FRENCH COAST
D DEFINITELY WITH
AINING IN THE CENTRE

d from page 1.)

The battleship was to have been launched

TURE.

as made an important capture in the steam
which had been acting as supply ships for
Emden has not been heard from since she
st Indian waters.
of the Hamburg-American line, was taken
matra. The Pontoporos, which is a Greek

d to cripple the German cruisers in the Pa
ip Comet, with a wireless station aboard
touch with them.
fleet, which has been strengthened by the
Breslau, and which has been cruising
it is about to attack the Russian fleet
ustendje. It was reported today, however,
more money is forthcoming she will be
Turkey generally got her money from
h countries is likely to advance any under

TO WESTERN FIELD.

lar traffic on the main lines in Germany
days, according to a Copenhagen despatch
ansportation, as quickly as possible, to the
eshly trained men.

assiers Swim
pen Way to Estaires

Oct. 16 (12.09 a. m.)—Infantry and cav-
activity, have been doing more fighting
several weeks.
have distinguished themselves by a daring
here it flows deep and swift. They com-
were waiting for them on the other side,
ry.
g detour during the night. One man swam
ver a cable which he attached to a tree,
ssed singly with their horses through the

French drew up in line and charged the
Germans back, and opening the way for
sion of allied infantry, who later occupied

previous wars, inasmuch as no one knows
t ends. What is now known as the battle
Somme, the Oise and the Aisne, may be
age of the operations begun with the fall
nce of a strong allied army in Belgium
ence felt by the capture of Ypres.
man positions further south have become
line, where a perfect hail of shells was a
now enlivened by artillery fire only at rare
oint today only thirty shells were fired
antry on both sides, however, are kept con-
lies have found it possible to reduce the
g lines.

ERGENCY.

allied forces at these various points are
istance ready for any emergency. The
nch work very trying, but the Allies are
erproof sheets. The soldiers are also com-
parchment, which they wear under their
ist the cold well.
enches appear to have been abandoned,
uch headway today where previously they
idea prevails that the Germans are pre-
ncentrate their energies further north,
make another attempt to break the Allies'

nders of both armies have been awaiting
needed, and, in the meantime, are feeling
believe that these fresh forces have as-
proper places and a rapid development
German troops are thought to have com
osed of second and third reserves, who
before going to the front.
Germans to deliver another powerful
eir one great objective—Paris. But this
er of the allied armies to respond with a

and a fourth, of the name of Weber, was given ten years in prison.

Louis Dutherin, a French soldier, 25 years of age, belonging to the Territorial Infantry, was sentenced to five years' labor on public works for having refused to obey the command of his lieutenant, to wash his feet in a stream when all the others of his company did so, after a march on an August day.

Warsaw Normal.

Petrograd, Oct. 15—The general staff of Kiev has given out a statement alleging that dum-dum bullets are being used by Austrian troops. Eight cases of these bullets have been secured in the theatre of war.

According to advices received here, large numbers of Roumanian deserters are presenting themselves before the Roumanian consul at Odessa, and demanding that they be sent home.

The governor-general of Warsaw has given out an appeal to the people, urging them not to become alarmed concerning the progress of the campaign in Russian Poland.

The life of Warsaw is following its normal course.

Russians Cautioned.

London, Oct. 15, 6 p. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that the reckless bravery of the Russian officers daily resulting in a long list of casualties has constrained Emperor Nicholas to urge the commissioned cadets at Tsarskoe-Selo to be more cautious.

Addressing them, he said that while he did not doubt their courage, he needed all their lives. He was certain that all were ready to sacrifice their lives but these should be reserved for imperative circumstances, as the useless depletion of officrs might entail serious consequences. He concluded:

"Therefore, I ask you to take care of yourselves."

HALIFAX MAN NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

Halifax, Oct. 15—The trial of James Murphy, charged with the murder of Mrs. Margaret Brown, was concluded in the supreme court today and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mrs Brown was killed with an axe in her home last March.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914. NO. 14

GUNS OF BRITISH FLEET DRIVE GERMANS FROM TRENCHES; RECAPTURE OF OSTEND REPORTED

16,000 INFANTRY WANTED AT ONCE

Maritime Provinces to Provide Two Battalions of the Fourteen

Militia Department Issues Orders to Begin Recruiting—Canada to Have 75,000 Men Under Arms by the End of the Year and by Spring 100,000—Cost of Maintenance Daily $250,000 Without Equipment—Outlay For a Year About $100,000,000.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Oct. 19—Orders were sen out today from the militia department to district officers commanding at each of the twelve military centres throughout Canada for the immediate recruiting of volunteers for active service in accordance with the plan announced yesterday by the government.

A force of 16,000 infantry is to be raised at once and training will proceed at each of the divisional mobilization centres, namely London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary and Victoria.

The 16,000 infantry will comprise fourteen battalions, the details of recruiting decided upon by the department apportions these battalions as follows:

Southern Ontario—One battalion.
Western Ontario—Two battalions.
Eastern Ontario—One battalion.
Southern Quebec—Two Battalions.
Northern Quebec—One battalion.
Maritime Provinces—Two battalions.
Manitoba-Saskatchewan—Two battalions.
British Columbia—Two battalions.
Alberta—One battalion.

The three battalions from Quebec include the special French Canadian battalion already authorized, and now being recruited under the command of Col. Gaudet.

The recruiting of cavalry, artillery and other branches will begin as soon as instructions have been received from the War Office as to the number and character of the various units required.

The plan announced by the government for keeping 40,000 men constantly under arms, and in training, in Canada until the war ends, with the despatching from time to time of further expeditionary forces of 10,000 men each, means that by the end of this year Canada will have about 75,000 men under arms, including the 30,000 now in England. By spring the total will, at least, be 100,000.

The daily cost of maintaining such an army will be at least $250,000, not counting the cost of equipment, etc.

The war will cost Canada during the next twelve months, should it last so long, at least $100,000,000.

As has been announced, the first installment of 10,000 men will be dispatched in December. The department expects that a further force of 10,000 will be ready to sail by February, and after that there will be a steady stream of reinforcements going forward every month.

Unlikely Story of Karlsruhe Damaged by British Cruiser

Havana, Oct. 18—The American schooner Fannie Prescott, which arrived here today from Gulfport (Miss.), reports that on Oct. 17, while in latitude 26.40 north, and longitude 84.20 west, she saw a German four-funnelled cruiser, apparently the Karlsruhe, fighting with a British cruiser, somewhat smaller in size.

After a half hour of fighting the cruisers separated, according to the schooner's crew, the British vessel going west and the German north. The German, it was said, was listing to port and apparently had been seriously damaged.

Boer Rebel Leader Has 200 Men Less Than When He Made Declaration

London, Oct. 20, 3 a. m.—A Pretoria despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that an additional three officers and seventy men of Colonel Maritz's rebel force in South Africa have been captured, and that four officers and forty men have voluntarily surrendered. This follows the capture of eighty men on Thursday last.

Morning Post Hears Allies Have Now Recaptured Ostend

London, Oct. 20, 2.46 a. m.—The Morning Post correspondent in the north of France says he learns on excellent authority that the Allies have recaptured Ostend. The Morning Post was the first to chronicle the fall of Antwerp.

Russian Ambassador Transfers Papers From Constantinople; Situation Critical

London, Oct. 20, 3.40 a. m.—A Rome despatch to the Daily News says the situation in Constantinople is alarming. The Russian ambassador has transferred the archives to the embassy at Odessa.

Germans on Belgian Coast at Nieuport Shelled by British Dreadnoughts and Forced to Halt in March on Dunkirk

Although Berlin Claims that French Coast Towns Are Still in Panic—Allies Advance Between Arras and Roye to Cut Wire Entanglements on Enemy's Trenches—Russians Report Partial Success of Huge Operations Sunday—British Battleship at Tsing-Tau Reported Damaged—Turkey Threatens to Make Trouble

That section of Belgium which stretches from Ostend on the North Sea to the French border, from which the strongly fortified French seaport of Dunkirk is distant only a few miles, is bearing the brunt of heavy fighting between the allied armies and the Germans. The invaders have been attempting to force their way along the coast between Nieuport and Dixmude, but have been opposed by the Belgians, who, aided by British warships, according to the French official communication, have succeeded in repulsing their attacks.

The nature of the assistance afforded by the British squadron is not divulged, but previous reports indicated that the naval arm of one country or the other was being utilized in connection with the fighting on land.

The troops who are arrayed against each other between Arras and Roye are still driving with shot and shell, and probably with the bayonet, and in this district the Allies have advanced at several points, reaching as far in some instances as the wire entanglements which constitute part of the German defensive works.

A Berlin official despatch announces that German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk and that the inhabitants of Dunkirk and Boulogne are in flight. It confirms the report of heavy fighting at Dixmude and Routers.

CLAIM BRITISH BATTLESHIP DAMAGED IN FAR EAST.

The German embassy at Washington, basing the announcement on despatches from the Far East by way of San Francisco, says that the British battleship Triumph has suffered severely from shell fire from the German fortress of Tsing Tau and has been forced to withdraw from the British-Japanese bombarding fleet.

Turkey has refused to assent to Great Britain's request that the German officers and crews on the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau be discharged. The Ottoman government says the matter of the retention of the Germans is a domestic question.

While England and Holland are wrestling with the question as how best to take care of the Belgian refugees who have flocked to these countries in hundreds of thousands, the American government is taking measures for the relief of those who have been rendered destitute, and the German government has consented to the admission of food supplies to Belgium for the people of that country who are facing starvation.

Amsterdam reports that large numbers of refugees are returning to Antwerp and that that Belgian city is resuming its normal appearance.

Partial Russian successes in fierce fighting in the region of Warsaw and south of Przemysl are reported officially from Petrograd.

That the Allies have re-captured Ostend is the report sent to the London Post by its correspondent in the north of France, who says he has excellent authority for this statement.

Irish Nationalists in London, at a meeting held for the purpose of expressing confidence in the leadership of John Redmond and to endorse the action of the Irish party in supporting the Allies in the present war, have adopted a pledge never to sheathe the sword until Belgium's freedom has been restored to her.

CRITICAL SCENE IN THIRD ACT OF WAR.

London, Oct 19, 10.15 p. m.—The third act of the war in the western theatre is now in a critical state. The first act was the German attempt to carry out the scheme of an irresistible sweep through Belgium and northern France upon Paris, culminating in the capture of the French capital, which would have been a disheartening blow to France.

The second act was the offensive assumed by the allies after General Von Kluck had stretched his army on the German west wing over a longer line of communication than he could hold, and the allied army pressed him back toward the Belgian border, compelling the entire German line, from the eastern pivot of Verdun, to recede in order to maintain an unbroken front, and a possible line of retreat.

The third act comprises the attempted advance of the Germans along the coast of Belgium and northern France, apparently with the design of establishing themselves in the channel ports, from which points of vantage they could menace England.

The extreme western fighting line now reaches from Armentieres through Routers to Nieuport, which is on the coast about half way between Ostend and Dunkirk. According to the French official announcement today, German heavy artillery, brought from the siege of Antwerp presumably, has bombarded the front from Nieuport to Vladslo, which is about ten miles from the coast.

The allies also have made progress eastward from a point south of Armentieres toward Lille on a line running, roughly, to Arras. The report tells of house to house fighting, in which the allies are advancing. The battle has waged around Arras without respite for ten days, and on the part of the allied troops, "with a perseverance and a spirit which never for a moment have been relaxed."

The German official report covers these operations more tersely. It says that the attacks to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the allies.

These operations are still so much in the dark that it is impossible to judge of the exact trend of events. The English and French papers naturally gather encouragement from the reports published from their side, while from the German point of view it is possible that the Germans have improved their position, and with the forces which besieged Antwerp and reinforcements from Germany are attempting along the coast another sweeping movement, like that which carried them so far into France.

In this field of action it appears inevitable that there must soon be some decisive result. The flatness of the country seems to have made it impossible for the two armies to entrench and face each other without important change in position for weeks, as they have done across northern France.

The announcement that the Germans have taken siege guns to the neighborhood of Belfort may mean that their plans are to attempt an advance on both ends of what during the past month has become virtually a long fortified line.

German official reports say that the exodus from Ostend is being repeated in the flight of the inhabitants from Dunkirk and Boulogne. While confirmation of this has not been received here, it is wholly possible that the nearness of the Germans has created a panic at these ports.

The great battles in the eastern theatre, between the Russian and German and Austrian forces, continue. The reports from both sides are brief and contradictory. Petrograd claims that the Russians have won partial success in vigorous fighting before Warsaw and Przemysl. Vienna declares that the Austro-German armies have made advances in both regions, and that the Russian casualties at Przemysl number 40,000.

(Continued on page 8.)

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Paris, Oct. 19, 11.03 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight says:

"In Belgium attacks by the Germans between Nieuport and Dixmude have been repulsed by the Belgian army, effectually aided by the British fleet.

"Between Arras and Roye slight progress has been made at several points. Our troops have reached as far as the wire networks of the defence.

"In the neighborhood of St Mihiel we have gained some ground on the right bank of the Meuse.

"No news of importance has been received regarding the remainder of the front."

Russian

Petrograd, Oct. 19—The Russian general staff today made this announcement:

"We report partial successes on Oct. 18 in very fierce fighting in the region of Warsaw, and south of Przemysl."

German

Berlin, Oct. 19, via London, 5.45 p. m.—German army headquarters has given out an official announcement under today's date, as follows:

"The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses.

"In the eastern arena of the war the situation remains unchanged."

RUSSIA STANDS BY HER MEMBERSHIP IN TRIPLE ENTENTE

Petrograd, Oct. 20, via London, 1.35 a. m.—M. Sazonoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, today in a statement to the Associated Press, clearly defined Russia's attitude toward the Allies and her stand against Germany.

The statement, M. Sazonoff said, was made because of attempts by the reactionary party in Russia to bring discord and awaken anti-English sentiment.

Recent avowals by this small element as reflected in a few reactionary journals, M. Sazonoff declared, went so far as to compliment Emperor William and laud the Hohenzollern family. They alluded exultingly, he said, to the fall of Antwerp as the approaching end of the war, adversely criticized England by stating that she was setting other countries to fighting her battles, and also plainly forecasting an Anglo-Russian rupture.

"This small German element," said M. Sazonoff, "is wholly unrepresentative of Russia and negligible as far as Russian policy is concerned. Their ideas date back as far as 1815. Totally ignorant of foreign politics they are still under the sentiment of a century ago and are maliciously but vainly attempting to sow discord between the Allies by insinuating against England.

"Once for all the world ought to be warned against taking seriously the efforts of this ill-advised minority or allowing this small element, 'Made in Germany,' to spread abroad their attempts to shake the good faith between England and Russia.

"I want to say most emphatically that there will be no rupture between England and Russia and that there is no possibility of a premature settlement with Germany to our agreement with our allies. It is preposterous to think that this element in Germany is going to have any hand in dictating Russia's policy during this war. The attempts of the German press to poison or pervert feeling all over the world has failed, at least in Russia."

BELGIUM'S PLIGHT WORLD'S PROBLEM

Population of Gallant Little Kingdom Now Spoken Of as "Nation in Exile"

Absorption of Refugees a Great Task But Care for Millions Left Suffering in Belgium Still Greater—Response to German Invitation to Return Said to Have Attracted Many Residents of Antwerp—London Parks and Streets Filled With Wounded Belgian Soldiers—Refugees Landing from Craft of All Description—Many Coming to America.

London, Oct. 19, [illegible] p. m.—The population of Belgium is becoming what a French w[illegible] terms "a nation of exile." The burden of this tragedy is falling u[illegible] Great Britain, Holland and France.

Between 300,000 and 400,[illegible] Belgians have crossed their border into Holland and equal numbers [illegible] flocked southward into France, while more than 100,000 have arriv[illegible] English shores and are continuing to pour across the English Channel by thousands daily.

While the process of their eventual repatriation or absorption into the populations of other countries looms on the horizon as one of the greatest problems in modern European history, the question of today is the care of the exiles and the feeding of the millions of persons remaining in Belgium, whose industries are paralyzed. A member of the British relief committee, speaking today of the situation, said:

"This business alone would be sufficient to tax the energies of the government and the country, even if we did not have a war on our hands."

Eight hundred Belgians slept on the floors of public buildings in London last night. Many of them were people of refinement and, until their flight from home, accustomed to the luxuries of life.

The hospitality of the people of Folkstone and Dover is being taxed to the limit, while the sea coast town of Deal is swamped under the wave of refugees who are coming in on schooners, trawlers and sailing vessels, half starved, and with their nerves wrecked from terror and the privations they have undergone. An English merchant piloted a sloop across the Strait of Dover from Ostend with forty persons on board. They spent two days and nights on board the craft without food and in a heavy sea.

London's streets and parks are full of Belgian officers and soldiers, some of whom have been wounded. The Belgian legation has issued instructions to all the able-bodied men to rejoin the army.

The principal Brussels newspaper, the Independence Belge, begins publication in London Wednesday. Its editor says that the Belgians fleeing from their country will never return, if it remains under German rule.

A large proportion of the exiles are looking forward to making their homes in the United States, when they can obtain the money to go there.

GRAPHIC STORY OF RUINED CITY.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

Copenhagen, Oct. 17—Fourteen stricken human beings, running and crouching in the shadows of an autumn evening, and one dog, howling amid the ruins of his master's house, were the only life left in Malines when the Germans swept through it a few days ago. The dead cathedral city was peopled by these few terrified ghosts, all that were left of Malines' 50,000 inhabitants who fled as soon as they saw the first Uhlan galloping along the road from Brussels.

A well known German writer, traveling with the headquarters staff, has just visited this stricken city. St. Rombold's Gothic cathedral and other parts of the town have received a few more shattering blows since the Germans passed through it. The last onslaught on Antwerp had wrought a miracle in Malines. Every door was open, at least those of the houses which were left standing—a clean, white cloth was on nearly every table and there was fruit and wine in plenty, the shops were open and children's playthings were strewn about the pavements and in the gardens, exactly as they had been left. Now and then a German soldier crossed near the wool market in the Place d'Egmont and joined more soldiers working on the railway.

Thousands of Germans passed through Malines, hundreds of evening meals had been prepared, but not a bottle of wine was touched.

In the suburb of Muysen, the door of a watch and silversmith's shop stood open, and there were neatly displayed rows of gold and silver watches, bracelets and women's trinkets untouched. Under the shadow of the cathedral stood the restaurant of the Golden Fleece, with tables spread and viands and wines untouched. In the back room of the house a dying sheep with madness staring out of its bleared eyes, was discovered and it too was untouched. Clothes were left hanging outside the shops—no one had taken them.

Had the dream of Hoffman come true? asked the writer; what miracle had been performed in this silent city? What unseen hand was left at the helm of the empty boat that drifted down the river Dyle What fear had killed "even the little yellow singing friends of humanity," as he called the canaries that were lying dead at the bottom of their cages.

By some devastating stroke of magic fear the whole life and spirit of Malines, he writes, have been reduced to nothingness. He reeled over the deathly silence of the city when he came upon it, as if some one had dealt him a blow. The grinning dummies in the milliner's shops frightened him more than the white faces of the dead, strewn along the road. To him, the wine in the bottles was blood; the grinning faces in the shops mocked murder at him, the triumph of terrorism was complete. Death had now fallen, the writer jumped into his motor car, for the general staff was pushing on to Antwerp. He saw the fourteen ghosts led away through a cavernous hole in a house where shells had struck and passed a heap of ruins where the dog, the only living creature left in Malines that had freedom, was howling to heaven, over the body of his master.

DUTCH TOWNS FLOODED WITH REFUGEES.

Roosendaal, Holland, via London, Oct. 19, 10 p. m.—The stream of Belgian refugees, an almost endless procesiosn of panic-stricken people, which has been passing without restraint the little red, white and blue posts marking the border of the peaceful kingdom of the Netherlands, at last is growing less turbulent. Probably 400,000 distraught people have come rushing into Holland since Antwerp fell.

The little town of Esschen, where the Belgians took a weeping farewell of their own country, quadrupled in population in a week. The four bake shops were besieged by the starving fugitives. The dilapitated border station, where thousands slept, was in the hands of German sailors, who were selling tickets for trains drawn by Belgian locomotives, manned by engineers of the German navy and by sailors, big fellows from the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen. The Germans have been endeavoring to induce the refugees to return to their homes and resume thir vocations.

Esschen was the centre of the panic which followed Antwerp's fall. A great majority of the residents of Antwerp had been told repeatedly that their city was the strongest fortress in Europe. They remained peaceably in their homes and lustily cheered the British naval brigade, who arrived with motor trucks and machine guns, believing that their number was ten times the actual figure.

Personal inconveniences, such as the absence of water for ten days, the city in darkness after 6 o'clock, and the refusal of permission to Belgians outside the city to enter, did not lessen the cheerful optimism of the people. Then the governor of Antwerp signed a proclamation, which fell like a bombshell: "History teaches us how some times fortified cities have been subjected to bombardments. Therefore, everybody is warned to leave the city, if possible, before 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

(Continued on page 8.)

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothesay, Oct. 15—The annual sports day was held at Netherwood on Friday afternoon, and was attended by many friends of the girls. The "Old Girls" present were Miss Marion Moore, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Catherine McAvity, Miss Emma Turnbull, Miss Lily Raymond, Miss Agnes MacKeen, Miss Irine McArthur and Mrs. Crowfoot. A basketball match between the school and the graduates was won by the former. Mr. Schofield, of Hampton, in presenting the prizes, gave a very happy little address to the girls. First prize for basketball was presented to Miss Jean Schofield, and the booby prize to Miss Leila Moore. The graduates were later entertained by Miss Pitcher at tea.

Mr. T. C. R. Harris, of Halifax, was week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leonard.

Miss Catherine McAvity, of St. John, and Miss Jerry King, of Halifax, have been spending a few days at Riverside, with Miss Irene McArthur. Miss May McArthur, of St. John, came yesterday on a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tilley and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frink over the week-end.

Many friends here were glad to see Mrs. Allan Crookshank, who on Monday was guest of Mrs. John H. Thomson. Mrs. Crookshank is moving from the West Side, St. John, to No. 1 Orange street, at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gilbert, their children, and Miss Sophie Bayard spent Thanksgiving day here with the Misses Gilbert.

Mrs. Blanchet was hostess on Tuesday at a small informal sewing party, when among the guests were Miss Cameron, Miss MacGregor, Miss Sweet, Mrs. Harry Puddington, Mrs. Frink, and Mrs. John M. Robinson.

On Thanksgiving day, Rev. Mr. Smith, of Montreal, was guest of Rev. W. R. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, College Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Robertson, of St. John, were here over the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leonard.

After spending a week in Halifax, where her daughter, Miss Hazel, is attending the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Mrs. George McArthur returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Bertram Smith, of St. John, [illegible] Saturday with Miss Henderson at [illegible]side.

On Tuesday evening at the h[illegible] of the Misses Gilbert, Miss Eleanor [illegible]obinson, of St. John, gave the first of a series of talks on Shakespeare's Hamlet. About twenty attended, including Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. John H. Thomson, Miss Pitcher, Miss Ganong, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Harry Gilbert, Miss Domville, Miss Muriel Robertson, Miss Sophie Robertson, Miss Madge Robertson, Mrs. Foss, Miss Nan Brock, Misses Fairweather, Miss Dorothy Hooper, Mrs. Fred. Foster, Mr. Cooper, Mr. J. H. A. L. Fairweather. Weekly meetings are to be held at Miss Gilbert's residence on Monday evenings.

Mr. John Henderson and sister, Miss Ella Henderson, of St. John, spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. and Miss Henderson, Riverside.

At the Presbyterian church on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. John C. Mortimer united in marriage Miss Christina Nichol, of Scotland, and Mr. John Wright. The bride who wore a tailor made suit of navy blue, and pretty black velvet hat, was attended by her sister. The floral decorations were of white phlox and crimson geraniums. Miss Thomson presided at the organ. The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden and the 47th Psalm selection were sung, and after the ceremony Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played.

Sincere regret is everywhere felt for Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Armstrong in the loss of their little daughter, Amy, who passed away at their summer home, Rothesay Park, on Saturday. The funeral took place on Sunday.

MONCTON

Moncton, Oct. 15—Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Steeves announce the engagement of their daughter, Ella May, to Mr. Sidney J. Horton, of Fernie (B. C.), the marriage to take place the last of this month.

Mrs. Walter Davidson and little daughter have returned from St. John, where they were the guests of relatives.

Mrs. L. J. Tweedie, of Chatham, spent part of the week in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Avard and family and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith and family have returned from Shediac where they have been spending the summer months.

Mrs. M. Duggan has returned from Glen Falls (N. Y.), where she was attending the funeral of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Falvey.

Mrs. L. H. Price and son, Master Jack, have returned from Guelph, where they have been spending a month at Mrs. Price's former home.

Mrs. William Doherty, of Pictou, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLellan.

Mrs. Clifford Grace and Miss Laura Stultz are spending a few weeks with relatives in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lodge are enjoying a holiday trip to Boston.

Miss Daisy Rand has arrived from Medicine Hat to spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. N. L. Rand.

Mrs. Alvin Lutes has returned from Boston, where she was spending a month with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wilcox have returned from their wedding trip to Upper Canadian cities.

Mrs. H. H. O'Brien spent the week-end in Sackville, the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. Estabrooks.

Mr. and Mrs. Rideout and son have returned from a month's stay in Boston.

Mr. Ernest Kinnear is visiting friends in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Colpitts, of Allandale (Ont.), are spending a few weeks with Mr. Colpitts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Colpitts.

Mrs. C. Doull is spending a week with friends in Sackville.

Mrs. C. C. Avard, of Sackville, is the guest of friends in the city.

Mrs. Herbert Armstrong has gone to Dalhousie to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. George Lambkie.

Hon. and Mrs. C. J. Osman and party motored to the city on Wednesday and returned to Hillsboro in the evening.

A wedding of much interest to many friends was solemnized at Jacksonville (N. B.) on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock when Miss Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mrs. Harper, became the bride of Rev. Percy Alexander Fitzpatrick, pastor of Wesley Memorial church in this city. The bride was beautifully gowned in white shadow lace over mull and wore a bridal veil and carried a bouquet of roses and maiden hair fern. Miss Ruth Harper attended her sister, and was gowned in white silk crepe with yellow trimmings, and carried pink and white asters. Little Miss Winifred acted as flower girl, wearing a dainty gown of pink and white and carrying a basket of pink and white flowers. Miss Grace Harper rendered Mendelssohn's Wedding March and other appropriate selections. Mr. Fitzpatrick was supported by his brother, Mr. Frederick Fitzpatrick, of Port Elgin. The home was beautifully decorated for the event, the color scheme being pink and white. The wedding gifts included silver, cut glass, linen, etc., and testified to the high esteem in which the bride and groom are held. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome sunburst of pearls. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick are enjoying a wedding trip through Nova Scotia and on their return will reside in the city.

The Misses Alice and Estella Alward, of Havelock, are the guests of Mrs. S. C. Alward.

Mrs. William Ogden and Miss Ogden, of Sackville, who have been spending a few days with Hon. C. W. and Mrs. Robinson, have returned home.

Mrs. J. T. McKay has returned from Campbellton, where she has been spending a week with friends.

Mrs. Beverley Trites, of Sackville, is the guest of Mrs. E. T. Trites.

Miss Gertrude Adams, of Campbellton, is spending a week with friends in the city.

Mrs. B. Harris and son have returned from Boston, where they have been spending the past three weeks with relatives.

Miss Hazel Atkinson spent Thanksgiving in St. John, the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. L. Gerow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thompson have returned from P. E. Island, where they spent a couple of [illegible] friends.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Litchfield, of Dorchester (M[illegible]) have returned home after a pleas[illegible] at the home of Mr. and Mr[illegible]lward.

Mr. [illegible] Joughins and Mrs. Jacob ha[illegible] to New York, where Mrs. [illegible] remaining for some time [illegible]latives.

[illegible] Daisy Reid is the guest of friends [illegible] Amherst.

Miss Dorothy McSweeney and the Misses Nora and Dorothy Shannon, spent part of the week with friends in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. George McEwen are spending a few days in Chatham, the guests of relatives.

Mrs. Gordon Blair, of Shediac, spent part of the week in the city.

Miss Pearl Taylor has returned from Boston, where she was visiting relatives.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, Oct. 15—Mrs. James W. Morton has returned from a trip to St. John and Moncton.

Mrs. Thos. Brown, of Toronto, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. C. Firth, has returned home.

Mrs. Thos. Carter and son, Mr. Percy Carter, have returned from a pleasant visit with relatives on Prince Edward Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith spent Thanksgiving in Moncton with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Alex Price.

Mrs. F. O. Condon and two little daughters, Betty and Barbara Lislie, who have been visiting in Shediac, guests of Mrs. Condan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bruce, have returned home.

Mrs. S. J. Trites has returned from Moncton, where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Somers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. G. McKenzie spent part of last week in Halifax.

Miss Lena Graham, who has been visiting her father, Mr. D. F. Graham, left for Toronto last week.

Miss Ninetta Alexander, who is attending the Ladies' College, Halifax, spent Thanksgiving with friends in Amherst.

A genuine surprise was given Mr. Thos. Malcolm last week, when he was presented with a suit case with solid silver fittings, by the employes of the International Railway, in token of the high esteem in which he was held. A letter accompanied the presentation, signed by Mr. A. A. Andrew and Mr. E. H. Anderson.

Mrs. Chas. Watson has returned from a visit with friends in Harcourt and Richibucto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hope, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alexander, have returned to Chatham.

Mrs. Gertrude Murray has returned from a visit to friends in Rexton.

Miss Stella Gillis has returned from a trip to Montreal and Quebec.

SHEDIAC

Shediac, N. B., Oct. 15—Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, who has been spending the summer in Shediac, returned this week to Newcastle.

Miss J. Roberts returned on Tuesday to Mount Allison Ladies' College after enjoying the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents in town.

Mr. F. Glasby, of Boston, has been visiting relatives at Shediac Cape.

Miss Hazel Palmer, Petitcodiac, spent the Thanksgiving vacation with her friend, Miss E. MacEncrowe.

Miss Grace Harper was home from Dalhousie University to spend the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Chas. Harper.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Melanson are enjoying a few days on P. E. Island.

Mrs. E. C. Turner is spending some weeks with relatives in Woodstock.

Miss Eleanor Tait, accompanied by her guests, the Misses Lewis and Leavitt, returned on Wednesday to Mount Allison from enjoying the Thanksgiving vacation at her home in town. Mr. Allan Tait also returned to his studies in Sackville on Wednesday.

Miss Mary Weldon has returned from a pleasant trip to Boston.

Mrs. G. A. White is at home after a visit of some weeks to friends in St. John. Mr. White, manager of the Bank of Montreal, who was also in St. John for a few days recently, accompanied Mrs. White upon her return on Monday.

Miss Florence Harper, of Boston, has been spending the past week in Shediac, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. S. Harper.

Miss Cameron McDougall, of Sussex, was the guest for over Sunday of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. McDougall.

Miss Elsie McFadzen, who is studying at Mount Allison, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her aunt, Mrs. H. W. Murray. Mr. Jack McFadzen, of Sackville, was also the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Murray over the holidays.

Miss Dorothy Dobbie is visiting at the home of Miss Margaret Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Jardine, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Elsie, recently returned from a pleasant trip to Boston.

The members of the Shediac Red Cross Society intend holding a "bean supper" on Tuesday next in the Sisters of Providence Home.

Mr. Wallace, of the Bank of Montreal, St. John, was in Shediac for over Sunday.

Miss Ethel Turner has returned to her studies in Pittsfield (Mass.), after a month spent with her parents, Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Turner.

Miss G. Tingley spent the week-end at her home in Dorchester.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robidoux returned home early in the week from spending Thanksgiving with relatives in town.

Miss Elizabeth Blair's condition is gradually improving since her recent operation in the Moncton hospital.

Miss Alice Keith, who is spending some weeks in town, paid a short visit to her home in Petitcodiac during the week.

Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Bourque, of Moncton, accompanied by Mrs. H. S. Bell, visited Shediac friends on Sunday.

Mrs. Gaudet and baby daughter, of Memramcook, are spending some weeks with Mrs. Gaudet's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Doiron.

Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Oulton entertained a few friends at bridge on Wednesday evening of this week.

Miss Lena Tait left this week on a trip of some weeks to Nova Scotia.

MIGNON.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Oct. 14—A very delightful afternoon of bridge was given on Saturday by Miss Mildred Todd for the pleasure of her friend, Mrs. William Stuart Lane (nee Miss aPuline Clarke) who is here from Vancouver (B. C.) visiting her parents, Attorney-General and Mrs. Clarke. The hours of the party were from 3 until 6 o'clock. The prizes were won by Miss Gladys Blair and Mrs. Lane, who as the guest of honor, received the "guest" prize.

Mrs. Thomas A. Kent, of St. George, was the guest of Miss Gladys Blair during the past week.

A very delightful and much enjoyed party was given by Mrs. David F. Maxwell and her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Vessey, at Mrs. Maxwell's home on Thursday afternoon of last week. The hours of the party were from 3 until 7 o'clock, and instead of the usual bridge each lady brought their knitting work and wristers, helmets and stockings for the soldiers were rapidly knitted, and filled the hours of the party with pleasure. There was some delightful pianoforte music given by Mrs. George W. Daniel, and Mrs. George F. Dawson, played a number of inspiring national and patriotic airs. Miss Amy Dawson recited a patriotic poem, which was greatly appreciated. At 6 o'clock the guests were invited into the dining room and library, where small tables were placed, and a dainty tea was served.

Mrs. Cary, who has been Mrs. Sedgefield Webber's guest, has returned to her home in Houlton (Me.)

On Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Young entertained at their handsome home, Dover Hill, a family party at dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Young will leave at an early date for Boston, where they will spend the winter, closing their home here as it has been their custom for several years to enable them to live near their children whose homes are in the vicinity of Boston.

Mrs. E. A. Smith, of St. John, was a visitor in town during the past week, and received a most cordial welcome from her friends.

Mrs. David W. Brown, of Fredericton, has been the guest this week of her sisters, the Misses Abbot.

Mrs. William Berryman left on Monday for Boston with her sisters, Mrs. Nichols, and Miss Emma Nichols, who have been Mrs. Berryman's guests during the past week.

Mrs. James Mitchell will leave on Thursday for her home in New Glasgow (N. S.)

Mrs. Charles Ryder arrived from California last week. Mr. and Mrs. Ryder are residing with Mr. Ryder's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryder, where they will receive their friends.

Mr. Clarence Flewelling left on Friday last for Los Angeles (Cal.), where he expects to make his future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Murchie left on Tuesday evening for Boston.

After a pleasant visit of several weeks with relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Keyes left on Monday evening for their home in Vancouver.

Mrs. G. Durell Grimmer, of St. Andrews, has been in town this week.

Ven. Archdeacon Newnham, of Christ church, is in St. John this week.

Miss Lorena Hunt has returned from a visit in Boston with relatives.

Miss Maude Marks is entertaining a party of lady friends at tea at her home this evening.

Mrs. H. H. Johnson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry L. Wall, has returned to her home in Oxford (N. S.)

After a long illness of many weeks, Mrs. Ray died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George S. Topping, on Thursday last. She had reached the advanced age of seventy-six years and was a woman of many fine traits of character and most highly esteemed by her friends. The funeral service was held on Saturday afternoon, and was conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Newnham, of Christ church. The interment was in the Rural cemetery.

SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Oct. 15—Rev. Mr. Peters and Mrs. Peters were guests of Mrs. Peters' sister, Mrs. H. Montgomery-Campbell at Fox Hill last week.

Miss Pauline Beard, of Rothesay, spent the holiday here with her niece, Mrs. J. P. Atherton.

Mrs. J. M. Kinnear is visiting friends in Boston.

Miss Louisa Neales returned Thursday to Fredericton, after spending a few days here with her parents, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Neales at the rectory.

Mrs. F. W. Wallace entertained the Girls' Guild of Trinity church this week.

A wedding of more than usual interest in social circles was solemnized Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents in Church avenue, when Miss Della White, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. White, became the wife of David D. Freeze, M. D., son of Mr. J. Arthur Freeze, judge of probates, Sussex. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. F. Parker, pastor of the Church avenue Baptist church, and was witnessed by a large number of guests. The drawing room was beautifully decorated with ferns and chrysanthemums. The bridal couple stood under a canopy of smilax and roses. Masters Walter and Arthur White, little brothers of the bride, preceded the bridal party into the drawing room, one carrying the ring and the other a basket of cream roses and maiden hair fern. Mrs. Edith Ervine played the wedding march. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome gown of ivory charmeuse satin, with sleeves and yoke of exquisite net lace, and veil. She carried a shower bouquet of brides roses and lilies of the valley. Immediately after lunch, Dr. and Mrs. Freeze left on the C. P. R. train for a trip to Montreal and Chicago, before going to their future home in Essondale (B. C.), where Dr. Freeze is in charge of the Provincial Mental Hospital. The bride's going-away gown was navy blue serge, with hat of black and gold. The bride, who is one of Sussex's most popular young ladies, will be very much missed in social circles here. She received many beautiful gifts. Dr. Freeze is a graduate of McGill, and has many warm friends here, who wish him and Mrs. Freeze much happiness in their new life. Some of the out of town guests here for the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tennant, Mrs. Wetmore Merritt, Mr. Guy Merritt, Miss Dorothy Tennant, Mr. Roy Davis, of St. John; Mrs. A. S. Leonard, Boston; Mrs. J. M. Lyons, Moncton; Mrs. Ora P. King, Great Salmon River; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thomas, Fredericton; Mr. David Dawson, and Mr. C. H. Fairweather, St. John.

Mrs. Percy Wilbur has returned from a visit with friends in Shediac and Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. David Henderson have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. A. H. R. Bremner, who has been accountant in the Bank of Nova Scotia here, has been transferred to Petitcodiac.

Mrs. David Henderson will hold her post-nuptial reception Thursday, Oct. 22, from 4 to 6 o'clock at her residence in Essex street.

Miss Nellie Sinnott has returned from a pleasant trip to Long Island.

Miss Blanche McLeod spent the holiday in St. John with her cousin, Miss Helen Corbitt.

Miss Hattie Mace is visiting friends in Hampton.

Miss Mary Allison spent the holiday in St. John, as the guest of Mrs. H. A. Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McBride and little daughter, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne, have returned to St. John.

Mrs. George Calkin, St. John, spent the holiday here with Mrs. E. A. Charters.

Miss Louise McLeod left this week for Revere (Mass.), where she will spend a month with Mrs. Arnold Wry.

Rev. W. F. Parker is in Fredericton this week, attending a meeting of the Maritime Baptist Association.

Mrs. David Aiton has moved into her handsome new residence in Main street.

Mr. Donald White and Mr. Wilfred Dawson, students at Mt. Allison University, spent the Thanksgiving holiday here with Mr. White's parents, Judge and Mrs. White.

Mrs. Wm. McLeod, Maple avenue, has returned from a month's visit with friends in Massachusetts.

Miss Maude Simpson has returned to St. John, after a pleasant visit here with her friend, Mrs. Edith Ervine.

Miss Kathleen Kirk spent the week-end in Fredericton.

Judge and Mrs. White have returned from a pleasant trip to St. Martins.

Miss Cameron MacDougall spent the Thanksgiving holiday at her home in Shediac.

Mrs. Henry Gifford, Moncton, spent the holiday here with Mrs. James Arnold.

Miss Blanche Fownes is the guest of Mrs. George W. Fowler.

Mrs. Moss and little child, of Amherst, who have been visiting Mrs. J. P. Atherton, returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. John Humphreys has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Sackville, Moncton and Salisbury.

Mr. James Lamb and son Kenneth, are enjoying a short trip to Boston.

Miss Eleanor Roach student at Mt. Allison, spent the week-end here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Roach.

Miss Mary Carter spent Thanksgiving at her home in Point de Bute.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thomas, Fredericton, are guests at the Knoll.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fowler, Miss Fowler and party motored to Chance Harbor for the week-end, and were guests of Miss Alice Thompson.

Mrs. Weeden Myles was called to Lawrencetown (N. S.), the first of the week, owing to the death of her father, Mr. John Moore.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Oct. 14—Mrs. Lister, of Fredericton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. L. Hanington.

Miss Garda Tingley, of Shediac, spent the holidays the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wells Tingley. She also attended the teachers' institute in Sackville on Thursday and Friday last.

Miss Gladys Clark, who spent the past two months the guest of Miss Bernice Emmerson, has returned to her home in Bear River (N. S.)

Mrs. J. H. Hickman, Mrs. C. S. Hickman and Mrs. J. F. Teed were guests of Mrs. W. D. Douglas in Amherst last week.

Mr. Rene Richard, of Dalhousie, spent the holidays at his home here, returning to Dalhousie on Monday.

Miss Imogene Chapman, of Moncton, is spending a few days the guest of Misses Mollie and Jean Piercy.

Miss Walton, of Harcourt, spent several days last week the guest of Miss Florence Lockhart.

Miss Florence Lockhart, who spent the holidays the guest of her parents, Captain and Mrs. L. H. Lockhart, has returned to resume her duties in Melrose (N. B.)

Miss Nora Holland is visiting the Misses Mahoney in Melrose.

Mr. M. G. Teed, of St. John, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Teed, also of St. John, are guests of Mrs. M. G. Teed.

Misses Marie and Hazel Houghton are visiting in Amherst, guests of Miss Maud Reid.

Miss Evelyn Chapman and Miss Dorothy Christie, of Amherst, were guests last week for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Chapman.

Mrs. Fred. Anderson, of Bridgewater, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Anderson.

Hon. A. D. and Mrs. Richard are on a trip to St. John and Yarmouth, where they expect to be for two weeks.

Mrs. F. C. Dickie and infant daughter Kathleen, who have been the guests of Mrs. Dickie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hewson, for the past three months, left on Saturday for their home in Cardston (Alta.) Mrs. Dickie was accompanied by Miss Beatrice Shannon, of Moncton, who was her guest last week.

Miss Harriett Hanington and Miss Johnson, of Moncton, are the guests of Miss Hanington's mother, Mrs. D. L. Hanington. They expect to spend the winter here.

Mrs. Charles Godfrey left on Wednesday last for California, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Kinder. On the eve of her departure, Mrs. Godfry was presented with a purse of money by her numerous friends. Mrs. Godfrey will be greatly missed, being a faithful member of Trinity church and interested in all work of the same.

The many friends of Mr. Leonard Hutchinson will regret exceedingly to hear of his misfortune in breaking a leg. Mr. Hutchinson, in company with friends, was motoring from Shediac where the steering gear of the car went wrong, turning the car into the ditch and throwing the occupants out.

Mrs. Chester Allen and little daughter, of Boston, are the guests of Mrs. Allen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stiles.

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 15—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Busteed, of Campbellton, spent the holiday in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fraser.

Mrs. A. J. Loggie has returned from a short visit to friends in St. John.

Mr. W. Loudon, auditor-general, of Fredericton, is spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Loudoun, King street.

Mrs. McConnell of Marysville, spent a few days in town last week, the guest of her son, Mr. A. McConnell, of the Dominion Pulp Co.

Mr. Max Phinney spent the holiday at his former home, Richibucto, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Blair Bell.

Mr. Wilmot Eddy, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Moncton, returned there after spending a week with his parents.

Mr. Chandler Lobban spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lobban, and returned to Sackville Tuesday morning.

Mr. William Dick, of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed manager of the branch at Spokane, Washington. A host of friends wish him continued success in his new field. Mr. R. P. Donald will act as manager till the arrival of Mr. Dick's successor, Mr. A. E. Taylor, of British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Watling and little son, Vaughan, who have been visiting Mr. Watling's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watling, Queen street, have returned to their home in Amherst. While here Mr. Watling enjoyed a hunting trip in the Black River woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Baldwin and son, of Moncton, spent the holiday guests of Mrs. Baldwin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Eddy.

Mrs. A. Burnett McKinnon, of Gaspe, who has been spending the summer months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cameron, Queen street, has returned home.

Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Fritz, of St. John, spent the latter part of last week in town.

Mr. Warren Benson, of St. John, spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Benson.

Mr. John Rundle, who arrived in Boston last week from England, is spending a short time on the Miramichi.

Mr. Joe Riggs, formerly of the Bank of Montreal staff here, now of St. John, spent the first part of this week with friends in town. Mr. Riggs is now in Newcastle, visiting his sister, Mrs. Kennedy.

Mr. W. H. Coates, of St. John, is spending the week visiting relatives in town.

Mr. H. S. Wood, of Moncton, arrived in town Saturday night and spent the week-end with his son, Mr. J. P. Wood, of the dominion public works department.

Miss Barbara Matthews spent the holiday in Bathurst the guest of her brother, Rev. W. McN. Matthews.

Sir Max Aitken arrived in New York a few days ago. He will probably visit Miramichi friends before returning home.

Miss Bessie Dickson, who has been spending her holidays with her mother, returned to Boston on Monday.

Miss Cassie McLean left for St. John Saturday and accompanied by Miss Isabel Kayes and Miss May Flett, of that place, left for Boston Monday for a two weeks' visit.

Mr. Ian McLean, who is attending the U. N. B., is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. H. H. Pallen, of Sydney, is the guest of Mrs. A. W. Watters.

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 15—Rev. F. A. Wightman returned on Friday from Ottawa, where he had been in attendance at the general conference of the Methodist church.

On Friday evening a meeting was held in the court house, which was very largely attended by representative citizens. A branch of the National Patriotic Fund Society was formed and the following officers were elected: Honorary president, O. Turgeon, M. P.; president, Mayor Burns; secretary, Dr. O. B. Moore; treasurer, E. P. Mackay.

Mrs. Margaret Baldwin, accompanied by hre little granddaughter, Miss Adeline, went to Moncton on Tuesday to visit Mrs. Thomas Leahy.

Miss Emma Power went to Chatham to spend Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Matthews was a guest last week of her son, Rev. W. McN. Matthews, at St. Luke's manse.

Miss Mollie Connolly returned on Saturday from a visit to friends in Millinocket (Me.)

Mrs. J. Robertson and child are here from Charlottetown (P. E. I.) to visit Mrs. John Robertson.

Dr. J. N. Michaud with Mrs. Michaud and children, have returned from an enjoyable trip to New York.

Miss Barbara Matthews has returned to Chatham, after a visit to her brother at the manse.

Mrs. Annie Doyle, of Fredericton, was a guest last week of Mrs. H. M. Buckley.

Miss Kate Burke returned to Boston this week after spending the summer visiting relatives here.

Mrs. L. J. B. Senez and children returned to their home in Montreal on Saturday.

Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Edith Baldwin, who spent a few days with Mrs. W. Stapeldon, returned on Tuesday to their home in Douglasfield.

Mrs. Leger, of Richibucto, is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. John J. Pitre.

The many friends of Mr. Stewart H. Ellis will be grieved to learn of the painful accident with which he met on Tuesday last in Moncton. By the bursting of a steam valve Mr. Ellis was badly scalded about the neck and head and was at once taken to the hospital, where he received prompt attention.

A meeting of the ladies of Bathurst was held in the Masonic hall on Thursday afternoon and a branch of the Red Cross Society was organized.

Rev. W. M. Matthews returned on Saturday from Halifax, where he attended the Presbyterian synod.

The ladies of the congregation of the Sacred Heart church have taken a very novel way to raise funds for the building of a new church across the river which is known as St. Mary's church. Each lady agrees to entertain ten acquaintances and to collect from each guest the sum of ten cents, each guest agreeing in her turn to do likewise. In this way a sort of endless chain is formed. All are taking a very lively interest in the unique plan, which promises to be a great success. The ladies who were the first to entertain to start the chain were: Mrs. Jacob White, Mrs. J. P. Byrne, Mrs. F. J. Veniot, Mrs. O. J. McKenna, Mrs. Alfred Melanson and Miss Bee Melvin.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Oct. 15—Miss Neta Kirk, of Antigonish (N. S.), spent Thanksgiving in town, guest of Mrs. S. W. Hunton.

Miss Margaret Black entertained a few of her young friends very pleasantly on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Eleanor Palmer, of Gagetown (N. B.) The guests included were Miss Neta DesBarres, Miss Eleanor Palmer, Misses Alice and Margaret Pickard, Misses Georgie and Syble Calkin, Misses Lucy and Constance Smith, Miss Kate North, Miss Katherine Moss, Miss Nina Fillmore, Mr. R. Pendrigh, Mr. Harry Dwight, Mr. D. Sutherland, Mr. R. Reading, Mr. Brundage, Mr. Ralph Manning, Mr. Allen Tait, Mr. Goodwin and Mr. John Hemsley.

Mr. Harry Nash, who has been spending several weeks in town, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fowler, left last Friday for his home in Melrose (Mass.)

Miss Marie DesBarres and Miss Edith Hunton spent the Thanksgiving holidays at Cape Tormentine, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour Stothard and family, of Newcastle, motored to Sackville on Saturday, where they spent the week-end, guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Copp.

Miss Hilda Inch spent the holidays in St. John, guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.

Misses Annie and Ada Ford spent the holidays at Cape Tormentine, guests of Mrs. Johnson.

Miss Laura Tweedie returned last evening from Toronto, where she has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Beer.

Mrs. B. A. Trites leaves today for Halifax, where she will spend a few weeks visiting friends.

Prof. F. W. W. DesBarres spent the Thanksgiving holidays in Guysboro, guest of his mother, Mrs. DesBarres.

Miss Hattie Stewart returned last evening from a very enjoyable trip to Toronto.

Miss Alice McHaffey, who has been visiting her parents, Captain and Mrs. B. J. McHaffey, left last Friday for Rutland (Vt.)

Mrs. Josiah Wood leaves today for St. John, where she will spend a few days.

Miss Bessie Carter left yesterday morning for Moncton, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Alec Crichton for a few days and while there will assist Mrs. Crichton with her post-nuptial reception.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, of Moncton, spent the holidays in town, guests of Mrs. H. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. David Charters spent Thanksgiving in Moncton, guests of Mrs. D. S. Charters.

Miss Maude Robson spent a few days in Amherst last week, guest of Mrs. Chandler Hewson.

Mrs. Harvey Copp has returned from a pleasant visit to Baie Verte.

Mrs. A. W. Dixon and Mrs. Flood left yesterday for Boston, where they will visit friends.

Mrs. Gaius Fawcett has returned from a pleasant visit to Parrsboro and Springhill.

Miss Eleanor Palmer, who has been visiting in town, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, left yesterday for her home in Gagetown (N. B.)

Mrs. Belyea, of St. John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Cahill. Miss Daisy Weldon, of Moncton, was also a guest of Mrs. Cahill last week.

Mrs. J. Ernest Smith and daughter left last week for Lowell (Mass.), where they expect to spend the winter with Mrs. Smith's married daughter, Mrs. Beharrell.

Mr. Roy Barnes, of Wood Point, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

The death of Mrs. Thomas Pickard occurred last Friday morning after an illness of considerable duration. She was the second daughter of the late Charles Dixon and one of eleven children, the eldest being Mrs. Edward Cogswell, who died three years ago. Two of Mr. Dixon's family survive—William Bedford, of Sackville, and Christopher E., of England. She is survived by two sons, Humphrey F. and Thomas Dwight.

Mrs. F. M. Betts, who has been spending some time in town, guest of her brother, Mr. F. W. Fullerton, returned Sunday to her home in St. John.

Mr. Stewart, who has been spending several weeks in town, guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Woodworth, leaves tomorrow for his home in Dalhousie.

Mrs. G. M. Campbell entertained a number of the students of Mount Allison very pleasantly on Monday evening.

HAMPTON VILLAGE

Hampton Village, Oct. 14—The Misses McBeath, of St. John, were guests on Sunday and Thanksgiving day of Dr. W. S. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison.

Rev. Mr. King and Mrs. King are the guests of their son, Dr. S. S. King.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stamers, of St. John, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chipman.

A second box of clothing has been packed and forwarded to the relief of the people of Belgium, the following being the contributors: Mrs. McHugh, Mrs. John Colman, Mrs. Townson, Miss Frost, Mrs. S. Stevenson, Mrs. Ernest Bovaird, Mrs. W. Sullivan, Mrs. Aubrey Flewelling, Mrs. John Scribner, Mrs. W. Spragg, Mrs. Gilliland, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mrs. Charles Cain, Mrs. E. Beard, Miss Ruddick, Mrs. A. Jones, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. H. Seely, Mrs. H. Scribner, Mrs. S. H. Flewwelling, Mrs. R. G Flewwelling, Mrs. S. S. King, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Howard.

Miss Pearson, of St. John, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard Bovaird.

Miss Dale, of St. John, was the guest on Sunday and Thanksgiving day of Mrs. H. T. Cowan.

Rev. Dr. Chipman and Mrs. Chipman, of Berwick (N. S.), are the guests of their son, Mr. A. H. Chipman.

Miss Cora Bennett spent the Thanksgiving holidays in Fredericton, where her brother, Mr. Russell Bennett, is attending the Provincial Normal School.

Miss Mary Adams has returned from a visit to her home in Newcastle.

Miss Muriel Seely, a student of the Provincial Normal School, spent the Thanksgiving holidays at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Flewwelling, of Perry's Point, were guests on Monday of Mrs. S. S. King.

A very pleasant social was held at the home of Mr. H. T. Cowan, president of the Bible class of the United Baptist Sunday school, on Tuesday evening. The members of the class, with some others, had formed a talent club, the object of which was to exercise any talent possible towards earning money to increase the parsonage fund. Each member told of his experiences in earning the amount handed in, and as most of this was done in rhyme, this part of the evening proved most amusing and interesting, and to the gratification of all the amounts received totalled a sum far exceeding the expectations of any. Ice cream and cake were served by Mrs. Cowan. Before leaving Rev. O. N. Chipman, on behalf of those present, extended a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Cowan for the very pleasant evening spent at their home and all joined in singing For They Are Jolly Good Fellows.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Oct. 16—Mrs. George Smith is visiting friends in Presque Isle.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rigby are receiving congratulations on the arrival of baby daughter Oct. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Stinson and little son, of St. John, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stinson.

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Miss Hazel Grimmer was hostess at a most enjoyable luncheon at The Cabin, Chamcook Lake, on Thursday of last week, in honor of the Misses Muriel and Alice Grimmer. Those present were the Misses Grimmer (Chamcook), Mrs. Chas. Haycock, Mrs. F. P. McColl, Mrs. R. A. Stuart, jr., Mrs. E. A. Cockburn, Mrs. F. P Barnard, Mrs. G. Smith, the Misses Bessie Grimmer, Helen Mowatt, Kaye Cockburn, Miriam Mowatt, Louie Hooper, M. Belyea (St. John), Norinne Cunningham, Julia O'Nell, Gwendolyn Jack, Madge Rigby, Edith Townsend.

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WOODSTOCK

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Mr. Charles Arbuckle, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town, a guest of his sister, Mrs. Alfred Page.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baird and child, of Richibucto, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Squires, returned to their home last week.

Mrs. George Gabel and Miss Harriet Gabel returned on Friday from a [illegible] to Boston.

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Miss Harding, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Allison B. Connell.

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members of the class, with some others, had formed a talent club, the object of which was to exercise any talent possible towards earning money to increase the parsonage fund. Each member told of his experiences in earning the amount handed in, and as most of this was done in rhyme, this part of the evening proved most amusing and interesting, and to the gratification of all the amounts received totalled a sum far exceeding the expectations of any. Ice cream and cake were served by Mrs. Cowan. Before leaving Rev. O. N. Chipman, on behalf of those present, extended a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Cowan for the very pleasant evening spent at their home and all joined in singing For They Are Jolly Good Fellows.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Oct. 16—Mrs. George Smith is visiting friends in Presque Isle.

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links with his monogram. Mr. Bailey will be much missed in the social circles of the town.

Mr. Alex. Grey, who has been on the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia here, for some time, has been transferred to Toronto.

Miss Helen McKay, of Fredericton, is visiting the Misses Starrett in town.

Miss Marion Winslow left on Tuesday to visit her friend, Miss Gould, in Fort Fairfield (Me.)

Miss Mabel Lister spent Sunday with friends in Fredericton.

Miss Maud Henderson left on Saturday for New York.

Mrs. T. F. Sprague and Miss Jean Sprague, who have been spending two weeks in Boston, returned on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Jordan entertained their grandchildren at a high tea on Sunday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell R. Jones, of St. John. The guests were Hon. W. P. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton B. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell R. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Karl Daman, Miss Grace Jones, Miss Lillian Jones, Lieut. Raymond Jones, Miss McRobert, Miss Edith McRobert, little Miss Marjorie Wetmore, and Baby Lois Wetmore.

Mrs. Charles Baker, of Sawyerville, Quebec, arrived in town on Wednesday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell R. Jones, who spent Thanksgiving here, returned to their home in St. John on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wendell R. Jones received at the residence of Hon. W. P. and Mrs. Jones on Monday (Thanksgiving) afternoon. The bride, who was gowned in a pretty dress of white satin, with shadow lace waist and pearl trimmings, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles J. Jones, who wore a becoming dress of white crepe de chine over white satin, with accordeon pleated peplum, and Mrs. Carleton B. Wetmore in a lovely gown of rose satin with Dresden trimmings. Mrs. Karl Daman poured tea, wearing violet silk trimmed with velvet and touches of lace and small black hat, and Mrs. Thane M. Jones presided over the coffee, in a gown of blue and gold brocaded satin with velvet waist and peplum and navy blue hat with white ospreys. The young ladies assisting were Miss Alice Boyer, in pink satin with lace overdress and pretty grey velvet hat with pink and grey plumes; Miss Caroline Munro, in light blue satin with trimmings of shadow lace and large grey velvet hat with beautiful plumes of grey and pink; Miss Mildred Carvell, in a very pretty dress of blue satin with Roman trimmings and chic black satin hat with pink roses; Miss Alice Neill, in a very stylish costume of Tango satin, and large black hat with small white wings; Miss Cassie Hay, in cream lace over cream satin, and white lace hat with pink roses; Miss Lillian Jones in a dress of white shadow lace with trimmings of pink satin; Miss Edith McRobert, in pale blue satin with pearl trimmings and white hat with pink roses; Miss Mary Sprague, in pale blue satin with touches of lace and large white hat with facing of pink, and white plumes; Miss Marion Winslow, in flame-colored satin and small black hat with gold, wings and Miss Grace Jones, in a dainty costume of yellow satin with corsage of shadow lace and gold trimmings. The house was decorated for the occasion with ferns, palms, potted plants and autumn flowers.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 16—The organization of the local branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was completed at a splendid meeting held last night. The officers elected were Mayor W. P. Jones, president; E. W. Jarvis, vice-president; William Balmain, treasurer.

F. B. Carvell, M.P., Rev. A. S. Hazel, Dr. W. D. Rankin, Col. F. H. J. Dibblee and others spoke strongly on the necessity of prompt action being taken. At the suggestion of Mr. Carvell, the subscription list was opened at the meeting and $1,150 subscribed, ten of those present subscribing $100 each. The executive meets tonight and committees will at once commence a canvass of the town.

The Ladies' Relief Society have now $1,000 on hand which will probably be turned over to the new organization.

The Belgian Aid Society have shipped several cases of clothing, and have another large shipment now ready to go forward.

Arthur Garden, the well known druggist and one of the leading citizens of the town, was seized with sudden illness last evening and his condition is causing grave anxiety. He is reported tonight as resting comfortably.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Oct. 15—After a pleasant visit of some weeks with her uncle, Hon. J. D. Hazen and Mrs. Hazen at Ottawa, Miss Hazen Allen returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. R. H. McGrath gave a pleasant bridge party of three tables, on Friday evening when Miss Moore, of Cape Town, South Africa, was the prize winner. Miss Moore who has been spending the past three months visiting her sister, Mrs. Deedss' leaves for her home in South Africa on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. T. Chestnut, was a week-end visitor, returning home on Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs. J. Frank Van Bushkirk and daughter, Miss Van Buskirk are enjoying a wee's outing in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bruce Dayton, of St. Mary's announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Dayton, to Gilbert Prince, B. Sc., of British Columbia, the marriage to take place on the 28th of this month.

Miss Beverly is visiting her nephew, Mr. J. Fraser Gregory, and Mrs. Gregory at St. John.

Mrs. Harold McMurray, returned home from St. John, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Morrison and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Perkins are enjoying a two weeks trip in Philadelphia and New York.

About twenty-five young ladies and gentlemen enjoyed a picnic supper at the "Birches" on Friday evening, on the invitation of the Misses Hawthorne Beverley. After supper dancing and bridge wiled away the hours. The party included the Misses Barry, Misses Colwell, Misses Van Buskirk, Mrs. C.H. Ramsey, Miss Minnie Crocket, Miss Louise Sterling, Miss Myrtle Lottimer, Miss Margaret Lynch, Messrs. Otty, F. Doody, Theo. Tucker, Gerald Hubbard, A. McKay, Campbell, Balkam, McFadgen, Hunt and McAveney.

Dr. and Mrs. Carter spent the Thanksgiving day at their summer home at Kingston, returning yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Haley, of St. John are spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. C. H. Ramsey spent the week-end and holiday here with her mother, Mrs. Purdy.

Mrs. Willard Currie, of Cambridge (Mass.), is visiting her mother, Mrs. Purdy.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. W. G. Smith, A. R. C. O., organist at the Cathedral, on the arrival of a baby daughter at his home, on Tuesday.

Many friends will be pleased to know that Mrs. F. E. Winslow, who is oll at Victoria hospital, is doing well and her early recovery is hoped for. Mrs. Winslow has only recently come here from Victoria (B. B.), with her father, Senator Thompson, for a short visit.

Mrs. J. Douglas Black, who was operated on at Victoria hospital on Tuesday is slowly recovering.

Mrs. George W. Hodge and daughter, Miss Jennie, have returned from a ten days trip to Boston.

Miss Grace Saunders, who with her father, Rev. Dr. Saunders, is here and is the guest of Mrs. R. L. Philips, and will spend the winter in North Carolina with her sister, Miss Marshall Saunders, author of "Beautiful Joe."

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Carson, of St. Stephen composed an auto party here from St. Stephen, this week.

Mr. G. Twining Hartt, of St. John, was a week-end visitor in the city, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Bridges.

Mrs. D. W. Brown is visiting her sister the Misses Abbott, at St. Stephen.

Miss Florence Murray, of St. John, was an over Sunday guest with her aunt, Mrs. Thos. Colter.

Miss Annie Richardson, of St. Andrews, was a week-end guest here of Miss

AMHERST

Amherst, Oct. 14—Mrs. Charles E. Allen and her daughter, Miss Grace Allen, who have been spending the past two months in Boston and New York, have returned home.

Mrs. Elias White and Miss Lila White, who have been paying a lengthy visit to Philadelphia and other American cities, returned home last week.

Mrs. Norman C. Rodgers is visiting in St. John for a few days.

Mrs. Arthur Coates has returned from Boston, where she has been spending the past two months with relatives.

Mrs. Stuart Jenks, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. Biden, left for her home in Halifax on Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Hunter, who has been spending some months with her daughter in Vancouver (B. C.), returned to Amherst last week.

Miss Edith Lawson, Miss [illegible] McGinnis and Miss McClellan have returned from a visit to Halifax.

Mrs. A. T. Schurman, Mrs. Glennie and Miss Edith Glennie were in Cambridge (Mass.) last week attending the marriage of their sister, Miss Edith Copp, to Dr. Kennedy, of New Bedford (Mass.)

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon T. Purdy, of Toronto, are visiting Mr. Purdy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Purdy.

Mrs. A. A. Barker, Mrs. A. W. Foster and Mrs. Harry Brown have returned from a very pleasant motor trip to Truro. While in Truro they were guests of Mrs. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens.

Mrs. Barlow Morris has returned from Halifax, where she has been attending the Douglas-MacDonald wedding. She was accompanied home by Miss Winnie Wright, of Summerside (P. E. I.), who will be her guest for a few days.

Mrs. John Flett entertained the rector, organist and choir of Christ church on Monday evening to say farewell to Prof. Wright and Mrs. Wright, who are leaving this week to take up their residence in New Glasgow, where the professor will be organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church there. Rev. Mr. Dibblee, on behalf of the company, presented Professor and Mrs. Wright with a very handsome marble clock.

Miss Marks, of Moncton, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wheaton.

Mrs. Lavers, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. D. A. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hagan, of Sydney, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Hagan.

Mrs. Langille, of Parrsboro, is a patient of Highland View Hospital. Mr. Langille, who has been spending a few days with her, returned home yesterday.

Miss Helen Murray, who has been the guest of Miss Helen Fuller, returned to her home in Moncton today.

Miss Bernice Emmerson, of Dorchester, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Julian Cornell, last week.

Miss Eva Cooke spent the holiday in Halifax with her sister, Mrs. Roy Isnor.

Mrs. P. O. Smith, who has been visiting her son, Mr. A. D. Smith, and Mrs. Smith, returned to her home in St. John today.

Miss Mollie Dingle, of St. John's (Nfld.), was the guest of Mrs. E. M. Marston this week.

Miss Blanche Moffatt and Miss Dorothy Lowther spent the week-end in River Hebert with Mrs. Moffatt.

The marriage of Mrs. Annie A. Taylor, of Amherst, to Mr. James Howard Mitman, of New York, took place at Niagara Falls (N. Y.) on Oct. 5. Mr. Mitman is a prominent lawyer in New York, but will spend the winter in Amherst. Mr. and Mrs. Mitman will be warmly welcomed to Amherst, where Mrs. Mitman has many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey J. Cove are leaving this week for Halifax, where they will take up a permanent residence.

HARTLAND.

Hartland, Oct. 15—Curtis I. Simms, who is attending the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, spent the holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Simms.

Miss A. Laura Howard accompanied by her mother, Mrs. George Howard, Hampton Village, spent Thanksgiving with friends at Fairmount, Maine.

W. D. Keith and son Keneth returned this week from Boston.

Mrs. James Inch and little daughter Mary, Oak Point, Kings county, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd Boyer.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, Oct. 15—Miss Alice Atkins, who is attending Acadia Seminary, spent the Thanksgiving holidays in town with Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Spicer. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Lois Cross, of St. John.

Mr. Fred. Rand, who is attending Mt. Alison University, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Bert. Dennis, spent the Thanksgiving holidays in town with his parents, Dr. F. A. and Mrs. Rand.

Miss Maureen Farrell, of Kentville, was the guest of Mrs. W. B. Mahoney from Saturday until Tuesday.

Mrs. W. B. Thompson and daughter, Miss Edna Thompson, returned from a visit to relatives in Brockton on Saturday.

Miss Margaret McLaughlin, who has been spending a week with her mother, Mrs. W. A. McLaughlin, returned to Halifax on Monday.

Miss Myrtle Atkins, of New York, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. C. Jenks.

Mr. Jack Tucker, of the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada in Wolfville, spent the week-end in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Menry Tucker.

Miss Mona Kelly went to Halifax on Saturday where she has accepted a position.

Mrs. Charles Roberts is spending a few weeks in Amherst with her sister, Mrs. Holmes.

Mrs. A. P. Smith has returned from St. John, where she has been visiting Mrs. John Thorne.

Mrs. C. C. Langill underwent an operation at Highland View Hospital, Amherst, on Sunday. Her many friends are pleased to learn that she is convalescing.

Miss Louise Borden was the guest of Mrs. R. W. Edwardes in Southampton for a few days this week.

Mrs. Leonard Rowe is visiting relatives in Waltham (Mass.)

Mrs. Johnson Spicer, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Loomer, in Boston, arrived home on Saturday.

Mrs. C. E. Day and Miss Rita Day are on a trip to Boston. They are accompanied by Miss Sadie Bent, of Springhill.

Miss Lillian Wotton left on Friday for Symonds, Alberta, where she has accepted a school.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Oct. 14—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Storer went today to Callendar's Beach to enjoy a month's shooting.

Mrs. John Stevenson accompanied her daughter, Miss Katherine and friend, Miss Nellie Stewart on their journey to the west. Mrs. Stevenson has four sons in the west.

A baby daughter arrived recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce M. Brown.

Mrs. S. C. Weeks returned last week from a visit to Moncton friends.

Miss Nellie Ross returned on Monday from a few weeks' visit to her cousin, Mrs. E. Smith Scott, Moncton.

Frank Graham, of Wellington (Mass.), came on Monday to visit his sister, Mrs. Wm. Ross. He and Mr. Ross leave tomorrow for a few days shooting at the beaches.

WELSFORD.

Welsford, Oct. 15—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clarke, of Moss Glen, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Godfrey.

Mrs. Ernest Marson left for her home in Waltham (Mass.) on Wednesday morning after spending six weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cochrane.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones returned home last week after their honeymoon trip.

Mrs. F. N. Donald arrived here last Friday from Boston, where he has been for the past couple of weeks.

Mrs. Geo. Scott returned home from Oldtown (Me.), where she has been with her stepson, who has been ill, but is now improving.

Miss Sadie Steeves, of Bangor, is spending a few days here with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quigg.

Miss May Jones is spending a few days in St. John.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spicer Gregg are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl.

HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro, Oct. 15—The Patriotic Society, which was organized here a few weeks ago, under the leadership of Mrs. C. J. Osman, have every reason to feel encouraged. The ladies have been meeting once a week and have made many useful articles, such as socks, housewives, Balaklava caps, wristlets, etc. The following officers were elected: Mrs. C. J. Osman, president; Mrs. C. Allison Peck, secretary; Mrs. C. F. Price, treasurer. The ladies on the committees are Miss Blight, Mrs. John T. Lewis, Mrs. J. L. Peck, Miss Wm. Lewis, Miss Edgett, Mrs. Wm. Woodworth, Mrs. I. B. Steeves, Mrs. Albert Bishop, Mrs. Chipman Bishop, Mrs. Tower, Mrs. Hargraves, Miss E. Beatty, Mrs. Charles Steeves, Mrs. Archie Steeves, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. J. T. Steeves, Mrs. F. M. Thompson, Miss Stewart, Miss Flora Steeves, Miss O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Annie Beatty, Mrs. Jordan Steeves.

Miss Gertrude Griffin, who has been spending the summer months here, returned to her home in New York recently.

Mrs. E. M. Sherwood returned from an extended visit to Ottawa, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Hayward.

Mrs. Edgar West, of Moncton, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Bruce Steeves.

Ezra Barnett is ill with typhoid fever at his home, Lower Hillsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. William Robertson, who have been residing in Toronto for the past year, have returned. Mr. Robertson has accepted a position with James Gross as manager of his farm.

Hon. C. J. Osman, Mrs. Osman, Miss Flora Steeves and Mrs. James Blight motored to Moncton on Friday.

Miss Dennis, Miss Laurence and Miss Beveridge returned on Tuesday to Mt. Allison College, after spending the week-end here, guests of Mrs. James Blight.

The W. M. Society of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. James Blight on Tuesday afternoon. Those present were Mrs. Thistle, Mrs. Pierce, Miss L. Beatty, Mrs. John P. Beatty, Mrs. Wm. Lewis, Mrs. W. Bennett, Miss O'Shaughnessy and Mrs. Blight.

Mrs. Midell has returned from a pleasant trip to New York on Capt. Midell's steamer, the Edda.

Miss Mollie Lockhart, of Moncton, is the guest of Miss Alice Thistle.

Mrs. Warren Gross, of Moncton, has returned to her home after spending the holidays here, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Lewis.

Mrs. Conner, of Cambridge (Mass.), is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. F. Taylor.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Oct. 15—Queens county is keeping up the good work begun with the patriotic meeting held in Gagetown last week. On Wednesday evening a good attendance marked the patriotic meeting in the public hall at Lower Jemseg. The building was artistically decorated with flags and patriotic emblems.

At the beginning of the meeting Fred. Nevers called upon Rev. William Smith, of Gagetown, to act as chairman. "Rule Britannia" opened the meeting, after which splendid patriotic addresses were given by Rev. Thomas Parker, rector of Jemseg; Rev. Mr. Rowlands, Methodist minister at Jemseg; Rev. William Smith and Morris Scovil. The speeches were interspersed with songs by a number of ladies and gentlemen: It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary, and O Canada, being included. Messrs. Rankine, the blind singers from Upper Jemseg, were heartily applauded for Soldiers of the Queen, and Britannia the Pride of the Ocean. Charles E. Coster was the accompanist.

The programme being concluded, a committee of ladies and gentlemen went through the audience soliciting subscription. $46.45 was received for Belgian relief, $14.25 for the Red Cross Society, and $14.50 for the patriotic fund, making the handsome total of $75.20. After votes of thanks to those who helped to make the meeting a success, cheers for the king, and the singing of our national anthem, the meeting broke up.

A number of Gagetown people had the pleasure of attending the Jemseg meeting, making the trip by motor boat, through the kindness of H. H. Gilbert and Allen Otty.

Mrs. Wasson and little daughter Julia, of Maquapit Lake, are visiting Mrs. Wasson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Moore.

Miss Polly Scovil, of Queenstown, arrived on Wednesday to be the guest of Miss Molly Otty for some days.

Mrs. Retallick and daughter, Mrs. Bruce V. Weston, were guests of Mrs. Harvey Weston on Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Warwick and children came up from St. John on Wednesday to be the guest of Mrs. Jotham Bulyea.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scovil, and nieces, the Misses Muriel and Leah Scovil, have returned to St. John after spending a few days in Queenstown with Mr. and Mrs. T. T. H. Scovil.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Oct. 15—A ladies' branch of the Loyal Orange Benevolent Association was organized in Andover on Friday evening, Oct. 9, by the organizer, Mrs. Miles Flanders, of Maple View, members from the lodges of Plaster Rock, Four Falls and Bairdsville being present.

Twenty members were initiated into the first and second degrees, after which officers of the new lodge were elected and installed. The lodge will be known as the Loyal Gleaners, No. 181. The following officers were elected: Mrs. M. F. Carvell, W. M.; Mrs. Douglas Baird, D. M.; Mrs. W. M. Field, chaplain; Miss Jenny Davidson, D. of C.; Miss Latchford, R. S.; Miss Grace Tapley, F. S.; Mrs. Wm. Trafford, treasurer; Mrs. Bruce Irvin, secretary; Rev. W. M. Field, guardian; Mrs. H. P. Giberson, I. G.; Charles Field, O. G. The lodge will meet the third Monday in the month in the lodge room of the Oddfellows and Orange hall.

Miss Lucy Dionne, Miss Mary Giberson and Miss Ryan attended the Thanksgiving ball at Grand Falls Monday evening.

Mrs. Mark Anderson is back from a five weeks' visit with relatives in New York.

Miss Harper, principal of Perth school, spent her Thanksgiving holiday at her home in Jacksonville; Miss Wallace, principal of the Andover grammar school, Miss Lamont and Miss Geatz also were home for Thanksgiving, returning on Tuesday.

William and Claud Green, sons of Henry Green, returned last week from Saskatoon.

Rev. Mr. Field is attending the Baptist convention at Fredericton.

Some improvements have recently been put on the Methodist church and cemetery, the church being freshly papered and painted inside and the cemetery cleaned up and laid out in lots. A concrete walk has been laid from the sidewalk to the church. The Methodist parsonage has also been wired for electric lights.

Herbert Baird and A. E. Kupkey are enjoying a few days' hunting.

Rev. A. C. Bell has returned from a pleasant visit to Sheffield and St. John.

Mrs. Edward Mallory, of Perth, entertained the Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church on Thursday last.

Miss Graham, of Grand Falls, and Miss Pringle spent the week-end in town, the guests of Miss Grace Porter.

The Ladies' Auction Bridge Club were very pleasantly entertained on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Mary Wiley.

EDMUNDSTON

Edmunston, Oct. 15—A very interesting wedding took place in the Immaculate Conception church at Edmunston, Oct. 14, when Miss Virginie Dionne, daughter of Mrs. J. Dionne, was united in marriage to Arthur Chamberland, barrister, Grand Falls (N. B.). The marriage ceremony was performed by W. J. Conway, P. P., in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride was beautifully dressed in a tailor made navy blue costume, with hat to match. She was given away by her brother, Cyriac Dionne. The groom was supported by P. Migneault, of Grand Falls. After the reception at the home of the bride's mother, the happy couple left by auto for Notre-Dame du Lac, thence by rail to Quebec.

Another pretty wedding was solemnized this morning at 8.30 o'clock, when Miss Blanche Bernard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bernard was united in marriage to Wilfrid Gagnon, of Quebec. The bride was attended by her father, J. S. Bernard, and Emile Gagnon accompanied his son. Special music was rendered. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the home of the bride's parents, where a dainty repast was served, followed by an all-day reception. The bride's travelling dress was blue serge with hat to match. After an extended trip through the upper Canadian cities, the happy couple will reside in Quebec.

Most sorrowful news was brought to Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Richards yesterday afternoon when they heard that their youngest child, Allen, 12 years of age, had met with a serious accident a very short distance from home. The young boy was riding on horseback during the latter part of the afternoon, and between five and six, he was proceeding along Victoria street, when in front of Vital Albert's shop his horse got excited; the young boy was thrown off and fell on the wheel of a wagon. Immediately Timothy Boudreau, who happened to be near the scene ran to the rescue of the child. Young Richards was brought home senseless and the doctors found a fracture of the skull.

CHIPMAN

Chipman, N. B., Oct. 15—Mrs. R. J. Plint and Miss Bessie King left on Monday for Middleton (N. S.), where they will attend the United Baptist Women's Missionary Union convention from Oct. 13 to 15.

Miss Vera King, who spent the Thanksgiving holidays at her home here, left on Tuesday to resume her studies at Mt. Allison Ladies College.

Miss Edna McAllister, who is a student at the Provincial Normal school, Fredericton, spent Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. McAllister.

Le Roi Sandall returned to his home in St. John on Saturday, after a very successful hunting trip.

The United Sunday school convention for Queens county was held here on Saturday and Sunday in the Baptist church. Many delegates attended from different parts of the county, and the meetings were much enjoyed by all.

Bruce Hay spent Sunday at Edmundston, the guest of his brother, H. M. Hay.

Mrs. Harry Porter and Mrs. Stanley Bailey, of Newcastle, attended the convention here on Sunday and were guests of Rev. and Mrs. M. P. King.

Hayward Butler, who has been quite seriously ill with an attack of rheumatism, is recovering slowly.

Miss Zillah Hassan is spending a week with friends in St. John.

Miss Bessie Orchard returned on Wednesday after a month's visit with friends at Bear River (N. S.), and Upper Gagetown.

Miss Annie Belyea is in St. John, the guest of her sister, Miss Mabel Belyea.

Miss Ida Harper returned on Wednesday after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. Willard McMulkin, Upper Gagetown.

Mrs. M. P. King is visiting friends in St. John and Fredericton.

Miss Ida Hay returned on Wednesday from White's Cove, where she has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. L. P. Farris, for several weeks.

Rev. J. T. McNeil left for his home in Alberton (P. E. I.), on Friday. On the eve of his departure Mr. McNeil was presented by his congregation with a purse of $70 in gold.

Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Gaspereau, had the misfortune to break a leg on Monday. Dr. H. B. Hay is in attendance, and Mrs. Hopkins is doing as well as can be expected.

PETITCODIAC

Petitcodiac,Oct. 16—Mrs. G. V. White, Pembroke (Ont.), spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Trites, and while here attended the Trites-Friers wedding, Moncton.

Mrs. Minor Parkin is spending a week with her son and daughter in Hillsboro.

Miss Jennie Moore, of Mount Allison Academy, is spending Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moore.

Among the young people who are spending the holiday with their parents in the village are Messrs. Roy Mann, Sussex; Frank Constantine, Moncton; Blair Keith, R. Bradshaw, Montreal; Frank Lockhart and the Misses Steeves, Smith, Moncton, and Miss Stella Jones, of Wolfville Seminary.

Miss Hazel Palmer is spending a few days with relatives in Shediac.

Mrs. Coleman entertained at a 5 o'clock tea on Wednesday a few lady friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Wheaton have returned from Cuba, where Mr. Wheaton was engaged in electric engineering.

Mrs. M. B. Keith has returned to her home in Halifax.

T. McDonald has returned after a year's absence in the west and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McAnn.

Miss Hattie Stockton, of Sussex, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Murray B. Keith.

Mrs. Scribner, of Kingston, K. Co., who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Folkins, returns to her home on Saturday.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church held a Thanksgiving at home on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. R. C. Lockhart,Mrs. Chapman presiding. After a short and interesting programme a number of musical selections were given, Miss Ina Lockhart accompanying on the piano and Mrs. Chas. McCully, violinist. Lunch was served, after which a short talk was given by the president on the needs of our missions. The meeting closed by singing God Save the King.

Petitcodiac, Oct. 14—A Thanksgiving service in the form of a patriotic meeting was held in the Methodist church Monday evening and was well attended. Dr. G. W. Flemming in the chair. The speakers of the evening were the Rev. A. E. Chapman, Rev. M. Addison and Rev. E. C. Coleman. The chairman gave a concise outline of the needs of the Belgians ,what had been done in the village and adjoining districts. Miss Ina Lochart presided at the organ. The choir consisted of twelve men, members of the three choirs. A collection was taken up at close of meeting which will be added to amounts already raised.

James McAllister has completed the outside of his new concrete residence. The first residence of the kind in the village. There is also two other very nice residences being built on Church street, one by W. S. McCully, the other by Robt. Wilmott.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 14—A Conservative convention for the county was held at Albert this afternoon, when delegates were elected to meet delegates from St. John at a general convention to select candidates for the dominion seats for the joint constituency at the next general election. A resolution of loyalty and approval of the empire's action in connection with the present crisis was passed and also a resolution of sympathy on account of the illness of W. B. Dickson, M. P. P. John L. Peck was re-elected president of the convention and I. C. Prescott, secretary.

Mrs. Alex. Rogers and Miss Frances Rogers are visiting relatives in Dorchester.

The little fifteen months old child of Mr. and Mrs. James Brydon, of Riverside, sustained some injuries today by the carriage in which it was sitting being struck by J. L. Peck's automobile. The little one was in charge of the maid who was guiding the baby's carriage around a corner when, in seeking to avoid another car, they got in front of Mr. Peck's car, which struck the little carriage, which was completely demolished, the little child being thrown out. It is hoped the little one's injuries are not dangerous, though the parents are still very anxious, it being difficult to tell yet just what the injuries are. It was said that the car went right over the child and the carriage and also over the girl, their escape from more serious injury being miraculous.

Hopewell Hill, Oct. 17—A forest fire on Thursday did considerable damage in the Harvey woods near midway. A resident was burning some brush and the fire catching in a brush fence, was soon among the standing timber and, it is understood, burned over several acres. Fortunately a heavy rain near midnight extinguished the blaze.

Owing to the pump of the engine refusing to work, the Albert train was two hours late going out yesterday morning and correspondingly late getting back from Salisbury last night. It is expected the train's time will change on November 2, the train leaving Albert at 6.30 instead of 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Jas. Berryman, of Lynn (Mass.), arrived by yesterday's train on a visit to her brother, Alfred Woodworth.

ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, Oct. 16—On Thursday afternoon and evening the temperance workers of the Dominion Alliance in this section met in the Methodist vestry. In the afternoon a convention of workers was held and delegates from the several temperance societies in this vicinity were present. A county branch of the Dominion Alliance was organized by Secretary Rev. M. Stavert. In the evening a public meeting was held and interesting addresses were delivered by the chairman, C. N. Vroom; Rev. G. F. Dawson ,of this town; Rev. Mr. Chowen, of Milltown, and Rev. Mr. Stavert, secretary of the Dominion Alliance. At the close of the meeting a branch of the alliance was organized for this town.

The management of the Royal Bank of Canada, who have had workmen engaged for several months on their brick block at the corner of King and Water streets, are now occupying their beautiful bank apartments.

Miss Helen Clark, of St. George, is the guest of Miss Leila Grant.

Contractor Thomas Toal is clearing away the rubbish from the burnt shoe factory and expects to begin rebuilding in a few days. The contract specifies that the building shall be finished and ready for occupancy by the beginning of the new year.

John Moore and family, of New Hampshire, are enjoying a few weeks with his brother, Dr. J. Walker Moore, and other relatives in this vicinity.

The Women's Canadian Club will hold a meeting in the Methodist vestry on Tuesday evening, 20th inst. In addition to the regular business a short patriotic address will be given by Rev. E. B. Wyllie, B. D., and a report of the Women's Canadian Club convention held a few weeks ago in Vancouver (B. C.) will be made by Mrs. George J. Clarke.

Rev. W. C. Goucher, D. D., is attending the Baptist convention at Fredericton.

Oscar Deacon, C. P. R. station agent here, is enjoying a well earned two weeks' vacation. During his absence Mr. McQoid, of St. Andrews, is performing the duties.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Oct. 15—Mr. John T. Rundle, who has been enjoying a three months' trip in England, Ireland and Scotland, arrived home last Saturday.

Miss Lily Pedolin, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Percy Pedolin, of Montreal, for some time, arrived home last Friday.

Mrs. James Stables was hostess last Friday evening at a very enjoyable sewing party. During the evening dainty refreshments were served. Among those present were Mrs. John W. Miller, Mrs. Coburn, Miss Elizabeth Parker, Mrs. M. H. McMillan, Mrs. McDougall, Miss McDougall (Truro), Miss McAllister, Mrs. Robert Nicholson, Mrs. B. P. Gillespie, Mrs. William Stables, Mrs. W. R. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. S. J. McArthur, Miss Ella Parker, and others.

Mrs. John Robinson, sr., and daughter, Miss Belle, left last Friday for Boston, where they will spend the winter with Mrs. Robinson's sons, Alex. and Major.

Mrs. Creaghan and daughter, Nan, who have been visiting the former's brother, Thomas Adams, of Bathurst, for the past month, arrived home last Saturday.

Mr. Harvey Ramsay, of the crown land offices of Fredericton, spent several days of the past week in town, the guest of his mother, Mrs. W. F. Copp.

Mrs. Lawrence Doyle, of Nordin, left last week to visit her brother, Mr. Thos. Adams, of Bathurst.

Mrs. C. P. Harris, of Moncton, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Sinclair.

Mrs. W. R. Fitzmaurice entertained a few friends informally Wednesday evening.

Mrs. William Russell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John R. Johnstone, of Loggieville.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour Stothart and family motored to Sackville last Saturday and spent the holiday with the latter's sister, Mrs. A. B. Copp, returning home on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, who has been visiting friends in Moncton and Shediac for the past three months, arrived home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McCurdy and family returned home Tuesday from a visit to Halifax.

Miss Minnie Pedolin is convalescing from her recent illness.

Mrs. Walter Henley, of Onslow (N. S.), is the guest of her brother, Mr. E. A. McCurdy.

Mrs. Don S. Grimmer, of St. John, is spending a few days with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson have returned home from a pleasant visit with friends in Halifax and St. John.

Mrs. W. J. Bate left yesterday for Dalhousie, where she will visit Mrs. George Haddow for a couple of weeks.

Mr. J. Goodwin, of Bowmanville, arrived here last Sunday to take up his duties as operator at the wireless station here.

The Misses Stables entertained a number of friends informally Thursday evening in honor of Miss Edna McDougal, of Truro (N. S.)

Newcastle, Oct. 17—One thousand two hundred dollars was sent to the Belgian relief fund from Newcastle yesterday. Three hundred dollars of this was voted by the town council, $246 came from Tuesday's patriotic concert, $54 from the Red Cross Society, and $600 from individual subscriptions.

Newcastle town council met Friday night. Three hundred dollars was voted for the Belgian fund and $200 for the patriotic fund.

Mayor Morrissy, with Ald. Miller as alternate, was chosen the town's delegate to a special meeting of Northumberland county council to be held next Friday forenoon to consider advisability of making a grant to the Belgian or patriotic funds, or both.

The report of Scott Act Inspector Chamberlain for September showed that John Whalen, of Miramichi Hotel, and Frank Macdonald, of the Windsor, had each been fined $50 for a first offence, and that W. E. McEvoy had been fined $100 for selling to Indians. Police court cases for September numbered twenty-two—thirteen for drunkenness, five for stealing fruit from Joseph Salome's garden, and four for vagrancy. Total fines $114; magistrate's costs, $66, and constables' fees, $10; balance paid town, $38.

The police magistrate's report for July-September showed fifty-two cases during the quarter—Drunkenness, thirty-two; stealing fruit, nine; vagrancy, six; assault, two; furious driving, two; drunk and fighting, one; thirteen were sent to jail, twenty-eight were fined, and eleven cases allowed to stand.

Ald. Doyle gave notice that at next meeting he would move to ask the legislature to authorize Newcastle to reduce its number of aldermen from eight to four, have a two year term for aldermen, the mayor and two aldermen to be elected each year.

A resolution of condolence re late Policeman T. C. Hill was adopted and ordered sent Mrs. Hill.

John J. Galliah was appointed Mr. Hill's successor as night watchman.

HAMPTON

Hampton, N. B., Ict. 15—Miss Alice Dillon, St. John, who spent the week-end with friends at Hampton, returned home on Tuesday.

The friends of E. G. Evans are glad to learn that he has sufficiently recovered from his attack of typhoid fever, for which has been treated in the St. John General Public Hospital, as to admit of his return to his home nere.

At a session of the Kings County Court, held on Tuesday, Judge Jonah, without a jury, tried the case of George McArthur vs. A. M. Philps, in which the plaintiff claims $70 for money paid to him six years ago at Quebec. At the close of the evidence and argument of counsel, Judge Jonah reserved his decision. G. W. Fowler, K.C., and R. St. John Freeze appeaered for plaintiff, and J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., for defendant. The November term will open on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 10 a.m., with grand and petit juries, as a grievous bodily assault case, alleged to have taken place recently at Greenwich, will come on for trial.

Mrs. A. S. Wetmore, formerly Miss McManus, and her two daughters, the Misses Rita and Maud Wetmore, now of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, have come back to spend a month or so with relatives here, after an absence of over eleven years. They are at present guests with the family of Mrs. Wetmore's brother, Mr. Jas. R. McManus, Hampton Station.

Congratulations are in order to the Hon. W. W. Wedderburn, who reached his 81st birthday on Monday, Oct. 12, with unabated physical and mental powers. His son, Lieut.-Col. Wedderburn, Rothesay, spent Thanksgiving Day at the paternal home.

Miss Grace M. Smith, St. John, who has spent the past five weeks at The Wayside Inn, returned home on Tuesday.

Among St. John visitors here on Thanksgiving Day, were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Barnhill, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tennant, Miss Tennant, Miss Grace C. McDiarmid, Joseph Hamm, Miss Hazel Lewis, F. S. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. James Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Roche, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bates, Miss Nan Estabrook, Mrs. A. C. L. Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cross, Miss Jean M. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moncton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. D. Pidgeon, Mrs. S. K. Scovil.

Mrs. F. M. Humphrey returned on Monday from a very pleasant automobile tour with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scovil through Charlotte, Sunbury, York and Carleton counties, and part of Maine, which occupied most of last week.

The Rev. John King, of Gagetown, spent the week-end and Thanksgiving Day with the family of his son, Dr. S. S. King.

Ronald Evans came down from Moncton to spend the week-end and holiday at his parental home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Prescott, of Pennfield, Charlotte county, motored to St. John on Saturday and came on by rail to go out to St. Martins for a week's visit with their daughter, Mrs. S. V. Skillen. On the way they called on their old friend, John March.

Mr. Cecil Langstroth came home from Mount Allison and spent the week-end and Thanksgiving Day with his parents In the evening he was the guest of honor at a very pleasant supper party of young friends, given by his mother, Mrs. Wm Langstroth.

The attention of Hampton people was fully occupied on Thanksgiving Day by the entertainments given by the local executive committee to raise money for the Belgian relief fund, and how successful their efforts were was demonstrated by the attendance of full houses at the two splendid concerts given in the assembly hall of the Consolidated School, which seats four hundred people. The sale of gifts realized $9.50; the entrance tickets so far returned $129.95; ice cream $84.50; money donations $9; tickets for a pure bred Ayrshire bull calf, presented by the proprietors of Allendale Farm totalled $82.50, which on the drawing fell to G. O. Dickson Otty, who immediately returned it to the committee to be subsequently sold at auction for the benefit of the fund. Monday's effort, therefore, will yield about $300 for the Belgians, and a decision how it shall be used will be reached on Saturday evening when the final results are reported to the public meeting to be held at the Court House.

The Red Cross branch is still busily at work making garments, belts, socks, etc., for the soldiers in hospitals, and in addition an old fashioned sociable will be held next Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Wm. H. Robinson, on Everett street, the proceeds of which will be added to the fund.

Through efforts of the relief committee, the warden, Mr. E. A. Flewwelling, has summoned a special meeting of the municipal county, to meet at the Court House on Thursday, Oct. 22, at 10 a.m. to consider (1) the making a grant from the county treasury for ehe patriotic soldiers' relief fund, and (2) to consider a grant for the Belgian relief fund.

The grants will entail no special tax on the ratepayers, as the municipality has some $20,000 on deposit to its credit in the bank.

WESTFIELD

Westfield, Oct. 15—On Monday evening a meeting was held in the Westfield Methodist church, to talk over the best ways and means by which the Belgian relief work could be carried on here. Rev. Craig Nichols occupied the chair. E. R. Machum was appointed treasurer, and Miss Hoyt, secretary. A committee was selected and the different sections for each to canvass which has been carried on with splendid results. They have ready for shipment five cases of clothing including a quantity of bedding, besides barrels and bags of potatoes, carrots and turnips and over $100 in cash.

Mrs. A. E. Rowley left on Saturday evening's train for a trip to Boston.

Among the visitors at their cottages on the holiday were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peters, Mr. and Mrs. John Keeffe, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robson and Miss Robson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Smith, Dr. Day and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smith.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sackville Concert.

Sackville, Oct. 16—Thanksgiving was observed in the Methodist church last Sunday and Monday, Oct. 11 and 12. On Sunday evening a Thanksgiving service was held. The choir rendered special music and an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. Whitham. The church, which was beautifully decorated, was filled. On Monday evening a successful concert was given and some twenty numbers of unusual interest compiled the programme. L. W. Cronk presided and the music was ably rendered by Miss Lavinian L. White. The church was again filled, many people coming from a long distance. A silver collection was taken up and the proceeds are to be devoted for the renovation of the church. Considering the fact that the idea was only mooted a week previous, the young people and their popular young minister deserve great credit.

Andover, N. B., Oct. 14—One thousand dollars has been contributed to the patriotic fund by the people of Plaster Rock, Tobique River, and the work of collecting in other parts of the county is being carried on at all possible speed. Another large box of goods was shipped today by the ladies of the Red Cross Society to the Belgian sufferers.

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E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

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Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

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

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

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

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These newspapers advocate:

British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion.
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NO DEALS!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine,
The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 21, 1914.

IN THE LONG RUN.

"The census of 1911 showed that in the United Kingdom there were 8,702,596 males between nineteen and forty-five years of age."

The foregoing paragraph from the British Review, London, shows at a glance the vast reserve strength upon which the British Isles can draw in making up, gradually, an army large enough to prove decisive on the Continent. Not all of the men between nineteen and forty-five years of age are able-bodied, but, given time, it will be quite practicable to raise and equip an army of more than a million men in Great Britain alone, and make its loss good by frequent re-inforcements to replace dead, wounded and sick.

The census indicates that about one-fifth of the entire population of any country are males between the ages of nineteen and forty-five, and if we measure by this standard there are in Canada more than a million and a half males who have passed nineteen and are not yet forty-five, while in Australia and New Zealand there are perhaps a million more. If we should apply this proportion to the other parts of the British Empire, to the Russian Empire and to the other countries which are pledged to the task of reducing Germany to military sanity we should find a staggering total of men, a number sufficient to win against much greater odds than now confront the Allies.

In the matter of money, as well as the matter of men, the Allies are greatly superior to Germany and Austria. Having this great superiority in men and in money, the two resources which come first in importance in war, it only remains to ask whether the Allies have as much resolution, as much courage, as much staying power as the enemy. The experience of the present war is already sufficient to answer that question. In courage, in sheer fighting ability, the Allies have nothing to learn from the enemy.

Looking ahead, it is important to remember that while Germany, France and some of the other countries engaged have already reached their maximum striking power, and must decline somewhat from this time forward, the British Empire and the Russian Empire will be able only to reach their maximum of offensive power some months hence, and they will then be able to put endless streams of reinforcements into the theatre of war. Reverses may come. Great losses may be met. But the Allies have the spirit and the resources, and there can be only one end.

CANADA'S TROOPS.

The Canadian troops are safe in England and we will anxiously await news of their transfer to the continent, there to take their place in the trenches with the men from Great Britain, from France, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa. The announcement of their arrival has brought home to us more closely the fact that this war is our war and that Canada will not be satisfied until every man and every dollar that can be spared is placed at the disposal of the Imperial authorities in this crisis, the greatest the Empire has ever known.

We are not merely fighting as the dependency of Great Britain, generously coming to the relief of the Mother Country in a quarrel not of our seeking. We are one of the allied nations giving our manhood and our money for the common defence of civilization against Prussia's stroke for world domination. We must not forget that our obligation is as great as Great Britain's; that we have relatively as much at stake, and that defeat would be equally disastrous for us. For these reasons Canada should not delay in sending a second contingent.

The duty of the hour is plain. Immediate effort should be made to quicken the best kind of recruiting—not a difficult task when one considers the readiness of our best men to go to the front so soon as the government says the word. It is hoped that no time will be lost in raising and equipping a second expeditionary force, for the limitations of our contribution to the common cause should be the limitation of our strength. The events of the last few days in Belgium have been a spur to recruiting in England, Scotland and Ireland, and we ought to approach our great task in precisely the same spirit that has been shown in the islands which are the fountain-spring of our race.

Britain and her Allies know this is to be a long war, and they are wisely proceeding on that assumption. They have pledged themselves to keep fighting until they shall have dispelled for ever the menace of Prussian militarism which has so long hung like a black cloud over the western world. They can only do it by carrying their victorious arms, at whatever cost, into the heart of the enemy's Empire. In that task the Canadians may be relied upon to share gloriously, and it is Canada's business to put in the field, with all available speed every suitable man who is ready to offer himself.

THE WONDER OF BRITAIN.

The striking manner in which Britain's dominions overseas have rushed to her aid in the hour of peril has surprised the nations of the world, none so much as Germany. In every quarter of the Globe where British possessions lie the same spirit has been shown, the same desire expressed to enter the war on an equal basis with Great Britain. The remarkable loyalty, and the causes for it, have been freely commented upon particularly in the American press. The following tribute is from the St. Louis Republic:

"The fact cannot be gainsaid that England, who does not begin to be as logical as Germany or as systematic as France in matters of government, has nevertheless the knack of making men step out of their own free will to die in her defence. She has the gift of keeping alive, across tumbling seas, round half a world, the undying bond that unites the heart to home. She has shown herself indifferent to the possession of the taxing power over her colonies—but what matters it? Those colonies willingly tax themselves to send her warships, and their sons seize their rifles in time of strife to go to her aid. She has the wisdom so to train and guide the swarthy children of alien races, and even the foes of yesteryear, that they put their living bodies between England and England's enemies. She has a fearfully muddled theory of government, but her practice of government lays hold on the deepest things in the soul of man.

"As we contemplate this wonder of an empire which is an empire of the spirit, an empire whose philosophy of politics is all wrong, but for which the costliest things within the gift of man are poured out without stint, we are moved to wonder whether this is a prophecy of the future. Will the States of the coming days make more of the spirit and less of the machine? Will they reck less of constitutions and bills of rights and fabrics of government and more of the invisible things which touch the soul?"

It has been one of the signs of the serious spirit animating the loyal people in all parts of the British Empire that they have been most willing to fight whenever the enemy has seemed strongest. The clearer the country's need the greater the assistance offered.

DEFENDING THE CHANNEL PORTS.

German possession of the French channel ports is not expected by British military authorities. At any rate it is not to be permitted without the hardest kind of fighting. Difficult as these positions are to defend with so strong a German force pressing on from Antwerp, both Britain and France may be expected to make every effort to hold them, and each day sees the allied left making further progress in a desperate attempt to head off the enemy.

The Germans lost more heavily before Antwerp than the Belgians who defended it, and they were greatly disappointed when they found that practically the whole Belgian army had retreated in safety before the city surrendered; for had they been able to capture the garrison and the bulk of the Belgian field army, the blow to the Allies would have been serious. Today the Belgians are giving the British great assistance in opposing the German march to the channel, and it is clear that no great part of the enemy's Antwerp troops can be released for service across the French border while so formidable a force is left to fight the invaders in Belgium. There is also reason to believe that strong British reinforcements have been rushed to that territory.

Since the beginning of hostilities the Belgian phase of the war has been to Germany a costly and unforseen hindrance. Belgium has played against the Kaiser the role Spain played against Napoleon. At the decisive moment in the advance of the Marne the Belgians held troops in their kingdom which were essential to victory in France. Partly in consequence of this the first invasion was checked and repelled. The time gained gave the British and French an opportunity to put needed reinforcements in the field. To this extent Belgium has taken a tremendous part in the allied campaign.

Military critics are unanimous regarding the impossibility of Germany making any successful use of Antwerp as a base for attack on England. One of these authorities says:

"The neutrality of the Scheldt is guaranteed by Holland, but it is unlikely that Germany would listen to Dutch protest if there were actual advantage to be had by using the river. But passive consent on the part of Holland to such an attempt would inevitably mean the blockade of Holland by the British fleet and the complete closing of the single direct avenue to the outside world which Germany now possesses.

"Napoleon held Antwerp until his fall in 1814, but British control of the sea made this city an empty threat so far as England was concerned. If the Germans should defeat the British at sea then the real value of Antwerp to them would be established. Until that time it seems destined rather to be an incidental annoyance and a future danger in the larger view than an immediate peril.

"Antwerp in German hands is, quite patently, a guarantee that England will continue to fight William II. as she did Napoleon. More and more each day the war is growing into a duel between the German and the Briton.

"It is necessary in conceding the extent of German success at Antwerp to recognize that for immediate purposes the possession of the city is of relatively minor importance. German purpose has been and must remain to get to Paris after crushing the French military resources utterly. Save as it releases one or two additional army corps the capture of Antwerp does not contribute to this end."

As long as the Channel ports are in the hands of the Allies the Germans will have to keep a large body of troops ever on the alert against attack from Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk. The fighting of the next week should disclose the strategy of the Allies on their extreme left; in the meantime it may be taken for granted that everything possible is being done to prevent any advance westward along the coast into France.

POLITICS AND THE WAR.

In a Standard editorial of yesterday, marked by considerable horn-blowing and cock-crowing of the juvenile Conservative type, we do not find any indication whether or not Mr. Borden is going to bring on the elections, or, worse yet, any suggestion of a valid excuse for bringing them on at this time. Conservative newspapers in their Ottawa correspondence a day or two ago prepared their subscribers for the strategic retirement of Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Nantel, to be succeeded by Messrs. Chase Casgrain and Patenaude. Yesterday it was reported from Ottawa that Messrs. Pelletier and Nantel would remain in the cabinet indefinitely. Apparently, then, the Conservative announcement of their retirement was the premature disclosure of a plan to which they had not consented. If the Nationalist element could thus have been unloaded there would have been some reason for thinking that Mr. Borden had listened to that wing of his party which is desirous of attempting to snatch an extension of power under cover of the war. Now, however, in the light of the latest information from Ottawa, it appears likely that Mr. Borden has failed in his effort to reorganize his government and will await a more propitious occasion for appealing to the country.

Under these circumstances it should not be necessary to review the juvenilia appearing in the Standard's editorial columns of yesterday, further than to remark that the campaign arguments therein advanced—if they are the best available—must have convinced Conservatives that this, indeed, is no time for an election. For the Standard merely revived the hoary and familiar fiction that the Liberal party has prevented Mr. Borden from saving the Empire and that the Liberal Senate constitutes a danger to our existence as an Empire.

Thoughtful readers whose attention is directed to this profound line of argument will, we suppose, recall the recent emergency session of the Dominion Parliament in which Liberals and Conservatives, without any discordant note, with dignity, and with fine patriotism, approved of the government's action in raising $50,000,000 for purposes of defence, and gave the government virtual authority to make any further expenditures and to take any further measures which might be necessary in support of the common cause. The people of Canada, a unit in regard to the present war, saw in this action of both parties at Ottawa a true reflection of our national sentiment. If, in the face of these facts, it is the Conservative purpose to bring on an election, or to attempt to conduct the campaign on the pretence that the Conservatives are saving the Empire and that the Liberals constitute a menace to its safety, the challenge will be met promptly.

If the elections do come it will be necessary for the Conservative press to abandon a few of its more familiar misrepresentations, most of which do duty in the Standard editorial. One is that "the Liberals themselves by their opposition to the Naval Aid Bill were the first to inject politics into the question of assistance of the Empire's defence." The introduction of politics in connection with defence came from the other side of the house. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden came to an agreement in 1909, and passed through the house unanimous resolutions providing for a Canadian navy, there was for the time no difference of opinion as to what was the wise and patriotic course. Subsequently Mr. Borden and his associates departed from the spirit of those resolutions and threw the navy issue into partizan politics. Had they carried out the Laurier Naval Act Canada would have had by this time a group of cruisers which would have been most useful during the present war.

The supreme question to which this country should devote itself today is that of making available at the earliest possible moment additional troops to stand side by side with those from other parts of the Empire on the firing line in France and Belgium. The country knows no difference of opinon with respect to this question. If the Conservatives, at such a time, in the hope of partizan advantage, decide to plunge the country into an election, we may fairly promise that, although the country at large will regard the conflict as untimely, Mr. Borden and his friends will find the campaign one of absorbing interest.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Following close upon the loss of the British cruiser Hawke comes the Admiralty's announcement that four German torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk off the Dutch coast. That announcement, together with the report of allied progress in France, gives a cheerful aspect to the war news.

The success of the cruiser Undaunted and her flotilla of destroyers will no doubt reassure those who have been unduly depressed by the during raids of a few German submarines. It again reminds us that Britain's navy is wide awake and ready to strike at every opportune moment. The ship that on Saturday brought about the destruction of four of the enemy's best fighting craft had only left port a few hours before, and the victory is a fine revenge for her gallant commander, who was in charge of the cruiser Amphion when she was sunk by coming in contact with German mines after she had sent to the bottom a German cruiser.

The score now stands fifteen German ships of war destroyed to eight British. In addition to Germany's loss, it is believed several Austrian ships have been sunk. Russia has lost a cruiser. But this score does not take into account the great number of German merchant vessels captured or destroyed. The security of thousands of British ships on all the seven seas has been brought about by the constant vigilance of the British navy.

General French's report to the War Office gives some indication of the heroic struggle of the British troops in beating back the invaders in France. His messages are full of confidence, and it is plain that he and General Joffre are of one mind regarding the ultimate results of the fighting in the East.

The allied armies have not only prevented the Germans from taking Dunkirk, and otherwise making a triumphant march along the Channel coast, but they have themselves advanced rapidly against the enemy and have succeeded in taking important positions. The German failure to hold Armentieres on the Belgian frontier after a week of hard fighting clearly indicates that the Allies are in that territory in considerable force, and have no intention of losing ground there. It remains to be seen, of course, whether or not the German reinforcements now being rushed forward will be sufficient to force them back, but it is not believed the enemy will realize his hope of occupying the Channel ports in France.

The late news from the front is more encouraging both with respect to the operations on land and to the work of the fleet.

OUR WAR TO WIN.

No doubt Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, the well known American novelist, speaks from the best of motives when he urges President Wilson to ask the Germans to refrain from destroying London and Paris with bombs from Zeppelins; but the request is foolish, nevertheless. Equally short-sighted and vain is the attitude of some few Canadians who say that the United States would intervene if Germany should succeed in bombarding Canadian ports or landing soldiers upon our soil. The Monroe Doctrine is designed for the protection of American interests, not British interests. The feeling of the United States today is generally anti-German, and, while we are glad it is so, while we feel it is creditable to the American sense of justice, we must all remember that this is our war, and that we must deal with it ourselves, with every aspect and feature of it, if we are subsequently to enjoy security and self-respect as a result of it.

If—as seems impossible today—German ships or German troops should menace Canada, the men of this country must themselves meet the danger. And they would. Only a thoughtless few cherish the notion that we would in some way be delivered by the United States, striking in defence of its own policies. The United States might attack Germany in this or that contingency; but no one in Canada reckons upon that as rendering unnecessary adequate preparation for home defence, or diminishing our responsibility for protecting our own firesides.

This is our war. The British race must win it. We do not yet know how many Canadian soldiers will be necessary to provide our fair portion of the striking power the Empire must employ; but whatever, the number may be, it will be forthcoming. The people of the British Isles are today training a vast army from civilian material and hardening it for the shock of war. In proportion to our population we can and must do the same thing. Already we should have larger bodies of men in training; already the public should regard it as definitely settled that we are to train 100,000 men. We should set about it.

If the Germans can set Paris and London on fire by bombs from airships, they will do so, no matter what well-disposed onlookers like Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith or President Wilson may think about it, or how much it offends humane and civilized sentiment the world over. Nothing will beat the Germans but enough men. Nothing will give the British Empire peace and security—and reparation—but the beating down of the Prussian war machine and the humbling of the war-mad German people. And that—as men know in Great Britain and in the Dominions oversea—can be accomplished only by the grim courage and self-sacrifice that brings a constant and mighty stream of re-inforcements from every British land, ready for the firing line, for victory or death.

The work will be done. The right spirit is abroad. Every day's news, good or bad, quickens it. Meantime only harm can be done by talking about American intervention of any sort or in any region—not that American feeling is not friendly, for it is wonderfully so—but because a free people must fight its own battles. The greater the struggle, the graver the issues involved, the more necessary is it that we ourselves should pay unfalteringly the full price of victory, and of justice and security.

A REVELATION OF UNITY.

This war is destroying many illusions but it is equally successful in revealing facts that in all their bearing were not even suspected in Germany. Chief of these revelations (to Germany) is that of the extraordinary unity of the British Empire. It is a satisfaction to know that the soldiers and sailors have still the qualities that of old enabled British soldiers and sea-dogs to win their victories, but it is a revelation to foreigners to find that there is everywhere throughout the thirteen million square miles of British territory the same unselfish loyalty to a common national ideal, and that amid its four hundred million inhabitants there is in every section that common eagerness to contribute its part to upholding the "izzat of the British Raj."

The spirit of it all is perhaps most romantically stated in the question by the Maharajah of Rewa, who cabled: "What orders from His Majesty for me and my troops?" Prince Von Bulow, the German ex-Chancellor, recently said: "England, out of brutal jealousy, fell upon Germany from behind, and has committed high treason against the white race." It is Germany that has committed high treason against justice, and her brutal defiance of the laws of nations and of the rights of humanity has lighted a torch that has set the West and the East alike afire against her. When the Kaiser threw down his challenge to the peace of the world, he could hardly have dreamed that the answering shout of justice would come from such distant shores and such diverse peoples. From the mountain heights of Chitral, from far Baluchistan as well as from the proud princes of India, have poured in offers of troops and treasures. No foreigner imagined that the destinies of Britain and India were so indissolubly linked; but the revelation of this unison is one of the most dramatic incidents of this astonishing war.

Empire in the past has always smelt decay, if not ruin. Athens, Sparta, Rome, Spain, all tell the same tale. The militarism on which their power was founded ate into the heart, and though the road leading to destruction was long in some cases, it was invariably pursued. The collapse of the British Empire was confidently predicted at the supreme crisis, by Britain's enemies, and perhaps it would not have astonished some of her friends if the test had revealed that the ties binding different sections had worn thin; but where the Kaiser thought to sow discord he has begotten unison, and from every quarter comes the same story of willing help and eager sacrifice. All give of their best, lavishly, freely, ungrudingly.

This revelation of unity is not merely a cause for congratulation in increased national prestige, influence and power, but it is a firm basis for the dream of human confederation, of a supreme jurisdiction of justice, when nations shall forget petty distinctions, and cease to ignore the great fundamental community of interest of all human beings.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It may be that the Kaiser is shrewd enough to realize that to drop bombs on London from his Zeppelins would only serve to greatly stimulate recruiting throughout Great Britain.

* * *

The serious landslide at Panama is a disappointment for those who built the canal, but the United States government can take comfort in the thought that Colonel Goethals is at Panama and not wasting his talents in some position of a political nature.

* * *

Acting upon a proposal made by an important Natal newspaper, South African farmers have offered the Imperial government large contributions of maize. Colonel Maritz and the other German agents who have been trying to stir up anti-British feeling among the Boers are laboring in vain.

* * *

That that Belgian commandant at Antwerp should have proved a traitor to his country in this supreme crisis of its fate seems hardly credible, but it is clear that German spies were very active at all times within the forts of the besieged city. That fact helps to explain the speedy reduction of Antwerp notwithstanding its formidable fortifications. Its defenders seem to have been powerless to prevent betrayal to the enemy, and they were therefore placed at an enormous disadvantage.

* * *

The Montreal Star is Conservative. While at times it professes a certain independence, it is bitterly anti-Liberal eleven times out of twelve, and always in a crisis. Perhaps this makes its editorial comment on the proposed elections more interesting. "It is earnestly to be hoped," the Star says of the talk of bringing on the elections this year, "that we will hear no more of this nonsense about an appeal to the people at this most inopportune moment." And further, it says:

"We do not believe for a moment that the government have any such intention in mind. The whole nation is today acting under a party truce, reached deliberately and with patriotic unanimity in order that Canadians might move as a unit against by far the most menacing danger which has ever threatened our country or our empire. A general election could not be called now without causing a fierce renewal of party strife—without dividing our people into two hostile camps—without leaving the Liberals under a bitter sense of betrayal, after having been led into the "ambush" of patriotic co-operation. It would be like approaching a foe with a flag of truce and then opening fire on them. As we have said, we have not the slightest notion that the government entertain any such treacherous intention."

* * *

A member of the United States Congress declares that Germany's cause is "unholy and a menace to the principles of democracy;" and he warns the American people that no country under the Sun is safe while the Prussian military spirit is rampant. Incidentally, he declares that the United States is totally unprepared for war. While his remarks have been severely criticised by those super-neutrals to whom anything other than praise for the Kaiser seems a breach of the spirit of neutrality, they have been strongly endorsed by the leading newspapers and the great mass of the American people.

* * *

The Premier's announcement that Canada will immediately prepare to send more troops to Great Britain has been awaited with interest. Now is the time when troops that are to leave here months hence should be in training. Recruiting should be carried on without interruption and every possible effort made to have equipment ready so that there will be no excuse for delay when the word comes for each division of 10,000 men to be sent forward. Canada awaits with confidence the time when her soldiers will meet the enemy on the battlefield.

* * *

According to a London newspaper the unprecedented demand in England for war blankets will cause a change in the fashion of winter coats for women. Had the year run its normal course, there was every indication that the ladies of Great Britain would have worn long coats and capes made of heavy blanket cloth, but far-seeing firms have suggested to the war office that these cloths which had been secured in great quantities should be used for soldiers' blankets. The offer has been accepted and the ladies will have to find other material for their coats. Under the circumstances they are no doubt most willing to do so.

* * *

Ottawa despatches sent out from Conservative headquarters on Wednesday announced that Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, and Hon. W. B. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue, were to leave the Borden cabinet, to be succeeded by T. Chase Casgrain, K. C., of Montreal, and probably E. L. Patenaude, member for Laprairie in the Quebec Legislature. Following close on the publication in Conservative newspapers of these despatches came the report that this strategic retirement was likely to be deferred, notwithstanding the great anxiety of the party leaders to bring it about. Apparently the strategists who planned the movement for Messrs. Pelletier and Nantel found the Postmaster-General not so ill as they had arranged for him to be and Mr. Nantel resolved to reconsider his promise to fall back. All is not smooth sailing in the cabinet circles at Ottawa.

* * *

The loss of the fine cruiser Hawke with nearly all of the men and officers on board is a grave thing in itself, and will increase anxiety as to the success German submarines may have in attacking capital ships of the British navy. But, in time of war, constant loss of one kind or another must be anticipated, and the nation must accept it with what philosophy it can. There must be further loss by land and by sea. This is the great price the British Empire is paying for victory in a righteous cause. The price may be exceedingly heavy, but it will be paid, and the victory will be won. Thanks to the fine spirit that animates the navy German success only makes British officers and men more eager for a fair encounter. In good time the Germans will be beaten by sea and by land.

* * *

Parisans are asking what the government is doing to protect the city against German flying machines dropping bombs. France has held that in dropping bombs on unbeleaguered cities, without notification, whether the cities are fortified or not, Germany is committing an international crime. The time seems to have arrived, however, for France to take steps to check such crimes. Little is accomplished by the argument that Germany is killing women and children in such uncivilized warfare. Paris is confronted by a condition and not a theory. French aviators should do what the London aviators have pledged themselves to do, and give hostile airships a decidedly warm reception.

* * *

While deploring the effect of the war upon United States trade several of that country's newspapers are pointing out that there are certain benefits resulting from the conflict. The Washington Herald draws attention to the fact that there will be a great saving to the United States in tourist outlay. For example, it estimates that the amount of money spent annually in Europe by American visitors of all classes is more than $200,000,000. Assuming that present conditions shall continue through the regular winter and summer touring seasons, the Herald figures that during certain months in the year the saving should total $1,000,000 a day. The importance of this matter to the United States does not hinge upon the total amount saved but rather upon the diversion of this amount from European to American trade.

Sunday School Teacher—"What do you understand by suffering for righteousness' sake?" Little Girl—"Please, miss, it means having to come to Sunday school."

CONVENTION WAS PACKED WITH OFFICE HOLDERS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—Would you allow me space to say a few words touching the Conservative Convention, held in Caraquet on October 15, 1914, and the report that appeared in the St. John Standard?

It was most amusing to the residents of Caraquet to read that no hall could be secured large enough to hold the immense crowds that gathered inside and outside the Mourant Hall. When one considers that Caraquet has no public hall; the only private hall there belongs to the fraternal societies, it can be readily seen how desparate are the efforts made to leave the impression that this convention was unprecedented.

I take notice that, while purporting to give a true report of what transpired, no mention is made of the attacks of F. T. B. Young on the wire-pullers who were manipulating matters to suit themselves. This row in the ranks must be kept out of print, it would not be pleasing to the ears of outside Conservatives to publish the fact.

The report made no mention of the names of the delegates. Would it be possible that the fact that over half the number were government officials have anything to do with this commission? I am sure these gentlemen, assembled as they were, to decide the destinies of the Conservative party, would like to see their names and occupations appear in the press. In order that their desire may be gratified, I give below a list, of government officials present and who either acted as delegates or helped to choose the delegates in open convention; Edward DeGrace, inspector of agricultural societies; F. Frenet, game warden; Joseph R. Dochey, crown land commissioner; James J. Doucet, fishery overseer; Robert Hickson, structural superintendent of Stonehaven breakwater; Gilbert J. Doucet, revisor; Hubt. Landry, light keeper; F. T. B. Young, member of fishery commission; Edmund Arseneau, overseer fisheries; Ed. Sewell, fishery guardian; Wm. Dayden, sealer of lumber; Val. Robichaud, structural bridge superintendent; Charles Poirier, foreman bridge work; Theophile Robichaud, foreman breakwater; J. J. Robichaud, foreman roadwork; J. R. Young, sub-collector customs; Philip Luce, sub-collector customs; Alex. DeGrace, light keeper; A Dochey, fishery officer; P. Debert, employe of lobster hatchery; Joseph F. Robichaud, bridge foreman; J. A. Duguay, road commissioner; W. Robichaud, in charge of buoy service; Pierre P. Pauler, postmaster; A. R. Robichaud, road commissioner; Alb. Robichaud, postmaster; E. Robichaud, assistant engineer lobster hatchery; D. F. Chiasson, bridge foreman; S. Robichaud, superintendent breakwater; J. Mourant, fishery overseer; P. A. Lanteigne, light house keeper, Peter Deluace, Martin Mallet, John Delagarde, employes at breakwater; C. Duguay, T. M. Robichaud, George Chiasson, Pierre Chiasson, employed on provincial public works.

During the regime of the Liberals, our Conservative friends were very loud in their condemnation of officials who took part in politics and in many cases they were reported to their respective departments. As soon as the Conservatives took hold, every Liberal suspected of having worked for the party was dismissed. What will the Conservatives do with the above named officials and employees? Will they adhere to the principle laid down while in opposition

Caraquet, Oct. 15, '14. LIBERAL.

THE SUNLIT SEA.

(Written by Byron C. Tapley, of St. John).

The following short poem has been published in the newspapers in all the counties of England, Scotland and Ireland, also in India, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Bermuda and all parts of Canada and the British colonies throughout the world, and has won the approval of Queen Alexandra, the prime minister, lord chancellor, Earl Kitchener, and many other notables.

England hath her voice proclaimed,
Flaunted by a war-mad foe.
Patience tried, with action slow,
Save that they would have it so.

Offspring from the Overseas,
Flocking to their Mater's side,
Heard it, and responded though
Hell itself yawned gaping wide.

War of Nations! Allies' might!
One foe gone is one less life;
More men, money, food debarred,
But one ending for this strife.

One from us, ten fill the gap:
Power, Plenty, behind the van.
Time will tell, and Fate decide
Who the master, who the man.

Dove of Peace on earth shall reign
When the issue, done and past
Since they'll have it, very well!
Give it good, and hard, and fast.

Shall we hold her title clear,
Though what odds against her be
Hers that was—is—once again,
Mistress of the sunlit sea.

GIRLS AID IN DIGGING TRENCHES.

London, Oct. 16, 2.55 p.m.—A despatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"To the local peasantry, among them many girls, is attributed in part the failure of the German attempts to cross the Vistula during the recent fighting. The girls aided the Russian soldiers by digging trenches.

"On the initiative of a new English club here, a movement is on foot to raise a detachment of recruits for the British army. Many Lancashire men employed in cotton mills have volunteered. The force will be known as 'the Pals detachment.'"

St. Martins' Generosity.

St. Martins, Oct. 14—The people of this place are responding very generously to the many calls for aid to those who are suffering on account of the war. The councillors of the parish have collected and forward over $200 to the patriotic fund; also Miss C. Henderson and Mrs. Jos. Lynch collected $21.50 for the hospital ship fund.

On Tuesday three large boxes of clothing of all kinds were forwarded from here for the distressed Belgians. It is understood another shipment of groceries and vegetables will be sent in a few days.

When the nails are brittle, apply vaseline, or hold them in warm sweet oil every day.

GLORIOUS VICTORIES FOR ALLIES ON LAND AND SEA

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I take notice that, while purporting to give a true report of what transpired, no mention is made of the attacks of F. T. B. Young on the wire-pullers who were manipulating matters to suit themselves. This row in the ranks must be kept out of print, it would not be pleasing to the ears of outside Conservatives to publish the fact.

The report made no mention of the names of the delegates. Would it be possible that the fact that over half the number were government officials have anything to do with this commission? I am sure these gentlemen, assembled as they were, to decide the destinies of the Conservative party, would like to see their names and occupations appear in the press. In order that their desire may be gratified, I give below a list, of government officials present and who either acted as delegates or helped to choose the delegates in open convention; Edward DeGrace, inspector of agricultural societies; F. Frenet, game warden; Joseph R. Dochey, crown land commissioner; James J. Doucet, fishery overseer; Robert Hickson, structural superintendent of Stonehaven breakwater; Gilbert J. Doucet, revisor; Hubt. Landry, light keeper; F. T. B. Young, member of fishery commission; Edmund Arseneau, overseer fisheries; Ed. Sewell, fishery guardian; Wm. Dayden, sealer of lumber; Val. Robichaud, structural bridge superintendent; Charles Poirier, foreman bridge work; Theophile Robichaud, foreman breakwater; J. J. Robichaud, foreman roadwork; J. R. Young, sub-collector customs; Philip Luce, sub-collector customs; Alex. DeGrace, light keeper; A Dochey, fishery officer; P. Debert, employe of lobster hatchery; Joseph F. Robichaud, bridge foreman; J. A. Duguay, road commissioner; W. Robichaud, in charge of buoy service; Pierre P. Pauler, postmaster; A. R. Robichaud, road commissioner; Alb. Robichaud, postmaster; E. Robichaud, assistant engineer lobster hatchery; D. F. Chiasson, bridge foreman; S. Robichaud, superintendent breakwater; J. Mourant, fishery overseer; P. A. Lanteigne, light house keeper, Peter Deluace, Martin Mallet, John Delagarde, employes at breakwater; C. Duguay, T. M. Robichaud, George Chiasson, Pierre Chiasson, employed on provincial public works.

During the regime of the Liberals, our Conservative friends were very loud in their condemnation of officials who took part in politics and in many cases they were reported to their respective departments. As soon as the Conservatives took hold, every Liberal suspected of having worked for the party was dismissed. What will the Conservatives do with the above named officials and employees? Will they adhere to the principle laid down while in opposition

Caraquet, Oct. 15, '14. LIBERAL.

THE SUNLIT SEA.

(Written by Byron C. Tapley, of St. John).

The following short poem has been published in the newspapers in all the counties of England, Scotland and Ireland, also in India, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Bermuda and all parts of Canada and the British colonies throughout the world, and has won the approval of Queen Alexandra, the prime minister, lord chancellor, Earl Kitchener, and many other notables.

England hath her voice proclaimed,
Flaunted by a war-mad foe.
Patience tried, with action slow,
Save that they would have it so.

Offspring from the Overseas,
Flocking to their Mater's side,
Heard it, and responded though
Hell itself yawned gaping wide.

War of Nations! Allies' might!
One foe gone is one less life;
More men, money, food debarred,
But one ending for this strife.

One from us, ten fill the gap;
Power, Plenty, behind the van.
Time will tell, and Fate decide
Who the master, who the man.

Dove of Peace on earth shall reign
When the issue, done and past
Since they'll have it, very well!
Give it good, and hard, and fast.

Shall we hold her title clear,
Though what odds against her be
Hers that was—is—once again,
Mistress of the sunlit sea.

GIRLS AID IN DIGGING TRENCHES.

London, Oct. 16, 2.55 p.m.—A despatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"To the local peasantry, among them many girls, is attributed in part the failure of the German attempts to cross the Vistula during the recent fighting. The girls aided the Russian soldiers by digging trenches.

"On the initiative of a new English club here, a movement is on foot to raise a detachment of recruits for the British army. Many Lancashire men employed in cotton mills have volunteered. The force will be known as 'the Pals detachment.'"

St. Martins' Generosity.

St. Martins, Oct. 14—The people of this place are responding very generously to the many calls for aid to those who are suffering on account of the war. The councillors of the parish have collected and forward over $200 to the patriotic fund; also Miss C. Henderson and Mrs. Jos. Lynch collected $21.50 for the hospital ship fund.

On Tuesday three large boxes of clothing of all kinds were forwarded from here for the distressed Belgians. It is understood another shipment of groceries and vegetables will be sent in a few days.

When the nails are brittle, apply vaseline, or hold them in warm sweet oil every day.

TWO IMPORTANT BATTLES WON BY ALLIES AGAINST FIGHTING GERMAN RIGHT

London, Oct. 18, 9.45 p. m.—Two important successes in the battle for Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the Allies in the official communication issued in Paris this afternoon.

The French are said to have re-occupied Armentieres, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner of West Flanders, which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. This would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French also are said to have pushed back still farther the German army, which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle which culminated in Armentieres again coming under French influence lasted for a week, during which the fighting was hard and continuous. The town was seized by the Germans last week owing to its importance as a railway centre, lines diverging from it in all directions. Besides, it is on the road to Lille, which the Germans still hold, despite reports to the contrary. The battle opened with cavalry fighting, which gradually developed into a general battle, which indicates that the French are advancing in force toward Lille.

The Allies also have made an advance north of the La Basse Canal, between that line and Arras, and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. This latter is a rather long front but the claims in the French official communication are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans, however, are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive, either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going, but the Allies probably soon will learn their destination, as their aviators are said to be busy everywhere over the German lines. It is thought here, however, that it probably will be some days before the Germans make their presence felt.

In the centre and in the Vosges the situation is stationary. This is not taken here to mean that no fighting is taking place, and it is considered likely that the battle on the Alsace frontier, which has been going on for some days, has yet to reach its end.

The Germans have established civil administrations in the greater part of Belgium and are said to have demanded war levies from Ostend and Blankenberghe—Ostend being called upon to pay $1,000,000, and Blackenberghe to supply certain provisions for man and beast.

The arrival in London of thousands of Belgian refugees has stirred up the population in the poorer districts of the city against the Germans. Thousands of Germans are still carrying on business, or continuing in their places of employment, not only in London but throughout the country, and the agitation for the discharge of those employed in hotels, barber shops and other places is growing in intensity.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS ON EASTERN FRONTIER.

Again the Russians and the Austrians flatly contradict one another as to the progress of events in the east. The Austrians claim that the operations are progressing favorably for them, while an official report from Petrograd received tonight says that attempts by the Austrians to cross the River San failed, and that in the fighting south of Przemysl, which took the form of a bayonet charge, they captured fifteen Austrian officers and 1,000 men.

It would appear from reports of correspondents at Petrograd that the Germans made repeated attempts to cross the Vistula at Josefow, but were driven back with heavy casualties. These correspondents say this fighting was part of the general attack on the Russian positions on the Vistula, and that they proved a failure.

The British and French fleets, and the Montenegrin army are carrying on an attack on Cattaro, the fortified seaport of Austria in Dalmatia, the first sortie from which the Montenegrins claimed to have repulsed.

Through their sphere of operations Servian reports say the Servians are sweeping everything before them. It is not believed here, however, that very serious fighting has been taking place there recently, as the weather and the conditions of the roads must have been against it.

BRITISH HAVE FROMMELLES CAPTURE TO CREDIT.

From the Battlefront, via Paris, Oct. 18, 11.45 p. m.—The allied armies have prevented the Germans from advancing along the coast, and have defeated their object of seizing the French channel ports.

Dunkirk is surrounded by a vast territory which is easily inundated, and open country where cavalry and infantry can operate with facility, while there is no opportunity to bring big guns into effective play. Military movements are progressing with much more rapidity in the north of France than when the allies were forced to advance foot by foot with the aid of pick and shovel in order to push the Germans back from their strongly entrenched positions along the Rivers Scarpe, Somme, Oise and Aisne.

The allies on Saturday advanced rapidly, and the British troops carried the important position of Frommelles to the southwest of Lille, after some very hard fighting.

GERMAN ADMIRAL ARRIVES AT ANTWERP.

London, Oct. 18, 3.45 p. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that it is reported from Sluis that Admiral Von Tirpidz, German minister of the navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress.

A despatch from Rome on Oct. 9 said that, according to German newspaper received at the Italian capital, the war against Great Britain would begin in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when it would be the base of operations against England. The correspondent also credited the German press with the announcement that Admiral Von Tirpidz had stated that he would go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

TURNING GERMANS OUT-OF-DOORS.

London, Oct. 18—The Bordeaux correspondent of the Times, in a despatch dated Saturday, says:

"Opinion here continues satisfied with the military position. According to popular expression, General Joffre is thrusting the enemy out-of-doors without any unnecessary fuss.

"It is apparent from the official communications that the enemy is being superbly held along the immense front. The enemy's attempt to envelop the Allies between Lille and the sea has failed. The Germans visibly are preparing to retreat by fortifying a line between Namur and Metz, and a second line with a base at Aix La Chapelle."

MORE NAMES OF BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, Oct. 18, 7.10 p. m.—The war office issued tonight another casualty list, received from headquarters under date of Sept. 16.

It gives fifty-one non-commissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149 men wounded and 555 men missing.

Those of the killed belonged entirely to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Somerset Light Infantry figure largely in the missing list. Of commissioned officers the list gives four killed and five wounded.

NEW DECORATIONS IN BRITISH SERVICE.

London, Oct. 18, 9.05 p. m.—The official press bureau this evening issued the following statement from the admiralty:

"King George has been pleased to approve the establishment of a medal, to be called the Distinguished Service medal, to be awarded to chief petty officers, petty officers and men and boys in all branches of the service of the royal navy, to non-commissioned officers and men of the royal marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in his majesty's services afloat—for distinguished conduct in war in cases where the award of conspicuous gallantry medals would not be applicable.

His majesty has further approved of an award of the conspicuous service cross, to be designated in the future the Distinguished Service Cross, to all officers below rank of lieutenant commander, in addition to the officers previously eligible for this decoration."

GREAT GERMAN FORCE PASSES THROUGH OSTEND.

London, Oct. 18—According to the correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch at Flushing, Holland, the Germans have levied a fine on Ostend of $1,000,000. Early on Sunday the correspondent says, great forces of Germans began to pass through Ostend.

The artillery consisted of about 400 guns, and there were 40,000 infantry and some cavalry.

REPORT VON KLUCK NOT IN COMMAND.

London, Oct. 18—According to German wounded officers who are prisoners in a hospital in England, it is said, General Sixt Von Arnim has succeeded General Von Kluck in command of the right wing of the German army in France. It is asserted that this change was made two days after the battle of the Marne.

One of the German officers who are credited with vouching for this story is Lieut. Von Arnim, described as a nephew of the general, and who is in a hospital at Netley.

COURTRAI EVACUATED BY GERMAN FORCES.

Amsterdam, Oct. 18, via London—A despatch to the Telegram from Sluis says that 3,000 Germans who have occupied Blankenberghe, Belgium, have demanded a war contribution of hay and oats to the value of $25,000.

The Germans have evacuated Courtrai and numerous German troops have hastily left Bruges in the direction of the French frontier. The correspondent adds that it is rumored that the Germans are retreating in West Flanders.

BRITISH LOSS IN WAR NOW OVER 35,000

General French Tells Story of Fighting From Very Beginning

CASUALTIES OVER 13,000 IN BATTLE OF AISNE

British Commander Saw General Joffre During Famous Retreat and Was Promptly Given Assistance—Allies Assumed Offensive When French Commander Judged Time Ripe For Striking—Germans Retreating Ever Since—Many Officers Cover Themselves With Glory.

London, Oct. 18, 7.17 p. m.—Two long reports by Field Marshal Sir John French covering the operations of the British army from August 28 to October 8, were issued tonight.

The second report by Gen. French gives the total of British killed, wounded and missing from Sept. 12 to Oct. 8 as 561 officers and 12,980 men.

The last summary of British losses as given out by the war office was published on Sept. 15, giving a total of 19,180 up to that time, so that the total British casualties in the land operations to date is 32,701, a very heavy proportion out of about 160,000 men in the field. Total losses in the South African war were about 21,000. Naval losses of the British in the war have been about 3,000.

The first report of Sir John French, dated Sept. 17, calls special attention to the fact that "from Sunday, August 23, up to that date, from Mons back almost to the Seine and from the Seine to the Aisne, the army, under my command has been ceaselessly engaged, without one single day's halt, or rest of any kind."

Further along Field Marshal French says:

"In spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and with great tenacity a position peculiarly favorable to defence, the battle, which commenced on the evening of the 12th inst. (September) has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured passage of the river and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of over 2,000 prisoners and several guns."

The despatches give details of the retreat on August 28 and 29. Generals Gough and Chetwode, with the Third and Fifth cavalry brigades, covered the retreat, repulsing the Germans with great loss.

SEVEN ARMY CORPS AGAINST BRITISH.

"The pursuit of the enemy," continued the report, "was very vigorous. Some five or six German corps were on the Somme, facing the Fifth army; on the Oise at least two corps were advancing toward my front and were crossing the Somme, east and west of Ham; three or four more German corps were opposing the Sixth French army on my left.

"This was the situation when at 1 o'clock I received a visit from General Joffre at my headquarters and strongly represented my position to the French commander-in-chief, who was most kind, cordial and sympathetic, as he always has been. He told me he had directed the Fifth French army on the Oise to move forward and attack the Germans on the Somme, with a view to checking the pursuit.

"I finally arranged with Gen. Joffre to effect a further short retirement towards the line between Compiegne and Soissons, promising him, however, to do my utmost to keep always within a day's march of him."

The Germans were threatening the British line of communication, and continues the report:

"While closely adhering to his strategic conception to draw the enemy on all points until a favorable situation was created from which to assume the offensive, Gen. Joffre found it necessary from day to day to modify the methods by which he sought to attain this object, owing to the development of the enemy's plans and a change in the general situation."

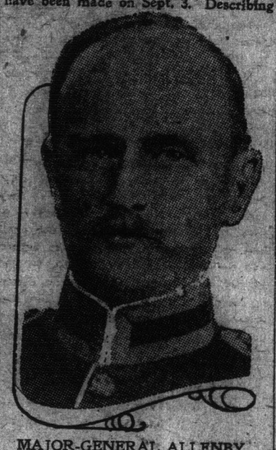
OFFENSIVE MOVE PLANNED BEFORE

On Sept. 5 Gen. Joffre decided to take the offensive, as he considered conditions very favorable to success.

Field Marshal French believes that about noon on the 6th the enemy realized that a powerful move was being made against the flank of his columns moving south and east, and began the great retreat which opened the battle.

This battle, so far as the Sixth French army, the British army and the Fifth and Ninth French armies were concerned, was concluded on the evening of Sept. 10, when the Germans had been driven to the Soissons-Rheims line, with the loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns and enormous masses of transport.

The change in the German plans from a direct advance on Paris appears to have been made on Sept. 3. Describing



MAJOR-GENERAL ALLENBY.

the various stages of the advance against the Germans, Field Marshal French praises the cavalry, especially General De Lisle's brigade, with the Ninth Lancers and Eighteenth Hussars.

On the 8th, both the first and second army corps made large captures and took some guns. On the 9th, after forcing the passage of the Marne, they inflicted a heavy loss in killed and wounded on the Germans, while the second division took some hundreds of prisoners and a battery of eight machine guns. On the 10th, thirteen guns, seven machine guns, 2,000 prisoners and quantities of transport fell into British hands, and the enemy left many dead on the field.

In conclusion, the report says: "Although I deeply regret to have to report heavy losses in killed and wounded throughout these operations, I do not think they have been excessive, in view of the magnitude of the great fight, and the demoralization and loss in killed and wounded which are known to have been caused the enemy, by the vigor and severity of our pursuit."

BATTLE OF AISNE AS TOLD BY FRENCH.

Field Marshal French's second report, dated Oct. 8, concerns the operations of the British forces since the evening of Sept. 10:

"Early in the morning of the 11th," says the report, "three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed—the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons and three brigades at Couvrevilles and Cerseuil on the afternoon of Sept. 12.

"From the opposition encountered by the Sixth French Army to the west of Soissons and two of our army corps south of Missy, and certain other indications along the line, I formed the opinion that the enemy had, for the moment at any rate, arrested his retreat and was preparing to contest the passage of the Aisne with some vigor south of Soissons, where the Germans were holding Mont De Paris against attack. With the assistance of artillery the Third Corps of the French drove them back across the river at Soissons, where they destroyed the bridges. However, heavy artillery fire showed that the Sixth French Army was meeting with heavy opposition all along the line.

"On this day the cavalry under Gen. Allenby reached the neighborhood of Braine, and did good work in clearing the town and the high ground beyond it of strong hostile detachments. The Queen's Bays are particularly mentioned by the general as having assisted greatly in the success of this operation. They were well supported by the Third Division, which on this night camped at Brenelle, south of the river.

"The Fifth Division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway. The west army corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxcere without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced.

"The Aisne valley runs generally east and west, and consists of a flat-bottomed depression varying from half to two miles wide, down which the river follows a winding course. To the west is high ground. Both sides of the river are approximately 400 feet above the valley, broken into spurs. The most prominent slopes and plateaus overlooking the Aisne, of varying steepness, are covered with patches of wood which extend on to the high ground. Several small villages and towns are dotted about, chief of which is Soissons.

"The Aisne is a sluggish stream, 170 feet wide and fifteen feet deep in the centre, and is unfordable. Between Soissons, on the west, and Villos on the east, the part of the river attacked and secured by the British forces are eleven road bridges. One narrow gauge and a double line railway run near the river.

"The position of the enemy was very strong, either for delaying action or for defensive battle. One of the chief military characteristics is that except for small stretches on the top of the plateau, either side cannot be seen, owing to the woods on the edges of the slopes. The tract of country above described is well adapted for concealment. The enemy so skillfully turned this to account that it made it impossible to judge of the real nature of his opposition to our passage of the river, but I have reason to conclude that strong rear guards, at least three army corps, were holding the passages early in the morning of the 13th.

"On that morning I ordered the British forces to advance and make good the Aisne. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chanouille, via the canal bridge at Bourg. On the right, the cavalry and first division met with little opposition and found passage by means of the canal aqueduct which crosses the river. This division therefore was able to press on, supported by the cavalry on the outer flank, driving the enemy before it.

CROSSED RIVER ON BRIDGE GIRDER.

"On the left the leading troops of the second division reached the river by 9 o'clock. The Fifth Infantry Brigade only was able to cross the river in single file, under considerable shell fire, by means of a broken girder of a bridge which was not entirely submerged in the river. A pontoon bridge was constructed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The Fourth Guard Brigade met with severe opposition at Chavonne, and were only late in the afternoon able to establish a foothold on the northern bank of the river.

"By nightfall the First Division occupied the area around Moulins, Paissy and Geny. The Second Division divouacked on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the Fifth Brigade on the north bank to establish a brigade head. The second corps found all the bridges destroyed, except that at Conde, which was in possession of the enemy and remained so until the end of the battle.

"In the approache to Missy, where the Fifth Division eventually crossed, there is some open ground, which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirteenth brigade therefore was unable to advance, but the Fourteenth directed to a less exposed point, was ralled over and at night established itself on the left of St. Marguerite, where, later with the Fifteenth brigade supported by the Fourth Division on their left, it succeeded in repelling heavy counter-attacks on the Third corps.

"On the morning of the 13th, the Third Corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny Plateau. The Twelfth Infantry crossed at Venizel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be man-handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venizel.

"At 2 p.m. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had made good progress, but at 5.30 p. m., the nemy's artillery and machine guns fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions reached were held until dark. The Third Corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy.

"In the evening the enemy retired at all points and entrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which runs the Chemin Des Dames. Detachments of infantry, however, strongly entrenched in commanding positions down the slopes and on various spurs, were left in front of all three army corps with powerful artillery in support of them.

ROYAL ENGINEERS WIN THEIR SPURS.

"During the night of the 13th, and day, throwing eight pontoons and one foot bridge across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion. The other

GENERAL SIR PHILIP CHETWODE.

wagon and railway bridges were temporarily repaired to take foot passengers; one would take a weight up to six tons. The operations of the field companies during this trying time were worthy the best traditions of the Royal Engineers. Wet weather added to the difficulties. On the evening of the 14th it was still impossible to decide weather the enemy was only making a temporary halt, or intended to stand and defend his position. With a view to clearing the situation, I ordered a general advance. The action of the First Corps on this day, under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig, was of so skilful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river.

"By noon of this day the position roughly was that two brigades extended along a line running east and west; on the north a line to Troyon, on the south to Chemin Des Dames.

"About 1 p.m., the enemy obtained a footing between the First and Second Corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. General Haig was hard pressed and had no reserves in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skilfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guard's brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss.

"About 4 o'clock a weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing, and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander. Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming very under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin Des Dames on the right, through Chivy to Lecoue De Soupir, with the Chavonne-Soissons road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the Eighteenth Corps, which were entrenched in Rehelon to its right rear during the night they entrenched this position.

"Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command. Day after day, night after night, the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in a violent counter-attack, which has never on any one occasion succeeded, while the trenches all over his position have been under continues fire.

"The operations of the First Corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners and some field and machine guns. The casualties was very severe, one brigade alone losing three of its four colonials.

"The Third Division commenced a further advance, and had nearly reached the plateau of Aizy, when they were driven back by a powerful counter-attack, supported by heavy artillery. The division, however, fell back in the best of order, and finally entrenched itself about a mile north of Valley bridge, effectively covering its passage.

"The Fourth and Fifth divisions were unable to do more than maintain their ground.

"On the morning of the 15th, after a close examination, I became convinced that the enemy was making a determined stand. This was confirmed by reports reaching me from the French armies operating on my right and left, which clearly indicated that the enemy was occupying a strongly entrenched line along the whole valley of the Aisne. A few days previously the fortress of Maubeuge had fallen, and a quantity of siege artillery had been brought from there to strengthen the enemy's front.

"During the day shells, judged by experts to be from 8-inch guns, fell on our position. These had a range of 10,000 yards, and during the course of the battle our troops have suffered heavily from this fire, although latterly its effects have been largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough entrenchments, the necessity for which I have pressed strongly upon the army corps commanders.

SIR CHAS. FEGUSSON'S SKILL AND TENACITY.

"As the enemy was able to bring a flank fire on it, the Fifth division was unable to maintain its position and had to retire back to the river east of Missy, where with great skill and tenacity Major-General Sir Chas. Fergusson, maintained his position throughout the whole battle, although his trenches were on lower ground than those of the enemy, on a plateau only 400 yards away.

"General Hamilton, with the Third division, attacked vigorously and regained the ground lost on the 14th.

"I was compelled to change my plans when I learned that the further advance of the First corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank, and further I learned from the French commander-in-chief that he was strongly reinforcing the Sixth French army on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allied left to attack the enemy's flank, and thus compel his retirement.

"On the 17th, 18th and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded. The First corps was heavily and constantly engaged. On the afternoon of the 17th the right flank of the First division was seriously threatened. The enemy's attack was ultimately driven back with heavy loss.

"On the 18th information reached me that Gen. Joffre had found it necessary to make a new plan, and to attack and envelop the German right flank. It was evident to me that the battle in which we had been engaged since the 12th must last some days longer, until the flank movement could be felt, and the way opened to drive the enemy from his positions.

"Thus it became essential to establish some system of relief in the trenches and I have used the infantry of the Sixth division with good results for this purpost. On the evening of the 19th the enemy again began to show activity. After dark the enemy continued his attack on the Second division, only to be again driven back. Our losses in these two days were considerable but the enemy's as obtained vastly exceeded them.

"On the night of the 21st another violent counter attack was repulsed by the third division, the enemy losing heavily. On the 23rd four six-inch howitzer batteries, which I had asked to be sent from home, arrived. Two batteries were handed over to the second corps, and two to the first corps. They were brought into action on the 24th, with very good results.

NEED MORE GUNS OF LARGER CALIBRE.

"Our experiences in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of larger calibre in great battles which last several days, during which time powerful entrenchment work on both sides can be carried out. These batteries were used with considerable effect on the 24th and the following days.

"On the 23rd the action of General De Castelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably, and apparently withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from the centre and the east. I am not sure whether it was due to this cause or not, but until the 26th it ap-

(Continued on page 6, sixth column.)

FOUR DESTROYERS SUNK WITHOUT LOSS

London, Oct. 17, 7.10 p. m.—The secretary of the British admiralty announces that the British light cruiser Undaunted, accompanied by the torpedo boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal, engaged four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast this afternoon. All of the German destroyers were sunk.

The British cruiser Undaunted, a vessel of 3,800 tons, was commanded by Captain Cecil H. Roy, a survivor of the Amphion. She carries two 6-inch and six 4-inch guns. The destroyers that accompanied the cruiser have each an armament of three 4-inch guns and an equipment of four 21-inch torpedo tubes in pairs.

The German destroyers were each 250 feet in length, had a speed of 29 knots, and carried a crew of 100 men. It is understood that the destroyers attacked the cruiser Undaunted while the latter was on patrol and all were sunk following a very brief engagement.

The Undaunted is one of the light cruiser fleet of the Aurora class to which has been assigned the work of patrolling the German coast while the main British battle fleet remains in home waters. She has been searching for the fleet of destroyers which has been operating from the estuary of the River Ems, one of which was recently sunk by a British submarine.

The British boats escaped without a mark.

ONE OFFICER AND FOUR MEN WOUNDED.

London, Oct. 18, 12.21 a. m.—The admiralty announces that the British loss in the engagement Saturday off the Dutch coast, in which four German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk, was one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight.

The announcement adds: "There are thirty-one German survivors, prisoners of war."

UNDAUNTED LEFT HARWICH SATURDAY MORNING.

Harwich, England, via London, Oct. 18, 11.35 a. m.—The news of the British cruiser Undaunted's victory was received with great rejoicing here. She did not leave this port until Saturday morning and 6 o'clock the same evening came the news that four German destroyers had been sunk.

It is understood here that the engagement occurred near the mouth of the Scheldt.

SCORE IN FAVOR OF ALLIES.

London, Oct. 18—The sinking of the four warships Saturday makes six torpedo boat destroyers that have been sent to the bottom of the sea by British gun-fire since the beginning of the war, and seven, when the torpedo boat destroyer which was sunk by the submarine E-9 is counted.

In this number, and without counting the converted merchantmen such as the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse and the Cap Trafalgar, the score now faovrs the allies, they having sunk six German and one Austrian cruiser and seven German torpedo boat destroyers, while there have been unconfirmed reports of the sinking of several Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic Sea.

The Germans have sunk seven British and one Russian cruiser, while Australia has lost a submarine by accident. The Russians also claim to have sunk two German submarines, but this the Germans deny.

Up to this afternoon Berlin had not heard officially of the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke, which indicates that the submarine which accomplished it has not yet returned to port. The cruiser Undaunted was commanded by Captain Cecil H. Fox, who commanded the cruiser Amphion which, after sinking the German armed cruiser Koenigin Luise, was itself destroyed by a German mine on Aug. 6.

PRIZE-OF-WAR BROUGHT TO HALIFAX.

Halifax, Oct. 18—Converted cruiser Caronia arrived in port this afternoon with the oil tanker Brindilla, flying the American flag, as a prize of war. The Brindilla was formerly the German steamer Washington.

CANADA RAISES BIG WAR LOAN

Bank of England Will Furnish All the Money Needed—Bonds Will Be Floated at an Opportune Time to Cover the Amount of Advances—Britain Has Funds For Her Own Needs and to Spare.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Oct. 16—The government has succeeded in raising a loan in England which will temporarily meet the special expenditures made necessary by the war. It is expected that this advance will relieve, for the present at least, the present financial embarrassment. Further financing will be necessary for other capital expenditure.

It is evident from the arrangements made by Canada with England at the present time that the financial condition of the motherland is satisfactory and that she has sufficient to meet the needs of a long war and some to spare.

The minister of finance informed the press today that financial arrangements have been made to meet the war expenditures of the dominion for the present fiscal year. The funds will in the first instance be obtained from the Bank of England, which will make advances to the Canadian government from time to time as required for naval and military purposes. At a later date, when market conditions permit, a Canadian permanent funding war loan will be issued and all temporary indebtedness liquidated. The Canadian permanent loan will be made at such a time as will not conflict with any issue or issues of the imperial government. This can be made the subject of an understanding between the chancellor of the exchequer and the Canadian minister of finance.

The war appropriation act of August last covered a vote of $50,000,000. It is probable that the organization, equipment, transportation and maintenance of Canada's contingents will necessitate during the year a much larger expenditure, which the government is now in a position to meet.

The negotiations between the minister of finance and the Bank of England have been carried out through Hon. Geo. H. Perley as the representative of the government in London.

The minister of finance said today that for purposes other than war expenditure the London market still remains closed for permanent issues.

The minister further said that the completion of the financing of the war expenditure for the present fiscal year was not only most gratifying in itself, but as having a direct bearing on the important question of exchange between Canada and Great Britain. If Canada were obliged to raise by domestic issues any substantial part of our war expenditures the funds now available through our banks for the credit needs of Canada would to that extent be diminished to the serious detriment of the entire community. The cash condition of the dominion treasury continued strong, large credit balances being maintained both in Canada and in London.

The amount of the loan is not stated by the minister of finance.

CANADA WILL SEND ANOTHER CONTINGENT

Ottawa, Oct. 18—An official statement given out tonight by the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, announces that the government will proceed at once with the organization of Canada's second expeditionary force, the first installment of which, consisting of 10,000 men, is to be dispatched in December.

Sixteen to twenty thousand men are to be immediately enlisted under the supervision of the commanding officers of the various military divisions throughout Canada, and as soon as equipment, rifles, etc., are available, the government will keep continuously under arms, and in training a total force of of 40,000 men, including some 10,000 needed for garrison and outpost duty in Canada.

The prime minister states that this force will be maintained as long as the war lasts or as long as the war office wants them, and a continuous stream of reinforcements will thus be available for service at the front.

The official statement is as follows:

During the past week the government have continuously had under consideration the organization of a second contingent. The prime minister, the acting minister of militia, and the sub-committee of the privy council had a lengthy conference on Saturday with Col. Gwatkin, chief of the general staff, and Col. Denison, adjutant-general respecting the following questions:

1—The defence of Canada against any probable raid or attack by land or sea.

2—The training, organization, equipment, and despatch of further expeditionary forces.

Thousands Ready to Enlist.

There is no question about the officers and men available. Many thousands throughout Canada are eager for an opportunity to go to the front. The response to the call of duty throughout the country has been most inspiring.

Two considerations have to be taken into account in connection with the despatching of further expeditionary forces.

A—The provision of rifles, guns, ammunition, and other equipment.

B—The ability of the British government to receive further contingents and give them the necessary final training, having regard to the enormous force which is being organized and trained in the British Islands. All these, and many other matters were discussed at length, and after the conference the following conclusions were announced by the prime minister.

The first concern of the Canadian government is the defence of our own territory, including our ports and harbors. For this purpose about 8,000 men are now under arms in Canada and are serving on garrison or outpost duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At important points on both coasts the defences have been strengthened, and guns have been mounted. Other coasts and harbor defences, the nature of which it is not desirable to publish, have also been prepared. Expert military advisers of the government advise that this force could be very rapidly increased from the active militia at a few hours notice, and they consider that every reasonable safeguard against successful attack has been provided.

As to the organization and despatch of further contingents the following conclusions have been reached.

To Keep 30,000 Men In Training.

1—From the present time until the end of the war or so long as the war office shall deem it advisable, Canada will keep continuously in training and under arms (in addition to the 8,000 men above mentioned), 30,000 men.

2—As soon as arms, guns and equipment can be provided for a force of ten thousand men, that force will be despatched to Great Britain, as the first instalment of a second expeditionary force. Thereupon additional men will be enlisted so as to keep the number under training continuously at 30,000. This process will continue from time to time. That is to say, as soon as each force of 10,000 men is armed, equopped and despatched, another force of 10,000 will be enlisted to take its place and to bring the number in training up to 30,000.

3—It is anticipated that the first force of 10,000 men will be despatched in December, and thereafter at regular intervals similar forces will be continuously sent forward as rapidly as they can be armed and equipped.

4—Including the forces on garrison and outpost duty we shall thus have under arms or in training about 40,000 men in Canada and, until the end of the war or until the war office advises that further expeditionary forces are not needed, a steady stream of reinforcements will go forward from our shores to the seat of the war.

5—If the expected communication from the war office should make any modification in the above arrangement necessary that modification will be announced at a later date.

6—The government is informed by its military advisers that it would be impossible to supply arms, guns and equipment on a larger scale than that laid down in these proposals.

7—Pending advices from the war office as to the composition of the second contingent, which have not yet been received, infantry and the organization and training infantry units will be proceeded with throughout the dominion from Halifax to Victoria.

8—As soon as the expected instructions arrive from the war office immediate arrangements will be made for enlisting such cavalry, artillery, engineers and administrative units as the war office may advise.

9—The organization of these units and the forces contemplated by these proposals will be under the direction of officers commanding division and military districts and will be carried out by them.

GERMANS WILLING TO SURRENDER KIAO-CHOW ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS

London, Oct. 18—The Peking correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company has sent the following despatch:

"The German charge d'affaires here has received from Berlin a lengthy despatch which, it is believed, sanctions the capitulation of Tsing Tau (seat of government of the German protectorate of Kiao-Chow) under certain conditions."

MRS. D. HUTCHINSON IS NEW PRESIDENT

The forty-third annual meeting of the Baptist Women's Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces met at Middleton (N. S.) this week, when the delegation was one of the largest ever held, there being 275 enrolled.

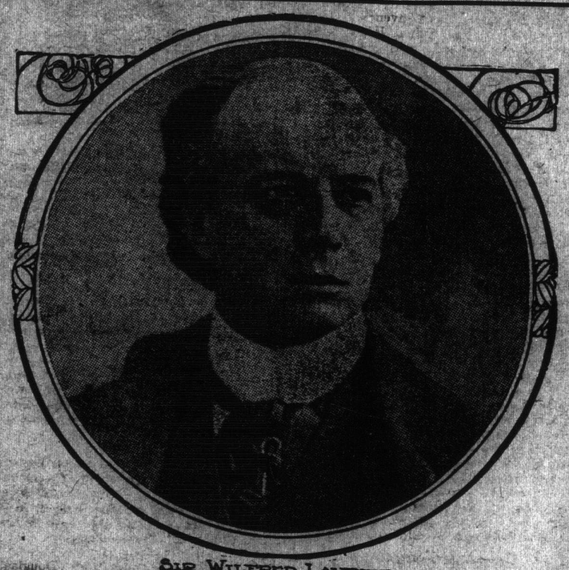
Much enthusasm marked the meetings. Mrs. Mary Smith, general treasurer, presented an encouraging report of the year showing an increase in receipts. The report of the mission band treasurer also showed an increase for the year.

Those of New Brunswick, 97 in number, gave $2,236 and made 58 life members, while there was an increase in general membership of 250. The banner band was that of the Brunswick street church, Fredericton, which contributed $349. The 160 bands in Nova Scotia contributed $2,539 and made 86 life members.

The meeting on Wednesday was devoted to home missions and that of Thursday to foreign missions. There were present at the gathering seven returned missionaries. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. D. Hutchinson; vice-president for New Brunswick, Mrs. W. G. Clarke; vice-president for Nova Scotia, Mrs. M. L. Gregg; recording secretary, Miss Fullerton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. Martell; mission band treasurer, Miss Gillespie; provincial secretary, New Brunswick, Miss Augusta Slipp; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Pearson; P. E. Island, Miss Wadman; superintendent of mission bands for New Brunswick, Mrs. W. E. McIntyre; for Nova Scotia, Mrs. T. R. Foster; for P. E. Island, Miss Campbell. The three new members of the executive board were Mrs. A. F. Lewis, Windsor; Miss Kirk, Halifax, and Mrs. C. P. Baker, St. John. Delegates came over by boat last evening to go to Fredericton for the general convention.

A Tribute To The Liberal Chieftain

The Man Who Declared "When Britain is at War Canada is at War" Ready to Pledge Canada's Last Dollar for Empire Defence



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Under the title "Canada's Other Head in the Emergency," the Canadian Courier prints a page portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and says:—

There never has been any doubt as to where Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands on the question of imperial defence. During the historic deadlock debate on the naval aid bill, two sessions ago, when the Liberals opposed the vote of $35,000,000 to the British Admiralty as the price of three Dreadnoughts, Sir Wilfrid reaffirmed his belief in the construction of a Canadian navy which had already been begun by his government in the purchase of the Niobe and the Rainbow. He said then, that whenever it came to a question of helping England in her hour of peril, he and the party whom he led would vote not $35,000,000, but twice, three times, four times the amount as the price of Canadian imperial effort against the common enemy.

He spoke with authority, because it was Sir Wilfrid's government that authorized the recruiting in Canada of troops for the imperial army in the South African War. During the special war session of parliament, in August, 1914, Sir Wilfrid affirmed that attitude. In unofficial speeches made elsewhere, he has spoken for a united Canada that sinks all party differences in a time when the empire, and therefore Canada, is at war. The Liberal leader will celebrate his seventy-third birthday on November 20.

NO FINANCIAL AID FOR N. B. REGIMENT

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 16—The local government finished its session this evening, after putting through a large amount of important business.

Questioned in regard to the report of Commissioner Chandler on the St. John chief of police, Acting Premier Clarke stated that he had not yet received a copy of the evidence, and until that was forthcoming the report will not be given to the public.

In regard to the report of the royal commission on the Dugal charges, he stated that it had not yet been laid before the government, and he was not in a position to state when it would be.

The government, he said, had arranged for the transportation of any contributions made by the people of New Brunswick to the Belgian sufferers. Arrangement have been made by the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways to transport supplies free of charge to the point of shipment. The government has also arranged with St. John parties to provide frost proof warehouses for the storage of goods intended for the Belgians.

The government has now in transit to Halifax 15,000 bushels of potatoes for the Belgians. This is in addition to the 100,000 bushels donated to the imperial government.

The matter of bringing Belgian immigrants to this province was under consideration by the government, but no decision was arrived at. This will be further considered at a future meeting.

The government has suspended, so far as it relates to the British Isles, the regulation prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut on crown lands, it having been represented that there is a shortage of wood for pulp and paper purposes in that country. The suspension, of course, applies only the crown lands.

No Aid for N. B. Regiment.

In view of advices received from the militia department, Hon. Mr. Clarke said, it was decided to make no contribution towards the expense of organizing a New Brunswick regiment for foreign service. The government feels that all work of this kind is within the province of the militia department, which has, since confederation, borne all the expenses, down to the minutest detail.

An order-in-council was passed recommending that in future all parties contracting for work with the provincial government should, as far as possible, use New Brunswick coal.

For some time the government has been in communication with the dominion government in regard to having the United States embargo on New Brunswick potatoes repealed, and word has been recently received at Ottawa through the British embassy at Washington, stating that a decision will be reached in the course of a few days. The government is hopeful that its efforts will be successful.

Negotiations are being carried on with the Bermuda authorities with a view of having the embargo on New Brunswick potatoes removed by that country.

New steel bridges at Grand Falls and Newcastle are reported nearing completion.

Delegates to the Maritime Baptist Convention are nearly all here, and will hold their first business meeting in the Brunswick street Baptist church tomorrow morning.

Today was given over to a meeting of the United Baptist Institute, which concluded its labors this evening with a very successful meeting, addressed by Rev. Dr. Francis, pastor of the Clarendon avenue Baptist church, of Boston. At this afternoon's session, devotional exercises were led by the new president, Rev. T. E. Ackland. The principal speakers were Rev. S. I. S. Nowlin and Dr. Francis. The latter discussed the minister as a man, the minister and his methods, the minister and his outside work. Some time was given up to an open parliament after which the institute dropped into a discussion of the European war. In the course of an able speech, Dr. Francis declared that the military methods of Germany and her treatment of Belgium had been strongly condemned throughouth the United States.

BRIGHT, HEALTHY, ATTRACTIVE GIRLS

This Condtion Can Only Be Maintained Through Rich, Red Blood

It makes all the difference in the world to a girl whether she develops into a bright, healthy attractive woman or sinks into a sickly, unhappy, suffering semi-invalid.

The girl whose blood is poor and scanty—who is anaemic as the doctor terms it—starts life under too great a handicap. She is weaker and more frail than her companions who have rich, red blood. She is more easily fatigued in body and mind, and work of any kind exhausts her. In time her health breaks down. She becomes pale, looks worn out, is languid, irritable and nervous. Her heart palpitates violently at the least exertion and she falls behind other girls in looks, health and a capacity for enjoying life. Abundant rich, red blood is the only thing that can restore good health to the many thousands of such girls. This rich, red blood can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have given thousands of weak, white-faced, bloodless girls, robust, vigorous health and high spirits. Here is a bit of proof. Miss Olive Gauvreau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I have reason to be more than grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they restored me to health after more than one doctor and many medicines had failed. I suffered as so many girls do from anaemia. I was all run down, tortured with headaches, could not stand any exertion, and had no appetite, though of course I had to force myself to eat. I was in this condition for nearly two years, and although doctoring continually, seemed to be steadily growing worse, and I was very much discouraged and despondent. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I discontinued all other medicines and did so. In the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that I had at least found the right medicine. My appetite returned, the headaches began to come less frequently, and color was returning to my face. The continued use of the Pills for a little longer fully restored my health, and I have since been as healthy and active as anyone could wish. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other weak and ailing girls."

You can get these Pills through your medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Oh, it's corned beef again today. Why doesn't that landlady of ours have anything but corned beef?" "We had ham yetserday." "Yes, and it made me wish for corned beef."

POINTERS FOR POULTRY MEN

F. C. Elford Tells How to Feed Pullets for Early Winter Eggs

KEEP MORE HENS IN CITY

Banish the Roosters and There Will Be No Kick from Late Morning Sleepers—Belgian Supply Will Be Missed in British Market.

(By F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.)

The indications are that new laid eggs will be as scarce this winter as usual and if extra attention is not paid to getting the laying stock into condition and housed early, the supply of eggs may not be as plentiful even as they were last winter.

Though the present is too late to begin to prepare for early winter eggs, it is a good time to make the best of what we may have by getting everything ready before the cold weather comes. The beginning was made last spring when the early pullets were hatched, for onl ythe early pullets can be depended on to give eggs during November and December, the hens, as a rule, will not lay many eggs until the end of January or February, it is therefore from the well matured pullets that the high priced eggs may be expected and in order to get the most out of these, care must be taken as from now until laying time is a more critical time in the life of the pullet than most poultrymen imagine.

How to Get Ready.

1. Keep no stock that will be non-producing. Kill off the old hens that will not lay until the spring. Market the immature pullets and all surplus cockerels as soon as they are ready. Give the rest of the pullets every opportunity to develop and get into laying condition before winter sets in.

2. Put these pullets into their winter quarters early. The unnecessary handling or changing of pullets from one place to another just when they are about to begin to lay is disastrous and in some cases will retard laying for several weeks. Give the pullets every chance to get acquainted with their winter quarters in plenty of time and feed liberally so that they will start to lay before the cold weather.

3. Do not feed sparingly but judiciously. Though feed may be high, it does not pay to stint the layers. Feed them grain in a litter on the floor and as the weather gets colder increase the quantity of litter. In addition to the grain see that they have either a hopper, with dry mash constantly before them, or if preferred, give it in the shape of a moist mash once a day. Have the house clean, preferably white-washed, and allow plenty of sunshine in. We have found that with a shed roofed house, a board protection along the front of the house as high as 18 inches from the floor is an advantage; from this up glass and cotton in the proportion of one of glass to two of cotton make the most ideal front for the average Canadian house.

Why Not More City Hens.

Many town and city people could not only produce sufficient eggs to keep their table going but have enough eggs left over that would go a long way towards supplying the household with groceries, etc. There are comparatively few city lots where a small flock of poultry could not be kept and enough scraps find their way into the garbage can to provide a large proportion of the food. No male birds should be kept as they are both a nuisance and an expense which if done away with and the house kept clean and sanitary there is absolutely nothing about such a plant that could possibly annoy the neighbors. If say one in every 100 city families would produce even enough eggs for their own table, it would reduce the number of those who only consume and add that many more to the list of producers.

Canada Imported Eggs Last Year.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, over eleven and a quarter million dozen eggs were imported into Canada. These came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, China, Japan, New Zealand and United States. Surely Canadian poultry keepers can supply the demand this year. If all help in this matter there should be no lack of eggs and if care is exercised in the production there should be a good revenue to the producers and the consumer ought not to pay such exorbitant prices as sometimes have been asked in the time of scarcity.

Better Have the Cost Low Than the Sale Price High.

Owing to the high price of feed it may cost more this year than usual to produce new laid eggs but by careful management the average cost of one dozen of eggs might be kept as low as usual. It is at the production end that producers should aim to economize and it is better to save at this end than to expect extreme prices. This is always the case and especially will it be so this winter when everything the consumer has to buy will be dear and money to pay for it scarce. It will be a loyal act to study how cheaply the eggs can b produced rather than how much can be charged for them.

Prof. Edward Brown, the veteran poultryman of England, made a suggestion the other day to English breeders, which suggestion even from this distance sounds good. He thought that as so many poultry breeders in Great Britain had done business with Belgian poultrymen, who in all probability were killed, or who at least have had all their stock destroyed, that these English breeders, as soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away, might donate to their old customers and friends in Belgium, sufficient breeding stock to enable them to start up again. This suggestion of Prof. Brown's is worthy of a Britisher and though Canadian poultry breeders may not be able to do this, they can show their loyalty by producing as many new laid eggs as possible for this winter and at the least possible cost. Strictly new laid eggs in the winter time are worth a good price and the man who can produce them deserves credit and extra remuneration but let us hope that this winter, by better care and management, we will have enough new laid eggs that we can supply the consumers at a price which is within the reach of those who must have them.

ACTING PREMIER CLARKE'S APPEAL TO NEW BRUNSWICK FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS

Fredericton, Oct. 19—Acting Premier Clarke has issued the following appeal to the people of New Brunswick regarding Belgian relief:

To the people of New Brunswick:

The disaster which has followed the Belgian people since the opening of the war shows no prospect of abatement, and they are in great distress.

From many parts of the empire assistance has been given to meet the necessities of the situation and to mitigate the suffering which has been forced upon a nation which, desiring peace, was compelled to take up arms for the preservation of its national integrity. The contributions so far made are not sufficient to meet the pressing needs, if suffering and death are to be prevented. Under the circumstances it has been deemed proper to issue a direct appeal to you and I am satisfied it will meet with a universal response.

It is needless for me to say that the Belgians are deserving at our hands of every assistance we can render. In defending their own homes they are fighting our battle for the preservation of the liberties which we so fully enjoy. Their heroism and the sacrifices made by them in defence of their freedom and their families and for the maintenance of liberty and international good faith have challenged the admiration of the world, while the delay secured by their magnificent resistance to the German invaders has proved of invaluable service to the empire and its allies.

Because of their heroic stand the lands of the Belgians have been laid waste, their towns and cities have been sacked, their homes have been violated and wrecked, their industries ruined, and they have been brought face to face with starvation and complete destitution. Already in many portions of the province the work of providing relief has been begun. It is important that it should be generally undertaken, for there are few homes within our borders which cannot contribute something in the way of food or clothing.

With the approval of the government, I am taking the liberty to ask that committees be appointed in every city, town, municipality and parish in the province; that these committees solicit gifts of clothing and food; that aid be given to the extent and ability of each individual and that the conributions be neatly and securely packed and forwarded as directed in the memorandum given below.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE J. CLARKE,
Acting Premier.

Memorandum.

(1) Committees should be appointed in every city, town and municipality in the province to collect at once all such food and clothing as are available.

(2) Free transportation will be furnished by the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways, and instructions for shipment may be obtained from any local agent.

(3) Goods will be received and handled carefully and stored in a frost proof warehouse in St. John, free of charge.

(4) The government will provide a ship or shipping accommodation to carry the goods from St. John to a point where they can be most conveniently distributed on the other side of the Atlantic, and announcement of the date of sailing will be made at the earliest possible moment.

(5) In order to have everything systematically arranged the goods should be packed in classes approximately as in the list below, so that there will be no difficulty in re-arranging and repacking. Potatoes and vegetables must be packed for final shipment in barrels. If local committees are unable to undertake this, these articles should be sent to some concentration point where they can be repacked into barrels. Only full matured vegetables and keeping varieties of apples should be sent. Any produce arriving not suitable for shipment will be disposed of and proceeds used for the benefit of the Belgian fund.

(6) All material collected should be carefully packed and shipped, plainly addressed to "Belgian Relief Committee" St. John (N. B.)

(7) Reports should be made from time to time to the Hon. D. V. Landry, provincial secretary-treasurer, at Fredericton, of the quantities of material and supplies collected and ready for shipment, and from him any further information necessary may be obtained.

WHAT IS SPECIALLY REQUIRED.

Clothing.

Men's overcoats.
Women's coats and cloaks.
Men's suits.
Women's suits.
Boys' Suits.
Girls' dresses and suits.
Men's underclothing.
Women's underclothing.
Girl's Underclothing.
Boys' underclothing.
Men's socks.
Women's stockings.
Children's stockings.
Men's shoes.
Women's shoes.
Children's shoes.
Mufflers and miscellaneous wearing apparel.
Blankets, quilts and other bedding.

Foodstuffs.

All kinds of non-perishable food products.
Tea.
Coffee.
Sugar.
Meal.
Flour.
Cheese.
Dried fish.
Salt fish.
Ham.
Smoked meats.
Bacon.
Potatoes.
Vegetables.
Tinned goods of all kinds.
Dried apples.
Apples (keeping varieties) in barrels.

BRITISH LOSS IN WAR NOW OVER 35,000

(Continued from page 5.)

peared as though the enemy's opposition in our front was weakening. On that day, however, a very marked renewal of activity commenced. A constant and vigorous artillery bombardment was maintained all day and the Germans in front of the first division were observed to be sapping up to our lines and trying to establish new trenches.

"Renewed counter attacks were delivered and beaten off during the course of the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the first division stopped the enemy's entrenching work.

"During the night of the 27th and 28th, the enemy again made the most determined attempts to capture the trenches of the first division, but without the slightest success. Similar attacks were reported during these three days all along the lines of the allied front, and it is certain that the enemy made one last great effort to establish ascendancy. He, however, was unsuccessful everywhere, and is reported to have suffered heavy losses.

"The same futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been resumed.

"On former occasions I have brought to your lordship's notice the valuable services performed during this campaign by the Royal Artillery. Throughout the battle of the Aisne they have displayed the same skill, endurance and tenacity, and I deeply appreciate the work they have done.

"Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under his command, have proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of aircraft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between the aircraft and the units in action.

"It is difficult to describe adequately and accurately the great strain to which the officers and men were subjected almost every hour of the day and night throughout this battle. I have described above the severe character of the artillery fire which was directed from morning till night, not only upon the trenches but over the whole surface of the ground occupied by our forces. It was not until a few days before the position was evacuated that the heavy guns were removed and the fire slackened. Attack and counter-attack occurred at all hours of the night and day throughout the whole position, demanding extreme vigilance and permitting only a minimum of rest.

"The fact that between Sept. 12 and the date of this despatch (Oct. 8) the total number of killed, wounded and missing reached the figures amounting to 561 officers and 12,980 men proves the severity of the struggle.

"The tax on the endurance of the troops was further increased by the heavy rain and cold which prevailed for some ten or twelve days of this trying time.

"THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE HAS ONCE MORE DEMONSTRATED THE SPLENDID SPIRIT, GALLANTRY AND DEVOTION WHICH ANIMATES THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES."

MANY OFFICERS WIN SPECIAL MENTION.

London, Oct. 18, 6.35 p. m.—General French, in his report to the minister of war gives a long list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have been recommended for special mention by army corps commanders and heads of departments. General French expresses his agreement with these recommendations, and draws attention to the valuable service rendered by Generals Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir Douglas Haig and William Pulteney, commanders of the first, second and third corps, respectively.

Of Major-Generals E. H. Allenby and Hubert De La P. Gough, General French says:

"The undoubted superiority which our cavalry has attained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have turned to best account the qualities inherent in the splendid troops they command."

"Mention also is made of General Sir David Henderson, commander of a flying corps; General Sir Archibald Murray, chief of staff, and other officers.

"Captain Frederick Edward Guest, of the East Dorset Regiment, who married Amy Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps, of New York; Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Lowther, of the Scots Guards, former secretary to the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada; Captain T. R. Traill, well known as a polo player; Lieut. Prince Maurice, of Battenberg, and Major Prince Arthur of Connaught, also come in for honorable mention."

Of Prince Arthur of Connaught, General French says: "His intimate knowledge of languages has enabled me to employ him with great advantage on confidential missions of importance."

DIGBY MAN RUN DOWN AND INJURED BY AUTOMOBILE

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NARROWS SOCIAL RAISES $70 FOR BELGIAN FUND

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At the close the chairman announced that the total proceeds amounted to $70. He then expressed thanks to the donors of pies and all who had attended and helped.

...ER CLARKE'S NEW BRUNSWICK ...ELIEF OF BELGIANS

...dled carefully and stored in a frost proof warehouse in St. John, free of charge.

(4) The government will provide a ship or shipping accommodation to carry the goods from St. John to a point where they can be most conveniently distributed on the other side of the Atlantic, and announcement of the date of sailing will be made at the earliest possible moment.

(5) In order to have everything systematically arranged the goods should be packed in classes approximately as in the list below, so that there will be no difficulty in re-arranging and repacking. Potatoes and vegetables must be packed for final shipment in barrels. If local committees are unable to undertake this, these articles should be sent to some concentration point where they can be repacked into barrels. Only full matured vegetables and keeping varieties of apples should be sent. Any produce arriving not suitable for shipment will be disposed of and proceeds used for the benefit of the Belgian fund.

(6) All material collected should be carefully packed and shipped, plainly addressed to "Belgian Relief Committee" St. John (N. B.)

(7) Reports should be made from time to time to the Hon. D. V. Landry, provincial secretary-treasurer, at Fredericton, of the quantities of material and supplies collected and ready for shipment, and from him any further information necessary may be obtained.

WHAT IS SPECIALLY REQUIRED.

Clothing.

Men's overcoats.
Women's coats and cloaks.
Men's suits.
Women's suits.
Boys' Suits.
Girls' dresses and suits.
Men's underclothing.
Women's underclothing.
Girl's Underclothing.
Boys' underclothing.
Men's socks.
Women's stockings.
Children's stockings.
Men's shoes.
Women's shoes.
Children's shoes.
Mufflers and miscellaneous wearing apparel.
Blankets, quilts and other bedding.

Foodstuffs.

All kinds of non-perishable food products.
Tea.
Coffee.
Sugar.
Meal.
Flour.
Cheese.
Dried fish.
Salt fish.
Ham.
Smoked meats.
Bacon.
Potatoes.
Vegetables.
Tinned goods of all kinds.
Dried apples.
Apples (keeping varieties) in barrels.

been recommended for special mention by army corps commanders and heads of departments. General French expresses his agreement with these recommendations, and draws attention to the valuable service rendered by Generals Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir Douglas Haig and William Pulteney, commanders of the first, second and third corps, respectively.

Of Major-Generals E. H. Allenby and Hubert De La P. Gougn, General French says:

"The undoubted superiority which our cavalry has attained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have turned to best account the qualities inherent in the splendid troops they command."

"Mention also is made of General Sir David Henderson, commander of a flying corps; General Sir Archibald Murray, chief of staff, and other officers.

"Captain Frederick Edward Guest, of the East Dorset Regiment, who married Amy Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps, of New York; Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Lowther, of the Scots Guards, former secretary to the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada; Captain T. R. Traill, well known as a polo player; Lieut. Prince Maurice, of Battenberg, and Major Prince Arthur of Connaught, also come in for honorable mention."

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AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. sw-tf

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. tf

WANTED

WANTED—A new milch cow, or one coming in; a good milker; also a young pig. Address, giving price, George Anderson, Speight's Corner, Queens Co. 17761-10-21

In Time of War Prepare for Peace

Business in Canada must soon be brisker than ever before, as we can supply just what Europe will need and must have at any cost.

Who will be ready to take advantage of the opportunities that will offer?

Send, today, for our new Catalogue, as the first step.

Can enter at any time.

The St. John Business College. S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS.

ARTHURS—At Silver Falls, on Oct. 14, to Mr. and Mrs. William G. Arthurs, twin sons.

SCHOFIELD—On Sunday, Oct. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Schofield, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

RAVEN-FARMER—At St. Peter's church, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Father McCormick, Arthur Raven to Miss Ada Farmer, both of this city.

DEATHS.

GOSSET—In this city, on the 15th inst., at her residence, 48 Elliott row, Isabella, beloved wife of Philip Grosset, leaving her husband, one son and three daughters to mourn.

HUTCHINGS—On the 14th inst., at his home, Kennebecasis Island, Kings county, John Hutchings, at the age of 78.

McCONNELL—In this city, on 16th inst., Robert McConnell, aged 72 years, leaving six sons, two daughters and one brother to mourn.

TRAVIS—At the General Public Hospital, Margaret, widow of the late Chas. E. Travis, aged 63 years.

ROBINSON—Entered into rest, T. Barclay Robinson, on the 16th October, 1914.

RACKLEY—In this city, on Oct. 17, Annie Audry, only child of Stanley and Nellie Rackley, aged two months.

I. C. R. ENGINEMEN VOLUNTEER FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

Moncton, Oct. 17—It is understood that I. C. R. enginemen, who have volunteered for railway service with the British expeditionary force in Europe, have been notified from Ottawa to make application to the officer commanding Military District No. 6, Halifax, who will issue instructions in case a Canadian railway corps is sent to the front. The recent report that expert railway men were needed in France has aroused considerable interest among I. C. R. men, and it is said that several have expressed their willingness for overseas service.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY EVENS UP QUICKLY FOR LOSS OF HAWKE

London, Oct. 17, 4 a. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Melbourne says that advices of the capture of a German gunboat have been received by the government from New Guinea.

WE HAVE

Long Leg Kip Boots
At $3.50, 4.00, $4.50, $5.00

High Leg Laced Boots
At $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00

Men's and Women's, Girls', Boys' and Children's Shoes made to stand hard, out of town wear.

There is no dissatisfaction when you buy our shoes.

We do not sell shoddy goods.

Mail orders by parcel post.

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Oct 15.

Stmr Calvin Austin, 2,853, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A E Fleming, pass and mdse.

Schr Harry Miller, 246, Granville, New York, J W Smith, coal.

Schr James Barber, 80, Gough, Boston, A W Adams, bal.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

Str North Point, 3,300, Reavley, Newport News, Wm Thomson Co, bal.

Str Sellasia, 2,263, Hatfield, Manchester, Wm Thomson Co, bal.

Str Governor Cobb, 1,556, Clark, Boston, A E Fleming, passengers and mdse.

Str Pejepscott, 79, Swett, St Martins for Bath with barge in town (in for harbor.)

Sunday, Oct. 18.

Str Kanawha, 2,488, Kellman, London, Wm Thomson Co, general cargo.

Steamed.

Friday, Oct. 16.

Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Yarmouth, Oct 15—Ard, tug Neptune, St John.

Yarmouth, Oct 10—Ard, schr Palmetto, Anderson, New York.

Hawkesbury, Oct 13—Ard, schrs John R Fell, Chandler, for Boston; Olga, from Port Daniel.

Liverpool, Oct 15—Cld, schs R Bowers, Kelson, Boston; Florence E Melanson, Melanson, Salem; Huston, Trebideau, Portsmouth (N H); Stiletto, Wylde, Gloucester; Percy C. Evans, Porth Hawkesbury.

BRITISH PORTS.

Dublin, Oct 13—Ard, stmr Bray Head, Butt, Quebec.

London, Oct 10—Ard, stmr Arachne, Sergent, Montreal.

Liverpool, Oct. 15—Ard, stmr Campania, New York.

Fastnet, Oct 14—Passed, str Olaf Kyrre, Kanitz, Pictou for Garston.

Londonderry, Oct 1—Ard, str Helmer Morch (Dan), Christensen, Chatham (N B.)

Kinsale, Oct 14—Passed, str Durango, Chambers, Halifax for —; 13th, str Christian Michelsen (Nor), Newcastle (N B) for Manchester.

Brow Head, Oct 13—Passed, str Fishpool, Forrest, Montreal for —.

Manchester, Oct 14—Ard, str Manchester Commerce, Payne, Montreal.

Cape Wrath, Oct 15—Passed, str Queen Wilhelmina, Dickinson, Quebec for —.

Liverpool, Oct 14—Ard, strs Christian Michelsen (Nor), Newcastle for Manchester; Ikalis, Murphy, Galveston via Newport News; 15th, Uurango, Chambers, Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, Oct 15—Cld, schrs A V Conrad, Areburg, La Have (N S); William L Tilkins, Balmer, St John.

Saunderstown, R I, Oct 13—Sld, schr Bluenose, from Fall River for New York.

Boston, Oct 13—Ard, schrs E McNichol, Nova Scotia; Union, Joggins (N S); Eliza A Scribner, Sherbrooke (N S); Albertha, Halifax; Annie, Salmon River (N S); James L Maloy, Apple River (N S).

Oct 13—Cld, schr St Maurice, Advocate Harbor.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, Oct 12—Ard, schr St Bernard, Fall River for Nova Scotia.

Rotterdam, Oct 10—Sld, stmr Ramore Head, Findlay, Montreal.

Portsmouth, N H, Oct 9—Sld, schr Valdare, Bear River for Provincetown; 10th, schr Otis Miller, Boston for Eatonville.

Havana, Oct 6—Sld, Schr W H Baxter, Mobile.

Perth Amboy, Oct 13—Ard, schr Doane, Bass River (N S) via Providence for Perth Amboy.

Portland, Oct 13—Cld, stmr Glencliffe, Clarkson, Chatham (N B).

Vineyard Haven, Oct 13—Sld, schrs Anne Lord, Walton (N S) for City Island, and sld; T W H White, Port Johnson for Wiscasset; J Frank Seavey, Guttenburg for St John; Minnie Slauson, Port Johnson for do; W E & W L Tuck, New York for Calais; Franconia, Sturgeon Creek (N B) for New Bedford.

Philadelphia, Oct 13—Ard, stmr Mongolian, Glasgow and Liverpool via St John's (Nfld) and Halifax; schr Dorothy Bell, Herring Cove (N S).

Port Reading, N J, Oct 13—Ard, schrs Spartel, Hallowell, New York (and cld for Eastport; Rebecca M Walls, McLean, do (and cld for Portsmouth).

Oct 13—Cld, schr McClure, MacLennon, Summerside (P E I); barge Lawrence, New Bedford.

City Island, Oct 14—Ard, sch A V Conrad, New York for La Have (anchored here.)

Philadelphia, Oct 14—Ard, schs J Howell Leeds, St John; Ruth E Merrill, Portland.

New Orleans, Oct 14—Sld, strs Anglo-Saxon and Columbian, for St John.

New York, Oct 14—Ard, schs Lejok, Nelson; Celia F, Newcastle; Annie Lord, Walton; American Team, Eatonville; Moonlight, Calais; Andrew Nebinger, Bangor; Susie P Oliver, Stockton; Horatio, St John for Philadelphia.

Cld Oct 13—Str Avona (Nor), Hansen, Carleton; schs Jost, Pettis, St John; Winnifred, Ernst, Newark.

Ard Oct 13—Sch Bluenose, River Hebert.

City Island, Oct 15—Ard, str Dronning Maud (Nor), Newark for Hillsboro (passed at 7 p m 14th); schs McClure, Port Reading for Summerside; Jost, Edgewater for St John, and anchored.

Vineyard Haven, Oct 15—Passed, sch Lavolta, Hantsport for New Bedford.

Rockland, Oct 15—Ard, sch Warner Moore, St John for Vineyard Haven.

Vineyard Haven, Oct 15—Sld, sch Allen Gurney, from Nantucket.

CHARTERS.

Str Ceylon, St John to W C E, lumber, 55 shillings.

1,200 standard steamer, Bay Chaleur to W C E, 56s. 3d.

Str Gordonia, Miramichi to Liverpool or Manchester, 50 shillings.

Str Kelvenia, Montreal to London, grain, £2 10s. 2d; deals, 47s. 6d.

Str Batavia, Montreal to Liverpool or Bristol, grain, etc., £4,500, lump sum.

Generosity in England.

"Ruined yet?" inquired one business man of another.

"Just doubtful at present."

"How's that? It's cheering to find anyone who's doubtful."

"Well, the boss is just wondering whether he will give £5,000 to the War Fund and put us on half salaries, or whether he'll drop the War Fund and keep up the salaries."—Manchester Guardian

CHIPMAN DONORS TO THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

W. J. Craig, $1; Mrs. J. W. Roberts, 25c.; Nellie J. Darrah, Frank Darrah, 50c. each; Robert C. Darrah, $1; Sarah Ward, 50c.; Aura L. Sinclair, 25c.; James F. Ward, 50c.; James A. Hutchison, $1; Mrs. Fred Brown, 50c.; M. E. Fraser, L. C. Shirley, Annie V. Fraser, 25c. each; Isaac C. Fraser, $1; Gideon Brown, 50c.; Mrs. John Stephens, Mrs. D. B. McPhee, 10c. each; Hiram Knox, 15c.; Wilford Mowat, 20c.; Mrs. D. W. Dunbar, Mrs. Sanford Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Stewart, 25c. each; Mrs. Wm. Garvey, 15c.; M. L. Austin, 25c.; Mrs. Middleton Webber, 35c.; Mrs. Fred Webber, 25c.; Mrs. Herb. Briggs, 10c.; Mrs. Alex Parkhill, 25c.; Mrs. J. K. Leckey, 50c.; Arnold Leckey, Mrs. H. A. Craig, Alice Day, 25c. each; Calvin McDougall, 5c.; John Orchard, $1; Harry Orchard, friend, Mrs. E. A. Branscombe, 50c. each; Mrs. A. G. Farris, Edward McDonough, Samuel Mowat, 25c. each; Eliza J. McNeill, 50c.; Ida A. McNeill, $2; Lucy B. Halliday, Mrs. Walter Hornbrook, 25c. each; Mrs. H. B. Fowler, $2.50; Mrs. Geo. E. Burpee, 25c.; Mrs. James L. Fraser, 50c.; Mrs. T. C. McEacheron, 10c.; Mrs. Wm. Pace, 15c.; Isaac E. Thompson, 10c.; Robert Wishart, $1; R. H. W., 50c.; James Stuart, $1; King Lumber Company Ltd. employees, one day's pay—W. B. Orchard, W. H. Morrison, J. C. Flewelling, A. W. Orchard, Melvin Duffy, Walter Hawx, James McCollum, Alex Jardine, Wallace Rees, Walter Harrison, Hiram Brogan, Roscoe Flewelling, Herb. Riley, Frank McGinley, Harry Day, John Barton (and $1 extra), Geo. Clark, Ern Briggs, Murray Flewelling, Louis McNeill, Frank Brogan, James McNally, William Curry, James Lemon, John Doherty, Ed. Murray, John Armstrong, Holly Hassan, Wm. McNeill, Larkin Day, Gordon Day, Miles Bishop, Percy McNeill, Thomas Riley, Porter Bishop, Will Bishop, Willard Bishop, Arch. Bishop, John Cullion, James Lloyd, Tom Branscombe, Harry Clark, Allan Johnson, Hilyard Fairweather, Geo. Crossman, William Hare, Geo. Flewelling ($2), Walter Hornbrook ($5), Harry Henderson ($1)—$92.65; King Lumber Co. Ltd., $185.70; Beresford Stilwell, Herman Fraser, Blair Murray, Wm. Davidson, Harry Parsons, $1 each; E. B. Morrison, $1.50; Robert Ackerman, 50c.; G. Demmings, $2; Manley Harrison, John Murray, Sam Demmings, Hazen Lloyd, W. A. Wiley, $1 each; Willard McLean, 50c.; Milton Fraser, $1; John B. Fulton, 25c.; Dan McDonald, Dan Duffy, $1 each; Henry Barry, $2; Edward McDonough, James Nelson, $1 each; John Ferron, $2; Robert Baird, $1; Fred Webber, 50c.; Mrs. G. Smith, 15c.; Mrs. Kennedy, 25c.; Mrs. Harry M. Day, 50c.; O. J. Lafferty, 50c.; Mrs. A. Parlee, $1; T. A. Baird, $2; Mrs. J. Garvey, 50c.; Thos. McAllister, $2; Mrs. F. Cullion, 25c.; J. R. Lunney, $1; Mrs. R. H. Leckey, 50c.; Robert C. Weaver, $1; Mike Hawks, 25c.; Mrs. N. B. Stratton, $1; J. A. Stratton, 25c.; Alex. McAllister, 50c.; Leonard McAllister, James L. McAllister, W. H. Brown, Mrs. McVicar, Mrs. S. Beck, Mrs. M. R. Brown, $1 each; Allan Pollock, Fred Fowler, W. Gilbert, $2 each; Robt. McAllister, Robt. Leckey, Douglas Chase, $1 each; Douglas Capen, $2; Irvine Hawks, Frank Welton, $1 each; Blair Bailey, $2; William W. Smith, James P. Darrah, $1 each; E. B. Morrison, $1.50; Mrs. Crossman, 25c.; Joseph Harrison, 20c.; Bruce Lloyd, 50c.; Borden Darrah, 25c.; Helen Douglas, $1; Chas. G. Baird, $4; S. S. Baird, $2; Friend, R. G. Orchard, Victor Parkhill, John Thompson, Patrick McDivitt, Marion Dunn, $1 each; Wallace Fulton, $1.50; W. B. Darrah, $10; W. Shirley, $1; Carl Dully, $2; John Hutchison, 50c.; Margaret Boyd, 50c.; A. Turner, $10; H. Hamilton, $5; H. Butler, $1; R. C. Ritchie, $25; D. McLelland, $10; B. D. Farris, $2; Friend, 10c.; W. B. Cody, 25c.; B. C. Dohaney, 50c.; Angus Daigle, 50c.; H. McAllister, 50c.; R. E. McCollum, $1; St. C. Fraser, $2; B. E. Bishop, 25c.; Mrs. Gillin, N. L. McDougall, C. W. McLean, $2 each; M. G. McLean, $5; H. A. Sipprell, J. G. Adams, $1 each; E. J. Conway, E. King, E. Alexander, $5 each; M. B. King, $1; A. G. Farris, $1; Arch. Day, 50c.; Robt. Aird, $1; S. Johnson, $2; Jessie McEwen, $1; Margaret Porter, 75c.; X. Y. Z., 25c.; Friend, $1; Friend, 20c.; J. Isaac Brown, $1; John T. McNeill, $6; A. R. Armstrong, $25; Friend, $1; John G. Nugent, $1; Thos. Cullion, 10c; Robert Moore, $1.00; Jennie Gallagher, Daniel Fowler, 50c; James Jardine, 25c; Herb Langin, $1.00; A. S. Langin, G. H. Briggs, 50c; Wm. H. Smith, 65c; David A. Austin, Dougal Fulton, Stephen Fulton, 50c; John Ward, jr, John Parkhill, Robert Harper, $1.00; W. H. McDonough, 50c; H. E. McDonough, 25c; Joseph Lucas, $1.00; Mrs. L. Pollock, 50c; Mrs. Wm. Pollock, 25c; Mrs. Pat. McGinley, 13; Mrs. Woodie Flewelling, Mrs. Mary Flewelling, 25c; Mrs. John Day, 45; Isaac W. Baird, $5.00; Mrs. Samuel Baird, $1.00; Chas. Maston, 50c; Geo. Fowler, Mrs. H. Barton, Herb Wasson, 50c; P. T. Flewelling $5.00; Mrs. H. R. Porter, Harry Higgins, 50c; Geo. E. Wilson, $2.75; Miss Edna Baird, 25c; Mrs. Norman Higgins, 50c; James McNeill, $5.00; Wm. McLeod, John A. Wasson, $1.00; Mrs. N. M. Fowler, 50; Mrs. Arch Wiley, Wm. Stephens, $1.00; James A. Fowler, $2.00; Talmage Fiddler, David Humphrey, 50c; Geo. Dykeman, $1.00; Mrs. Beresford Stillwell, 25c; Mrs. S. Stilwell, 13c; H. C. Darrah, $1.00; John Harper, $5.00; A. B. McCollum, Mrs. Hassan, 50c; Esther Clark, 25c; John McCollum, $1.00; Mrs. H. W. Baker, 25c; Mrs. H. M. Armstrong, $2.00; Edward S. Darrah, 50c; Isabel Darrah, 25c; Geo. E. Burpee, $1.75; Mike Kane, Middleton Webber, Mel Kadey, Geo. Smith, $1.00; J. Wilson Jonah, $2.00; Carl Daigle, $1.00; Barney McNeill, 50c; Wm. Fulton, $2.00; J. M. Logan, B. F. Anderson, $1.00; Sayre & Holly L. Co., Ltd, $50.00; A. Widow's Mite, $1.00; J. W. Forsyth, $10.00; F. H. White, $5.00; Alva Williams, $2.50; R. Henderson, $1.50; Whitfield Bishop, $1.75.

SACKVILLE WOMAN DROWNED IN LAKE

Sackville, Oct. 15—This morning Mrs. Alfred Ayer, of Middle Sackville, when walking near the boat house at Silver Lake, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. Mrs. Ayer is survived by two sons and two daughters. She is a sister of Col. J. M. Baird.

Two More Alma Moose Killed.

Alma, N. B., Oct. 16—Roland Dixon killed a moose yesterday.

George F. Bannister killed a moose a few days ago.

WEDDINGS

Shillington-Cameron.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Cripps, Kinnear (N. B.), on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock, when their niece, Annie Laura Cameron, was united in marriage to Wesley Venables Shillington, of Silver Falls, St. John county, Rev. E. H. Cochrane, of Moncton, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Morse, pastor of the Kinnear church.

The bride, who was prettily gowned in white with crepe de chene with shadow lace and pearl trimmings and veil with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of flocks, was given away by her brother. Miss Edna Keith, who acted as bridesmaid, was attired in cream san toy, with yellow satin and pearl trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas, white asters and maiden hair fern.

The groom was supported by his cousin, Fred. Shillington, also of Silver Falls. The ceremony took place in the orchard under a bower of golden glow and autumn leaves. The bridal chorus and wedding march was rendered by Mrs. Stanley Price, of Havelock. At the conclusion of the ceremony and congratulations, a delicious super was served to 100 invited guests.

The bride received many beautiful gifts, including silverware, cut glass, cash and linen. Mr. and Mrs. Shillington left Thursday on the C. P. R. for Boston and New York. On their return they will reside in Silver Falls.

Those coming from a distance were Mrs. Edward Shillington and daughter, Miss Ella, mother and sister of the groom; Mrs. Harry Shillington and daughter, Mrs. Percy McKiver, aunt and cousin of the groom; Miss Jennie Currie, Miss R. Arthurs, Mrs. Alice Codner and Miss Mabel Crockett, of St. John; and George McCaughey, of Moncton.

The groom's present to the bride was a gold locket and chain, to the bridesmaid a gold bar-pin set with pearls, and to the groomsman a gold charm initial.

Cummings-Tompkins.

A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 7, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tompkins, of Dow Settlement, when their daughter, Gertrude Mae, was united in marriage to Fred. Cummings, also of Dow Settlement. The bride was becomingly attired in white silk with bodice and tunic of beautiful shadow lace. Mrs. Eldon Tompkins, sister-in-law of the bride, attended as matron of honor, wearing blue silk, beautifully trimmed with chiffon. The groom was attended by Eldon Tompkins, brother of the bride. Miss Cassie Dickinson presided at the organ. After the ceremony, which was performed out of doors by the Rev. Frank L. Orchard, of Woodstock, the guests repaired to the dining room, where a bounteous wedding supper was served to more than 100 guests. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings will go to Oakland (Me.) on a short wedding trip, and on their return will reside at McAdam. The best wishes of a host of friends follow the happy young couple.

Among the many beautiful and costly gifts was a beautiful gold bracelet from the groom, $20 in gold and an embroidered table cover from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cummings, parents of the groom. Other gifts were numerous and beautiful.

Prescott-Farris.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Peter's church at Springhill, York county, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Miss Ethel Farris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Farris, of Springhill, was united in marriage to Dr. A. H. Prescott, of Woodstock.

Devenne-Godwin.

A pretty wedding was solemnized Wednesday evening at the home of Rev. H. A. Cody, pastor of St. James' church, Broad street, when Miss Elsie Godwin became the bride of Ernest Devenne. The wedding was performed at 8.30 o'clock in the presence of relatives and a few close friends. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Garnett were witnesses. Afterwards a supper was served and a reception held at the home of the bride in Queen street. They will make their home in Queen street.

Raven-Farmer.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

A wedding of much interest was solemnized in St. Peter's church Monday morning when Miss Ada Farmer became the bride of Arthur Raven. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father McCormick and following, a dainty breakfast was served at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Raven will reside at 272 Pitt street. Popularity of the bride was attested by many handsome and useful presents.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

St. John bank clearings for the week ending Oct. 15, 1914, were $1,326,319, and for the corresponding week, 1913, $1,726,259.

Twin sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. William G. Arthurs, Silver Falls, on October 14, but one of the infants died soon after birth.

Rev. W. B. Crowel has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Harvey Station, York county, and will enter upon his work there at an early date.

The death of Mrs. Sarah Haney, aged eighty-one years, took place at her home in Oromocto on Wednesday night. She is survived by one son, James, of Oromocto.

At St. Paul's Presbyterian Manse, Fredericton, on Wednesday afternoon, Percy Cook, son of Corey Cook, was united in marriage to Miss Isabell McNaughton, daughter of the late Peter McNaughton, of Nashwaaksis.

William L. McFarlane, of Douglas, Peter G. McFarlane of St. Stephen, Samuel H. McFarlane, A. S. McFarlane, of Fredericton, and James W. McFarlane, of Douglas, are applying for incorporation as the McFarlane Wagon Company, Limited, with an authorized capitalization of $20,000 and head office at Nashwaaksis

Four cases of tuberculosis and four of cholera infantum were included last week in the records of deaths at the board of health offices, which tolled 27. The others were inanition and pneumonia, three each; meningitis and heart disease, two each, and marasmus, softening of the brain, cancer, premature birth, spina bifida, arterio sclerosis, endocarditis, typhoid fever and old age one each.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces the first sailing from St. John in the winter port service, and names the splendid new liner Missanabie, launched on June 22 of this year, as the first steamer scheduled to leave Liverpool for this port. The Missanabie is due here on Dec. 11, and will steam east on Dec. 18. Service between St. John and Liverpool by the Missanabie will be direct.

CRUISER HAWKE VICTIM NEPHEW OF DIGBY'S SHERIFF

Digby, Oct. 17—The sinking of the British cruiser Hawke by a German submarine, has brought the calamity of the war nearer to Digby than any other previous casualty, for the ship's surgeon was J. H. Digby Watson, grandson of Mrs. Wiswell Smith and nephew of Sheriff H. A. P. Smith, of this town. A cable from his mother, Mrs. J. H. Watson, to her brother, Sheriff Smith, received here this morning says, that her son is among the missing.

The late Dr. Digby Watson was a graduate of Edinburgh University, and was considered one of the best athletes in England. He was champion of the one-half mile collegiate running races; champion high jump; had won several medals for boxing; was chosen as a member in all the International football games and had won distinction in England vs. France, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. He was somewhat injured in the latter game. His record as a cricket player was unsurpassed. He is survived by his parents and one sister. His father is a retired commander from the British navy and is at present in charge of the navy in Greece. His sister is Mrs. Ernest Raeburn, of Scotland. His mother is in England and his grandmother is in Digby, the guest of her son Sheriff Smith. A large number of relatives also reside here.

Father—"What did the teacher say when she heard you swear?" Boy—"She asked me where I learned it." Father—"What did you tell her?" Boy—"I don't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on the parrot."

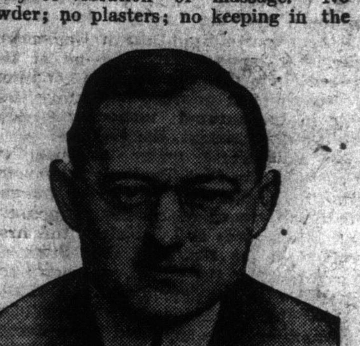
HOW I CURED MY CATARRH

TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY

Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

HEALS DAY AND NIGHT

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration of massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the



house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money just your name and address on a postal card. Say "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand and I will write to you with complete information FREE at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

Sam Katz, Room B 2726
142 Mutual St., Toronto, Ont.

New COAL OIL Light
Beats Electric or Gasoline
10 Days Free Trial
Send No Money

Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give $1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
592 Aladdin Building Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.
Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World.

Men With Rigs Make Big Money

delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over $500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls."

No Money Required We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy-System-of-Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

Say whether intersted in Band, Violin or Bagpipe Catalogs.

C. W. LINDSAY, LIMITED
189 SPARKS ST.
OTTAWA

"For the Blood is the Life."

WHEN YOU ARE ILL

With any disease due to impure blood such as Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc., don't waste your time and money on lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly expel from the blood all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

(Thousands of testimonials, for selection see pamphlet round bottle).

Over 50 years' success. Pleasant to take.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. Refuse all Substitutes.

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Your Manly Strength "Nature" Book Free

My Free Offer to My Men and Young Men Readers.

My free offer is as follows: There are in existence today numerous creditable books relating to the much discussed sex science, and they range in price from $2 to $5, while my offer as given below is a free one.

I publish a little private compendium of 72 pages, pocket size, containing 8,000 words and 80 half-tone photo reproductions, which thoroughly covers the subject of sex, but only in its relation to manhood or vital manly strength, its legitimate uses its wanton abuses, its loss and the causes thereof, its possible self-restoration and its permanent preservation. These are the vital phases of the sex subject which I find to be of most interest to all men, young or elderly, single or married, and I have therefore put into this little self help book the very best that I can offer relating to that particular personal and private advice and information, which my 30 years' practical experience in this field has taught me men most seek, and through which they can get the most real benefit in respect to their own vigor and vital health. This, reader, is the book, and my offer to send it by mail, absolutely free of charge, in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope, to any man or young man anywhere who writes for it (see coupon below), and there is not a particle of obligation of any kind whatsoever involved in making this gift offer to you. Over a million of these books have been thus sent to men all over the world who wrote for them.

The reason why I can offer this illustrated sex book free is that in one part I include a description of a little mechanical vitalizer of my own invention, which is for use by those of my readers who need some outside aid in the restoration of their manly vigor. However, that is a matter for each person to decide for himself. The book is complete and entirely independent of anything it says with respect to the vitalizer. Therefore please use free coupon and get the book by return mail. You will find it a valuable adviser in many respects.

SANDEN, Author.

Vital manhood and an abundant manly vigor is the greatest human asset of our day. Every man is entitled to be perfectly strong, vigorous and capable, just as nature intended he should, and if through the medium of my book I can show you how you yourself may become as vital, manly and forceful as the best man of your acquaintance, then I have merely given you a clear understanding of what nature is herself constantly endeavoring to tell and show you.

As to my vitalizer, it may or may not be necessary in your own case, but if you want to use it after reading the description, I will gladly make some liberal proposition so you may get one to try. This vitalizer, weighing only several ounces, is worn all night. It generates a soft, easy flowing FORCE which I call vitality. This FORCE enters your system at the small of the back, flowing thence through the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and organs, and diffusing itself to every part of the body. Over 200,000 Sanden vitalizers are now in use or have recently been used. It keeps up its gentle action while you sleep. Men everywhere have said it makes them feel better and stronger almost at once, that it often takes pain out of the back in a few hours, and 60 to 90 days' time is sufficient to restore normal vigor. With special attachments my vitalizer is used by women as well as men for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc.

If you live in or near this city, would be pleased to have you call. Hours, 9 to 6.

However, whether or not you ever use the vitalizer, at least you want the free book, so kindly fill in the coupon and the book will go to you, sealed, by return mail.

He Wins—Manhood Counts

FREE COUPON
Dr. E. F. Sanden Co., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Please send me your free book, sealed.
Name ....
Address ....

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

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

St. John Man Trained On Salisbury Plains

Charles Ledford Marched Over Ground on Which Canadians Are Now Learning Fine Points of Game of War—Duke of Cannaught Brigade Major Then--500,000 People Saw Final Review and March Past.

(Written for The Telegraph by Charles Ledford.)

Scarcely two months have passed since I marched in the citizens' guard of honor at the farewell to our brave St. John boys who enlisted for foreign service, and now I read with great interest that they are training on my old camping ground at Salisbury Plain. It was there forty-two years ago that I learned something of the real life of the soldier and I am sure that our Canadian boys will be delighted with the fully-equipped training grounds and rejoice in the opportunity to learn the art of war in all its essentials.

I well remember that in the year 1872 the pleasure it afforded me to participate in the autumn manoeuvres held there. My regiment, the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor, with several other detachments of volunteers and the household troops of cavalry and infantry, Life Guards and Coldstream Guards took train for Newbury, Berkshire, on the borders of the plains, where we encamped with the defending army of 30,000 troops. The invading troops of a like number were supposed to be marching on London by way of Salisbury, Wilts. On Saturday, the day of our arrival, we got placed in the duties common to a soldier, hard and strenuous, such as fatigue work, guard duty, outpost, etc., learning to shoot and tent pitching we already had gone through. Sunday the troops had church parade, which was very easy.

Connaught a Brigade Major.

Monday we had a general field day and found out that General Wolseley was commander-in-chief with Prince Arthur, our present governor-general, a brigade major, with other distinguished men in command of brigades and divisions. This day tried the physique and hardened us up quite a bit, but on Tuesday we took a forced march of twenty-five miles to try our endurance and it did that all right as we were in heavy marching order. The volunteers held their own with the regulars though compelled to carry just the same weight. One thing to our advantage was that the marching songs were well known by the Londoners; the songs were of all kinds. John Barleycorn was one of the favorites and I suppose if they had known it then we would have sung It's a Long Way to Tipperary.

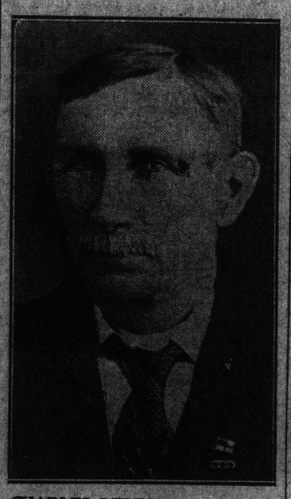
We halted on our way at Stoneheuge, a place famous in English history, and then proceeded to the outskirts of the plains and encamped.

On Outpost Duty.

There I went on outpost duty and watched from our position the lights go out and the solitary hours that followed in a terrific thunder storm without shelter gave me an idea of a soldier's life facing shot and shell as the lightning was very severe. Next day was a rest day, i.e., we did not move our camp; but at night the cavalry scouts came in and reported that the enemy was advancing in force, so we struck tents and in a few minutes were on the march in the dark, everyone as silent as could be. After marching several miles we were ordered to lie down and we were soon asleep with the starry sky as our roof. In the morning early we noticed cannons in all directions; cavalry and infantry everywhere. Each one got a roll of bread and some water and then to the attack with Salisbury cathedral our objective.

We had previously arranged entrenchments. Going to an attack was thrilling because water or bushes or sheep pens with hurdles did not stop us. We crossed rivers hand locked and jumped hurdles to the dismay of the sheep. Fields of corn and wheat also did not matter any more than in war time because the government paid for damage.

We found the river pontooned by Royal Engineers and we entrenched and met the foe who crossed the river. The musketry firing rang out shortly, and the big guns of the artillery were majestic as they belched forth. The cavalry charges were magnificent. The skirmishing was what I liked as we extended and then fell back on our supports. Preparing for cavalry was very exciting. After the fight was over we had to get back in brigade formation and with our splendid bands march back to our camp location which was of course where water is obtainable.



CHARLES LEDFORD, secretary of Marlborough Lodge, Sons of England, since its foundation, and member of the local patriotic fund committee.

Always on Move.

So our work went on from day to day for three weeks every one busy all the time. The Highlanders, Guards and cavalry brigades with the other infantry brigades were very imposing as they marched in close formation with bayonets glittering in the sun which shines gloriously on good old Salisbury Plain.

To my mind no better place in the world can be found to learn to be a soldier. I should say that the make-up of a brigade for battle is well thought out and the general details for its protetcion are good; but I cannot dwell on that.

Suffice it to say we stopped at that time the "play" invasion of England, and we can do it again in earnest or at least those who have followed us in learning the art of war, such as John Cannuck and the other members of John Bull & Co. on duty. Sorry old age will creep on but we old chaps can if needs be defend our good city of St. John.

I will conclude by telling you that we closed our campaign by a big review and march past of 60,000 troops at Beacon Hill on the borders of Salisbury Plain, which is arranged like an amphitheatre. The troops covered 15 miles of ground and took three hours in the march past. The event was witnessed by 500,000 people, the reviewing officer being the Prince of Wales, as he was then, afterwards His Majesty King Edward VII., who was assisted by the great generals of that time and the other great men of other armies of the whole world.

To my mind the best general I knew was Wolseley, who on bidding us goodbye said we had proved ourselves fully up to his expectations and he hoped the fortunes of war would bring us together again. Though the mad war lord of Europe has called our successors "a contemptible little British army," he now realizes that Salisbury Plain has sent forth men well trained for war and capable at least the equal of the Germans. May the sons of Canada prove that also. I have always felt glad that I learned to be a soldier and would recommend everyone who truly loves the empire to join the colors. God save the King!

OBITUARY

Mrs. Philip Grossett.

Friday, Oct. 16.

The death of Mrs. Grossett, wife of Philip Grossett, superintendent of the city asphalt department, occurred yesterday morning at her residence, 48 Elliott row, after a short illness. She leaves one son, Roy W., of New York, and three daughters, Misses Ada, Jennie and Clara, all at home. The funeral service will be held at the home at 9.15 this evening, and the body will be taken to Penobsquis, Kings county, on Saturday morning for burial.

Rainsford W. Lovely.

Perth, N. B., Oct. 12—In the death of Rainsford W. Lovely on Sunday evening, Oct. 4, at his home, Perth loses another of its old and respected landmarks.

Mr. Lovely has been gradually failing for the past year and was 75 years old. He was not only a native of Perth, but has always lived on the homestead where he was born. Mr. Lovely has always taken a very active interest in everything that tended to build up the country.

His father was Daniel Lovely ,who died when Rainsford was a small boy. His mother, who was Phoebe Larlee, married again, her second husband being the late Abraham Topham. They moved to Flint, Michigan ,in the early 60's, where a little later they both died.

His only sister was Mrs. Samuel Caughey, who at one time lived at Caribou (Me.), finally in 1876 moved to Perham (Minn.), where she died in 1884. Mrs. Hulda Craig, a half-sister, died in 1918, and beside her he leaves two half-brothers and a half-sister—Joseph A. Topham, of Staples (Minn.); Bernard G. Topham ,of East Saginaw (Mich.); and Mrs. Annie L. Coggins, of Flint (Mich.)

Beside a sorrowing wife (daughter of the late Stillman Armstrong), he leaves three daughters and six grandchildren—Mrs. Henshaw, of Wolfville (N. S.), and her two sons, Vaughn and Eldon, attending college; Mrs. John H. Weaver, of Bassanno (Alta.), and her four children, and Mrs. A. G. Ganter, who is at home with her mother.

The funeral was held from his residence on Wednesday, the 7th inst., and was one of the largest seen in Perth for many years, probably not since the funeral of his son, Herbert, in 1901, who was brought home from Washington. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. M. Field from a text of his own selection from St. John 14:1, 2 and 3. The pall-bearers were his six nephews, Geo. E. Armstrong, of Perth; Charles De-Merchant, of South Tilley; Charles M. Armstrong, of Stevensville; Henry Armstrong, of Caribou (Me.); Manly H. Craig and J. Whitfield Craig.

Interment took place in his lot in Larlee Creek cemetery.

T. Barclay Robinson.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

The city lost one of its most prominent citizens in the death of T. Barclay Robinson, which occurred yesterday morning. Mr. Robinson's health had been failing for several years and for the last year he had been confined to bed. Recently his condition became still more serious and the end did not come as a surprise.

Mr. Robinson was a native of New Brunswick and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families, being a descendant of one of the Loyalist families who came here in 1783. Before his retirement he was engaged in the fire and marine insurance business as the senior member of the firm of T. B. & H. B. Robinson. In addition to his business activities he was prominent in almost every movement for the advancement of the city, and the welfare of its people, and won the sincere respect of all who knew him and the deep esteem of those who had the privilege of being numbered among his friends.

From 1896 until 1906 Mr. Robinson represented Victoria ward in the common council and served as deputy mayor for the year of 1897-8.

He was a life long member of St. Paul's church and held many of the church offices, including that of warden and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a vestryman at the time of his death.

Mr. Robinson was also prominent in Masonic circles, being one of the oldest members of Albion Lodge and having passed through many of the higher degrees.

He was seventy-six years of age, having been born in Pine Grove, above Fredericton, on December 27, 1838. He is survived by his wife and four sons, H. B., in business with him; P. C., of the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia; Guy deL. of the C. P. R., Toronto, and F. G., of Calgary.

The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from St. Paul's (Valley) church.

Robert McConnell.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

The death of Robert McConnell occurred yesterday morning at 6 o'clock at his residence, 605 Main street, after an illness of nearly a year. Mr. McConnell was one of the best known residents of the North End. He was born in Ireland seventy-two years ago, and came to St. John when a young man. He opened a store in Main street forty-seven years ago, and conducted an extensive grocery business at the sam estand for forty-three years, when he retired and the business was taken over by his son, Robert. Other sons are Rev. J. W. McConnell, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, Amherst; Solomon, of the St. John Board of Health; George, a traveler for Jones & Schofield; Charles, who conducts a men's furnishing store in Main street, and Allan, of Vancouver. There are also two daughters, Misses Lilly and Carrie, both at home. Mrs. McConnell died more than a year ago.

Mr. McConnell was an active member of Portland Methodist church, and had many friends who will regret to learn of his death. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon with service at 2 o'clock.

Robert B. Thompson.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

Robert Bruce Thompson, aged fifty-four years, died yesterday after an illness of several weeks. He was a bricklayer and was well known in West St. John. He was unmarried and leaves one brother and three sisters. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 15 Winslow street, West St. John.

Mrs. L. D. McIntosh.

Hartland, N. B., Oct. 14—On Monday, October 12, Mrs. MacIntosh, wire of Dr. L. D. MacIntosh, died at her home here after a brief illness of only a few days. Before marriage Mrs. MacIntosh was Miss Dora Ella Remley, of Brooklyn (N. Y.) Besides her husband and little son, Allan, she leaves to mourn her father, N. R. Remley, of Anaconda, and four sisters—Mrs. Frank Mansfield,Philadelphia; Mrs. Richard Paulson, Brooklyn (N. Y.); Mrs. J. G. Witherbee, Port Henry (N. Y.), and Miss Beth Remley, who has been living with her sister here. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon from the home of the deceased and was conducted by Rev. N. Franchette, Episcopal minister.

Mrs. Mary Doolin.

Monday, Oct. 19.

The death of Mary, widow of John Doolin, occurred yesterday at the residence of M. F. Mooney, 108 Watson street, West End. The late Mrs. Doolin had made her home in the West End for upyards of twenty-five years, since the death of her husband, and enjoyed the friendship and high regard of a large circle of acquaintances to whom she had endeared herself by her intellectual qualities, sound judgment and warm, ready sympathy. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late residence to the the Church of the Assumption.

GRAND FALLS DOING WELL FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Grand Falls, Oct. 17—The committee appointed at the public meeting last week, in charge of the Patriotic Fund, are showing that they are the right men in the right place, though. Though working only four days, and covering a small part of the town and outlying districts, they have already in hand $238 in cash, and 400 barrels of potatoes have been given by farmers, to be sold for the fund. This is only a beginning and it is expected that the fund will grow rapidly.

On Monday, Thanksgiving Day, a turkey supper was given by the members of the Tennis Club. Supper was served in the sample room of the Curless Hotel. Upwards of 100 people attended, and all voted it a very pleasant and well-managed affair. In the evening, a dance was given in McLaren's Hall and at midnight, lunch was served by the members of the Women's Institute.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Wednesday evening, at the home of the president, Mrs. W. S. McCluskey. It had become known that the Institute was to take up the work of providing comforts for the soldiers at the front, and there was a large attendance, eleven new names being added to the list of members. It was decided by vote that each member bring a pair of socks to the next meeting. Also, a committee of four was appointed to solicit socks from women in the town and country, who are not members. The money received for lunches on Monday night, $20, was ordered paid in as the women's first contribution to the Patriotic Fund. Mrs. C. A. Estey kindly offered the use of her parlors for the meeting of the Institute during the winter months.

At a meeting of the town council on Tuesday evening, the sum of $100 was voted to the Patriotic Fund.

Dr. and Mrs. Pudding arrived home on Thursday. Mrs. Puddington has been spending some weeks in Bear River, N. S., the guest of her cousin, Mrs. E. F. Powers.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Olmstead and family, of Perth, spent the holiday in town.

Mrs. W. F. Kertson and Miss Rainsford spent a few days in Fort Fairfield and Andover this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Bell went to Woodstock on Monday, where Mr. Bell was operated on, on Wednesday, for appendicitis.

Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Crabtree are receiving many congratulations on the arrival of a boy at their home.

Rev. Mr. Crabtree has gathered up several cases of clothing for the Belgians, which will be shipped on Monday.

Brennan Bested McCoy.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 19—Willie "Knockout" Brennan out-boxed Al McCoy, claimant of the middleweight championship, in a fast ten round bout here tonight. Neither boxer scored a knockdown, but Brennan out-pointed his opponent at all stages. McCoy weighed 158 pounds and Brennan 157.

Manchester Exchange is scheduled to leave Manchester at an early date for this port with general cargo.

DOWNING HELD FOR TRIAL ON POISONING CHARGE

Albert, N. B., Oct. 18—The hearing in the alleged poisoning case reached a conclusion at the police court yesterday morning, Downing, the accused, being sent up for trial at the coming session of the county court, which opens in the shiretown on Tuesday, October 27.

The hearing reopened on Thursday and continued Thursday evening and Friday and all Friday night till breakfast time Saturday morning, when court closed. The night was spent in cross-examining of the the chief witness, Mrs. Johnston by Mr. Stuart, who appeared for the accused. The witness held to her story of the poisoning plot but admitted untruthfulness in the past and that various stories she had told about the accused were not based on facts.

CRUISER HAWKE SANK IN EIGHT MINUTES

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Aberdeen, Scot., Oct. 16—The British cruiser Hawke was sunk in the North Sea yesterday by a German submarine, and of her crew of 400 officers and men only 73 are known to have been saved.

The cruiser Theseus, a sister ship of the Hawke, was attacked by the same submarine, but escaped because she obeyed the admiralty's instructions and looked to her own safety instead of rushing to the aid of the Hawke's perishing crew.

A survivor of the Hawke gives the following description of the disaster:

"Within eight minutes the Hawke had gone under. Had the ship gone down forward or aft there would have been some chance for us to get the boats out and clear of the cruiser, but she heeled over on beams end, and so of all the boats we lowered, those on the starboard side were useless and those on the port side were crushed as soon as they touched the water.

"I was proud to be among such comrades; everything was absolutely in perfect order. When the ship was struck a fearful explosion followed and grime and dust were everywhere. I was in midships at the time and could hardly see to grope my way to the ship's side. I heard orders given to lower the boats, and then some one shouted "Look after yourselves," so I did that.

"Most of the men on board were married men. We saw hundreds in the water but were afraid to pick them up as our boat was already overcrowded. So we threw life belts to them. It was all we could do.

"The weather was bitter cold and I do not think that many, apart from those who were landed at Aberdeen, were saved."

Here is the statement of a rescued stoker:

"When the explosion occurred I, along with others who were in the engine room, was sent flying into space and was stunned for a time. When I came to my reason I found myself in the midst of what must be described as an absolute inferno. One of the cylinders of the engine had been completely wrecked, and steam was passing out in dense, scalding clouds. The horror of the situation was increased when a tank of oil fuel caught fire and the flames advanced with fearful rapidity.

"Seeing that there was not a ghost of a chance of doing any good by remaining in what was obviously a death trap I determined to make a dash for it, and I scrambled up an iron ladder to the main deck. All this had happened in less time than it takes to tell it, but such is British pluck, coolness and nerve, even in such a situation, that the commander and other officers were on the bridge and as calmly as if we were on fleet manoeuvres, the orders were given and calmly obeyed.

"The buglers sounded a stiff call which summoned every man to remain at his post. During the first minute or two, many of us believed all that was wrong was a boiler explosion, but the rapidity with which the cruiser was taking water on the starboard side quickly disabused all our minds of this belief. Realizing the actual situation the commander gave orders to close all the water-tight doors. Soon after then came the order to abandon the ship and get out the boats.

"One cutter was being launched from the port side but the Hawke at that moment heeled over before the boat could be got clear and the cutter lurched against the cruiser's side and stove in one or two of her planks. As the Hawke went down a small pinnace and a raft which had been prepared for such an emergency floated free but such was the onrush of men who had been thrown into the water that both were overcrowded. On the raft were about seventy men, knee deep in water, and the pinnace also appeared to be overfilled.

"When those who managed to make their way to the cutter, which was also in great danger of being overturned, caught the last glimpse of these two crafts, they were in a precarious condition. The cutter moved around the wreck and picked up as many survivors as the boat would hold. All those aboard who had life belts took them off and threw them to their comrades who were struggling in the water.

"Oars and other movable woodwork also were pitched overboard to help those clinging to the wreckage and many of whom were seen to sink."

BRITISH MORATORIUM FOR BILLS EXPIRES, FIVE CONCERNS FAIL

London, Oct. 19—The moratorium for bills expired on Saturday. This morning five companies suspended payment, and had receivers appointed, including the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company and the Brazil & Central Paraguay Railway Company.

"This watch will last a lifetime," remarked the jeweller, as he handed the watch to the customer. "Nonsense," retorted the other. "Can't I see for myself that it's hours are numbered?"

GUNS OF BRITISH FLEET DRIVE GERMANS FROM TRENCHES; RECAPTURE OF OSTEND REPORTED

(Continued from page 1.)

GERMAN LOSSES BY WHOLE BATTALIONS.

Rotterdam, Oct. 19—The latest lists of casualties published in the German papers clearly indicate that the claims of the British and French troops to have wiped out whole battalions are absolutely true. Reserve infantry regiment No. 17 lost in one battalion 800 men wounded, apart from the dead, and in another battalion of the same regiment 740 were killed at the battle of the Marne.

Reserve infantry regiment No. 69 is said to have had an unassessable loss and such words as "innumerable losses," and tremendous numbers of dead and wounded follow the names of several regiments.

BELGIANS REPULSE GERMAN ADVANCE.

London, Oct. 20, 2.55 a.m.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Havre, dated Monday, says:

"The Belgian ministry of war this morning received information that the Germans Sunday attacked Nieuport, but were repulsed by the Belgian army, which also vigorously repulsed a German attack on Dixmude."

AUSTRIA THREATENED BY DISAFFECTION.

London, Oct. 19, 10.05 p.m.—A Rome despatch to the Central News says:

"According to advices from Trieste all the new Austrian soldiers are required to take the oath of fidelity to the German emperor, as well as to the Austrian emperor.

From Trieste, it is also reported that insurrectionary bands are swarming in all parts of the Austrian empire, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia and Transylvania. The attitude of the Slav troops forming the garrisons at Pola and Sebenico is said to be menacing, and disaffection is reported on the ships of the Austrian fleet, whose crews are made up in part of Slavs and Italians."

ARE THERE 60-CENTIMETER GUNS.

The Hague, Oct. 19—To the rumors that the Krupp works at Essen are building 56-centimeter guns, has now been added another—the claim that the same plant is turning out sixty-centimeter pieces. While it is hard to believe this, it must be borne in mind that a siege piece of 42-centimeters, the existence of which was doubted before the war, has become a convincing reality.

A GERMAN REPORT.

London, Oct. 19, 9.50 p.m.—German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk, according to a Berlin official despatch to the Marconi Wireless Company. Heavy fighting is taking place at Dixmude and Roulers. The inhabitants of Dunkirk and Boulogne are in flight.

12 OFFICERS KILLED.

London, Oct. 19, 9.05 p.m.—A casualty list, dated October 15, and made public here tonight, gives twelve officers as having been killed and forty wounded in the recent fighting.

SHOCKING ATROCITIES.

Montreal, Oct. 19—In a letter written to his brother in Montreal from France, Corporal Stanley Cooke, of the Loyal North Lancashire regiment, says:

"I have seen some bad sights in my life, but nothing to this. We brought ten of our fellows over to England with both hands cut off at the wrist. Not shot off, but cut off."

NO NEW GERMAN ARMY.

Bordeaux, Oct. 19, 4 p.m.—The Germans have been bringing up latterly such great numbers of troops to repair their losses in the recent fighting, which appear here to have been unusually heavy, that persistent reports have been in circulation to the effect that a new German army of 1,000,000 men was advancing against France.

According to advices received in official quarters, such is not the case. The troops in question belong to the reserve forces, and are constantly being sent up from regimental depots to fill the gaps in the troops on the fighting line.

800,000 RUSSIANS IN POLAND.

Berlin, Oct. 19—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—According to reports from Russian sources at Warsaw, there are at least 800,000 Russians in the Poland campaign. There is great lack of medical and sanitary supplies, and the hospitals at Kiev, Moscow and elsewhere are overcrowded.

The Austrian offensive in Galacia is declared in Berlin to be advancing. During the assault on Przemysl the Russians lost 40,000 men in killed and wounded.

CHANGE IN TURKISH HEIR.

London, Oct. 19, 10.30 p.m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that the Constantinople correspondent of the Bourse Gazette is authority for the statement that at a family council the Sultan of Turkey, in order to combat the dictatorship of Enver Pasha, minister of war, and German influence, unexpectedly proclaimed the heir-presumptive to the Turkish throne, Yussof Izzedin, generalissimo of the army and navy.

Prince Yussof Izzedin, is the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

TRIUMPHS OF SURGERRY.

Paris, Oct. 19—The Journal Des Debats says that during the first month after the first arrival of wounded at the Vichy hospital, where the most important operations are performed, the average of the operations was twenty per day out of 8,000 cases treated.

Of these 600 operations, no more than ten were amputations, and among the ten were some of single fingers and parts of fingers only. Two legs, one arm and one wrist were all the serious amputations that proved necessary at this great hospital.

This very small proportion of amputations in comparison with wounded of preceding wars is accounted for, first, by the difference in the effects of modern projectiles, which have not so much tendency to produce slivers of bone. The wound is more localized and clearer cut than formerly. In the second place surgical science has progressed and wounds that would have seemingly required the amputation of a member forty years ago, are now treated with a view to saving it.

There is less sickness in the French army after two months on the battlefield than in time of peace, due to the efficiency and preparedness of the military health service, according to Prof. Edmond Delorme, medical inspector-general of the army and a member of Academy of Medicine.

Since the beginning of the war he has been on an official mission of inspection of field and other hospitals, where the French wounded have been treated.

"He established in the first place," says the Figaro, "that sanitary conditions in our army are perfect. During this war the number of cases of sickness is less than in time of peace."

Brigade Leader With Canadians

COLONEL R. E. W. TURNER, V. C., of Quebec, commander of one of the infantry brigades of the Canadian expeditionary force.

BELGIUM'S PLIGHT WORLD'S PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1.)

The ceaseless flight toward Esschen began immediately. Frenzied thousands rushed homeward and packed their valuables in sheets, towels and bed spreads, strapped children on their backs, or placed them in wheelbarrows, and hastened to the nearest station. There was no necessity for tickets; the trains gathered in people like cattle.

Freight cars, cattle cars, milk vans, cold storage cars—anything and everything on wheels, started northward. This lasted five days. Passengers rode on the roofs of cars, the steps of the locomotives and any convenient foothold they could find.

WELCOMED BY DUTCH SOLDIERS.

Usually the distance between Antwerp and Esschen is covered in about twenty minutes. The refugee trains took six hours. Then followed another slow ride through to Roosendaal, where, by common impulse, the residents carried everything eatable towards the stations. The Dutch soldiers, lined up in solid rows, pushed the baskets of food in the windows and coaxed the babies, the children, the women to eat and drink; then they escorted the frightened thousands to schools, theatres, barracks and barns, where shelter awaited them.

The welcome was rather elementary, but it was warm-hearted. The Dutch supplied the refugees with the best they had, although sometimes it was only brown bread and cold water for those who had lived luxuriously in their Belgian homes. For the sick and the lame there were woolen blankets, into which they were bundled.

Roosendaal had too few ambulances to accommodate the hundreds of insane, and those suffering from incurable diseases, who had been released, pell mell, from Antwerp institutions and crowded into these trains. One train of eight cattle cars contained only former inmates of asylums for the insane. They were treated, as far as possible, in the neighboring Dutch institutions.

At Nispen, where a barbed wire fence marks the frontier, the peasant population came afoot like a mediaeval tribe migrating, with cows, pigs, mattresses, and whatever else they deemed most valuable, the old people and children not knowing where they were going, only escaping the terrible bombardment which had been ringing in their ears for days.

The unmilitary Dutch soldiers half-coaxing, half-driving this frightened horde, turned the green uniform into a welcome insignia for those who were fleeing, and, who, terrified, asked: "Are you Uhlans?" Yet not for several days could the frightened peasants believe that the green uniforms belonged not to the Germans, but to Dutch soldiers.

Holland just now is wondering, like England, how she is to provide permanently for this terrified multitude.

SAY MANY ARE NOW RETURNING.

London, Oct. 19, 7.45 p. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that according to a despatch from Antwerp large numbers of refugees are returning to the Belgian city. This is attributed to assurances given them by Dr. Francis in a speech at Roosendaal.

Gradually Antwerp is beginning to resume its normal appearance, says the despatch. This is particularly noticeable in the centre of the city, where the large hotels and restaurants have reopened. Several of the stores are again doing business, but in other parts of the city whole rows of streets still are as quiet as the grave. A great many motorists, curious to see the destruction wrought by the German bombardment, visited Antwerp Sunday, but were not permitted to view the Schoenmarkt, where long rows of houses are in ruins.

VESSELS AT SEATTLE LOADING 10,000 TONS OF WHEAT FOR BRITAIN

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 19—Five vessels here are loading about 10,000 tons of wheat for Great Britain. The American bark Edward S. Sewall cleared today. Two British steamers and one American liner are among those taking on wheat.

A Sierra Leone, Africa, despatch says that the steamer Kwarra, from Montreal, before reported arrived here with bunker coal on fire, has been beached. Forepart of the vessel is being flooded to extinguish the fire. The Kwarra, of the Elder Dempster South African service is well known in this port.

RECORD OFFICE FOR CANADIANS

Opened in London For Pay of Troops and Issue of Casualty Lists

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED

Debarked at Avonmouth on Sunday and Proceeded to Salisbury Plain—Some Nurses Who Sailed With "Canucks" Start Duty in St Thomas' Hospital, London.

Salisbury, England, Oct. 20, via London, 1.20 a. m.—Except for a few detachments working with the supply and horse transport trains all the Canadians have arrived at their four camps scattered over Salisbury Plain.

The early arrivals, who have completed their camp-making, amused themselves today by playing baseball and football. Among the players there appeared a surprising number of sweaters bearing the Winged Foot, emblem of the New York Athletic Club. One of these sweater-wearers said that patriotic Britons residing in New York had equipped and sent to Canada more than 2,000 recruits who are now with the Canadian contingent.

A general air of cheerfulness prevails among the Canadians, but some grumbling is heard because of the isolation of the various camps. None of them is within four miles from even a village, and seven miles separates the nearest of them from any considerable town.

The prohibition rule imposed on the Valcartier camp in Canada by Colonel Sam Hughes, the Canadian minister of militia, rules here, and is being rigidly enforced.

The slowness of the Canadians in reaching camp has caused a postponement of any attempt at a review of the troops, and it is expected that General Alderson will take command with only the usual ceremony.

London, Oct. 19—The Canadian soldier found dead near the camp at Salisbury Plain on Sunday morning was Private W. H. Hartley, of C company, First Royal Montreal Regiment. He enlisted from Valleyfield, where he leaves a widow.

A record office in connection with the Canadian troops was opened today at 36 Victoria street, Westminster, under Col. Ward, who stated that the pay of the Canadians would pass through his office to the paymasters in the camps at Salisbury Plain, or subsequently at the front.

Casualty lists will be supplied at the record office, and the names of hospital to which the wounded are taken, but letters for members of the Canadian force will be handled by the post office, and will not pass through the record office.

The afternoon papers today publish the news that a further contingent of Canadians landed from "a well known liner" at Avonmouth on Sunday. Even the people of Bristol were not aware of this until the troops debarked. The troops proceeded to Salisbury Plain today.

A number of Canadian nurses who came over with the Canadian expeditionary forces, have joined the nursing staff of St. Thomas Hospital, where many wounded are being treated. The list included Dr. Margaret Parks, Miss T. Denmark, Miss Isabella Strathy, Miss C. Massey and Miss Edith Campbell.

Canadian officers recently attached to units in this country include Major Carvell, of Toronto, now of the Sixth Battalion Welsh Regiment, now quartered at Swansea; Captain Claude Blake, of Montreal, Red Cross Society at Salisbury Plain. Father Workman, of Montreal, is a chaplain at Salisbury Plain.

It was stated at the high commissioner's office that Hon. Mr. Perley will shortly visit the camps at Salisbury Plain to welcome the Canadians.

No Time for An Election.

(Montreal Star.)

The rumors which have been set afloat that a federal general election might be precipitated at this time, are surely to be deprecated. We do not believe for a moment that the government have any such intention in mind. The whole nation is today acting under a party truce, reached deliberately and with patriotic unanimity in order that Canadians might move as a unit against any far the most menacing danger which has ever threatened our country or our empire.

A general election could not be called now without causing a fierce renewal of party strife—without dividing our people into two hostile camps—without leaving the Liberals under a bitter sense of betrayal, after having been led into the "ambush" of patriotic co-operation. It would be like approaching a foe with a flag of truce and then opening fire on them. As we have said, we have not the slightest notion that the government entertain any such treacherous intention.

Another very mischievous result might ensue. It would be impossible for the government to order an election at this time without bringing their policy of assistance to the forces of the empire under review. While the Opposition have heartily approved of the principle of their action, and have loyally abstained from criticizing details, still it would be difficult to prevent a defeat for the government—should it come—from being interpreted as a condemnation by the Canadian people of their action in support of the empire. That would be a most unfortunate thing to happen just at this time. It would hearten our enemies, and dismay our friends. It is earnestly to be hoped that we will hear no more of this nonsense about an appeal to the people at this most inopportune moment.

MAKE GOOD START.

Com. Potts stated yesterday that he intended today to begin the work of repairing the whole of City road and Haymarket square in a good, solid fashion. He had hitherto declined to go on with the repairs because he wished to make a good job of it when it was once started and the ordinary filling in of the deep ruts that had been made by the heavy traffic was little use. He intended therefore using asphalted stones so that they could not be jolted out of position.