hospital only three days and a half. She was sent at once to the Sherbrooke Hospital for treatment and was there about ten days. Being very anxious to get home and not realising how weak she was, she left the hospital before she was well, and came back to the Magog House on a Thursday, and fainted away shortly after reaching the hotel. Dr. MacKay was called in to attend her.

The following day she received a letter from the city, the following being a true copy: Miss E. M. Swim, Care Magog House, Sherbrooke, Que. Madam—At the request of Ald. J. K. Edwards I herewith enclose for you the city of Sherbrooke cheque for \$45 in payment of your services as nurse at the emergency hospital for three days and a half, and return fare from St. John, N. B. With reference to the hotel bill incurred by you left the hospital, you will please settle for it yourself; the city will pay the hotel charges from the 11th to the 14th October inst.

Yours truly, The Secretary-Treasurer of the City, E. C. GATIEN.

As soon as I heard of this I called to see Miss Swim, who handed me the letter. I immediately phoned Mr. Allen to meet me at the city office, and on my way down I met His Worship Mayor White on the Magog bridge and showed him the letter, and told him that the city must not do anything of the kind, as this young lady had left her work in St. John to answer our S. O. S. call, and she must not be treated in that manner. He said he would see what he could do. I met Mr. Allen at the city office and we went and located Ald. Edwards and showed him the letter, and asked him if he had authorized such a letter, and he said he had. We discussed the matter with him for a few minutes and finally he asked us to wait a moment in connection with the matter. We told him that we were not writing letters, but that we would meet his committee any time he named. He stated that it would not be necessary to do that as the committee would do whatever he said, and asked us what we wanted. We told him that we wanted the nurse paid from the time she left St. John until she got back home, and all of her expenses. He said he could not do that, but that he would be willing to compromise. We told him this was a case which could not be compromised, and also told him that if the city refused to pay Nurse Swim that we would pay her out of our own pocket, because if she had been allowed to return home under the conditions of the city's letter she would have been about \$10 poorer than when she left St. John, after riding all night to get here, all night to get back and absent from her home three weeks. He said he would see what he could do and let us know. I am sure anyone who did not know Ald. Edwards would be surprised at his attitude in the matter. On the following Tuesday Dr. McKay told Nurse Swim that she would be well enough to return home the next day. I immediately phoned to Ald. Edwards to see what had been done and he told me that the city had not changed their attitude, and that he had told the committee if the city did not pay Miss Swim, Mr. Allen and Mr. Webster would. He said the committee was quite willing that we should do so. I thanked him for having given us that permission. Then I phoned to Mayor White and asked him what he had done about the matter. He stated that the city had not changed its attitude, or words to that effect, and the phone rang off.

council as a whole, Miss Swim would have been treated in a different manner. I have endeavored to place this matter plainly before the citizens, and I now leave it in their hands to be the judges.

Yours truly, W. R. WEBSTER, Sherbrooke, Nov. 19, 1918.

Editor of The Record:—With reference to Mr. W. R. Webster's letter in your issue of yesterday under the heading of "An Echo of Sherbrooke's Flu Epidemic," permit me to submit the following facts in connection with the matter. Miss Swim, the nurse in question, reported at the Emergency Hospital on Friday morning, Oct. 11th, and worked on duty until the following Monday noon at which time she complained of feeling unwell, and was sent back to her hotel. The same evening she went to the Sherbrooke Hospital. Having left the hotel, her bill, amounting to \$16.50, was rendered to the Hotel Committee for payment. During her stay in the hospital I called upon her and saw that she was being well cared for, and upon leaving made the request that the advice be given to her to recover in order that the bill for her services might be settled.

If I remember rightly, she left the hospital on Thursday, Oct. 24th, about noon of the day that she was leaving for St. John that evening, called upon her directly after lunch and after expressing my pleasure at seeing her about again asked for her bill. She had made out, but one was prepared entirely at her dictation. She stated that the City owed her for there and one-half days' services, \$14.00, and she had paid \$14.85 and returned the balance of \$0.85. I stated that the City would allow \$31.00 for her return fare, making a total of \$45.00. I asked her about her hospital bill, but was told that there was no charge for her to pay. I inquired of the City what she had arranged for her hotel bill up to the time that she had left for the hospital, and she replied that since it was only a trifling amount she had not bothered to accompany by a letter from the Secretary-Treasurer, confirming her own agreement, was promptly delivered by a messenger.

Unfortunately, owing to her having left the hospital against the doctor's orders, as Mr. Webster's letter states, she was unable to get away until Wednesday evening, Oct. 30th. This changed the whole aspect of affairs, and the committee when they learned of the new situation naturally consented to look after Miss Swim, and agreed to pay her further hotel bill, and of course her hospital bill. I telephoned the Magog House, before Miss Swim left, to charge the whole hotel bill to the city, and shortly after Miss Swim left, an additional bill was presented by the hotel for \$29.48, to say in connection with the matter, being in full from the time she came back from the hospital until she left for home. What I wish to make clear is that at no time did Miss Swim ask to be paid for services actually rendered, and we do not believe she ever had any idea of receiving more until the idea was put into her head. In any event, her letter as published in the Record, if she is the unprompted author of it, is very misleading. As the matter now stands, the bills which the City has on hand to pay in connection with Miss Swim's engagement are as follows: Services, \$14.00; railway fare, \$31.00; first hotel bill, \$15.50; second hotel bill, \$29.48; hospital bill, \$20.00, making a total of \$109.98 for three and one-half days' services. No fault of Miss Swim's, as illness is liable to attack any of us.

I might further mention that before reaching any decision in regard to our plan of action, the committee took occasion to consult with the competent authorities of the nursing profession, and we were guided by the usual customs that prevail.

J. K. EDWARDS, Sherbrooke, Nov. 21, 1918.

Editor of The Record:—Sir, I really feel that it is almost unfair on my part to ask you for further space in your valuable paper to enable me to say a few words to Ald. Edwards in answer to his letter which calls a reply to my letter of the previous day. This would have had my attention before, but I was obliged to be out of town for two days. Ald. Edwards says first that "as soon as Nurse Swim complained of feeling unwell—she was sent at once to the hotel and then immediately afterwards to the hospital, and that he called her at the hospital to see that she was receiving good care." These are Christian acts, but they do not amount to much in dollars and cents, neither would they buy a great deal of the staff of life at the present high prices. He further states that as she was unable to get away until Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 30th, that that changed the whole aspect of affairs. Just to show you how quickly an aspect can change in Ald. Edwards' vision I might say that on Tuesday afternoon, the day before Miss Swim left for home, when I phoned to Ald. Edwards to ask him what he had done in connection with Nurse Swim's case, I asked him what her hotel bill from the time she left the hospital up to the time she would be leaving for home, and his answer was, "This is something new, and I don't know anything about it." I wish to say, however, that the city did pay the hotel bill afterwards. Ald. Edwards is endeavoring to make it clear that at no time did Nurse Swim ask to be paid for more than three and a half days' work; I don't believe that Miss Swim of her own free will offered to accept of only three and a half days' pay unless Ald. Edwards had convinced her that the city had gone into bankruptcy, and that the \$14 was the dividend on her claim. I might just add right here that one of our leading attorneys informed me that he considered Nurse Swim had a legitimate claim against the city of Sherbrooke for her services from the time she left St. John until she returned home, and

FIGHTING 26TH MAN HONORED

Sgt. Maj. Holder is Further Honored—Men of N. B. Regiment Show up Well in School.

Friends of former Co. Sergt-Major Gordon G. K. Holder, M.M., of the Fighting 26th Battalion, will be pleased to hear that he has been further honored by being awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for good work at the battle of Amiens in August. This gallant young soldier reverted to the rank of private in order to get to France, and during the fifteen months he was on the firing line rose step by step until he finally won his commission on the field. He has successfully completed a rigid course of training at Bexhill-on-Sea, and is now on duty with the 13th Reserve Battalion in the Camp. The people of New Brunswick should be proud to know that out of six hundred cadets at the Canadian Training School, three of the four who wear the ribbons of both the D.C.M. and M.M. belong to our own Fighting 26th.

THE POLICE COURT.

In the police court Saturday one George Polham was charged with stealing money from the safe of Broadram-Henderson. The second charge preferred against him is that of stealing dishes, pictures and other household goods that were stored in Broadram-Henderson's warehouse. As a result of the hearing Polham was sent up for trial on the second count.

BUILDING PERMITS

One permit was issued during the month of November, by Building Inspector Cawston, James Day being given permission to erect an additional story to a wooden tenement, 253 Main street, at a cost of \$2,500. In November, 1917, seven permits were issued, making a total of \$17,100. The total value of permits for the eleven months of this year is \$351,323, as compared with \$529,750 for the corresponding period in 1917, a decrease of \$178,427.

In the meantime why not try out one of my trusty rebuilt typewriters? A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Lattie, Mgr., 57 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

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In Public Favor Everywhere

It is Tea Quality and Value of the highest order

A Trial Packet will dispel all doubts

"SALADA"

Black - Green or Mixed Sealed Packets Only



Gillette Safety Razor

THE USEFUL GIFT

Ten million men have adopted the Gillette Safety Razor in preference to any other razor in the world.

Men buy the Gillette because they can get a cleaner shave with it, because it gives them a more comfortable shave, and because it ensures a quicker shave.

Any one of these would make success certain for the Gillette, but that this famous razor can claim all three advantages explains why ten million of them have been sold.

The shaving edge is absolutely rigid and free from vibration—hence the velvet smoothness of the Gillette shave.

The thin blade of finest steel permits perfect hardening and sharpening—there is no finer cutting edge made.

The No Honing—No Stropping feature is achieved by simply changing a blade that has become slightly dulled for a new one.

With a Gillette, shaving becomes a joy instead of a job; a man prefers to shave every day and he looks the better for it.

Every man prefers a gift that is really useful to some pretty but purposeless novelty. Particularly in these days, you should confine yourself to Useful Gifts.

There can be no question, then, that the gift for a man is a Gillette Safety Razor, if he doesn't already own one, and a Carton of Gillette Blades, if he has the razor.

Sold by jewelers, druggists and hardware dealers everywhere, at five dollars.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Christmas shopping early, the month, the week, the day, to your own advantage, resented by every store, business days before, presents for man and soldier are all ready, and enjoy selecting under conditions, Neckwear, Suspenders, Hats, Dress Suits, Dress and Tuxedo, Hats, Puttees, Millinery, Garments to Order, 68 King St.

THE WEATHER.

ton, Northern New England Monday, except increasing. Slightly warmer. New York, snow at Tuesday. North to east increasing by Monday. Dec. 1.—Since Saturday an area of high pressure has been building over the Maritime Provinces, and Alberta it has been a shallow disturbance tonight west of the Great another appears to be down the South Atlantic coast.

MEAT WHEN NEYS BOTHER

glass of Salts if your kidneys and bladder troubles you.

a woman who eats meat can make a mistake by the kidneys occasionally, eat known authority. Meat, which excites the kidneys, get sluggish and fail to waste and poison from the we get sick. Nearly all, headaches, liver trouble, dizziness, sleeplessness disorders come from sluggishness.

ment you feel a dull ache in your back hurts or if is cloudy, offensive, full of irregular of passage or a sensation of acidity, stop eat and get about four ounces out from any pharmacy; take a glass of water, and stimulate the kidneys to neutralize the acids if it no longer causes irritating bladder weakness.

is inexpensive and cannot make a delightful everyday-water drink which every day clean and active and the, thereby avoiding serious complications.

MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Ohio.—"I suffered from a trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles."

do my house work without any. I advise any woman who has female troubles to give Pincham's Vegetable Compound and it will do as much for Mrs. Boyd, 1421 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

times there are serious conditions a hospital operation may be necessary, but on the other hand women have been cured by the root and herb remedy, Lydia's Vegetable Compound, after having said that an operation was every woman who wants an operation should give it a trial before submitting to such a ordeal.

applications exist, write to Lydia's Vegetable Compound, 107 N. Main St., St. John, N. B. The result may be years of relief at your service.

Gives vegetables a richer flavor



FOR these meatless days cream the vegetables you serve. Asparagus, carrots, cabbage, onions, cauliflower—all vegetables are made more delicious and appetizing by creaming them. And the milk supplies, in good measure, the lack of meat.

No milk is better for this purpose, or more economical, than Carnation Milk—"from Contented Cows." For Carnation Milk is rich "whole" milk evaporated to the consistency of cream. Nothing but water is taken from it. Nothing is added—no artificial sweetening, no preservatives. Because Carnation Milk is whole milk, it gives vegetables a richer flavor without the need of adding butter. Its quality adds much to your cooking.

Carnation Milk

"from Contented Cows" MADE IN CANADA

Many a fine tested recipe you'll find in the booklet "The Story of Carnation Milk." A copy of this illustrated booklet will be sent FREE to anyone who writes. Mention this paper, please.

To reduce the richness of Carnation Milk, simply add pure water. Use it in every way you use ordinary milk. Because it is sterilized, and sealed safe in air-tight cans, it will "keep" for months. Even when the can is opened Carnation Milk stays fresh for several days. The home that uses Carnation Milk is not often caught without milk.

Order three or four cans of this rich, safe, pure milk with your groceries—your grocer is the Carnation Milkman.

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Aylmer, Ont., Seattle and Chicago
CONDENSED at Aylmer
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The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited 22 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada. H. V. MACKINNON, Manager and Editor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918.

WESTERN LANDS.

Here is how the Provinces figure it out. At the time of the creation of Alberta and Saskatchewan, control of public lands was retained by the Federal Government and certain subsidies for these Western Provinces were arranged. All other provinces enjoyed subsidies based on their population. Today these Western Provinces wish to obtain control of their natural resources, and have made application in the Federal Government with this end in view. This was one of the subjects discussed at the recent Inter-Provincial Conference in Ottawa.

The Eastern Provinces have no objection whatever to the Westerners getting this control, but feel that the lands should not be handed over to them for nothing, because of the fact that in days gone by we Easterners, forming the older provinces, paid for those resources to a far greater extent than have the Western people who have been living in the West for only a few years. And as the Eastern Provinces have no such wealth to be given to them, they should obtain, in any re-adjustment, their proportionate share of the value and wealth turned over to the West. By our contributions to the Dominion revenue, we have paid for those lands, and if Alberta, Saskatchewan, etc., are to be given control, then those Western Provinces, through the Federal Government, should recompense us for what we have expended.

"Now," say the Easterners, "let us find what is the value of these resources. We admit that the Western Provinces have contributed to some extent towards their present value. Very well, let the Western folks continue in the enjoyment of such proportion as they have paid, but as regards the balance which we have contributed, let it be capitalized and apportioned to the Eastern Provinces and the interest returned to us in the form of increased subsidies. By such method as this we will obtain a very largely increased revenue from the Federal Treasury, and living will be made easier for us, just as it will be for the Western Provinces."

"Fine, very fine, indeed," is the Western reply. "We agree to this with one slight alteration—that you in the East have no business to base your claim on the present value of the lands and other resources. We, by the organization of communities, by our own enterprise, and by little assistance as we have obtained from the Federal Government and elsewhere, have created the present value of these lands. All you did in the East was to provide the original purchase price, while by our own efforts we have so augmented the value of these resources that their present value is very greatly in excess of what you contributed to their cost. And you have no right whatever to this increase of value, and is due wholly to our own efforts. Therefore we are willing and will meet your wishes in requesting the Federal Government to apportion among all provinces on the basis of population, the actual cost price to you of these resources, together with legal interest and charges of administration from the time you first became interested. This, you will observe, is a very much smaller amount than the present value of the lands, but it is the only amount in which you can have a direct interest, and beyond this we will not go."

This, then, is where the hitch comes. The Eastern Provinces claim re-adjustment of subsidies on the present value of the Western resources, while the Western Provinces insist that the unearned increment belongs to them, and the East is entitled only to its share of the original cost.

THE SOLDIER INFLUENCE.

It is altogether improbable that Canada will experience another civil general election in the next generation at least. The experience of other countries, following important wars, is that those who have remained in civilian life during the course of the conflict have been compelled to give place, to a considerable degree, to those who have actively participated in the strife. In the United States, following the close of the Civil War, many soldier candidates presented themselves for election to office, either federal or state. Campaigns were carried not alone on the ability of the candidate running, but largely on his record as a soldier. The country was submerged in a wave of sentiment by reason of which issues of ordinary political contests were forgotten and votes were cast for or against the candidate largely on the ground of his military record.

In Canada we have not always selected candidates for parliament because of their special fitness for that position. True, we have done so in the majority of cases, but all know of instances in which the respective party nominees have been chosen through the belief that they could poll more votes than anyone else available. Remember our selection of representatives will be influenced by the sentiment created during the past few years, and there will be, as there always has been in other countries, the

tendency in some constituencies at least, to select as candidate one who enjoys a clear-cut record of service at the front.

In our last election we experienced for the first time the soldier vote—the vote cast by some hundreds of thousands of men apart from us, who were seeing things from a different angle and who had acquired impressions not easily felt by those remaining at home. That influence was slight in comparison to what we will experience when the men return and take the active part we know they will take in public affairs.

We need not, however, fear that results will be detrimental to the being of Canada. There will be no injection of militarism in our public life by reason of the return of our soldiers, but rather may we expect to find them more eager for those policies which make for peace than we ourselves. They understand war, we do not, and while our sentiments may be strongly opposed to the idea of force, their sentiment in that direction will be even more strongly marked because of the vivid experiences which they have undergone. In the mass of men who will return to Canada during the next year there will be many better fitted than ourselves to view in their proper way questions of international importance, who will have a deeper understanding of human nature and who, applying themselves to economic problems which legislators are called upon to face, will bring fresh ideas and a wider knowledge than most of us have hitherto enjoyed. We may look to a strong soldier influence in our political life, and we may expect it to be a beneficent influence.

CALLING THE BLUFF.

"If the provincial opposition had been able to foist a coalition arrangement upon the local government a year ago—and the attempt was made," Telegraph, Nov. 30, 1918.

This is not the first time the Telegraph has made editorial reference to what it is pleased to term an attempt on the part of the Provincial Opposition to bring about a coalition arrangement. That newspaper has been challenged before to produce facts in support of its allegation. It has not done so. The Standard, in the name of the Provincial Opposition, once more challenges the Telegraph to give the name or names of the member or members of the Provincial Opposition who made or authorized to be made the proposition to which it refers; the person or persons to whom the proposition was made; and the details of the proposition.

WHAT THEY SAY

We, said the Allied Boston Transcript: "Who won the war? Belgium did when she caused the German advance to stop its feet at Liege. France did when she turned the Germans back at the Marne. Britain did when she seized control of the seas, bottled the German fleet, and blocked the German ports. Russia did when she mobilized ahead of German calculations and forced the High Command to divide its armies. Italy, when she engaged Austria's intentions so thoroughly that the latter could not go to the aid of Germany. The United States did when she arrived on the scene with men and material sufficient to administer the coup de grace to the Teutonic dream of world empire. Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro also did their part. In short, and better still, we all did."

The Hun atrocities in Africa. London Daily Telegraph: "The vilest atrocities of the Congo and of Putumayo were faithfully imitated in South Africa with characteristic German thoroughness, and the illustrations in the Blue Book throw a chastely light upon the text for they clearly reveal the German method of banishing natives—deliberately designed to prolong the pain of death. It is difficult to write calmly of the infamy of such enormities and of the callous indifference of high German officials, who brushed all complaints aside as unworthy of attention, because of the culture status of the Hereros and the Hottentots was so inferior to the German. But we refuse to believe that anyone who reads this Blue Book will ever listen to another argument in favor of restoring Southwest Africa to Germany."

We Owe It to Christianity. Col. Watterson in Louisville Courier-Journal: "We must do nothing in passion, in haste. We owe no relenting to Germany, or the Germans. But to our own honor, behind us two centuries of Christian history, before us the cult of eternity and the grace of God, we owe the homage of a sublime duty, sanctified by Heaven and irradiated by the precepts of Him of oldtime, who died upon the Cross that we might live, leaving us the blessed heritage of a religious system, which, except in theory, we have nowhere and nowhere observed."

Government Insurance. Indianapolis News: "The government is preparing to re-insure the lives of soldiers and sailors on their return to civil life. All of the men now in service will have the option of changing their war risk policies for ordinary insurance such as twenty-payment life endowment, maturing at the age of sixty-two, or into other recognized forms. This insurance will be arranged by the government and not through private companies."

Just Girl, After All! Los Angeles Times: "She wore khaki pants, flannel shirt and a cap, with a pencil behind her ear; had a business-like jockeying leather money

pouch slung from a strap over her shoulder, and looked like a war-time laundry wagon driver or collector. Yet in passing a street mirror she pulled a charming rag out of her pants pocket, gave her nose a few dabs and straightened her cap. La femme sternelle.

A BIT OF VERSE

Mistress of the Deep.
Around thy central, northern seas,
And by the shores of gallant France,
Where'er the ocean's waters be,
Or seas at oceans look askance,
Thy countless standards wave and roll,
And guide and guard, sustain, control.

O mighty and mysterious force,
That looms and fades upon the deep,
And o'er thy myriad-branching courses,
Doth ceaseless, fearless vigil keep—
I fear thy silence deep, profound,
To break that doth thy might surround!

The glories of the ancient ships,
Of English oak in thee do merge;
Their forms, in luminous eclipse,
Sink down below you distant surge—
Whilist thou, in darkness or in light,
Dost move on guard, by day, by night.

Though winds and waves in wildest rage,
Seek to engulf, or drive to doom,
The God that rules the raging storms,
Is still thy trust in watery tombs;
Nor dost thou flinch from foes unseen—
The lurking mine, the submarine.

But, lo! the startled silence splits,
And splinters simultaneously!
While lightning leaps and mean and bits,
Are strewn upon the distant sea:
The lightning goes the way they came,
And Turret ship is but a name.

And still, upon its solemn rounds,
The fleet majestically moves,
With rhythmic roll and muffled sounds,
And well, indeed, it e'er behooves,
Each hostile ship afar to keep,
Nor tempt the mistress of the deep.

Oh, never can thy praise be sung,
In fitting numbers, old or new!
In vain our multi-lingual tongue,
Doth strive to paint thy deeds so true,
When naught the holy quiet mara,
Thou borrowest alliance from the stars.

Up from the bottomless abyss,
Thy clouds of smoke do ceaseless rise,
Apollon delights in this;
And each new swarm of locusts flies,
To torment, in the silent feast,
The worshippers of the wild beast.

How vain all striving to express,
Thy steadfast course in Duty's ways!
All words their weakness do confess—
Drop, fall and vanish while we gaze—
And silence brings, for thy renown,
Her brightest and most glorious crown.

Then let me close my feeble song—
Refrain from words so weak and cold,
Enough all day, and all night long,
War's balances thy hands do hold;
While God looks down and smiles on thee,
The guardian of humanity.

—Thomas Packer.
1164 Dundas St. West,
Toronto.

A BIT OF FUN

Fate's Football.
When something goes wrong and Fate seems against you, you may derive comfort from the fact that the man on West who knew the real troubles—
Whose horse went dead and his mule went lame,
And he lost his cow in a poker game,
And blew the house where he lived
This an earthquake came when that was done
And swallowed the ground that the then real collector he came round
And charged him up with a hole in the ground.

Nothing Doing.
"I love the country," said the young city man on vacation, "because everything smacks of freshness."
"Perhaps it does in some parts," replied the rural maiden, "but freshness gets no smacks here."

Forbidden Diet.
"Now, getting down to brass tacks," continued the sidewalk manager, "why 'daren't' interrupted the Human Ostrich, who had been ill. 'The doctor says I mustn't touch solid food for at least a week yet.'"

Doomed.
"It is all nonsense to tell you that this clock will last a lifetime."
"Why so?"
"Because you can see for yourself that its hours are numbered."

VLADIVOSTOK

The first mail from St. John members of the Snowball Brigade has just been received from Vladivostok. One friend from this city, in addition to personal news of a cheerful nature, sends along the following description of Vladivostok itself, which should prove of very great interest:

Vladivostok.
The Eastern Bosphorus (Hammelin Strait), leading between Muraviev promontory and Kozakovicha island, is three quarters of a mile in width at its eastern entrance, and it extends two miles in a northwest direction to the entrance of Vladivostok harbor. Vladivostok harbor is entered on the north side of the Eastern Bosphorus Strait between Tigrovoy point and Cape Galabina, where it is nearly 1 1/2 miles wide, from which it extends 1 1/2 miles northwest, and then turns eastward for about 2 miles, forming the Golden Horn, the approach to which is deep

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE.
THE PARK AVE. NEWS.

There was a little fire on Berk Street last Saturday morning, the fire engines coming but they mite as well not of, and a reporter came around to see if anybody was hurt or anything, asking Benny Potts and Leroy Shooter and Ed Wernick were Berk Street was, and they told him and gave him their names to put in the paper. Wich he rots them down, but after supper they could find them there, spending about a hour looking but not even seeing anything about the fire.

Fashion Notes.—Mr. Lew Davis was going to sew a buttin on his coat about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, only by the time he got the needle threaded, it was time to go down to supper.

Military News.—Kaplan Sam Cross, of Company B, is very patriotic, and last Thursday he got out his box of paints and painted a flag on the back of his father's new automobile, saying the next time he was allowed out that there was such a thing as being too patriotic.

Several stone buildings belonging to military hospitals are located on Everscheidt point. The first part of the northern shore is broken, being rather used as a means of communication between the shores.

A wharf of masonry extends from Everscheidt point nearly to the volunteer fleet pier, and from that pier to a breast of the bazaar; large vessels can go alongside near Everscheidt point.

Southeast winds prevail in summer and northwest winds in winter, the atmosphere is more or less saturated with moisture in the former season, and extremely cold in the latter.

Ice-breakers keep a channel open during the winter months, one of which is able to maintain a speed of five knots through six inches of ice. The town of Vladivostok, whose name signifies "Guardian of the East," is Russia's only developed port in the Far East, and may be regarded from one point of view as the most important Russian city east of the Urals. It is located on the Southern extremity of a peninsula extending into Peter the Great Gulf, an entrance to certain of the Straits is rather picturesque situated on a small bay which forms an excellent natural harbor, and which has been named the "Golden Horn."

The principal articles of export are soja beans, peas, wheat, provisions, buckwheat, cotton stuff, barley, flax, fresh, dried and salted; metalware, etc., and imports, iron, machinery, drugs, colors, beer, glass, porcelain, furniture, cement, manufactured goods, coal, etc. The former were valued at \$2,090,000, and the latter at \$2,804,000 in 1910. In 1911 the coal imported was 68,562 tons.

In 1911 the port was entered by 616 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 975,818 tons; 56 steamers being British.

The climate is healthy on the whole, but Europeans suffer from catarrh of the stomach, and fevers are prevalent in the marshy districts.

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city are provided with water service—saw water. Fresh water for domestic purposes is delivered from the neighboring rivers.

Many of the more recently constructed buildings in the business section are of substantial, modern design, and there are some quite pretentious residential apartment buildings in the upper districts, which serve to relieve the unfavorable impression presented by other portions of the city. Schools, Government Departmental Buildings, naval and military administrative headquarters, post office, customs house, clubs and theatres are among the larger public buildings.

Imposing monuments to the memory of Admirals Nevelsky and Zabolko—leading figures of Russian history in the Far East during the past century—occupy prominent positions in the city.

Summer temperatures range up to 90 deg. Fahr., and winter temperatures go as low as 15 deg. below zero. The autumn is the most pleasant living season in Vladivostok with fairly fine weather generally well in to November.

The hills around are covered with forests of oak, linden, birch, maple, cork, walnut, acacia, ash, aspen, poplar, elm, apple, pear and wild cherries. Rich undergrowth of the most varied shrubs.

The city was founded in 1860-61. A service of communication by steamers is carried out as follows: Three times weekly to Turung; once weekly to Nagasaki and Shanghai; every three weeks to Kobe, calling at Korean ports; a regular service to Hakodate during the open season of navigation; 16 times yearly to the Strait of Tartary ports.

Vladivostok is 5396 miles from Moscow and 2 1/2 days' journey from London.

Two submarine cables connect Vladivostok and Nagasaki.

The following table has been compiled from 7 to 35 years observation:

Trade.
The principle articles of export are soja beans, peas, wheat, provisions, buckwheat, cotton stuff, barley, flax, fresh, dried and salted; metalware, etc., and imports, iron, machinery, drugs, colors, beer, glass, porcelain, furniture, cement, manufactured goods, coal, etc. The former were valued at \$2,090,000, and the latter at \$2,804,000 in 1910. In 1911 the coal imported was 68,562 tons.

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THE "PERFECTION" OIL HEATER

enables you to be comfortable while saving coal.

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The supply of small diamonds is hardly equal to the demand. We consider ourselves fortunate in having a good stock of these gems, chosen with great care to secure only brilliant, perfectly cut stones of fine color and quality.

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Richly Cased Carving Sets

Fish Servers and Cutlery are Gifts that Give Pleasure and Service

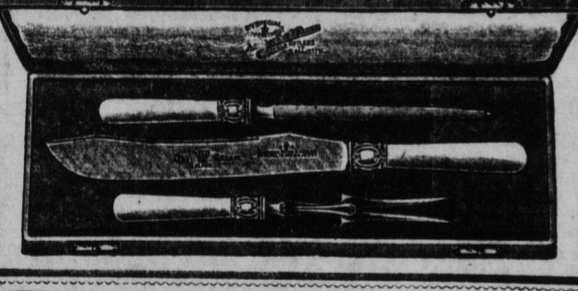
Of the many gifts one might select, few could be more pleasing or practical than the beautiful silver-mounted Carvers which we are showing, richly cased in sets of three and of five.

Fish Servers, also handsomely cased, are prominent in our fine display of gift Cutlery which comprises Dinner and Dessert Knives, Fish-Eaters, Salad Servers, Table, Tea, Dessert Spoons, etc., which await your critical inspection in our

Cutlery Section — First Floor
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MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS SELECTIONS EARLY

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.



FANCY LEATHER GOODS

Men's Bill Books, Bill Folds, Card Cases and Letter Cases

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Most any man would appreciate having one or another of these pocket conveniences.

Ladies' Strap Handle Purses

We have a select line of the finest dull black Pin Seal, Moir Silk Lining, Silver and Gunmetal Frames.

Fitted with Card Case and Mirror.

BARNES & CO., Ltd.

84 Prince Wm. Street

COAL HANDLERS ARE STILL OUT THOUSAND MEN FROM OVERSEAS HERE YESTERDAY

Union Men Are Awaiting Wage Rate of Seventy-Five Cents Per Hour — If Not Granted Will Work Elsewhere.

The strike of the Coal Handlers and Trimmers' Union, Local 810, had not yet to last night reached a settlement. At a meeting on Saturday evening little business was transacted as the men were awaiting the decision of the companies.

The men gathered together again yesterday afternoon at two o'clock to discuss the question at issue, and after a very short discussion it was moved and seconded "that all the members of the Union hold no further meeting until the various companies promise some sort of compromise, the compromise to be a concession to the demands of the Union, namely, seventy-five cents per hour, and a board of conciliation, the same being forwarded on the fifteenth of November. In reply to this he read a letter from the deputy minister expressing a doubt as to whether the Union differences came under the Industrial Disputes Act. This was acknowledged by a letter from the president of the Union, Frank Freestone, reading as follows:

"Letter of the 18th Inst. to hand, names in Robb's letter, copy of which is attached to the companies involved, specified on first page of application; and if necessary to fill out new blanks for application of a board please wire to that effect at once, present agreement expires 17th inst., if machinery of Industrial Disputes Act do not apply please answer as we may then act accordingly. Signed Frank Freestone."

A second letter followed from the deputy minister to H. Taylor, Secretary of the Union, the text of which is: "Your letter received, which makes the situation more clear. Letter from Mr. Robb to yourself received. Shipping companies apparently expect to hear from you, thus continuing negotiations for a desirable settlement. You will recall same situation arose in 1916 and direct negotiations procured a settlement. Please state what action is proposed. Signed F. A. Acland."

To this the president of the union, Mr. Freestone, again replied as follows: "Received communication of November 18th, the above. Your opinion doubtful in this communication whether, when employees applied for a board, if they came under the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Act. Why, now, when the employees request it, should the machinery of the Act be now workable?"

To this latter communication no answer had been received up to last night, and pending the answer from this communication the men have decided to take no further action, but await the acknowledgment of the same.

It was pointed out yesterday at the meeting that the public, or a majority of them, held a wrong understanding of the present strike, as they believed these men were being well paid getting fifty cents per hour, but on account of the unsteadiness of the work, as a man might work a week and be laid off two weeks, the return for this sort of labor was not enough for a working man with a family.


Secondly, the public, or a majority of them believed the men to be the aggressors in the present difficulties, as the companies had made every reasonable offer to them, but such is not the case, and the above communications may aid some in ascertaining what reasonable steps the men took and how they are being answered, in the latter communication an acknowledgment of the same is ignored.

All the men stated that they really believed their demands were reasonable and that they should receive across some sort of concession, for, added one of yesterday's speakers, "We might procure sixty cents as an hourly wage, but is this a true return for the work, as our brothers, the longshoremen, would receive then a rate of five cents over and above us, and their work is much cleaner, and much the preferable of the two?" He believed that handling coal should be classed the same as though they were handling grain.

Thus the difference existing between the men and the companies remains at a stagnant point, and yet remains for settlement. The opinion expressed by the men at the present time in view of the fact of their past endeavors to settle the difference and the companies' lack of participation to cease the endeavors at once, and to await the decision of the companies, and should their request not receive a measure of justice to seek work in other lines, and let the companies hire men who will work for the companies' designated schedule of wages.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stackhouse of West St. John left on Saturday evening on a visit to Boston and Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. E. A. Barrington-Hamm, secretary of the Immigration Department of the Y. W. C. A., leaves for England today on the Tunisian.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRILLIANTLY EFFECTIVE IN
RHEUMATISM
GRAVEL
DIABETES
MIGRAINE

23 THE PHARMACY

Fall Clearance Sale

OF

Women's High-Grade Footwear

Special Discount 10% This Week

OFF FORMER LOW SALE PRICES

This week we have decided to make a further cut in the already low sale prices and are offering these up-to-date Fall styles at an additional reduction of ten per cent. These goods are going fast and as we desire to have them all sold this week, are offering this special discount and would advise your early selection.

All goods in this sale are our regular stock lines and include such reliable brands as "Dorothy Dodd," "J. & T. Bell," "Winnie Walker" and "W. & R. Special." This is your guide as to the quality of goods offered.

Velvet Button Boots Very easy on the feet. Only a few pairs left. Regular price \$6.50. \$1.95 less 10 p.c. \$1.75	Tan Calf Lace Boots Also a lot of sample and odd sizes. Values \$7.00 and up. \$3.95 less 10 p.c. \$3.55	Grey and Brown Kid Boots Black Boots, colored tops Brown Boots, tan tops. Any boot worth \$8.00. \$4.35 less 10 p.c. \$3.92
\$3.45 less 10 p.c. \$3.10	Mostly Cloth Tops, but a few with Leather Tops. Pat. Butt and Lace Boots. Gun Metal Boots in the same. A good house boot or to wear under rubbers this winter.	\$3.45 less 10 p.c. \$3.10
Tan Boots, white tops. Patent Boots, light tops. Champagne Lace Boots Cannot be replaced for \$9 \$4.85 less 10 p.c. \$4.37	Brown and Black Sport Boots Black Button and Lace Boots, high heels. Regular \$10.00 goods. \$5.35 less 10 p.c. \$4.82	Tailored Boots Olive Buck, low heels, Green, Red and Brown, high heels. Worth double the sale price. \$6.75 less 10 p.c. \$6.08
\$7.95 less 10 p.c. \$7.15	"Dorothy Dodd" and "J. & T. Bell" — Best quality two-tone effects in Brown and Grey Boots. Boots, Champagne tops.	\$7.95 less 10 p.c. \$7.15

The bargains are mostly at our King street store.

Try morning shopping during this sale.

Headquarters for Reliable Footwear—Proved by forty years of shoe selling.

Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.

61 KING ST. 212 UNION ST. 677 MAIN ST.



Improve Your Looks

by purifying the blood. Sal-low skin, liver spots, pimples and blotches are usually due to impure or impoverished blood.

Clear the skin, put roses in pale cheeks, brighten the eyes, build up the whole system by taking

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

It's a wonderful tonic for women, especially. Prepared of Nature's herbs and gives the happiest results when used regularly and according to directions.

At most stores. 25c a bottle. Family size, five times as large, \$1.

The Braxley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N.B. 87



Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

FOR CONSTIPATION

Have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Get the bears signature

PALE FACES

Generally indicates a lack of iron in the blood

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition



ESTABLISHED 1894.

OPTICAL SERVICE

Unexcelled in What We Offer. We grind our own lenses, insuring you a service that is PROMPT AND ACCURATE

Send your next repair to us, D. BOYANER, 111 Charlotte Street

DUST is a DANGEROUS HAZARD

It carries deadly germs. It affects the throat and lungs. It causes headaches and spreads disease.

DO NOT SWEEP without

Dustbane

It is used in Hospitals and Schools everywhere. Order a tin today. All Grocers.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Limited.

General Distributors.

OYSTERS and CLAMS

ARE NOW IN SEASON

Canada Food Board License No. 9-770.

SMITH'S FISH MARKET

25 Sydney Street. Phone M. 1704

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS Bought and Sold

Correspondence Invited
Eastern Securities Company, Ltd.
James MacMurray, Managing Director.
92 Prince William Street.
St. John, N. B.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am Beet Sug	51 1/2	52 1/4	51 1/2
Am Car Fy.	81 1/4	83 1/4	81 1/2
Am Loco	61	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Smel	112	112 1/2	112 1/2
A H and L Pd	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4
Am Steel Fy	89 1/2	90	89 1/2
Am Woolen	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Tele	104	104 1/2	103 1/2
Anacosta	63 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
A H and L Pd	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4
Am Can	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 3/4
Atchafalca	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 3/4
Balt and Ohio	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 3/4
Bald Loco	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4
Beth Steel	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 3/4
Brook Rap Tr	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 3/4
C P I	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 3/4
Ches and Ohio	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 3/4
Chino	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 3/4
Cent Leath	58	58 1/2	58 1/2
Can Pac	159 1/2	161	159 1/2
Districts	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 3/4
Cruc Steel	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 3/4
Erie Com	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
Gr Nor Pfd	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4
Gr Nor Ore	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 3/4
Indus Alcohol	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 3/4
Gen Motors	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 3/4
Inspra Cop	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 3/4
Kans City Stp	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 3/4
Kenne Cop	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 3/4
Lehigh Val	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 3/4
Merc Mar Pfd	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 3/4
Mex Petrol	158 1/2	158 3/4	158 3/4
Middle Steel	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 3/4
Miss Pac	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 3/4
NY NH and H	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 3/4
N Y Cent	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 3/4
Nor and West	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 3/4
Nor Pac	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 3/4
Pres Stl Car	59	59 1/2	59 1/2
Reading Com	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 3/4
Repub Steel	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 3/4
St Paul	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 3/4
Bon Pac	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 3/4
Studobaker	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 3/4
Union Pac	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 3/4
U S Stl Com	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 3/4
U S Rub	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 3/4
Utah Cop	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 3/4
Westinghouse	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 3/4
West Union	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 3/4

(McDougall and Cowans.)

Bid.	Ask.
Ames Holden Com	26
Ames Holden Pfd	26
Brazilian L. H. and P.	51 1/4
Canadian Car	31 1/4
Canada Car Pfd	83 1/4
Canada Cement	62 1/2
Canada Cement Pfd	93
Can Cotton	61 1/4
Dom. Iron Com	60 1/2
Dom. Tex. Com	98 1/2
Laurentide Paper Co.	180
Lake of Woods	152
MacDonald Com	20 1/2
Mt. L. H. and Power	82 1/2
N. Scotia Steel and C.	66
Ogilvie's	200
Pennam's Limited	78 1/2
Quebec Railway	17 1/2
Shaw W. and P. Co.	115 1/2
Spanish River Com	14 1/2
Spanish River Pfd	45 1/2
Steel Co. Can. Com.	60
Toronto Ralls	60

MONTREAL SALES.

High.	Low.	Close.
26.20	25.30	25.30
25.40	24.40	24.40
24.70	23.75	23.75
24.00	23.00	23.00

(McDougall and Cowans.)

High.	Low.	Close.
26.20	25.30	25.30
25.40	24.40	24.40
24.70	23.75	23.75
24.00	23.00	23.00

ROPE ON TORONTO AVIATOR'S NECK TIED TO UHLANS' HORSES

Capt. Johnston, Former Toronto Bank Manager, Tells of Prison Life in Germany.

ILL-TREATMENT AT THE CAMPS

Notorious Camp Commandant Was in Toronto After the War Started—How Did He Get Back?

London, Nov. 20.—Men who are arriving in England from the colony, almost three hundred strong, of Canadians interned in Holland, bring with them stories of years at the mercy of the Hun, subject by day and night to their caprice, not knowing at what time injury or death might be visited upon them, yet through it all keeping a stout heart, securing their fellows who were worse off than themselves, and taking at the moment what pleasure life offered. They are men who were not without humor, now that it is over for them, but the general tenor of them is grim and ugly.

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800 British There.

Crefeld, to which he was removed from Bischofsweerde, he describes as a very good camp. There were about eight hundred British there, but the authorities getting the idea that there was an escape planned, where they would break through in a body across the Dutch border, they were all transferred to Schwarmstedt and Strohen, in the Hanover swamps, and to other camps.

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Steel Co. Can. Com.	60
Toronto Ralls	60

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26.20	25.30	25.30
25.40	24.40	24.40
24.70	23.75	23.75
24.00	23.00	23.00



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THE PATHOS OF A POLITICAL CAREER LIKE THAT OF WILFRID LAURIER WHICH ENDS SO IGNOBLY IN HIS PUBLIC SPEECHES AND ACTS

Many who were his opponents as well as many friends will sincerely regret that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not sense his great opportunity of war to strengthen his hold upon public affection.

He is an old man. His years number seventy-seven. They have been very eventful. But he cannot expect, nor does he, to enjoy many more years of public activity. The greater pity, therefore, that he did not suppress the influence of party and grasp the golden opportunity afforded him.

True, as he says, he voted in parliament for war measures. But a man may do with one hand and undo with the other. In truth the things he should have done weigh heavily in the balance against him.

At the fighting front only prompt and whole-hearted service counted. To be effective service must always be of those qualities. And if Sir Wilfrid had been wise enough to throw himself wholeheartedly into the Canadian effort he would have been today acclaimed by all of his fellow countrymen, and his notable career would be closing in a blaze of glory. But this is denied because the fetters of age and partisan training held him in check. He cautiously timed every step to the creating of the old machine.

This becomes clearer every day. He was holding himself for a final effort to gratify his high ambition and vanity. Before the armistice was declared he was busy feeling the pulse of his old party organization. And more recent events disclose the innermost recesses of his heart. We see him, the aged and implacable partisan, pertinently seeking political power while the world's people are preparing for the stupendous work of reconstruction.

During the summer last year Dr. Beland, M. P., was released from German captivity. He had endured great hardships. Returning to his native land his fellow countrymen joyfully received him. At three rivers they gathered in thousands to give him united welcome. It was a time for national rejoicing and a definite determination to see the struggle through to decisive victory. It was

not a time for party bickering. And Dr. Beland, filled with remembrances of the horrors through which he had passed, had no place in his mind for the piling concerns of partisanship, and fervently implored his friends to rally as one man to the standard of national duty to Canada, the Empire and Civilization.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was there. What of him? Ever the party man, feeding as old men do on ancient history, he disregarded the standard which Dr. Beland had set up, and gratified his own morbid party desire by making one of his customary attacks on the government of the day. Thus he lowered a great national demonstration to the level of a party rally.

In a statement made that day he unwittingly confessed his sin against Canada. He alleged that if he had been in charge of recruiting in Quebec as Premier of Canada results would have been attained which would have brought French Canada and French Canadians high in the admiration of the world. From which we must understand that because he did not have position, and power he did not try to do his full duty as a man and a Canadian.

More recently, in an address delivered at London, Ontario, to a party caucus, Sir Wilfrid further developed his partisan strain.

In striking contrast we observe that great leader of democracy, Lloyd George, pressing on the British people the sobering truth that nothing should stand between them and the weighty duties of the reconstruction period. The problems, he points out, will be hardly less pressing than those of the war itself. In tones of triumph warning he advises that the problems cannot be dealt with without disaster on party lines. And he appeals to Britons to forget old conditions, and come to the true understanding that all the problems of reconstruction must be faced by Britishers as patriots and not as partisans.

While the trusted British leader is thus admonishing his people whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier does? The answer must fill patriotic hearts with

sorrow. He is striving to rekindle the fires of partisanship, having a single eye to the recovery, if possible, of a high seat and authority for himself.

To succeed in this he does not fall to revive the old tricks of the party leader. Speeches innumerable and fervently implored his friends to rally as one man to the standard of national duty to Canada, the Empire and Civilization.

He assailing Robert Borden for going overseas to attend the peace conferences. "You will be damned if you do and you will be damned if you don't." If Sir Robert had not gone Sir Wilfrid would damn him. Because he is gone Sir Wilfrid damn him. The Prime Minister should not have been in such a hurry, says Sir Wilfrid. But that eminent partisan suppresses the information that Sir Robert went because he was urgently called by the British leaders. Would Sir Wilfrid have gone if he were Prime Minister? Or would he have refused to hearken to the British call? Is it not demeaning for a man of Sir Wilfrid's position to resort to the vilifying criticisms one might expect to hear in a corner grocery?

At London Sir Wilfrid also made much ado about the question of conscription. Gravely he assured his caucus that never during his whole lifetime did he waver in implacable opposition to conscription.

Let us see. Military conscription has been the law of Canada since 1868. It is incorporated in the Militia Act. Did Sir Wilfrid ever challenge that law? History records that he never did.

Instead of wiping it off the statute books he reemphasized conscription in the consolidated statutes of 1906. He was leader of government then. He revised and consolidated the law. He amended it to clear up any doubt about the power of his government or any succeeding government to send the militia forces on active service beyond the seas.

Previous to that he had, in 1899, publicly expounded the Militia Act. He said that he had carefully studied it. There was misunderstanding, he said, in some minds, but none in his

in regard to what government could do with militiamen. "To my mind it is clear that cases might arise when they might be sent to a foreign land to fight." He postulated a case. There might be a war with Spain. And, said he, "sometimes the best method of defending one's self is to attack, and in that case Canadian soldiers might certainly be sent to Spain."

Finally we have Sir Wilfrid's outstanding 1917 contradiction of himself.

Picture him—for he himself has said it—the relentless enemy of conscription. He is invited by Sir Robert Borden to join a Union government on the policy of conscription.

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"That is a most disagreeable East wind. I nearly always catch cold in this kind of weather"

"WELL, I seldom have a cold, and you know that I go out, no matter what the weather is like."

"How do you account for that?"

"For one thing I always try to dress to suit the season, and then I am careful to keep my general health in good condition."

"As far as that goes, I am never very sick, but I do catch cold easily. I have always been inclined to be anemic. The doctor says the blood is thin and I lack the reserve force necessary to ward off disease."

"That used to be my trouble, but a friend told me about using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the blood and make it pure and rich, and I followed her advice."

"How did that help you?"

"Well, as I understand it, the germs of disease cannot make much headway when the blood is rich and red. If they do get into the system the red corpuscles in the blood overcome them and good health is maintained."

"There may be something in that."

"My experience proves it, for I used to be easy prey for every cold or contagious disease that was about."

"Well, what causes pneumonia?"

"Pneumonia, the doctors say, is usually the result of catching cold when you are tired and the system in an exhausted condition. That should be a warning to

everybody to keep their vitality up to high-water mark."

"I never just thought of it that way before, but I guess you have studied this thing out about right. What did you say you used?"

"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. When I first used it I was pale and weak and much run-down in health. My head ached frequently, and I had spells of indigestion. It took about fifteen boxes of the Nerve Food to get my system in good healthy condition, but it changed my whole life, for I have been so healthy ever since."

"How long ago was that?"

"Why, it must be ten years."

"And have you never used any since?"

"Yes, I have used a few boxes at odd times. Sometimes in the spring I don't feel any too brisk and find the benefit of using some Nerve Food, but I think nearly everybody is the better for a little restorative treatment then."

"Well, I must say you make out a good case for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. There are so many of the same opinion I believe I will go in for the 'red blood idea' and see if I cannot prevent colds and steer clear of the gripe and pneumonia."

You can obtain Dr. Chase's Nerve Food from all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto, at 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75. You are protected from imitations by the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., which are on every box.

SIBERIA REFUGE OF RUSSIANS NOW

In Endless Streams They Flee from Bolsheviki to Seek Food and Order.

ARE TORTURED IF CAUGHT

Atrocities by Reds on Par With Worst Inflicted on Armenians by Turks.

CZECHS SUPPRESS REVOLT

Kill Many Bolsheviki Who Sought to Seize Irkutsk With Aid of Convicts.

Chita, the citizens of that country are moving toward the Allies. Chita has been famous because it was the ancient junction of caravan routes. Today it is a new junction for hundreds of thousands of refugees traveling in box cars and on camels and oxen to escape persecution, starvation, or death at the hands of the Bolsheviki.

Wilson is posted on the walls of the railroad station and crowds of old men and women are reading it for expressions about Russia and are watching developments in the armistice discussion as Russians who are wondering what attitude the Allies intend to take toward the Bolsheviki, and whether the Allies intend to make peace with Germany forgetting or abandoning Russia to the Lenin-Trotsky brigades. Why is nothing said about the Bolsheviki in the Russian ask? Are they to escape scot free? But there is no answer from Washington or Europe.

In three weeks' travel through Eastern Siberia and Manchuria, almost to Lake Balkal, I have passed a seemingly endless stream of Russians, Syrians, Armenians, Poles, Letts, Jews, Serbians, and Roumanians drifting into Siberia penniless, dirty, and hungry.

In a Manchurian city, seeing four girls sitting on sacks eating raw fish and stale bread, I questioned them in German to find they had left Riga in May and proceeded to Petrograd and Moscow, walking and riding behind the Bolsheviki lines. Three weeks ago, accompanied by many hundreds of refugees, they crossed from near Perm and are now en route to Vladivostok.

One of them, Olga Ameriskavna Burnelko, who is 19 years old, said: "When we left Moscow food was so scarce that domestic cats and dogs were being sold in the markets at the head price of two marks forty a pound. When horses drop on the street they are immediately butchered and sold to the hungry population. The Germans seized everything else, especially soap, fats, grain, and sugar. In Petrograd this winter thousands of people will freeze or starve because there is no food. The people are abandoning their homes and living like sardines in box cars to reach the Bolsheviki front and escape into allied hands, because they believe that food and peace await them."

Catherine Ester, an American Red Cross nurse now caring for refugees, she states that the Bolsheviki cruelties are worse than the Armenian massacres. She attended refugee women whose arms had been broken one to three times, whose backs were lined with whip scars, and whose faces, arms, and feet were burned by Bolsheviki when they were caught trying to escape to allied peaceful Russia.

She said she had asked one woman whose face and arms were badly burned what was the cause of her injuries. The woman replied that the Bolsheviki threw her baby into the fire. She tried to rescue it, but was pulled away after receiving severe burns. Our Red Cross hospital at Ruzhitsa treats girls with their eyes burned out, their tongues cut, and lashes across neck and face. Such are examples of Bolsheviki treatment of non-combatants who are moving toward Siberia, which was once a terror to Russians and now is a place of refuge. In this manner the revolution has reversed things Russian.

While civilians are suffering in all the war zones the Russians' hope is that Washington will not overlook their country and will not fail to insist upon treating the Bolsheviki with the same sternness as the German military. From three weeks' observations throughout Eastern Siberia and Manchuria it is clearly evident that our neglect in not sending troops against the Bolsheviki cannot be understood by Russians, who were led to believe that we would establish order immediately throughout Russia.

The success of the Czechoslovaks in maintaining peace in Siberia has made it a country where Russians now desire to live. It has also secured the united antagonism of the Bolsheviki, who, according to all reports, even of allied military observers, are creating a large army to attack the

VITAL STATISTICS.

Thirty deaths for the past week are reported by the secretary of the Board of Health as follows:

Pneumonia	6
Premature birth	6
Influenza	6
Heart disease	3
Carcinoma	2
Sarcoma	1
Scellity	1
Embolism	1
Insanition	1
Enteritis	1

Of which 7 were females, were reported during last week to John B. Jones, registrar of vital statistics.

"WAR GUIDE" ARRIVES.

There was one passenger on the Scandinavian yesterday who, though his name was not on the official list, is some "punks." He is a wire-haired terrier named "War Guide," and he sure is some pup. He was bred by "War Boy" a dog which has never yet been beaten in a show ring, and the western fanciers will have to go some to beat his son in the next fall show. This fine dog was brought over by Major Megaffin, of Toronto, but he will eventually go to British Columbia.

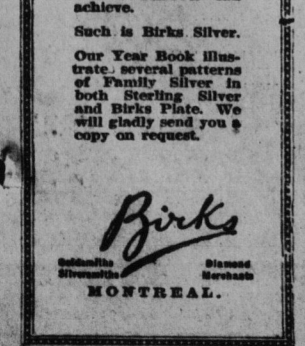
The Atmosphere of Our Home

There was a time when the "glint of sparkling silver" on sideboard or table was accepted as a hallmark of aristocracy.

Today the progress of the silver-smithing industry has placed silverware among the household necessities of everyone.

The "atmosphere" of our homes takes its origin from those things of which it is made up. Among these, the Family Silver plays no small part—its very presence and forks themselves take on an intimacy which is worthy of the best efforts the silver-smith can achieve.

Such is Birks Silver. Our Year Book illustrates several patterns of Family Silver in both Sterling and Birks Plate. We will gladly send you a copy on request.



STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

"Stands Strenuous Wear"

STANFIELD'S label is as reliable as a Victory Bond. For Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear has stood the greatest of all tests—time. Stanfield's is perfect fitting and unshrinkable. Every garment is guaranteed. For more than a quarter of a century Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear has been the Canadian standard of quality, workmanship and value.

Made in Combinations and Two-Piece Suits, in full length, knee and above length, and sleeveless, for Men and Women.

Stanfield's Limited, TRURO, N. S.

Stanfield's Adjustable Combinations and Sleepers for growing Children (Patented). Sample Book showing different weights and textures, mailed free. Write for it.

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Canada and the WEST INDIES
at Attractive Tourist
Travel to Cana-
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ERT REFORD CO. Limited,
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Maritime Steamship Co.
Limited.
TIME TABLE
Company leaves St. John
Monday, Nov. 24, 10:30 a.m.,
calling at Dipper Harbor and
St. Andrews Monday evening
morning, according to the
St. George, Back Bay and
St. Andrews Monday evening
morning, according to the
St. George, Back Bay and
Dipper Harbor for St. John
Thursday.
Thorne Wharf and Ware-
house, Phone 2001, Manu-
facturers.
Company will not be responsible
for contracts after this date
written order from the com-
pact of the steamer.

ND MANAN S.S. CO.
CHANGE OF TIME.
encing October 1st and until
notice, steamer will sail as
Grand Manan Mondays, 7:30
St. John via Eastport, Can-
and Wilson's Beach.
ing, leave Turnbull's Wharf,
Wednesdays, 7:30 a.m., for
Manan via Wilson's Beach,
to and Eastport.
Grand Manan Thursdays at
for St. Stephen, via Can-
Eastport, Cummins's Cove and
Manan.
SCOTT D. GUPTILL,
Manan.

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offer "Matheron" steam boiler
immediate shipment from
as follows:
NEW
Vertical 80 H.P. 54" dia.
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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Let's Talk It Over

WILL WOMEN'S COUNCIL INCLUDE GERMAN WOMEN?

The subject of the women of Germany still belonging to the International Council of Women has been a much discussed question in many local councils. At the last meeting of the National Chapter Daughters of the Empire that organization withdrew from affiliation with the council as they did not approve of their policy in this respect.

At the meeting of the St. John Local Council held on Friday afternoon the following was among the correspondence of the corresponding secretary: "In view of the fact that misunderstandings have arisen concerning the supposed relationship of the National Council of Women with the women of the enemy country, the Hamilton (Ont.) Local Council recently adopted the following resolution:

"That the following statement be sent to each federated society in each local council:

Since the beginning of the war the International Council has been in abeyance and therefore there has been no connection whatever between the National Council and women of enemy countries.

When the war is over and the International Council becomes active the National Council of Women will consent to federate with the International Council if it includes only those countries whose countries belong to the league of nations as proposed by the governments of Great Britain, France, the United States, and other Allies.

The Toronto Women's Local Council passed the following resolution at a meeting held recently: "That this council puts itself on record as strenuously objecting to being associated in any way with the women of enemy countries."

The whole matter will be fully discussed and probably settled in the winter at the meeting of the National Executive to be held at Kingston, Ontario, early in January. This meeting was to have been held earlier but had to be postponed on account of the influenza epidemic.

STEAMER METAGAMA ARRIVED SATURDAY

One Thousand Passengers, Mostly Women and Children, Who Suffered in Cold Shed—Reception Committee Looked After About One Hundred Soldiers.

The Royal Mail steamship Metagama reached port on Saturday, bringing about one thousand passengers and a large mail. The majority of the passengers were women and children, the wives and families of soldiers. About one hundred soldiers were on the boat, and practically everyone of them had brought with him an English bride. The Metagama is the second ship to arrive since the signing of the armistice, and the passengers all agreed that London went well over the coming of peace and celebrated the event for a week.

This steamer did not bring any mail at all for New Brunswick, and only two, James S. Pratt and Thomas Roberts, for Nova Scotia, the rest of the men were for points west of here, and were taken to their destination by special train.

The citizens' reception committee, headed by the chairman, S. Herbert Mayes, was on hand and gave the boys a hearty welcome. The Depot Battalion band was present and the boat tied up to the strains of "O Canada," rendered by this splendid musical organization. The lady members of the reception committee distributed packages containing candy, cigarettes, etc., among the men and His Worship, Mayor Hayes in a few words extended a formal welcome back to Canada. Three cheers were given for the mayor and for the reception committee.

Considerable criticism was heard about the lack of facilities for caring for the women and children while they were waiting for the special train to be made up, there being no place for them but the cold shed to stay in. Many of the children were babes in arms, and suffered intensely from the cold. The suggestion was made that at least a room that was

warm should be provided for these wives and children of the men who have fought and bled for the country and saved it from the ravages of the Hun. One gentleman, speaking to The Standard, said: "These women are strangers; they have no idea what to do, and I think the women of the reception committee might profitably devote some time to looking after their comfort. They may not be soldiers, but they are the wives and children of soldiers, and as such are deserving of all the help that would be extended to the soldier himself."

He characterized it as a shame that these women with their babies had to remain nearly all day in the cold shed. Among the officers on board were: Lieut. Col. H. H. Leonard, D.S.O., London, Ont.; Lieut. Col. G. Dennis, Winnipeg; Major C. Warner Ward, Toronto; Major T. Topp, D.S.O., and Bar and M.C., Toronto; Major O'Hagan, C. C. Calgary.

The trip across was made in ten days.

Y. M. C. I. DRIVE WILL START TODAY

Rev. Father A. P. Allen, of the Cathedral Parish, spoke yesterday morning at the 10:15 o'clock mass, in the cathedral, and was listened to with pleasure. The Reverend Father announced that a drive was being made today, continuing for a time, in order to convince the young Catholics of the city of the inconceivable value of an institution in this city as the "Young Men's Catholic Institute."

Here, added Father Allen, are those requisites which add to the moral, physical, and lastly, the spiritual benefits of any young man. For, in the years to come, environment would lead these young men, who belonged to this or any Catholic Institute to show various sources of amusement of derogatory character, and instead of such they would be turned away from the card parlors and the pool rooms.

Concluding, he exhorted all the young men of the city, or especially the parish, if not members at the present time, to at once enrol and help further the aims and objects of this institution, to the parents, that they further the aims of the Institute by seeing that their sons be enrolled at once, and thus the burden of care over them be somewhat limited when they know that their boys were in a good company, when members of the Catholic Institute.

It is believed that the drive will meet with great success and that the Young Men's Catholic Institute will in the future enjoy a large membership.

HER FIVE CHILDREN

Had Whooping Cough At The Same Time.

Whooping cough is one of the most dangerous diseases of children, especially to those under five years of age. It first starts with a fever and cough, sneezing, watering of the eyes and an irritation of the throat. Later the coughing increases, the child becomes livid in the face, the eyes appear as if they would burst from their sockets and suffocation seems imminent till relief is brought by the "whoop."

On the first sign of whooping cough we would advise the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This famous remedy will clear the bronchial tubes of the collected mucus and phlegm, and in this way ease the racking cough and in a short time make it disappear entirely.

Mrs. Walter McLaughlin, North Battleford, Sask., writes: "I have five children, the eldest thirteen and the baby two years old. They all had the whooping cough at the same time. I tried two or three cough remedies, but none gave the same satisfaction as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A home where there are young children should never be without it. I will highly recommend it to those who want a quick cure."

There are many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so be sure you get the genuine by insisting that the package is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees, the trade mark, price 50c and 90c, and manufactured by The T. Millers Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Our grand business is, Not to see what lies dimly at a distance, But to do what lies clearly at hand. — Carlyle.

TEA AT TRINITY

The Young Women's Guild of Trinity Church held on Saturday their annual tea which has come to be a looked forward to event. In honor of the saint's day upon which the date of the entertainment fell the decorations were carried out in dark blue and white, the booths being trimmed with white and blue crepe paper in the St. Andrew's cross design and the small tea tables were similarly decorated. Many of the waitresses wore white dresses with ties of plaid ribbon.

A number of patrons attended during the afternoon and the many pretty, useful and delicious wares were quickly disposed of.

Mrs. R. A. Armstrong and Mrs. Loweth presided at the tea tables. Miss Georgie Patton, president of the guild, was the general convener.

Members of the guild waited on the tea tables, and assisted at the booths. Those who were in charge were: Apron—Miss Anne Orr, Miss Marjory Robertson, Fancy Work—Miss Dorothy Robinson, Miss Bailey, Miss Holder, Home Cooking—Miss Betts, Miss Nicholson, Miss Dodge, Grab—Miss Barch, Miss May Northrup.

SEAMEN GAVE GRAND CONCERT

Men of H. M. S. Changuuola Entertained Large Audience at Seamen's Institute Saturday Evening.

An excellent programme and a large attendance made the concert given at the Seamen's Institute on Saturday evening a great success.

The programme was arranged by Sub-Lieut. Withers, under the direction of F. H. D. Clarke, of H. M. S. Changuuola. The performers were men from H. M. S. Changuuola and they gave an evening of great enjoyment to those who attended.

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MRS. F. R. WARREN TO ARRIVE TODAY

It will be of interest to many friends in St. John to hear that Mrs. F. R. Warren is expected today in the city to remain until Thursday, when she will go overseas. Mrs. Warren has been in the United States on Y. W. C. A. work in which she is deeply interested and it is hoped that while she is in St. John she may be able to give a talk upon the wonderful service given in England and France of this association.

GROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! See if tongue is coated, breath hot or stomach sour.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When the little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters who sell here, so don't be fooled! Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH 70TH ANNIVERSARY

Church Crowded to Hear Sermons by Rev. Dr. Falconer of Halifax—Church Organized in 1848—Its History.

The 70th anniversary of St. David's Presbyterian Church was celebrated yesterday and the church was filled to the doors at both the morning and evening services. The preacher of the day was Rev. Dr. Falconer of Halifax who delivered two most inspiring messages.

St. David's was organized in 1848 following the division in the church in Scotland and in the city of St. John. Rev. John Thomson, D. D. preached the first sermon as minister, the first Sunday in December of that year. On August 15, 1919, the corner stone of the new church building was laid.

At that time there were forty-eight communicants on the roll. In 1860 the number of communicants had risen to 160 and in 1875 to 254 and the total revenue was \$2,673. On June 20, 1877, the building was destroyed in the great St. John fire and on September 13 of the same year the corner stone was laid for a new building to cost \$40,000 and this was completed and dedicated on December 8, 1878. In the year 1904 the church was enlarged at a cost of \$10,000. On December 15, 1917, the building was totally destroyed by fire and on February 13 of the present year the congregation decided to rebuild and the new building is now under construction. In 1887 a Sunday school was organized in the North End which has since become St. Matthew's church.

The ministers who have served the church are: Rev. John Thomson, M. A., D. D., December 1, 1848, to May 30, 1851. Rev. Wm. Ferrie, M. A., August 7, 1851, to April 9, 1854. Rev. James Mackay, M. A., D. D., May 29, 1854, to February 28, 1873. Rev. David Waters, M. A., D. D., LL. D., December 3, 1873, to July 24, 1881. Rev. George Bruce, B. A., D. D., January 25, 1883, to June 10, 1889. Rev. J. A. Morrison, M. A., Ph. D., D. D., December 1, 1899, to March 31, 1904. Rev. A. A. Graham, M. A., B. D., December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1911. Rev. J. A. MacKinnon, B. A., April 15, 1912, to present.

Rev. Dr. Falconer took as his subject "The Church of God." The day had been set apart by the Dominion government as a day of national thanksgiving for the coming of peace. The nation had reason to be thankful for the peace which had come three weeks ago and had put an end to the greatest war in all history. It had come as a relief to the weary soldiers on every battlefield and to the homes from which these soldiers had gone forth to fight. It was also a day of church thanksgiving. The church was celebrating its 70th anniversary and its past history gave reason for thankfulness. The church had a mission in the world and he proposed to use as his text that part of the creed in which all could join and all believe. "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church."

He believed in the church because it was a divine institution, not a human society. The qualifications for membership in the church had been set by Christ and not by man. It was also universal or Catholic. It was not like human societies which limited their membership to certain people

IMPERIAL THEATRE WEEK Commencing Monday, DEC. 9

THE MOST ENTRANCING LOVE STORY SINCE "ROMEO AND JULIET" TOLD TO AN OBLIGATO OF STRIFE SUCH AS HISTORY HAS NEVER CHRONICLED.

A Drama of Wider Appeal Than Has Ever Before Been Presented on any Stage. A Soul-Stirring Tragedy Alternating with Delicious Comedy Enacted Amid Scenes of Spectacular Splendor.

DWARFING ANY OTHER THEATRICAL PRODUCTION

CREATED ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE Eighteen Months in the Making

PRICES Mat. Daily at 2.30—25, 50, 75c, \$1.00 Night at 8.15—50, 75c, \$1.00; Boxes \$1.50

SEAT SALE OPENS NEXT WEDNESDAY

The Master Producer's Master Work

MONDAY — TUESDAY — WEDNESDAY MATINEES 2 and 3.30 EVENING 7 and 8.30

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

An effective comedy drama well told and splendidly acted. It has sentiment, drama and fun—with plenty of the latter. "Bought and Paid For" was written by the distinguished playwright George Broadhurst, and originally presented as a play, it immediately jumped into favor as the Broadway success of years. The adaptation to motion pictures enlarges and strengthens the play to gigantic proportions. The star, Miss Alice Brady, most charmingly portrays the title role, and the supporting cast has been carefully selected to properly interpret this masterpiece.

Also The Mack Bennett Comedy. "A SMALL TOWN BULLY" with FATTY ARBUCKLE and MABEL NORMAND

IMPERIAL THEATRE

Wed. and Thur., Dec. 4th and 5th, With Thur. Mat.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden's Comedy That Will Live Forever.

Turn to the Right

Better Than "The Old Homestead" or "Way Down East"

NO SHOTS, SHOCKS, VILLAINS OR BLUSHES

Sweet Home Story With Lashings of Laughter.

Seat Sale Starts Friday

Even. Orch. \$1.50 and \$1.00; Balcony, \$1.00, 75c. Rear Balcony 50c. Mat. 25c to \$1.00.

OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE

BARLOW AND BENNETT, Comedy Skit.	FRANCIS SCOTT CO. Modern Historians.
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Chapter 2 THE WOMAN IN THE WEB.	EUGENE KELLY The Variety Boy.

LYRIC THEATRE

"FUN ACROSS THE MEXICAN BORDER"

A MUSICAL COMEDY IN A WESTERN SETTING.

The Exciting Adventures of Izzie and Mickey.

AMONG THE BRIGANDS

—CAST OF CHARACTERS—

Miss King A Red Cross Nurse
Jack Van Izzie
Joe Burkhardt Mickey
J. D. Black Pedro, an Outlaw
Joe Donovan Captain of Brigands

Assisted by the Chorus in Novelty Ensemble Numbers.

Also Special Features by the Principals.

Come, Have a Good Laugh With Izzie and Mickey

Attended Convention. J. Fraser Gregory, J. A. Grant and John F. Tilton, of W. H. Thorne and Company, returned to the city Saturday afternoon after attending the convention of building interests in Montreal. The Canadian lumbermen will hold their next annual meeting in St. John, next spring.

Sunday Night Sing-Song. The Sunday night sing-song at St. David's church was largely attended last night. A number of the Nova Scotia lads who arrived in the city yesterday and some of the sailors from the cruiser in port were present. Songs were sung by F. J. Punter and Miss Ollmo. The lads in blue and khaki joined heartily in the singing of the familiar hymns. At the close refreshments were served by the ladies.

The advance agent of old winter made his appearance in the city yesterday and proved anything but a welcome visitor. The wind was blowing hard all day and night, while the mercury in the thermometer steadily dropped until it was, at last midnight, only about ten above zero.

AUTOMOBILES

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AROUND THE CITY
FAIR AND COLD

FOR FIREMEN'S FUND.
Vassie & Co. have donated fifty dollars to the Firemen's Relief Fund in acknowledgment for prompt and efficient services rendered recently at their premises.

GOV. CARLETON DAMAGED.
The ferry steamer Governor Carleton ran into the East Side dock and approached early Saturday morning, and about three hundred dollars damage was caused to the boat.

WILL OPEN TODAY.
The free Kindergarten Schools will open today, excepting Union street, which will open tomorrow. The Marsh Road will have an afternoon session instead of the morning opening.

LIQUOR SEIZED.
Liquor inspectors McAlister and Garrett seized two suit cases full of liquor on the Montreal train Saturday afternoon and in addition discovered the owner and placed him under arrest.

BOARD OF TRADE.
The annual meeting of the Board of Trade will be held tonight. The annual report will be submitted, and the report of the committee appointed to consider the matter of civic aid to a steel shipbuilding plant, will be taken up and discussed.

MEET AT OTTAWA.
The Central Committee of K. of C. Hut Fund will meet at Ottawa today to deal with matters, and Dr. W. P. Broderick, state deputy for the Maritime Provinces, left Saturday evening for Ottawa to attend the meeting. The Maritime Provinces contributed about \$215,000.

RAILWAY TAX LIFTED.
The railway privilege taxes, which have been tacked on to the prices of sleeper car berths, parlor car chairs, etc., for during the war, will be lifted today. They have amounted to sixteen and two-thirds per cent, which on a drawing room ticket to New York or further, has been quite a penny.

TO ATTEND CONVENTION.
Charles Robinson, secretary of the New Brunswick Returned Soldiers Aid Commission, left last night for Ottawa to attend the convention of the Provincial Secretaries, to be held in that city. Problems attending the demobilization of the soldiers will be considered, and suggestions approved in the handling of troop ships will be taken up.

EXTENDED A CALL.
Rev. F. H. Westworth for the past nine years pastor of the Waterloo Street United Baptist Church, yesterday afternoon received a telegram from Quebec, extending a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of that city. Mr. Westworth will announce his decision in the matter on Wednesday night.

THE CANADIAN CLUB.
C. W. Romans, secretary of the Canadian Club, wrote Senator Robertson minister of labor asking if he could address the club at an early date on the subject of national reconstruction. Senator Robertson has replied that he could not make any outside engagements at least till after the first of the year.

REV. G. M. CAMPBELL.
The many St. John friends of Capt. the Rev. George M. Campbell will regret to learn that he is very seriously ill at Hornell, N. Y. The trouble is pneumonia, and a telegram Saturday presented his condition as very serious. Mrs. Campbell, who has been in Nova Scotia, passed through St. John Saturday evening on her way to Hornell to assist in caring for Dr. Campbell.

EVENING SONG SERVICE.
At German street Baptist church last night the usual Sunday evening song service for the soldiers was largely attended. A number of the boys who arrived yesterday on the Scandinavian and sailors from the cruiser in port were present. A violin solo by Master W. Currie was a feature of the programme. Refreshments were served by the young ladies of the Philatheta Class.

SATURDAY NIGHT FIRE.
The firemen called out by an alarm Saturday evening for a fire in a vacant dwelling house on Wright street, formerly the property of the late Josiah Fowler, but now owned by J. S. Gibson. From an unknown manner the fire caught on the outside of the house, and although the firemen kept the blaze from eating its way inside, considerable damage was done to the building. It is believed that the fire is the work of an incendiary.

EXPECTED HOME SOON.
Flight Lieut. Kenneth Golding, son of Mrs. Edgar Golding, and brother of William B. and Arthur Golding, is expected to arrive from England shortly, possibly within a week. He has recently been in England after a thrilling career as a prisoner of war in Heideburg and elsewhere in Germany; then as an intern in Holland. Lieut. Golding was captured by the enemy when forced to descend with a broken machine within the enemy's lines.

ST. DAVID'S CORNER STONE.
The corner stone of St. David's new church is to be laid this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock by Rev. Prof. J. W. Falconer, D.D. of Pine Hill College, Halifax. The laying of the stone was considerably delayed, owing to the fact that it was buried beneath a pile of debris from the edifice that was destroyed by fire on December 18, 1917. The stone is the same as was used in the former two structures; it was first laid in 1840 and re-laid in 1877, after the St. John fire.

HOUSEWIVES' FAIR.
Remember the Housewives' Fair at G. W. V. A. Rooms, beginning tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 under the auspices of Royal Standard Chapter I.O.O.F. Flash Chowder will be served at six o'clock.

LIEUT. COL. FREDERICK PALMER
LONG TIME IN A GERMAN PRISON

Canadian Officer Who Arrived in St. John Yesterday Tells of His Twenty-Three Months a Prisoner—Officers Were Treated With Indignity and Food Very Poor—Great Praise for Canadian Red Cross.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Palmer, one of the Red Cross. When in Holland he organized a number of trips for Canadians, who in this way were enabled to see something of the country. He met Capt. Morris Spovill, of Gasqueton, and a Mr. Van Der Oosten, who claimed to be from New Brunswick. The case of the latter was a particularly hard one. He was a German born, but had lived in Canada, and married a New-Brunswick girl, and had served as an officer in the Canadian militia. When the war broke out he and his wife were in Germany, and Mr. Van Der Oosten was interned as a Canadian officer and has been a prisoner ever since. On October 23, Col. Palmer arrived in London on route home and was unwell enough to catch the "flu" which delayed his sailing some three or four weeks.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ATTEND STONE CHURCH

Men of Garrison Regt. and H. M. S. Changinola Hear Rev. Capt. Kuhring Preach—Collection Given Seamen's Institute.

The members of the garrison regiment paraded to St. John's (Stone) Church yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, where the soldiers listened attentively to a special service, conducted by the Rev. Capt. G. H. Kuhring.

At the regular eleven o'clock service there was a large congregation of citizens present, as well as about 130 officers and sailors from H. M. S. Changinola.

Rev. (Capt.) G. H. Kuhring preached a thanksgiving sermon, and during the course of his remarks spoke about the very important part that the Navy had played during the past four years or more of war. He spoke of the great change of conditions, showing plainly the position of the Kaiser at the commencement of the war and at the present time.

PTE. ROBINSON BADLY INJURED

Son of Charles Robinson Knocked from Bicycle in England—Young Soldier is Improving in Hospital.

Charles Robinson, secretary of the Returned Soldiers Aid Commission, on Saturday received a letter from his son, J. Benson Robinson, Brampton, Ontario, England, telling of a rather severe accident which he had met with in the discharge of his duties, but saying that he was coming along all right and not to worry.

SEAMEN'S MISSION SERVICES

The first Sunday evening service of the present season was held in the Institute last night. Almost two hundred sailors were present and enjoyed a very delightful evening.

Nickled and Copper Tableware

are dear to the heart of the housewife, being specially welcome at Christmas. Our extensively varied display comprises most pleasing designs and all the latest improvements in Nickled and Copper



This Week THE Greatest Millinery Values of the Year Final Clearance - Hundreds of Hats - Wonderful Bargains Marr Millinery Co., Limited

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Coffee Machines, Brass, Nickled and Copper Tea Kettles—both alcohol and electrically heated. Also Electric Toasters, Toaster Stoves, Grills, Dine Stoves, Immersion Heaters; Nickled Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Serving Trays, Etc., which you'll find in our

Private Henry Saunderson Here Yesterday — Made Two Attempts Before He Was Successful—Ill-treated by the Hun Jailers.

CELEBRATED ITS 120TH ANNIVERSARY Members of St. Andrew's Society Enjoyed Banquet and Programme at Bond's Saturday Evening.

PROCLAMATION.
His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, and Executive Council of New Brunswick will hold a reception in the Legislative Assembly Chamber on the evening of December Third at nine o'clock, so that the public may have the opportunity of being presented to His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor general of Canada.

FOR ANY MAN'S WARDROBE—A "Stetson" Hat. A "Reliable" Fur Coat. Furs—A Scarf, Muff or Glove. Motor, Street or Sport. A Silk Umbrella. A Silk Plush Hat. A Travelling Bag. A Fur Coat.