

WILL FORWARD PARCELS HELD UP IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The post office department announced today that parcels forwarded to England to be forwarded to men at the front, must be prepaid at the usual rates charged for postage to France.

The action taken in regard to having parcels now delayed in England forwarded is taken in accordance with the general misapprehension which has existed that parcels for soldiers in France sent in care of the War Office, London, need only be prepaid at British rates.

B. F. SMITH'S REPLY TO F. B. CARVELL ON HAY QUESTION

The following has been received: Frederick, N. B., Nov. 27, 1915. F. B. Carvell, Esq., Woodstock (N. B.): Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter which appears in this week's issue of the Carleton Sentinel, and which has been signed by the Hon. John F. B. Carvell, in which you charge that the hay company in which I am interested are not giving the farmers of Carleton and Victoria a price in line with that we are receiving from the department, and the profits made by our company are excessive. To sum up your contention you say our company get \$23 per ton for hay compressed in the war sale at West St. John. At the same time you furnish figures according to your calculations, to show that the cost of this hay so compressed would not exceed \$18 per ton at vessel side, West St. John, which shows an actual profit to our company of \$5 per ton. You also say you are a farmer and know what you are talking about.

HAMPTON, O. G. T. LODGE ORGANIZED

Hampton, N. B., Nov. 23.—Mrs. McLaughlin, of Truro, who with her husband has been visiting Hampton, the guest of Mrs. E. Angovine, on Friday, on the eve of her return home, became the guest of honor, at a very pleasant tea, given her by Mrs. T. Wm. Barnes, at the home of Mrs. J. M. Bannister, on the premises of the reception of her visitors, the Misses H. B. Barnes and Ruth E. Humphrey acting as attendant servers. The guests were Mrs. J. E. Angovine, Mrs. W. S. Morrison, Mrs. E. Allan Schofield, Mrs. C. S. March, Mrs. B. A. March, Mrs. B. L. Stevens, Mrs. K. M. Kneth Schofield, Mrs. E. Hooper, Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Miss Margaret Ryan.

Greek King "Friendly to Allies But Does Not Want War" And Speaks in Interview of Agreement With Germany

Constantine Declares Entente Powers "Want Too Much", They Must Withdraw Forces if Driven Back Into Greece and He Will Protect Frontiers—Von Hindenburg and Cardinal Hartmann Skeptical of Germany Securing Favorable Peace Terms.

CONSTANTINE TELLS AMERICANS HE WISHES ONLY TO AVOID WAR

(By STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Athens, Saturday, Dec. 4, 9:10 p.m., via Malta and London, Dec. 6.—Constantine I, king of the Greeks, has received the correspondent of the Associated Press today, and gave him a message for America on the attitude which Greece has assumed in the world war, and the reasons for the policy which has been followed by the Greek government.

"I am especially glad to talk for America," said the king, "for America will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral, and are together determined, if it is humanly possible, not to court destruction by permitting ourselves to be drawn into the frightful vortex of the present European conflict.

"America is protected from immediate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We, too, thought that once, but the battlefield shifted, and may shift again. What is happening in Greece today may happen in America, Holland or any other neutral country tomorrow, if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed."

An Hour's Audience.
The interview with the king took place at noon in the smaller palace, which is the king's personal residence, and the audience lasted an hour.

From time to time, emphasizing the earnestness and sincerity of what he was saying, he thumped the table soundly with his clenched fist. Despite the seriousness of the message he was delivering, his fine grey eyes twinkled occasionally with merriment.

"The fundamental cause of the entire threatening attitude of the Entente Powers towards Greece today, and of the painful situation of my country," said the king, "is the Entente's own assumption, without the slightest reason therefore, that Greece is ready to betray the Entente to Germany at the first opportunity."

"From the very outset of hostilities in the Near East Greece's neutrality has been stretched to the utmost to accommodate the Entente Powers, for whom we have always felt the warmest sympathy and the deepest gratitude. The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands, occupied by Allied troops. When Serbia was endangered by the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian attacks the Allied troops landed unopposed on Greek soil, from which, with the second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted, not only unopposed, but aided in every way, consistent with any sort of neutrality, their fruitless and too long-delayed campaign to rescue their ally."

"Finally, I myself have given my personal word that Greece troops will be never used to attack the Franco-British forces in Macedonia, merely to ally unjustified suspicions."

Allied Demand An Ultimatum.
"Yet, despite all these evidences of the good faith of Greece, the Entente Powers now demand, in a form which is virtually an ultimatum, that the Greek troops be withdrawn from Saloniki—and that means all Macedonia—leaving our population unprotected against raids by Bulgarian, Turkish or all the hordes of the war which lay Belgium waste, should the Allies be driven back within our frontiers."

"Just suppose the Germans were in a position to demand that your country concede to Boston, or to New York, as the base for an attack on Canada. What would you say? And if all your military experience and the advice of your general staff told you that such a landing was doomed to failure, because made with an inadequate force, and you realized that the British troops in Canada would pursue the retreating Germans across New England, destroying as they went, would you accept the proposal?"

"But had not your majesty German assurances that the integrity of Greek territory will be respected? The king was asked, of course, and Entente assurance too.

"And similar assurance from Bulgaria?"

"Germany," said the king, "has given assurance for herself and her allies. But that does not prevent the German Bulgarian armies, as a measure of military necessity, from pursuing the retreating French and British into Greece, fighting in Greece and turning Greece into a second Poland. I have that assurance also."

"That the Greek frontiers will be respected after the war does not rebuild towns or compensate my people for months, perhaps years, spent in living in misery, as refugees from their own land when their country is not at war, and has nothing to gain by risking devastation."

Says People Are With Him.
"Why, the Entente Powers treat me as if I were the king of a Central African tribe, to whom the sufferings of his own people were a matter of indifference. I have been through three wars. I know what war is. I do not want any more, if it can be honorably avoided. My people do not want any more, and if they and I can help it, I shall not have any more."

BRITISH RAIDER STRIKES HOME IN SEA OF MARMORA

Turkish Destroyer, Supply Ship and Four Vessels Sunk Within Three Days

SPECTACULAR DUELS ON TIGRIS RIVER

British Report Reaching Kut-El-Amar Without Further Fighting, But Turks Claim Capture of Vessel—German Aviators Active at Dardanelles—Roumania Closes Danube.

London, Dec. 6.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer *Yar Hisar* has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, it was announced officially this evening. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels also were destroyed by the submarine on December 3 and 4.

The official statement is as follows: "A report has been received from one of the British submarines, operating in the Sea of Marmora, describing her recent activities."

"On December 2 she fired into and damaged a train on the Ismid railway. On December 3 she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer *Yar Hisar*, outside the Gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and forty men of the destroyer's crew, and placed them on board a sailing vessel."

"On December 4 she sank a supply steamer of 3,000 tons over Pandemis in the Gulf, and also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies."

"The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer *Yar Hisar* was built in 1907 at Cremona. She was 184 feet long, 19.7 feet beam and 9.5 feet draft. Her armament consisted of one 6-pounder, six 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was 28 knots."

British Further Harassed.
Constantinople, Dec. 6, via London.—Capture of another British vessel on the Tigris by the Turks in following up the British withdrawal from before Baghdad is reported by the Turkish war office in an official statement issued today.

The British were further harassed in their retreat before reaching their pre-arranged position at Kut-El-Amar, according to the statement, which says: "On December 5, on the Irak front, the enemy was concentrating near Kut-El-Amar in a position fortified beforehand."

"On December 6, two troops approached within two hours of the British position at Kut-El-Amar, pressing the enemy from the west and north, and thereby forcing enemy troops, which were on the bank of the river opposite Kut-El-Amar, to take refuge on the eastern bank."

"Between Kut-El-Amar and Bagh-Kaleh we captured an enemy vessel laden with ammunition, and several prisoners."

Dropping Bombs on Monitor.
Constantinople, Dec. 6, via London.—German airmen are operating with the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula, and two of them are reported in today's official statement from Turkish headquarters to have dropped bombs on a hostile monitor, which ceased firing after being struck. The statement says: "On the Dardanelles front our artillery, after energetically replying to enemy fire from sea and land, successfully attacked enemy infantry and artillery positions."

"There were minor engagements near Avburnu."

"On December 4 near Sedid Babur, enemy planes were destroyed when upon the enemy vigorously bombarded the Turkish positions, assisted by a monitor and an armored cruiser. Two German airmen dropped bombs on the enemy monitor, which ceased firing."

British at Kut-El-Amar.
London, Dec. 6.—The British army in Mesopotamia, which has been withdrawing from before Baghdad, has reached Kut-El-Amar on the Tigris, 105 miles below Baghdad, without further fighting, Austrian Monitors Held Up.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Four Austrian monitors are prepared to leave Buzschuk, in Bulgaria, the largest Freshwater concentration in London, has carried church union by a majority of 408. In the presidency of London, church union has, to date, a majority of nearly 800.

FIRST MEETING OF GENERAL WAR COUNCIL HELD AT PARIS

Paris, Dec. 6.—The first meeting of the general war council was held today in Paris. The council is designed to carry forward the work begun recently by Great Britain, France and Russia for the purpose of bringing about closer co-operation among the Entente Powers in military operations.

The council meeting was attended by representatives of France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia. The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, presided. Russia was represented by Gen. Giliinsky, aide-de-camp to Emperor Nicholas; Italy by Gen. Porro, second in command of the Italian army, and Serbia by Col. Stefanovitch.

UNDERSTANDING REACHED WITH GREECE.
London, Dec. 7.—In a despatch from Athens Reuters correspondent says: "It is announced that the latest communication of the Entente diplomats regarding the military question at issue with Greece will contain bases of an understanding with the Greek government. It will propose the despatch of Greek and Entente military commissions to Saloniki to clearly formulate the respective demands, and discuss the possibilities of the situation on the spot. It is stated that the Greek commission will include Colonel Frantzis, military attache at Constantinople."

MODUS VIVENDI TIDES OVER GREEK SITUATION.
Paris, Dec. 6.—Telegraphing from Athens the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says: "Poupartier continues between officials of the Greek government and representatives of the Entente Allies, the viewpoint of each is maintained. There is nothing to indicate that a prompt solution of the differences is about to be reached, but in official circles the hope is expressed that the military questions will be adjusted by a modus vivendi."

The king today (Sunday) received Premier Loukoulidis and then summoned the French minister, both conferences lasting a long time.

"A communication given out by the government tonight states that the declarations contained in the press of Athens do not represent the views of the government."

POPE'S PEACE MESSAGE DAMPENED BY VON HARTMANN.
New York, Dec. 6.—A news agency from Rome today, says: "Pope Benedict's allusion to the consistency of cardinals today contained a striking appeal for an early peace."

"Great hope was entertained in Vatican circles that some definite measure would end the war in the near future, would result from this initiative by the Pontiff, but enthusiasm was tempered by the skepticism ascribed to the German Cardinal Felix von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne."

Heretofore supposed to be the bearer of a peace mission from the German emperor, Cardinal von Hartmann is now said to be far from optimistic, having concluded to a friend that peace will be impossible for another year at least.

"The Cologne cardinal enjoys such close relationship to the German emperor that his utterance will have the color of authority."

SERBIA COMING BACK WITH ARMY OF 200,000.
Paris, Dec. 6.—"Better days for Serbia are coming soon," says Dr. M. R. Vassitch, former Serbian minister at Paris and recently appointed Serbian minister of finance, in an interview in the Temps today. "Our army, which has been retreating for two full months without respite, is re-forming."

"This retirement was forced because the Allies were not ready with sufficient troops in the Balkans. These troops are now landing. They will have the cooperation of the Serbian army of 200,000. I do not exaggerate—two hundred thousand. We shall again and again have victories such as those of last December."

VON HINDENBURG ADMITS ALLIES DO NOT WANT PEACE.
Vienna, via London, Dec. 6.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with the German field marshal, Von Hindenburg, at his quarters, which are described as "being in one of the most important points of the line of defence which Russia has established against Germany."

The field marshal began, in reply to a remark concerning his popularity and his eventual triumphal entry into Berlin, by saying laughingly: "I am not already frightened about it. I do not like to be taken. Constantinople, who returned to the plough, is a beautiful figure. However, my entry into Berlin will not come so quickly."

"At present the enemy want make peace. They are not yet weakened enough. We must therefore keep it up further."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg criticized the French demands, particularly that relating to Alsace-Lorraine. "If they want it," he said, "they should come and get it."

"The British," he continued, "appear also to have decided to continue the war. It is true that reports come from India that ought to dampen the British lust for war somewhat, but one must wait and see whether the reports are corroborated." (Continued on page 8.)

Peace Talk Awakens No Echo In Britain

Realized That Germany Would Like to End Conflict But Would Not Accept Terms Imposed by Allies—Fighting Goes On Without Intermission.

London, Dec. 6.—The peace talk which emanates from the Vatican, Switzerland and Scandinavia, and has been aroused by the proposed questions by the Socialists in the Reichstag, and the pope's address in the secret consistory, evokes no echo here. The British people are quite prepared to believe that Austro-Hungary is tired of war, that the people of Germany, with the knowledge of the heavy losses suffered at the different fronts, may be anxious to see an end to it, but they do not expect the rulers of the central powers to make any suggestions that any British government would or could consent to.

They therefore are more interested in news of the joint war council of all the Allies, which has been formed and which held its first meeting in Paris today, under the presidency of the French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, and hope from this that the war is to be prosecuted more energetically, and that efforts are to be made to clear up the diplomatic difficulties which face the Quadruple Entente in the Balkans.

Where and when the Allies will attempt the stroke, which they expect to start and turn the tide, only the conferees know, and they are not likely to take the public into their confidence. There is evidence, however, of some change in the Balkans, where the British and French have been beating off Bulgarian attacks and, despite rumors that a withdrawal to Saloniki, owing to the Greek attitude, is contemplated, more troops are being landed. There are signs that the Greek situation is righting itself, and despatches from Athens report that the modus vivendi has been arrived at with regard to military questions which were awaiting settlement, and that Greek officers have gone to Saloniki to bring it into force.

Very little fighting has occurred on the different fronts, the artillery being chiefly engaged in Russia, France, and on the Austro-Italian frontier.

The British Mesopotamia force has made good its retirement to Kut-El-Amar, closely followed by the Turks, who apparently are attempting to outflank General Townshend from the west. As the position is a strong one, and reinforcements are arriving, it is believed the place can be held.

A British submarine last week carried out another daring raid in the Sea of Marmora, where it damaged the Ismid railway by shell fire, and sank the Turkish destroyer *Yar Hisar*, a Turkish supply ship and four sailing vessels.

French Guns Reach Convoys.
Paris, Dec. 6, 11:30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "During the course of the day there was rather intense artillery activity in Artois, around Loos and Souchez, as well as between the Somme and the Oise, where our batteries reached some convoys from Fays and took under their fire troops moving back from the front near Hautcourt and Lancourt."

"The cannonading likewise has been very sustained in Champagne, from the region of Saint Souplet as far as Massiges, and in the Argonne at Haut Chevauchee."

"The Belgian official communication reads: "There has been no infantry action on the Belgian front. Our batteries carried out, on divers occasions, an effective shelling of groups of German soldiers, especially in the direction of Schoorbaach and Woumen. The German artillery displayed some activity this afternoon, and we successfully counter shelled."

"Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles: During the day of Dec. 4 there was great activity on the part of artillery on both sides. Our artillery took up its fire on the eastern bank of the Kerivec Dere. Our aviators dropped numerous bombs on the Turkish encampments."

Italians Make Short But Dashing Advances.
Rome, via London, Dec. 6.—The official communication issued by the war office today says: "There have been artillery actions along the whole front, despite the unfavorable atmospheric conditions. Our artillery has destroyed enemy shelters in the Volza zone of Carnia and dispersed a detachment of troops in the Sebach valley."

"Enemy artillery bombarded Paulora, on the upper Chavio, and Montefalcone, causing some damage. Enemy detachments, which were favored by the mist, attempted to break into our lines at various points, but were everywhere repulsed, and in Globoua zone of the middle Isouso, were counter attacked and put to flight."

"Short but dashing advances by our infantry have given us some advantage in the Carso region."

German in Brief Bombardment.
Petrograd, via London, Dec. 6.—The following official communication was issued today: "Western front (Russia): In the Dvinsk region last night the Germans, for a quarter of an hour, maintained a heavy bombardment of our trenches on the eastern bank of the Dvinsk, which extended from Borsky village on the western Dvina, to Ilonkist, but without result."

"South of the town of Rafalovka, on the Styx, the Germans took the offensive against the cemetery near Koshlitch village, but were stopped by our artillery fire. There is no change in the situation at other points."

"On the Caucasus front there is no change."

Russians Take 50,000 Prisoners, 21 Cannon.
Geneva, via Paris, Dec. 6.—The Russian legation at Bern today issued the following statement: "In the month of October the German official communication greatly exaggerated the number of Russians made prisoner. October was an especially successful month for the Russians, who captured 674 German officers, 49,200 Austro-German soldiers, 21 large cannon, 1,118 machine guns and three searchlights."

More Serious Charges Against Quintette of German-Americans.
New York, Dec. 6.—Five additional prisoners were returned today against Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kinsale, Englebert Bronkhorst and Paul Deuche. All were charged with conspiracy to murder, commit assault with deadly weapons and to destroy ships. The previous indictments against them merely charged them with destroying ships.

CAN FORD'S PARTY BE CERTIFIED INSANE?

Will Crooks Ends Discussion in British House with Gale of Laughter—Peace Mission "Irritating and Unwelcome"

London, Dec. 6.—A request made in the house of commons this afternoon by Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, Liberal member for the northeast division of Bethnal Green, that an intimation be sent to Henry Ford and William Jennings Bryan that their proposed peace mission to this country would be "irritating and unwelcome," at the present time, drew the response from Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, that as the passports of the members of the peace mission only had been issued for neutral countries the contingency contemplated by Sir Edwin did not arise.

A rapid bombardment of questions came from different parts of the house inviting the under-secretary, seeing that these people left amid a storm of ridicule, that he convey to them in whatever neutral country they find themselves, the intimation that they are not wanted here at any time, Lord Robert Cecil parried the questions, saying: "Speaking for myself, I think it would be in the highest degree undignified for the government of this country to send any intimation to a lot of ladies and gentlemen, who, whatever their merits may be, are of no particular importance."

The discussion of the subject closed in laughter aroused by Will Crooks, Labor member for Woolwich, who asked: "If they have the right of asylum here can we certify them to be insane?"

Sunday on the Peace Ship.
(Special Wireless to the Boston Globe.)
On board S. S. Oscar II, at sea, Dec. 6.—Henry Ford will endeavor, he admitted today, to cross Germany on his peace mission, traveling by rail from Copenhagen to The Hague. When asked what he expected to do about permission to enter Germany without a passport to that country, he admitted he did not know.

"I am not worrying about that yet," he said. "I will try anyhow."

If Mr. Ford is not worrying, however, it is unlike some of his passengers who, when they heard of the plan, frankly admitted that they foresaw a considerable possibility of a visit to one of the Kaiser's jails if it were attempted. No application for permission to cross Germany, however, has as yet been made.

The Oscar II proved today not to be an ultra-religious ship. Services were conducted this afternoon by Dr. Akei and this evening by Dr. Jones. In the smoking room the bar was closed only for a brief interval and the band played for frolics on deck, while some of the younger element surreptitiously shook a foot in the passageways.

Mrs. Joseph Pels, one of the wealthiest of the pilgrims, tonight presented Mr. Ford with a peace flag from Philadelphia, manufactured by a descendant of Betsy Ross, and the gift of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

BATTALION FOR ACADIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Sir Sam Hughes Announces Officially That French of This Province Will Have a Unit Their Own.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—(Special)—An Acadian battalion for overseas service is to be raised from the 80,000 odd French-speaking Canadians in the province of New Brunswick.

Sir Sam Hughes announced tonight that arrangements were being made for the recruiting of such a battalion.

Premier Clarke, of New Brunswick, who was in Ottawa today, declared that recruiting in New Brunswick was now going on more rapidly than ever before.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Frederick Dec. 1—Lady Ashburnham was Tuesday afternoon hostess at a pleasant tea, given in honor of Miss Waycott, who received with her and whose marriage to Mr. Belyea is announced to take place this month.

Miss Letimere entertained at a girls' tea on Monday afternoon, when Miss Gamblin was the guest of honor. In the tea room Mrs. McGrath and Mrs. Montgomery poured and Miss Pauline McLeod, Miss Marion Crockett and Miss Mary O'Neill assisted.

The Monday Club met this week with Mrs. A. J. Thompson as the prize winner and Mrs. A. J. Thompson got the guest prize.

The Ladies' Club met last evening with Mrs. W. H. Steeves as the prize winner.

Mrs. Donnan and her daughter, Mrs. Morton, who have been visiting Mrs. Donnan's sister, Mrs. F. P. Robinson, leave tomorrow for their home in Portland (Me.).

The Red Cross tea and dance given at the Palms on Saturday afternoon by Miss Letimere and Mr. Vanwart was much enjoyed by a large number of the young members of society.

Miss Winter, supervisor of women's institutes, has returned from a pleasant visit of four weeks spent with friends in Boston and vicinity.

Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Dr. Ryan, of Bolton, who has been spending a week here visiting her old home, returned today.

Mrs. George Taylor entertained at a bridge of eight tables this afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Whyde, of Halifax, when Mrs. Ross Thompson was the prize winner.

Colonel and Mrs. T. G. Loggie have returned from an enjoyable two months trip to the Canadian west and the Pacific coast.

Some of the friends of Miss Waycott tendered a gift to her last evening at the home of Miss Cooper. Many bright and witty expressions of congratulations were read in the notes accompanying the useful gifts.

Mrs. Robert Fitz Randolph has returned from a visit with friends in New York.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Dec. 1—Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Robert Nicholson entertained a number of ladies most pleasantly at the 66 hour at her home on Pleasant street.

Miss Vera Carruthers, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. J. McArthur, for several weeks, returned to her home in Summerside last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smallwood and little son, of Moncton, have been visiting the former's home during the past week.

Mrs. J. D. Volkman, of Millerton, spent the week-end with Mrs. W. M. Sinclair.

Mr. James Matheson, after an absence of some thirty-seven years in the western States, arrived in town last Saturday to visit his mother, Mrs. Thomas Matheson, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia.

Miss Lillian Williamson is the guest of Mrs. Harry Brown, of Nelson, this week.

Mrs. Henry Devereaux, of New York, and her brother, Mr. James Brown, of Mexico, arrived in town last week to visit their mother, Mrs. George Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lindon announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel Ethel, to William Waulding, of Concord (N. H.), the marriage to take place Dec. 22.

Mr. William Masson, of Alcorn (Sask.) was called home owing to the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Frank Masson. Mrs. Masson's friends will be pleased to hear she is slightly improved.

Miss Katherine Lynch, of Fredericton, is the guest of Miss Edith Burchill, of Nelson.

Mrs. John Russell entertained a few friends at an enjoyable knitting party at her home on Monday evening.

Mrs. Chester C. Hayward is recovering from her recent illness.

A very enjoyable and highly appreciated parlor concert was given at the home of Mrs. George Flett, of Nelson, last Wednesday evening, under the supervision of Miss Mary McDermid and Miss Agnes Flett.

The Misses Elizabeth and Ella Parker will leave on Friday for New York, where they will remain for the winter months.

Newcastle citizens were deeply grieved on Tuesday morning to learn of the death of Mrs. E. P. Williston at her home here. Deceased lady, who was summing at Bay du Vin, had the misfortune to fall and break one of her legs, and being advanced in years, she never fully recovered from the shock. Deceased was well and favorably known, was formerly Miss Eliza Broder, of this town, and leaves two brothers, John, of Newcastle, and James, of Strathadam, besides her husband, Mr. E. Penley Williston, and one son, John E. B. Williston, now with the Canadian forces in France, and one daughter, Mrs. Tracey Gould, who has been residing with her parents.

Mr. John Dewar, teller in the Royal Bank here, has enlisted with the 132nd North Shore battalion, for overseas service.

His younger brother, Dan, of Campbellton, has also enlisted with the same battalion, thus making the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Dewar to give to their king and country.

Mrs. Robert Hutchinson, who has been visiting friends in town, returned to her home in Rexton Wednesday morning.

Newcastle, Dec. 8—Sheriff and Mrs. John O'Brien and son Max, of Nelson, and Daniel and Hector MacGarric attended the Harry Lauder concert in St. John this week.

Deputy-Sheriff William Irving spent Wednesday with his daughter, Miss Ida Irving.

Private Earl MacDonald, of the 182nd, returned on Wednesday from St. John. Mrs. Wm. Touchie is visiting relatives in Montreal.

Mrs. D. C. Smallwood is laid up with several dislocated ribs, caused by an accident.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Dec. 1—It has become known that the acting rector of the Church of England, the Rev. E. C. Budd, and Mrs. Budd will leave very shortly to take charge of the parish at Southampton, York county. The successor to Rev. Budd is not yet known. Although Rev. and Mrs. Budd have only been here a short time, yet they have made many friends who regret exceedingly their departure. Mrs. Budd will be greatly missed both in church and Red Cross work, in which she has taken a special interest.

Miss Bernice Emerson spent last Wednesday in Amherst, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Julian Cornell. She was accompanied home by little Ruth Cornell, who will spend some time here.

Miss Marie McDonald and Miss Miss Louise Purves, Mary Ward, Louise Busby and Myrtle Ganong were the hostesses. These teas increase in popularity each week, and quite a sum of money has been realized from them.

Mrs. Charles Henderson and Miss Maude Mackie were hostesses at a theatre party at the St. Croix Opera House on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Maxwell, of Old Ridge, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mrs. Frederick Grimmer left this morning for her home in Houlton, after a pleasant visit of a month in town with friends.

Miss Emma Robinson leaves this evening for Montreal en route to Winnipeg where she will visit relatives.

Friends of Lieutenant J. Carleton Brown, in St. Stephen and throughout the province, will be interested to know he has been transferred from the Canadian force to the Royal Engineers of the imperial army, and has gone to France to join his new regiment. Lieutenant Brown went to England last September with the draft from the 56th Battalion, C. E. F., and for some time has been an officer on the instructional staff at the Colt Machine Gun School at Shoeburyness, where he expected to remain during the winter.

Miss Mildred Todd has given invitations to a number of lady friends to enjoy bridge at her home on Thursday afternoon from 8 until 10 o'clock.

Miss Blanche O'Brien, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Burnett, has returned to her home in Moncton.

Miss Ruth Kingston, of the Highland View Hospital staff, Amherst, was the guest of friends here last week.

Miss Blanche Wallace, of Pictou (N. S.), and the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Tait.

Miss Imogene Chapman is the guest of friends in Moncton for a week.

Mrs. James Walker spent a few days last week in Amherst. Mrs. Walker leaves on Monday for England to join her husband, Private James Walker, of the 55th battalion, and also to visit her parents in England.

The friends of Private William Gillespie will be pleased to hear that he is much improved and expects very shortly to leave a military hospital in Quebec, where he has been for the past few weeks owing to illness.

Mrs. Charles Godfrey left this week for Amherst, where she is the guest of Mrs. W. D. Douglas.

Mrs. A. J. Webster returned on Saturday last from a pleasant visit of some weeks with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. D. S. Harper, who has been spending the past two weeks with her Mr. J. W. Harper, and Mrs. Harper, St. John, returned home Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Jas. Stuart has returned from a visit of some weeks to Fredericton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gleason, who have been residing in Shediac for the past two years and have in connection with the Roger Miller Company, returned on Wednesday to reside again in their former home in Ontario. Prior to going to Ontario Mrs. Gleason accompanied by her nephew, Master Jack Bradley, is visiting in Virginia, where she is expected to remain for the winter months. Mr. J. W. Bradley, father of Mrs. Gleason, accompanied them as far as Moncton. During their residence in town Mr. and Mrs. Gleason made a very large circle of friends who are extremely sorry to have them leave for other parts of the province. The Misses Tait returned recently from a pleasant visit of a few days with friends in St. John.

Miss Alice Keith, who has been spending the past few weeks with Shediac friends, returned to her home in Pettitcodiac on Saturday of last week.

Miss Elizabeth Blair, of Mt. Allison Ladies' College, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. Blair, for the week-end.

Mrs. Jos. Moore, of Moncton, was the guest of the Misses Harper for a couple of days last week.

Master Vernon Irving has returned to his home in town, after some months spent with relatives in Albert county.

Mr. Miller, who has been spending some time in Shediac, left for his home in Ingersoll (Ont.) on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Woodford Avaré is improving from her recent illness.

Mr. F. G. Williams, of Moncton, was in town during the week. Mr. Williams' Shediac friends sympathize deeply with him in the loss he has just sustained in the death of his father, the late Con. Harry Williams, whose funeral took place on Tuesday of this week, from the Methodist vestry.

Mr. E. C. Turner and Mrs. Torriet, Mrs. H. W. Murray and Mrs. J. Livingston presided over the home coming department. Others assisting were Miss Evans, Mrs. R. S. Murray, Miss Mary Weldon, Miss E. Melanson, Miss M. Friel, Mrs. J. Scott.

The Rev. Mr. Whitley, of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, who has been conducting the services in that church for the past year, is leaving Shediac to go for Port Daniel, Quebec, where he has accepted a charge, and intends in

future residing. Mrs. Whitley and family will remain in Shediac some few weeks longer, when they will join Mr. Whitley in his new field of labor.

Mr. O. M. Melanson and daughter, Miss Lena, returned on Wednesday evening's train from spending a few days in St. John. On Tuesday evening they were among those enjoying the Harry Lauder concert.

Mrs. Margaret Miller, of St. Andrews street, today received word from Ottawa stating that her son, Stanley, of the 13th battalion, was officially reported wounded and had been admitted to one of the base hospitals suffering from gunshot wounds in the right leg.

Sussex, Dec. 3—A marriage of much interest took place Thursday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Maggs, when her daughter, Miss Beatrice Maggs, was united to Mr. Herbert McFadden. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. C. Rice in the presence of only immediate relatives. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. C. W. Maggs, wore a handsome travelling suit of navy blue serge, with black velvet picture hat, Mr. and Mrs. McFadden left on the afternoon train for a trip to New York. On their return they will reside in Sussex.

Among those from here to attend the Lauder concert in St. John, Tuesday evening, were Mrs. J. M. Kinross, Mr. and Mrs. Percy P. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett Keith, Mrs. G. N. Pearson, Miss Sybil McAnn, Miss Lottie Maggs, Mrs. G. M. Suffren, Miss Kiehl, Mr. C. T. Nesbitt, Lieutenant Armstrong, Mr. H. G. Ashford, and others.

Master Raymond Lutz entertained a few of his boy friends Tuesday evening, in honor of his birthday. Some of those present were Masters Fred Reid, Hubert Williams, Raleigh Keith, Fred Sharp and Fred Forbes.

Rev. George McDonald spent Tuesday in St. John.

Mrs. S. H. Langstroth has returned from a pleasant visit with relatives in Pettitcodiac.

Miss Annie Huettis is visiting friends in St. John.

Mr. C. A. Keith, Pettitcodiac, is spending the week here.

Miss Jean E. Allison returned Tuesday to Sackville, after spending a short time with her mother, Mrs. Leonard Allison.

Miss Jean Connelly is the guest of Miss Nettie Morrison.

Lieutenant Frank Smith, St. John, is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Jonah.

Mrs. Frank Foster, who has many rejoicing over the arrival of a son in their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Campbell, of Port Hood (N. S.), arrived in the city on Wednesday with the remains of Mr. Campbell's father, Mr. John Campbell, whose funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Muriel Taylor spent the week-end at her home in Sackville.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. John O'Neill gave a tea at her residence in aid of St. Bernard's church. The house was beautifully decorated for the event with quantities of pink chrysanthemums. Mrs. James Planagan poured tea and Mrs. John H. Burns, Mrs. A. G. Snell, Mrs. Hedley Black and Mrs. L. L. Wilson served. Mrs. Eugene McCrewey ushered and Miss Catherine Melanson attended the door.

Mrs. J. A. Geary was in charge of the fancy table and was assisted by Miss Fogarty, Mrs. E. L. Watts, Mrs. E. H. M. Jones, Mrs. Lynch. A most enjoyable musical programme was provided, including violin solos by Miss Helen McLaughlin; piano solos by Miss Gaudet and vocal solos by Mr. J. B. Connelly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris spent part of the week in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hanington, of Dorchester, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Willott.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chandler are the guests of friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Girvan, of Rexton, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson are spending the week in St. John.

Mrs. W. J. Jones and two little children have gone to Sydney to spend the winter.

Woodstock, Dec. 3—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Bailey were called to Fredericton on Tuesday following the death of Mrs. Bailey's brother.

Mrs. Frank Kilburn, of Presque Isle, and Mrs. George Bull, of Monticello, are spending a week here with their sister, Mrs. Williamson Fisher.

Rev. Samuel Howard spent a few days the last of the week with friends at St. Stephen.

Mrs. T. H. White, of Shelburne (N. S.), who has spent several weeks with Mrs. A. G. Bailey here, was called to St. George last week on account of the serious illness of her sister-in-law.

Rev. Canon Stedman, of Fredericton, preached in St. Luke's church on Sunday evening.

Walle in town Canon Smithers was the guest of Mrs. J. T. Allan Dibblee.

Dr. T. F. Sprague attended a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health in St. John this week.

Mrs. and Mrs. Wendell R. Jones are spending a week in Lewisport, the guests of Hon. W. P. and Mrs. Jones, on their way to their home in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rogers left this week for Grand Bay, where they will spend the winter.

The Misses Alice and Ruth Thompson, who are attending school in Houlton (Me.), spent the week-end at their home here.

U. S. PRESIDENT AND HIS BRIDE-TO-BE



Latest picture, taken at the Army and Navy football game last week.

Carson ushered; Miss Doyle attended the door and the Misses Amy McLeod, Pauline Crockett, Treva McCoy and Helen Carson served.

Mrs. George Fawcett, of Campbellton, in the city, the guest of Mrs. D. K. Cool.

Mr. Gerald Lawson spent the week-end in Amherst, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith.

Mrs. R. K. Shives, of Campbellton, is the guest of friends in the city.

Dr. E. C. Borden, of Sackville, also was a guest at the home of his brother, Judge Bowen, during the week.

Mrs. H. V. Ramsay has returned to Campbellton after visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Charles Smith, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Alex. Price, for a few days, has returned to her home in Campbellton.

Mrs. E. B. Hagarty and three children, of New Glasgow, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart. Mrs. Hagarty and children are en route to Winnipeg, where Mr. Hagarty is already located.

Mrs. Josephine Oulton, of Dorchester, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Helen Harris is spending a few days with friends at Toronto.

Miss Clara Adams, of Campbellton, is the guest of friends in the city.

Mr. James McLas returned from an visit to friends at P. E. Island.

Miss Ethel Peck, of Hopewell Cape, is the guest of friends in the city.

Mrs. Frank Mann has returned to her home in Pettitcodiac, after spending the past two months with friends in the city.

Mrs. O. L. Bishaway, of Pettitcodiac, is the guest of Mrs. Crandall.

Mrs. George Seaman, sr., has gone to Halifax to spend a month with her daughters, Mrs. J. Lockhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mahoney, of St. John, are the guests of Mrs. Mahoney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. McCully have returned from a ten days' stay in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Roy, of Newcastle, are the guests of relatives in the city.

Miss Marjorie McCarthy spent the week-end in Salisbury, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. E. Trites.

Mr. Arthur Dickson, of Marengo (Sask.), is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McDougall.

Dr. A. B. Myers and Mrs. Myers have returned from a trip to Montreal.

Mrs. Nell Terris, of Parrisboro, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Bannister.

Mrs. H. T. Holman and Miss Dorothy Brennan, of Summerside, are the guests of Mrs. George McCrewey.

Mrs. Calkins, wife of Dr. Calkins, of Sackville, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. F. A. McCully.

Mrs. S. A. Wright and Miss Jean Wright, who have been spending the summer in the city, have returned to Maiden (Mass.) and other friends.

Mrs. Avola Crandall and Miss Jennie Henderson are spending a week with friends in St. John.

Mrs. Joseph Moore has returned from Shediac, where she was spending a week with Miss Beatrice Maggs.

Miss Alberta Murray, of Shediac, spent Tuesday with friends in the city.

An interesting event took place recently at the home of Mrs. R. R. Millar, Medford (Mass.), when Miss Florence Fanning Addy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Addy, of this city, was united in marriage with Mr. William J. Addy, of Cambridge (Mass.).

The ceremony took place in the drawing room, which was decorated in pink and white. The young couple consisted of pink and white arch and bell. The bride was gowned in white satin with silver trimmings and carried a bouquet of bride's roses.

Mrs. R. Millar, sister of the bride, was matron of honor and wore pink crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. R. R. Millar supported the groom, while four of the groom's cousins acted as ushers. Mrs. Arnold Murray rendered appropriate musical selections. About seventy-five guests were present to witness the ceremony.

After luncheon was served the bride and groom went on a wedding trip to New York, Detroit and Buffalo and on their return will reside at Cambridge.

Among the beautiful gifts received was a pendant set with diamonds, the gift of the groom to the bride, which the matron of honor received a brooch set with pearls.

Miss Agnes McCrewey has arrived home after spending several weeks with relatives in Florida and in West Orange (N. J.).

Mrs. Williston, of Halifax, was in the city on Tuesday attending the funeral of her brother, the late Mr. W. H. Williams. Rev. C. K. Hudson and Mrs. Hudson, of Baie Verte, were also among those from out of town who attended the funeral.

Mrs. P. Gallagher has gone to St. John to visit her son, Lieut. J. P. Gallagher, and Mrs. Gallagher.

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SACKVILLE

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 2—Governor Wood is in Fredericton and St. John this week.

Misses Grace Farquhar and Rhoda Innes, two piano graduates of last May from Mount Allison Conservatory, spent Sunday at the Ladies' College.

Mrs. Lawrence Killam and two children, of Vancouver (B. C.), who have been spending a few days in Sackville, left Saturday for Hampton (N. B.).

Mrs. F. B. Black entertained at two tables of bridge on Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. S. D. Scott, of Vancouver, who is spending a few days in Sackville.

Mr. H. C. Read, Thetford, was Mrs. H. E. Fawcett, Mrs. C. W. Fawcett, Mrs. S. C. (Vancouver), Mrs. Tweedie, Mrs. J. C. Read, Mrs. A. W. Bennett, Mrs. H. F. Allison and Mrs. Freeman-Lake. Mrs. Josiah Wood came in at the tea hour.

On Tuesday evening at Mrs. C. W. Cahill's residence a patriotic bridge was held, which resulted in the sum of \$21.60 being gathered in for the Red Cross Society. Besides adding to a very worthy fund, those present enjoyed an exceptionally pleasant evening. The decorations consisted of flags and bunting, representing the allied colors. The prize winners were Mrs. J. F. Allison and Dr. McKel; the consolation fell to Miss Lou Ford and Mr. George Peters. Among those present were Mrs. H. H. Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Copp, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Avaré, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Steadman, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McKenna, Mrs. E. H. M. Jones, Mrs. Robert Dunlop, Mrs. F. B. Black, Mrs. Horace Fawcett, Mrs. C. W. Fawcett, Mrs. N. Christie (Amherst), Mrs. Scott (Vancouver), Mrs. David Allison, Miss Helen Ford, Miss Bess Carter, Miss Lou Ford, Miss Jean Campbell, Miss Vega Gwynn, Miss Edith Johnson, Miss Sam. Marie, Miss Fydel, Miss C. Harris, Miss Marie DesBarres, Miss Edith Hulton, Miss Kathleen McKenzie, Mr. Fred Reid, Mr. Stothard, Dr. McKel, Mr. C. Loban, Mr. Pethick, Professor Garton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Read entertained at tea on Friday afternoon in town. The guests were Mrs. H. E. Fawcett, Mrs. C. W. Fawcett, Mrs. S. C. (Vancouver), Mrs. Tweedie, Mrs. J. C. Read, Mrs. A. W. Bennett, Mrs. H. F. Allison and Mrs. Freeman-Lake. Mrs. Josiah Wood came in at the tea hour.

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Miss Mollie Wright spent Sunday with her mother, Miss Lynn Wright, at Upper Digby.

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Dr. Louise Hart left Saturday for Halifax, where she will visit with friends.

Mrs. J. L. Chisholm, of Truro, is visiting in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Turner.

Mr. C. Loban of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, spent Sunday at his home in Chatham.

Mr. W. B. Fawcett is spending a few days in St. John.

A wedding of interest took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hicks, Upper Sackville, Wednesday afternoon, December 1, at 2 o'clock when their daughter Bessie was united in marriage to Mr. A. Samuel Prowse, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Prowse, of Murray Harbor (P. E. I.). The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. S. D. Scott, pastor of the Sackville Methodist church, assisted by Rev. H. Thomas, of Dorchester. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, looked very lovely in a beautiful gown of Dacotah, with a white veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Hazen Hicks, who wore a dainty costume of pale blue crepe de chine with chiffon and lace trimmings. The bridesmaid, Miss Prowse, sister of the groom, was in pink and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. C. H. Bleakney, of Moncton, acted as best man. The wedding luncheon was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Prowse, after which the young couple left on the C. P. R. for their future home at Murray Harbor (P. E. I.).

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Mrs. Herbert Wood will receive every Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6 through the Royal Victoria Hospital, where she is spending a few days in the hospital, on sick leave.

Rev. Father Ryan, of St. Mary's, urged in town on Wednesday to take urgent of his new pastorate here. A delegation from the congregation of St. Francis' church met with the pastor, who welcomed him as his pastor.

Miss Grace Jones, who went to the apital in Montreal a few weeks ago, is expected home in a few days.

Mrs. Wilbur R. Gray will be at home for her friends on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Atherton, roadway.

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We have Boots to keep you warm and dry.

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Every style, 7 inch, 10 inch, 12 inch and 14 inch tops from \$3.50 to \$5.00. Long Leg Boots from \$3.50 to \$6.50. Felt Boots, Lumbermen's Rubbers and Overshoes, Palmers' Draw String Shoe Packs.

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CHURCH UNION VOTE

While the information to hand at this date is too meagre to form any basis for a judgment as to the probable result of the vote on church union by the congregations of the Presbyterian church in Canada, there is data that affords interesting information as to communities here and there. In the congregations of St. John the vote is now complete, and while not in any sense commensurate with the total possible vote from these churches, gives results as follows:

Congregation	For	Against
Calvin	69	88
Carleton	12	89
Fairville	7	87
St. Andrew's	110	52
St. David's	172	113
St. John	38	49
St. Stephen's	46	46
Total	497	563

A count of votes thus shows a majority of 66 against union, while a count of congregations shows four voting in favor of union and four voting against. Complete returns are not to hand from the Presbyteries of St. John and Miramichi, but information already received shows a wide divergence in congregations, varying from a large majority against union, as in St. Stephen with its vote of 251 against and only 12 in favor, to a large majority in favor of union, as in Black River and Napan, which voted 296 for union and 82 against.

Looking farther afield, one finds in a list of 77 congregations of the Maritime Synod thus far reported in the Presbyterian Witness, 61 give a majority for union and 26 give a majority against union. The total vote in these congregations stands at 6,308 in favor of union and 4,868 against. This may or may not be representative of the full vote from all the congregations in the maritime provinces when the full returns are known. The vote in the city of Halifax and the immediate environs shows seven congregations giving a majority in favor of union and three a majority against, a total vote of 1,040 for union and 987 against.

Hokus—Why do you liken Harbottle to the busy bee? He isn't particularly industrious, is he?

Pokus—Oh, no; it isn't that. But near by every one he touches gets stung.

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Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the sum of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Important Notices—All communications 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 manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 8, 1915.

THE WAR.

While there has been no official announcement that Greece has agreed to the demands of the Entente Powers, it is believed the diplomatic difficulties of the Allies in the Balkans will be adjusted soon. Italy's clear-cut notice to the world that she will fight shoulder to shoulder with the nations associated with her in the war disposes of all talk of a separate peace, and her decision to send an army to help the Serbians is expected to have considerable influence with Greece.

For the purpose, apparently, of presenting their case to neutrals in as favorable a light as possible, many reports regarding their military strength are being sent out by the Germans. One of these quotes German experts as saying that they do not believe Great Britain can raise an army of 4,000,000 men. These critics also profess to doubt the ability of Russia to provide officers for her new millions. If the German General Staff is really of this opinion it will be given a great surprise. It was surprised in the early days of the war. It was surprised when it attempted to cut a way to Calais; when it failed to get to Riga; when the Russians returned to the attack with new spirit and new equipment. And it may be that the greatest surprise of all will come in the spring. Time is fighting with the Allies, and during the months of snow and ice that delay military operations on all the battlefronts the Allied armies will be adding hundreds of thousands of men to their ranks, and piling up an enormous supply of ammunition for use when the time comes for the great drive.

Meantime Roumania hesitates, and Greece continues to discuss the Allies' offer. Roumania is afraid of Germany, but she is equally, if not more, afraid of Russia. As to Greece, it would be difficult to understand how she could think of joining the Central Powers. She would no sooner do so than her thousand sea-washed arms would be bombarded by Allied ships. Five-sixths, if not more, of the German frontier faces the sea. It is estimated that the merchant fleet of Greece consists of 800 sailing vessels and 800 steamers, totalling one million tons. In addition to this the coasting trade is enormous. It is unthinkable, therefore, that Greece could fail to meet the Allies' demands.

But while these matters are being straightened out it remains for Canada to raise as many men as possible. There must be no delay in filling the new battalions. And after they have been brought up to strength we must raise others to follow them across the sea. In no other way can the war be won.

THEN AND NOW.

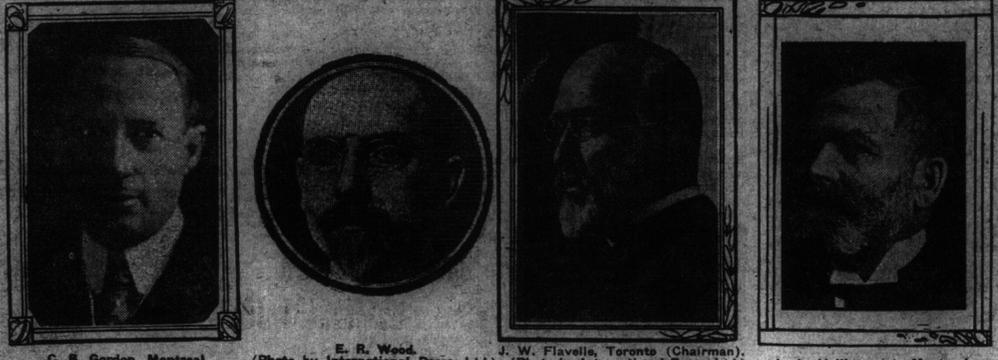
It is reported that the government of Germany has suspended the publication of several important newspapers which persisted in printing the truth about the food shortage in Germany after they had been warned not to do so by the military authorities. There is reason to believe that for a time these newspapers and others were permitted to discuss the food scarcity with considerable freedom, possibly for the purpose of preparing the public for harder times to come. The order against publication of such discomfiting news may now have been issued because of its extremely disquieting effect on the people, and on the Roumanian and Grecian minds as well. The fact that many papers have kept on publishing these reports after they have been ordered not to do so is a striking indication of the seriousness of the situation. The Voessische Zeitung, with what was believed to be the official sanction, recently said:

"Every serious plan for early peace will find us ready and eager to give it our instant consideration. Germany is prepared at a moment's notice to accept a peace which shall correspond, to some extent at least, with the enormous sacrifices which the war has imposed on her and which, at the same time, shall be commensurate in a certain degree with the results obtained."

This followed certain articles in Maximilian Harden's newspaper in which he pointed out that Russia was still formidable and that Great Britain was "not even seriously wounded." Such statements are in striking contrast with German newspaper comment following the first rush of the German armies in 1914. For example in September of that year the Kreis's Echo in comparing the progress of the campaign up to that time with the "glorious victories of 1870," said:

"The German army has crushed all that from the Alps to the North Sea

MEMBERS OF IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD



C. S. Gordon, Montreal. (Photo by International Press, Ltd.) E. R. Wood. (Photo by International Press, Ltd.) J. W. Flavell, Toronto (Chairman). (Photo by International Press, Ltd.) J. A. Vaillancourt, Montreal.

stood in its way. Armies, fortifications, armored trains, French, Belgians, English, Russians—nothing could resist it. Nothing has been realized of the plans made for years by the enemy. Nothing has been able to deflect the fatal blow struck at France. The fall of France also ruins the cold calculations that had drawn England into the struggle. Already its best troops, its most costly mercenaries, have been swallowed up in the storm of French defeat; and the German armies are joyfully getting ready to deal the same fate to the next expeditions that may be sent against them. The hordes which are approaching from the infinite depths of the Caar's Empire alarm us no more. The greater the numbers the more vigorous will be the answer, the more glorious the triumph, the more abundant the booty. * * * Nothing seems impossible after what we have achieved in these last weeks."

It is interesting to read the foregoing paragraph and then to pass on to the following, taken recently from the Volkzeitung, one of the leading German newspapers:

"However, we still have to reckon with Russia, who, notwithstanding the tremendous losses that she has suffered, is recovering with stupendous rapidity. All the same it is to Germany's advantage of a favorable situation to start pourparlers for an early peace. If she allows the present opportunity to pass it will be too late."

Notwithstanding the temporary success of the Teutonic armies in the Balkans Germany is rapidly awakening to the mistakes of its Prussian leaders, who entered the war underestimating the resources of the Allies and their ability to stand up before the highly trained Prussian machine. Faith in a smashing victory for the Central Powers is rapidly giving way to doubt. There are unmistakable signs that Germany would announce an early peace, that the silent pressure of the British fleet has placed the empire on the verge of starvation. But there can be no peace until the Prussian spirit, which is responsible for the war, is crushed forever. The Allies have made that very plain. "A premature peace would be nothing short of a crime."

TWO OF A KIND.

The New York Evening Post points out that when Emperor William of Germany visits the Sultan in Constantinople it will be necessary for him to forget what has been written in Germany in the past about the perfidious Turk. The Post recalls that on August 11, 1877, Bismark wrote to the old Emperor in connection with the Russian reverses in the war with Turkey, as follows:

"It is impossible without deep sympathy to read of the misfortunes of the brave and friendly soldiers, or without indignation to learn of the shameful outrages committed by the Turks upon the wounded and helpless. With such barbarians it is difficult to be on good terms diplomatically, and I think that all Christian Powers must be indignant. . . . For the Russians, there lies in these events evidence that, in this war, they are the champions of Christian civilization against heathenish barbarism."

The Post goes on to say that when Bismark declared that it was difficult even to keep up diplomatic relations with Turkey he did not dream that "the German Kaiser would one day be in alliance with a blood-stained Sultan," and entirely ready to overlook the Turkish crimes which have shocked and are now shocking the civilized world.

Bismark never could have foreseen such a thing, but to the present generation there is nothing surprising in an alliance between the Kaiser and the Sultan. It would be unjust to the Sultan to say that he has been responsible for more or greater crimes against humanity than the Kaiser. The wholesale massacre of the Armenians is not more revolting than the sickening crimes committed by the German soldiers in Belgium or the slaughter of innocent women and children on the high seas. The Bryce investigation and other investigations of its kind, have revealed conditions in Belgium quite as shocking as the Armenian crimes. And it is to be remembered that the Belgian outrages and the practical warfare on unarmed merchant ships are the results of direct orders from the Kaiser. There is much in common between the Emperor of Germany and the Sultan.

THE GALLANT SERBIANS.

History records nothing more heroic than the conduct of the Serbian people in this war. Driven from their own country, which is now in the hands of the enemy, these gallant fighters, who have suffered all the tortures of war, refuse to acknowledge defeat and declare their intention of fighting to the last man. They deny that there will be any capitulation. They do not know the word. "There the people either win or die."

The Serbian Ambassador to Rome declares that after the lull which has followed the retreat across the Montenegrin frontier, Serbia will return to the struggle with a fresh army of 200,000 enthusiastic men. Military observers in that theatre of the war say the same

thing. The need of arms and ammunition is great, but this need will be supplied. And when the new army strikes once more it will be in conjunction with powerful Anglo-French and Italian forces on the south and Russian troops on the east. No matter how badly the Serbs have been beaten their territory will not be allowed to remain in Austrian hands. The Balkan Slavs would not stand for that, even if the Allied nations should not succeed in doing what they fully expect to do so soon as they have completed their plans for a vigorous Balkan campaign.

There is a great deal in the statement of the Serbian minister for Canadians to think about. "The Serbian people and government," he said, "are irrevocably determined to fight to the bitter end." No one doubts that they will do this, and their attitude, after all they have gone through, cannot fail to fire the young men of Canada—whose homes have not been touched by the hand of war—with a determination to do all in their power to bring this struggle for the liberty of the race to a successful issue. Lord Derby is making an earnest appeal to the young men of Great Britain to rally to the colors and show to the enemy and to the world that the British need no compulsion. His appeal extends to Canada. We must take a serious view of the situation as it is today; we must heed the call from the trenches. They know there what the obstacles in the way of victory are, and they are calling for assistance. We must show them that they are not calling in vain. This can best be done by quickly bringing the new battalions up to strength.

SUBMARINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The British naval authorities are in no way disheartened by the activity of Austro-German submarines in the Mediterranean, although they realize that possibly heavy losses must be expected during the coming months. The Teutonic submarine activity in the Mediterranean is, of course, closely connected with developments in the Balkans. Great Britain found little difficulty in transporting hundreds of thousands of troops across the narrow English Channel, but sending Allied troops to Saloniki on a scale demanded by the seriousness of the Serbian situation imposes a great strain upon the Allied fleet. It was virtually impossible for a hostile submarine to reach a transport in the English Channel, surrounded as it was by several fast destroyers and other ships of war. It is different when it comes to a long sea voyage from England to Mediterranean ports.

But while it is true that with the larger transportation of troops now going to the Near East, and the German admiralty transferring its important submarine operations from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, the toll paid by the Allies is bound to rise, there is every reason to believe that the same methods for capturing or destroying submarines adopted by the British in the North Sea will be utilized in the Mediterranean. It takes a week for passenger ships in time of peace to travel from Marseilles to Saloniki. From Alexandria to Saloniki is three days. This makes the guarding of troopships a serious matter, but a favorable feature of the situation is that German submarines in order to replace the boats that are captured or sunk must make a perilous trip from North Sea harbors to southern waters.

In this connection it is interesting to note the remarkable development of the submarines during the last year and a half. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the demands of this war have caused ideas from fertile brains to flow out in immeasurable quantity. Submarines are no longer a purely torpedo craft; the larger underwater boats are now armed with heavy guns which have proved in many ways a more effective weapon. Some naval experts predict that it will not be long until the submarine will become a match for destroyers and light cruisers. The encouraging aspect of the case is the favorable position of the British submarine in relation to that of German and Austrian craft. The British boat is quite as up to date as the German boat. When it comes to means of capturing submarines by the use of steel nets and other inventions, the British are greatly in the lead.

SYMPATHY WITH ALLIES.

A private letter from a prominent American in Virginia says: "What I cannot get over is the fact that we here in America, whose war we are fighting, are sitting by and looking on. I feel a sense of indignation over the attitude of our country. It may be wise and cautious, and it may be justified by the event, but it certainly is not justified by those instincts that lead real men to take desperate chances where dearer things than life are at stake, and dearer things than life are at stake for

us in this awful assault on the fundamental principles of our civilization." While we in Canada do not know how general is the feeling in the United States expressed by the gentleman in Virginia, we do know that many of his fellow citizens, including Colonel Roosevelt, have protested vigorously against the apathy of the Washington administration in its dealings with Germany and Austria in cases of gross violation of American rights. In this they have been supported by the largest and most influential newspapers in the land. But while that is a matter that must be settled by the United States people themselves, such expressions of opinion as that which comes from Virginia are striking proof of the sympathy of thinking American citizens for the cause of the Allies. Canadians are taking a prominent part in this war for humanity. They are helping to fight the battles of freedom and righteousness. They are giving their lives in the struggle against German savagery. It is this savagery that causes the loss of the Lusitania with scores of America's men, women and children, including some of her most prominent citizens; it is this savagery which is responsible for the massacre of American citizens on other unarmed merchant ships on the high seas. The Allies are fighting for the life and rights of neutral nations as much as they are fighting for their own rights. Therefore it is pleasing to be able to believe that a great majority of the American people are solidly with us in this war.

When the notorious horse purchases in Nova Scotia were exposed by the Davidson Commission it was suggested by epologists for the government that the men with horses to sell had callously victimized the purchasers and that they ought to be very much ashamed of themselves. The country at large knew, of course, that if old and useless horses were unloaded upon the government the sales were brought about by collusion and dishonesty. The earlier disclosures would have prevented many other crooked transactions if the guilty had been punished as such guilt has been punished in Great Britain and France. In this country there was no adequate punishment because the same rotten policies which made the crookedness possible, which, in fact, encouraged it, shielded the guilty men from anything like the punishment due.

It now appears that the same ill work enough in sight to occupy the Davidson Commission for a long time. Presumably the men exposed are not to be punished. That appears to be the rule up to date.

THE MAIL SHIPS.

The country is not yet permitted to know the result of the visit to Ottawa by a delegation of very earnest and somewhat agitated business men from Halifax who sought the immediate discontinuance of the mail service to this port, the one confessedly nearest the heart of the country.

The Shaughnessy letter—which becomes a public document of immense importance to the whole of Canada—brings into sharp relief the geographical advantage of St. John, an advantage which neither time nor politics can remove; though political manipulation, as the Gutelius agreement proves, may for a time at least neutralize it. It is now for St. John to be on its guard against any repetition of that manipulation which resulted in such manifest injustice, not to this port alone but to the country at large.

Under the pressure of war conditions Sir Thomas Shaughnessy put the case bluntly. He makes it clear for all time that were political pressure absent, were the great question of national traffic, mail and freight, to be treated on its merits, St. John would get and hold the business. And in the light of his letter the country now sees the real nature of the Gutelius agreement, which St. John recognized long ago.

To ask the government to compel the mail-carrying ships to make Halifax their port under threat of discontinuing the subsidy is a large order. If justice can be done under war conditions there is no good reason for doing injustice in time of peace. The question of the steamers is essentially national, not local. St. John is chosen as the best port on broad national grounds. If any effort is made to set this port aside on other grounds the case must be tried publicly in the House of Commons. And the most important evidence to be submitted would be the Shaughnessy letter.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Allies have given a most emphatic answer to the peace feelers from Germany. There will be no peace until Germany is beaten; until the Allies are in a position to dictate its terms.

The United States government has displayed great patience in the case of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Pagen, naval and military attaches respectively of the German embassy at Washington. From the earliest days of the war these men have openly and flagrantly violated the laws of the United States. It is difficult to understand why their recall was not demanded long ago.

is coming when she will have neither food enough nor men enough. The Allies, on the other hand, will have both men and food enough, this year and next, and longer if need be. That is what Gallieni means when he says tenacity on the part of the Allies means certain success. That is what Smolens means when he says the Serbian campaign is a German sortie only and that the war must be decided upon one or both of the main fronts.

EXAMPLES. Brampton, Ont., Dec. 2—How a mare which was once traded when it was fifteen years old for \$40 "on time," was later sold to J. R. Falls for the Government for \$165 was told when Sir Charles Davidson today took up the inquiry into the purchase of horses in Peel County. The mare had been traded by John Ferguson to J. W. Fleury for \$40, who had afterwards traded it to Fraser Hunter, of Brampton, for a horse for which Hunter had paid \$75. Fleury received also a set of new harness to boot.

When the notorious horse purchases in Nova Scotia were exposed by the Davidson Commission it was suggested by epologists for the government that the men with horses to sell had callously victimized the purchasers and that they ought to be very much ashamed of themselves. The country at large knew, of course, that if old and useless horses were unloaded upon the government the sales were brought about by collusion and dishonesty. The earlier disclosures would have prevented many other crooked transactions if the guilty had been punished as such guilt has been punished in Great Britain and France.

There have been five attacks on any of the battle fronts during the last few days. The reason is not plain, but no doubt the weather has interfered considerably with military operations. Lulls of this kind usually are followed by stiff fighting.

Mr. James R. Falls, M. P. P. for Peel, testified that he purchased horses from farmers after the manner of the Davidson Commission had passed the Government inspection and resold them to the Government, making private profit. "So the farmers got less and the Government paid more for my intervention," said Sir Charles Davidson, addressing Mr. Falls.—Toronto Globe.

Meantime Mr. Falls keeps the money and his seat in the Ontario legislature. It all sounds very much like New Brunswick.

Ignoring the advice which was tendered by leading citizens and newspapers in the United States, Henry Ford has departed for Europe "to stop the great war." Americans of knowledge and breadth of vision are deeply annoyed and chagrined by the Ford fiasco. They feel that the United States government ought to make it very plain to the Allies that it is in no way responsible for such impudence. That seems hardly necessary. Mr. Ford's foolish talk already has convinced the world that no responsible government would lend its support to such folly.

Lord Cromer, writing to the National Review, points out that the German idea of what is right in time of war is based upon the following simple code: Art. I.—The duty of a nation at war is to conquer. Art. II.—In order to achieve this object all measures, however indefensible in time of peace, are justifiable. Art. III.—All engagements taken in time of peace lapse when war is declared.

Lord Cromer goes on to say that the only satisfactory method of dealing with a nation which acts on these principles is to so to cripple its military strength as to prevent it from ever again plunging the world into war. Military critics do not look for much heavy fighting in the Balkans for some time. One observer says: "The Franco-British army in Macedonia has no longer any reason for moving hastily, and Russia and Italy will not be in a position to join in a combined converging movement from south, east and west until February or March. The interval will be occupied in preparation and in straightening out the difficulties that have arisen with Greece. Before the general advance begins the Franco-British base at Saloniki will be cleared of Greek troops, and the harbor will be absolutely under control of the allied fleet. Only under these conditions could an advance be made with confidence."

Nowhere in Europe would Mr. Ford and his "peace" companions get a more chilling reception than in the trenches of the Allies. The thing that he seems to overlook entirely is that the hearts and souls of the Allied soldiers are in this struggle for the rights of mankind. These men are fighting to crush German savagery, which sent scores of Mr. Ford's own countrymen to a watery grave. They know what is right and what is wrong quite as well as Mr. Ford knows, and nothing that he can say or do will dampen their spirits in the slightest. A despatch says that only five Wisconsin hunters were killed in the northern woods this year hunting deer. They were five too many. If examples were made of careless individuals who go round in the woods shooting at anything they may see without waiting to find out whether it is a deer or not, there would be very few hunters killed. The New Brunswick authorities ought to take this matter up in earnest before another big game season opens.

REGARDING POSTAGE TO BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS.

To the Editor of The Telegraph. Sir—With reference to the letter dated Nov. 19, 1915, from Mr. W. F. Noble, headed "Postal Rates on Matter Sent to the Troops," which appeared in the St. John Daily Telegraph issue of Monday, the 22nd ultimo, I beg to submit herewith a statement of the facts of the case which, it is hoped, will make the situation clear.

The rates of postage to British and Canadian troops are as follows: Letters to England, two cents an ounce. Letters to France, two cents an ounce. The war tax stamp of one cent must be added to each letter, in addition to the ordinary postage.

Newspapers in England, one cent per four ounces. Newspapers to France, one cent per two ounces. Parcels to England, twelve cents a pound. Parcels to France, 1 pound, 32 cents; 2 pounds, 40 cents; 3 pounds, 48 cents; 4 pounds, 56 cents; 5 pounds, 64 cents; 6 pounds, 72 cents; 7 pounds, 80 cents; 8 pounds, 88 cents; 9 pounds, 96 cents; 10 pounds, 104 cents; 11 pounds, 112 cents; 12 pounds, 120 cents.

Letters to members of the Mediterranean expeditionary force: One pound, 32 cents; 2 pounds, 40 cents; 3 pounds, 48 cents; 4 pounds, 56 cents; 5 pounds, 64 cents; 6 pounds, 72 cents; 7 pounds, 80 cents; 8 pounds, 88 cents; 9 pounds, 96 cents; 10 pounds, 104 cents; 11 pounds, 112 cents; 12 pounds, 120 cents.

The rate of postage on newspapers and parcels is determined absolutely by the location of the addressee. If he is known to be in England, the rate to England applies, but if he has removed to France, the rate to France applies. All mail for the troops whether in England or France must be addressed care of the Army Post Office, London, England. The fact that it is so addressed, however, does not in any way whatever affect the rate of postage to which it is subject. Special treatment is given soldiers' mail both in the Canadian and British postal services, and it is all sent to the Army Post Office where it is specially handled no matter whether it is for soldiers in England or in France. The public is asked to include the words "Army Post Office" in the address simply in order that they may be given an opportunity of obtaining the most rapid delivery of their mail. This insures special treatment, as the minute the words "Army Post Office" catch the eye of the post office sorter he knows immediately what to do with the item of mail so addressed.

The impression is somewhat prevalent that the department has control of the rates of postage on mail for the troops and could do as it wished in this respect, but this is not so, as the question of postage is fixed by international agreement. The charges in the case of parcels are the same charges which existed for years before the war, and are the result of an agreement or convention made between these countries and Canada, and as these countries have not agreed to lower their rates between England and France, Canada has to pay them the same rates as before the war, and must charge the same postage.

The rate of postage on newspapers addressed to Canadian soldiers in France and Egypt is fixed by international law at one cent for two ounces. Canada in common with other countries has subscribed to this international rate on papers passing between the different countries of the Postal Union, and it is not within the power of the department nor any other country to change the rate. If the addressee is in France or Egypt, the international printed matter rate of one cent per two ounces applies. If the addressee is in the United Kingdom, publishers are being allowed to take advantage of the special agreement with the United Kingdom whereby Canadian domestic rates apply to papers passing from Canada to the United Kingdom, but this department has no power to extend this to other countries unless these countries show a lower rate with the United Kingdom, and this they have not done.

In instructions issued in October last by the British Post Office in regard to mail for the soldiers at the front, it is explicitly stated that the rate on newspapers from the United Kingdom for the troops is one cent for two ounces, that is, is the fixed international rate. Canada, therefore, has no option and must charge the same postage.

As regards the rate on letters, it may be explained that the British Post Office was able to arrange for the penny rate and this enabled Canada to lower its rates which otherwise would be five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each subsequent ounce. There has, therefore, been a substantial reduction in this respect.

Under international law, provision is made for the free transmission of correspondence for prisoners of war, this privilege does not extend to correspondence to troops engaged in active service, and it is not within the power of this department to so extend it. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, A. W. THROOP, Secretary.

Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1915.

"For All We Have and Are."

(By Rudyard Kipling.) For all we have and are, For all our children's fate, Stand up and meet the war, The Hun is at the gate! Our world has passed away In wantonness o'erthrown. There is nothing left today But steel and fire and stone.

Though all we knew depart, The old commandments stand: "In courage keep your heart, In strength lift up your hand." Once more we hear the word That sickened earth of old: "No law except the sword Unsheathed and uncontrolled." Once more it knits mankind, Once more the nations go To meet and break and bind A crazed and driven foe. Comfort, content, delight— The ages' slow-bought gain They shrivelled in a night, Only ourselves remain To face the naked days In silent fortitude. Through perils and dismays Renewed and re-renewed. Though all we made depart, The old commandments stand: "In patience keep your heart, In strength lift up your hand." No easy hopes or lies Shall bring us to our goal, But iron sacrifice To body, will, and soul. There is but one task for all— For each one life to give. Who stands if freedom fall? Who dies if England live?

Kipling A Thrilling ain's Crews Wor Death— Mine Wi Side—"F ation of S

I was honored practicing between we last night, and off duty you general along. The men say relaxed regulations requires well padded out the whole trip. I know that they are their comrades are enter lay in some manner. When we set for neutral, whose mistakes near by.

"Suppose there 'We'll hope there either hit 'em or you scrape alongside." "What's the etiquette?" "Shut off both per. We were dodging ers came out on our government coil always black-sided buccaners.

THE KING OF THE "Ah! That's the him room!" one said. "We're all in it with the power of the other country to change the rate." "We'll fall in by sweep. By the bye, yesterday. He was taken was: "Twenty-five the. The trawlers lunged past us with the boats, and went ashore threshed along through. "Lord! What a looked across at the ear, smiled at a comp. Then we went do ord I believe is fifty an orchestra of frogs which come from the "There's the both "I didn't feel it. "We'll try again.

MEN WORKED AS "It may have been the eyes, all down the manoeuvres. They d years and the experie the electric in the sh hull, or glued to the but one will never fo in particular. On de ance, cast in the un profile in charge of a some hardly-ruled m trained and stored in impersonal end. And young monk as Frank being gear for the m till we went up and think, keeping out of The attack and of fair. He is the only d and the hand of the command have sigh on) will go off all a the quick run of ord that the commander s on. "At least, I only b even wriggle his sho as "Fire!"

Have to Look Out for Submarines nowadays look out for themselves the old practice was walked circumspectly circled under water then rose for a sight this: "Up a little—Up the deuce has he—A orders as to helm and a pause broken noise somewhere above and passes away. "T again! This refers to Yes. Ah! No, we right! Keep her down. That ought to be mi Dirty trick! He's cha he isn't. He's all r ward there! (A val drips, the torpedo met tubes and not to t faces have changed i spotted us yet. We'll and depth orders will Wish we were wor! Ner mind. Up! (orders.) Six hundred as "Fire!"

The dummy left; the mand cocked one ea

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Parcels to England, twelve cents a pound. Parcels to France, 1 pound, 82 cents; 2 pounds, 40 cents; 3 pounds, 48 cents; 4 pounds, 64 cents; 5 pounds, 72 cents; 6 pounds, 80 cents; 7 pounds, 88 cents; 8 pounds, \$1.02; 9 pounds, \$1.10; 10 pounds, \$1.18; 11 pounds, \$1.26.

Parcels to members of the Mediterranean expeditionary force, the same as to troops in England or France.

The rate of postage on newspapers and parcels is determined absolutely by the location of the addressee. If he is known to be in England, the rate to England applies, but if he has removed to France, the rate to France applies. All mail for the troops whether in England or France must be addressed care of the Army Post Office, London, England. The fact that it is so addressed, however, does not in any way affect the rate of postage to which it is subject. Special treatment is given to mail both in the Canadian and British postal service, and it is all sent to the Army Post Office where it is specially handled no matter whether it is for soldiers in England or in France. The public is asked to include the words "Army Post Office" in the address simply in order that they may be given an opportunity of obtaining the most rapid delivery of their mail.

This ensures special treatment, as the minute the war is over, mail both in the United States and Canada will be immediately what to do with the item of mail so addressed.

The impression seems somewhat prevalent that the department has control of the rates of postage on mail for the troops and could do as it wished in this respect, but this is not so, as the question of postage is fixed by international agreement.

The charges in the case of parcels are the same charges which existed for years between Canada, England and France before the war, and are the result of an agreement or convention made between these countries and Canada, and as these countries have no agreed to lower their rates between England and France, Canada has to pay them the same rates as before the war, and must charge the same postage.

The rate of postage on newspapers addressed to Canadian soldiers in England and Egypt is fixed by international law at one cent for two ounces. Canada in common with other countries has subscribed to this international rate on papers passing through the different countries of the Postal Union, and it is not within the power of this country nor any other country to change the rate.

If the addressee is in France or Egypt, the international printed matter rate of one cent per two ounces applies. If the addressee is in the United Kingdom, publishers are being allowed to take advantage of the special agreement with the United Kingdom whereby Canadian domestic rates apply to papers passing from Canada to the United Kingdom, but this department has no power to extend this to other countries unless these countries should lower their rates with the United Kingdom, and this they have not done.

Instructions issued in October last by the British Post Office in regard to mail for the soldiers at the front, it is explicitly stated that the rate on newspapers from the United Kingdom for the troops is one cent for two ounces, that is, is the same international rate. Canada, therefore, has no option and must charge the same postage.

As regards the rate on letters, it may be explained that the British Post Office was able to charge for a penny rate and this enabled Canada to lower its rates which otherwise would be five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each subsequent ounce. There has, therefore, been a substantial reduction in this respect.

Although, under international law, provision is made for the free transmission of correspondence for prisoners of war, this privilege does not extend to correspondence to troops engaged in active service, and it is not within the power of this department to extend it.

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Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1915.

"For All We Have and Are" (By Rudyard Kipling.) For all we have and are, For all our children's fate, Stand up and meet the war, The Hun is at the gate!

Our world has passed away In wantonness o'erthrown. There is nothing left today But steel and fire and stone.

Though all we knew depart, The old commandments stand: "In courage keep your heart, In strength lift up your hand."

Once more we hear the word That sickened earth of old: "No law except the sword Unsheathed and uncontrolled." Once more the nations quail, To meet and break and bind A crazed and driven foe.

Comfort, content, delight— The ages' slow-bought gain They shriveled in a night, Only ourselves remain To face the naked, maddening days In silent fortitude.

Through perils and dismay Renewed and re-renewed, The old commandments stand: "In patience keep your heart, In strength lift up your hand."

No easy hopes or lies Shall bring us to our goal, But from sacrifice we rise: Of body, will, and soul. There is but one task for all— For each one life to give— Who stands if freedom fall?

KIPLING DESCRIBES HIS TRIP IN A SUBMARINE

A Thrilling Experience in One of Britain's Big Underwater Craft

Crews Work as a Machine and None Fears Death—Waiting to See Whether or Not the Mine Will Explode as It Scrapes Along the Side—"Fritz Can't Fight Clean," is Declaration of Submarine Sailors.

THE FRINGES OF THE FLEET

BY RUDYARD KIPLING. (Copyright, 1915, by Rudyard Kipling.)

IV. The ships await us above, And ensnare us beneath. We rise, we lie down, and we move In the shadow of death.

The ships have a thousand eyes To mark where we come. And the mirth of a sea-port dies, When our blow gets home.

SUBMARINES.

I was honored by a glimpse into this veiled life by a boat which was merely practising between trips. Submarines are like cats. They never tell whom they were last night, and they sleep as much as they can. If you board a submarine off duty you generally see a perspective of foreshortened fathoms laid all along. The men say that except at certain times it is rather an easy life, with relaxed regulations about smoking, calculated to make a man put on flesh. One requires well padded nerves. Many of the men do not appear on deck throughout the whole trip. After all, why should they if they don't want to? They know that they are responsible in their department for their comrades' lives as their comrades are responsible for theirs. What's the use of flapping about? Better lay in some magazines and cigarettes.

When we set forth there had been some trouble in the fairway and a mined neutral, whose minefields all bore with exemplary calm, lay over on a sandbank near by.

"Suppose there are more mines loose?" I asked. "Well, hope there aren't," was the soothing reply. "Mines are all Joss. You either hit 'em or you don't. And if you do they don't always go off. They scrape alongside."

"What's the etiquette then?" "Shut off both propellers and hope."

We were dodging various crafts down the harbor when a squadron of trawlers came out on our beam, at that extravagant rate of speed which unlimited government coal always leads to. They were headed by an ugly, upstanding, black-sided buccaner with twelve pounders.

THE KING OF THE TRAWLERS. "Ah! That's the king of the trawlers. Isn't he carrying dog, too? Give him room!" one said.

"We were all in the narrow harbor mouth together. There's my youngest daughter. Take a look at her!" someone hummed as a punctilious navy cad sailed by on a very neat bridge.

"Well fall in behind him. They're going over to the neutral. Then they'll sweep. By the bye, did you hear about one of the passengers in the neutral yesterday. He was taken off, of course, by a destroyer and the only thing he said was: 'Twenty-five times I've insured, but not this time. . . . Ang it!'"

The trawlers lunged ahead toward the forlorn neutral. Our destroyer slipped past us with that high-shouldered terrier-like propelling action of the newer boats, and went ahead. A tramp in ballast, her propeller half out of water, threshed along through the sallow haze.

"Lord! What a shot," someone said enviously. The man on the little deck looked across at the slow-moving silhouette. One of them, a cigarette behind his ear, smiled at a companion.

Then we went down,—not as they go down when they are pressed (the record I believe is fifty feet in fifty seconds from top to bottom) but gently to an orchestra of appropriate sounds, roarings, and blowings, and after the orders, which come from the commander alone, utter silence and peace.

"There's the bottom. We bumped at fifty-fifty-two!" "I didn't feel it."

"Well try again. Watch the gauge and you'll see it flick a little."

MEN WORKED AS A MACHINE. It may have been so, but I was more interested in the faces, and above all the eyes, all down the length of her. It was to them, of course, the simplest of manoeuvres. They dropped into gear as no machine could; but the training of years and the experience of the year leaped up behind those steady eyes under the electric in the shadow of the tall motors, between the pipes and the curved hull or glued to their particular gauges. One forgot the bodies altogether—but one will never forget the eyes or the ennobled faces. One man I remember in particular. On deck fits was no more than a grave, rather stifling countenance, cast in the unmistakable petty officer's mould. Below as I saw him in profile in charge of a vital control, he looked like a Doge of Venice; the prior of some hardy-ruled monastic order; he took little pipe—anything that signified trained and stored intellectual power utterly and acetically devoted to some vast impersonal end. And so with a much younger man, who changed into such a young monk as Frank Dicksee used to draw. Only a couple of torpedo men, not being gear for the moment read an illustrated paper. Their time did not come till we went up and got to business which meant firing at our destroyer and, I think, keeping out of the light of a friend's periscopes.

The attack and everything connected with it, is solely the commander's affair. He is the only one who gets any fun, at all—since he is the eye, the brain and the hand of the whole—this single figure at the periscope. The second in command heaves sighs and prays that the dummy (there is less trouble about real ones) will go off all right or he'll be told about it. The others wait and follow the quick run of orders. It is, if not a convention, a fairly established custom, that the commander shall inferentially give his world some idea of what is going on. At least, I only heard of one man who says nothing whatever, and doesn't even wriggle his shoulders when he is on the job. The others' softness, etc., according to their temperament, and the periscope is as revealing as gold.

Have to Look Out for Themselves. Submarines nowadays are expected to look out for themselves more than at the old practices when the destroyers walked circumspectly. We dived and circled under water for a while and then rose for a sight—something like this: "Up a little—Up! Up still! Where the deuce has he—Ah! (half a dozen orders as to helm and depth or descent, and a pause broken by a drumming noise somewhere above which increases and passes away.) That's better! Up again! (This refers to the periscope.) Yes. Ah! No, we don't think! All right! Keep her down. Damn it! Um! That ought to be nineteen knots. (His hand's faces have changed now.) He hasn't spotted us yet. Well just—(more helm and depth orders but specially loud.) Wish we were working a beam tube. Ne'er mind. Up! (A last string of orders.) Six hundred. He doesn't see us! Fire!"

The dummy left, the second in command cocked one ear and looked relieved. Up we rose; the wet air and spray splattered through the hatch. The destroyer swung off to retrieve the dummy.

"Unless brutes destroyers are," said one officer. "That fellow nearly walked over us just now. Did you notice?" The commander was playing his game out over again—stroke by stroke. "With a beam tube I'd ha' strafed him amidships," he concluded.

"Why didn't you then?" I asked. "There were several excellent reasons which reminded me that we were at war and cleared for action, and that the interlude had been merely play. A low whistle in the mainmast and wanted to know whether we had seen anything of her dummy."

"No. But we heard it," was the short answer. I was rather annoyed because I had seen that particular daughter of destruction in the stocks only a short time ago and here she was grown up and talking about her missing children!

In the harbor again, one found more of them, all patterns and makes and sizes, with rumors of yet more and larger to follow. Naturally their men say that we are only at the beginning

of the submarine. We shall have them presently for all purposes. Now here is the mystery of the service. Working as a Unit.

A man gets a boat which for two years becomes his very self. His morning hope, his evening dream, his joy throughout the day.

With him is a second in command, a cox, an engineer and none others. They prove each other's souls habitually, every few days, by the direct test of peril, till they act, think and endure as a unit, in and with the boat. That commander is a man of iron nerves. He tries to take with him his other selves as possible. He pitches into a new type twice the size of the old one with three or four many gadgets, an unexplored temperature and unknown lengths.

After his first trip, he comes back clamoring for the head of her constructor, of his own second in command, his engineer, his cox, and a few other ratings. They're for their part, with him dead on the beach, because last commission with So and So, nothing ever went wrong anywhere. A fortnight later you can remind the commander of what he said, and he will smile large, wide navy smiles. She's not, he says, so very bad—things considered, barring her five ton torpedo-derelicts, the abominations of her wireless, and the tropical temperature of her beer-lockers. All of which signifies that the new boat has found her soul, and her commander would not change her for battle cruisers. Therefore, that he may remember he is the Service and not a branch of it, he is after certain things, such as a battle cruiser, where he lives in a blaze of admirals and aiglettines, responsible for vast decks and cathedral-like flats, a student of extended above-water tactics, thinking in tens of thousands of yards instead of his modest but deadly three to twelve hundred.

And the man who takes his place straightway forgets that he ever looked down on great rollers from a sixty foot bridge under the whole breath of Heaven, but crawls and climbs and dives down conning-towers with those same waves wet on his heels, and when the cruiser pass him tearing the deep open in half a gale, thank God he is not as they are and goes to bed beneath their distracted keels. For it is written: "How in all time of our distress, And in our triumph too, The game is more than the player of the game."

And the ship more than the crew."

Cold-Blooded Business. "But submarine work is cold-blooded business," (This was at a little conference in a green curtained "wardroom" cum owner's cabin.)

"Then there's no truth in the yarn that you can feel when the torpedo's going to get into a water trap?"

"Not a word. You see it get home or miss as the case may be. Of course, it's never your fault if it misses. It's all your second in command's second."

"That's the way it is. The second. 'I catch it all round. That's what I see here.'"

"And what about the third man?" There was one aboard at the time.

He generalizes that a smaller boat—to pick up real work it can suppress his intellect and doesn't talk "last commission."

The third hand promptly denied the possession of any intellect, and was quite dumb about his last boat.

"And the men?" "They train on top. They train each other. Yes, one gets to know 'em about as well as they get to know us. Up to a man can take you in—take himself in—for months, for half the commission perhaps. Down below he can't. It's all in cold blood—not like at the front where they have something exciting all the time."

"Then bumping mines isn't exciting?" "Not a little bit. You can bump at 'em. Even with a Zep—"

"Oh, now and then—" one interrupted and they laughed as they explained.

Fritz Can't Fight Clean. "Yes, that was rather funny. One of our boats came up slap underneath a low Zep—" looked for the sky, you know, and could not see it—like himself, this fat shining belly almost on top of 'em. Luckily it wasn't the Zep's stinger end. So she went to windward and kept just awash. There was a bit of a sea on her, and she was blowing against the wind. (They don't like that.) Our boat sent a man to the gun. He was pretty well drowned, of course, but he hung on, and held his breath and got in a shot. The Zep—" was strafing bomb about for a while, was worth, and—who was it?—Macartney I think, was shifting and heaving at the quickster between dives and naturally everyone wanted to look at the performance. The Zep—" was looking for a water flogged down below and—oh, they had a Charlie Chaplin time of it! Well, somehow Macartney managed to rip the Zep a bit and she went to leeward with a list on her. The Zep—" was later with a patch on her port side. Oh, if Fritz only fought clean there wouldn't be half a bad show. But Fritz can't fight clean."

"And we can't do what he does—even if we were allowed to," one said. "No, we can't. Tim's done. That's all. We have to fish Fritz out of water, and we dry him and dust him and give him cocktails, and send him to—Donnington Island."

"And what does Fritz do?" "He spitters and clinks and bows. He has all the correct motions you know, but of course, when he's a prisoner you can't tell him what he really is."

"And you suppose Fritz understands any of it?" I asked. "No. Or he wouldn't have Lusitania, and then he wouldn't have Fritz. This war was his best chance of making his name, and he chucked it all away for the sake of showing off as a silly ass of a Gottstraf."

And then they talked of that hour of the night when submarines come to the top like mermen to meet and give information; of boats whose business it is to fire as much and to splash about as aggressively as possible; and of other boats who avoid any sort of display—"dumb" watching—"dumb" watching, with their periscopes just showing like a crocodile's eyes at the back of islands and the mouths of channels where something may some day move out in procession to its doom.

A Lesson of History. Just as history shows us that the wisest governments never avoid serious mistakes in war, so it shows us that no democracies escape altogether from this worst sort of anti-patriotic crime. One first saw it in the time of Athens in the time of Pericles to Washington and New York in the time of Lincoln. And in each case the chance of the government's pulling its country through can be seen to have lain not in yielding to the cavillers, but in steadfastly ignoring them.

I was rather annoyed because I had seen that particular daughter of destruction in the stocks only a short time ago and here she was grown up and talking about her missing children!

In the harbor again, one found more of them, all patterns and makes and sizes, with rumors of yet more and larger to follow. Naturally their men say that we are only at the beginning

WHILE HE WENT INTO TRENCHES

Amherst Man Writes of Beginning Share in Great Struggle

Huns Know They Are Licked—Fourth Morton Boy Goes to the Front—Maritime Notes

A very interesting letter dealing with the recent movement of the 8th Mounted Rifles was received by H. W. Rogers, of Amherst, from his son, Arthur, who is with that unit.

Some of the more interesting extracts of the letter are as follows: "Don't know just where we are, couldn't tell you if we did. We are billeted in barns and sheds and you would have laughed could you have seen the getting settled first night in one of the quaint but fairly comfortable barns. A continuous rumble of thunder to the north tells the direction of the trenches, and which we expect to be moved in a few days time. We get route marches every day with packs on. The last one covered seven miles of hard road. The roads are 'cobby' with a vengeance and from pleasant to tramp over, slippery and hard on the ankles. On Wednesday when we were out, suddenly we were ordered to halt, and a string of motor cars passed us in one of which King. It was an entire surprise, and the sight cheered us as greatly."

Women Do Men's Work. The women here have everywhere taken on the heavy tasks of the men who have gone to the front.

The weather has been anything but hospitable since our arrival. Much too cold for comfort and a warm place is hard to find. There's a nasty drizzle on today. The assaulting of the heavy British army boot is now very evident. We are up to the very tops of them in mud most of the time, and its easy to see that our Canadian boots on their first specifications must have been totally inadequate to meet conditions over here.

In the Front Line. November 8—In the front line of trenches for guard work, then after getting back at midnight we were out on a working party, rebuilding and strengthening defences. No time after this to write much, or at length. The big guns are banging. The Fritzies will get well strapped I hope. The guns were shelling a big building behind the Bosche's trenches four miles distant. There is plenty of marching, recent rains have first specifications of the trenches to camp. We'll be hard at it from now on but we're all ready to do our share in the struggle ahead."

Huns Know They Are Licked. The following extracts were taken from a very interesting letter received recently by Mrs. M. T. Morris, Paradise row, from her son, Ronald, who is with the Army Service Corps under Colonel A. J. Well, another, there's not much to tell only the weather over here is very bad and it is very muddy; some times it is up to your knees, but we are all in excellent health and very happy. We are just like one large family, we have a splendid bunch of fellows in our company and our officers are everything that is kind and good always looking out for us and we don't have to work too hard.

The 26th went into the trenches Friday night. They are in for six days. I guess they have had quite a few casualties. I have not seen Mac yet. When I was in Belgium I was looking for him but they told me he was down in a very small Belgium town with very few civilians, mostly all soldiers.

We are stationed in a small Flemish town, hear are not very many houses here. Mother dear, the talk over here now is that the war won't be over for another year at least; there was a report going round camp that Greece had gone over to the Germans, Mother, you would not think there was a war over and the traffic that is going to the trenches, but if you ask me the Germans know that they are already beaten; they don't know what England has got.

Gives Fourth Son. Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Morton, of 200 British street, have given their fourth and youngest son to the cause of king and country and home. The latest recruit from the family is William Morton, who has joined the Siege Battery; the three others are already overseas.

Mr. Morton, limited, on whose behalf Rev. H. A. Cody presented to General Morton a wrist watch. Morton is the sixtieth to go from St. James church, all of whom except ten are overseas.

New Badge Supplied. The members of the 4th Siege Battery are now supplied with a new cap badge, replacing the maple leaf formerly worn. The new badge is representative of the artillery service, showing a cannon mounted on a gun carriage.

St. John Boy With Them. Regarding the First Canadian Pioneer Corps the Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "The First Canadian Pioneer Corps, the 'hand-picked' battalion, to the strength of which forest and mine as well as office and university have contributed, marched out yesterday afternoon. The 600 officers and men forming the British Columbia contingent of the western pioneers were divided into two companies and a machine gun section."

Raw Furs for the Front. Accurate, complete and reliable returns. Silver Foxes our specialty. Put your own washable in the shipment and if we cannot trade will pay exchange both ways. References: Bradstreet, R. G. Dun or your own Bank.

MAX WULFSOHN Dept. 20 124-125 West 26th St. New York City

dents of St. John have a distinct recollection of the sire of this soldier boy who was once an alderman in the city. Carl H. Haskard has been residing in Seattle for the past few years and went to Vancouver to enlist.

Had Narrow Escape. Major S. B. Anderson, of the Moncton battery, had a very narrow escape from death on the 10th ult., owing to the sudden explosion of a shell which he was handling due to some defect in the mechanism.

In C. E. Hospital. Private Maurice Allen, of Marysville (N. B.), who enlisted last winter in the "British" at Fredericton is now in the convalescent hospital at Sydney (C. B.). His illness is due to natural causes and not through any wound he received.

Leonard S. McLaine, of Ottawa, the dominion government's field officer in charge of the work in this province, will have charge of the survey this year as in the past few years, and will have the assistance of William P. Keenan, of Moncton, as general foreman of the four parties.

The outlook is that there is not likely to be a very heavy infestation of these dangerous little insects throughout New Brunswick this year, as the nests reported are comparatively few. The work this year will be carried on the same basis as that of last year and it will be completed in the course of a few months.

Two appointments are yet to be made by the dominion government for their members of the party, but the provincial department's staff has been completed.

The members of the four parties are as follows: Dominion government staff—L. S. McLaine, of Ottawa; J. R. Garreau, of Ottawa; W. P. Keenan, of Moncton; G. F. Walker, of Fredericton; P. N. Vroom, of St. Stephen, and Leander Simpson, of Oak Bay.

Provincial government staff—W. C. Arnold, of St. Stephen; Lancelot Campbell, of St. John; S. L. Fox, of Lower Gagetown; H. W. Gilchrist, of Upper Hamstead; Alfred Corbett, of Wolford; L. P. Newcomb, of Upper Woodstock; William Stevens and Arthur Stiprech, of Harland, and Stanley Titus, of Titusville.

The parties are divided as follows: Crew No. 1—District of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties and York county, east of St. John, including E. Walker, foreman, Arthur Finlayson, Stanley Titus and William Stevens.

Crew No. 2—District of York county, west of St. John river, Nashua Valley, Northumberland, Kent and Sunbury counties and Queens county, including John River, G. R. Garreau, foreman, H. W. Gilchrist, S. L. Fox and L. P. Newcomb.

Crew No. 3—District of Sunbury and Queens counties west of St. John river and Kings county; W. C. Arnold, foreman, Arthur Corbett, of Wolford, and two additional members to be appointed by the dominion government.

Crew No. 4—District of Charlotte and St. John counties; P. N. Vroom, foreman, Leander Simpson, Lancelot Campbell and Arthur Sippell.

BEEF RAISING IN CANADA. There has been issued at Ottawa a new edition of Bulletin No. 18, of the Live Stock Branch, "Beef Raising in Canada." It is available on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Upwards of one hundred pages, and nearly as many half-tone illustrations, conveying considerable information are given. Among the contributors are many of the best informed and most experienced beef raisers and experimenters in Canada.

A section is devoted to descriptive accounts of the various breeds of beef cattle raised in this country, while practical information on breeding, rearing, housing, and marketing is also contained.

On dealing with the finished steer, it is rightly remarked that to succeed the requirements of the purchaser must be complied with. The standard of the beef market has changed greatly in recent years. The bullock that commands the highest price is a compact, well finished animal weighing not more than 1,500 lbs. on foot and if he weighs only 1,200 lbs. he will fetch the top figure, provided he has the form, quality and finish.

Even the thousand-pounding "baby beef" is looked for by the best buyers on this side of the Atlantic, but such cattle are not shipped abroad. The change is greatly to the advantage of the producer as other things being equal the younger the animal goes to market, the less is the cost of food and the greater the profit to the producer.

To secure delicate flavor and tenderness a certain proportion of fat is necessary and this should be incorporated with the fish or lean meat rather than appear only as a covering to the muscles. The great secret in producing a carcass of beef is to treat an animal in such a way that the fat grows with it during the entire period of his life. It is unfortunately the too common practice of Canadian beef raisers to produce all fat that an animal carries in the course of a few months. Much of the fat put on in this way is deposited on the outside of the carcass; it is largely wasted, as it is useful for little else than tallow. The carcass that dresses out showing specks and streaks of fat throughout the lean tissue commands the highest price. The only way to be sure of prime quality is to maintain the animal in good condition by a system of liberal feeding from birth to maturity. Then the finishing period is comparatively short, and the carcass produces the highly desirable marbled beef.

Plaintiff Won Fox Suit. Dorchester, N. B., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—The case of Philip J. Cahill vs. Brunswick Steeves, a fox case which has been occupying the attention of the circuit court here for the past two days, Justice Crockett presiding, came to a conclusion yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of \$100 in favor of the plaintiff, James Cyril Fox, plaintiff, for the defendant, M. G. Teed, K. C. and E. S. Reilly for the defendant. Court adjourned sine die.

A Motorist's Complaint. "My friends used to think I had done them something of a favor when I took them riding. But that was before the advent of these jitneys."

"And now?" "Now they don't seem to consider themselves indebted to me more than nickle's worth.—Louisville, Courier-Journal.

Canada Soon to Have British Army Corps Actually at Front



LORD BROOKE, son of the Countess of Warwick, a finished soldier, who will likely command the Third Canadian Division, now taking its place at the front.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Official announcement was made by the prime minister tonight that the Third Canadian Division for service in France is being organized in accordance with the acceptance by the War Office of Canada's offer of some weeks ago to place another complete division on the firing line.

The new division will include a considerable portion of the 10,000 men now in France under General Mercer and known as the corps-troops. The total Canadian force at the front when the new division is fully organized will be over 70,000, with 30,000 men still left in England for reinforcements and to form the nucleus of the fourth division which will undoubtedly be organized later, thus bringing the Canadian forces actually at the front up to one complete army corps.

The commanding officer of the new third division is not yet announced, but it is understood that Lord Brooke, who is now in command of one of the brigades of the second division, will be the likely selection for the divisional command.

CAMPBELLTON WELCOMES RETURNED WOUNDED HERO

Campbellton, Dec. 2.—Although arriving at an early hour this morning, an enthusiastic reception was tendered one of Campbellton's returned heroes, Ned Sargeant, who enlisted from here in the first contingent. He arrived on steamer Corsican, but instead of coming right through, remained in St. John for a few days with his sister, Mrs. Alcorn. Accompanied by another Sargeant, he arrived this morning on the express and was met at the station by a crowd of citizens, and an address of welcome was extended to him by Mayor Andrews.

Led by the Campbellton Brass Band and the Campbellton fire department, who turned out in a body, the crowd marched in procession with torches up to his home, where a happy reunion took place on the veranda.

Private Sargeant replied to the mayor's address and thanked the people for their generous reception. His father also essayed to reply on behalf of the family, but his feelings overcame him. Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant have now four sons serving their king.

Private Sargeant enlisted in the first contingent and was drafted to the 48th Highlanders. He was wounded in the back and left leg at Festubert and has been in the hospital in England for some time.

Captain W. J. Enright of the 22nd Battalion is in town today en route to his home in Port Daniel. He is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Pinaut, and will leave tomorrow morning on the express. Captain Enright was wounded September 30 at a place called Kemmish near Arras, by a rifle bullet from a sniper, the missile entering the fleshy part of the right leg in front and coming out at the back, passing right through the bone. Strange to say he was talking with Major A. E. G. McKensie of this town not ten minutes before he was wounded.

Captain Enright expects to go back to the front early in the new year and hopes to report for duty on or about December 25. Regarding comforts for the soldiers, he said the best things that societies could send would be cigarettes and tobacco. Captain Enright walks with a slight limp and is looking forward to the time when he will be back in service.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY DOES GOOD WORK. The Minto and Newcastle branch of the Red Cross Society, although organized less than three months ago, makes the following financial statement: Receipts from membership fees \$60.00; subscriptions, \$42.95; subscriptions on Quill, \$89.40; Red Cross tea, \$65.86; sale of pins, \$45.50. Total receipts \$321.01. Expenditures for working materials, \$36.57; subscription for bed in Duchess of Cornwall hospital at Cliveden, \$50.00; subscription to British Red Cross fund, \$35.00; expenses of Red Cross tea, \$47.00. Total expenditures, \$129.57. Cash on hand, \$85.64. On October 30th one large box of goods was packed and forwarded to headquarters at St. John.

The society takes this opportunity to thank all those who, although not members, have so generously contributed or given their services to help carry on this

CANADIAN ARTILLERY GAVE 6TH MOUNTED EXCELLENT SUPPORT IN FIRST ACTION

Pte. Frank P. MacKenzie Writes Graphic Story of First Day and Night in Trenches

Five Shells to One Was Answer of British Guns to German Bombardment—26th But Three Miles Away—Corp. Breaux, of 26th, Inspects German Trenches and Finds Many There in Civilian Clothes.

The following interesting extracts were taken from a letter written "Somewhere in France," on Nov. 14, by Private Frank P. MacKenzie, of the 6th Mounted Rifles, who was formerly of the mechanical department of The Telegraph:

"It is surely some wet over here, as it is raining every other day. Almost everywhere you go about in these parts you can see traces of German Kultur by the ruined buildings, trees, etc., that happened to be in their path. The farm where we were first billeted was occupied by those marauders last year. They took what they liked and then broke up the furniture for fire wood and left the place bare and desolate.

"We have at last come in touch with the Hun. We have been doing our bit in the trenches and were within 800 yards of the barbed wire. I have had the privilege of sending some few rounds of lead over at the beggars.

"On Saturday evening, Nov. 6, we left our hut billets, where we were quartered and marched seven miles through mud and muck knee deep to the support trenches, where we were ordered to dig in for the night. We were ordered to dig in for the night. We were ordered to dig in for the night.

"The trial of fire passed without any of our men being injured, which was most miraculous, as there were some narrow escapes at times. I heard that several of our batteries crashed over our heads, sending five shots to the enemy's line. The artillery duel lasted until 4 p. m. When it was over the snipers and machine gunners got busy on both sides, and the air was filled with buzzing bullets in the attempt to pick off the trenchers as they ventured to repair the damage resulting from the artillery fire.

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"I hear that the 26th are three miles from us at this time of writing. As you pick off the trenchers as they ventured to repair the damage resulting from the artillery fire. I hope the recruiting is coming along briskly.

"I am writing under difficulties in a barn by the light of a tallow candle." Boys at Home Needed. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnston, Quispamsis, received a letter from their son, John, dated November 24, 1915.

Dear Mother and Father—Received your last letters O.K. I am fine, and am out every day and quite a few nights. It did nothing but rain last week, mud over our boot tops. You'd laugh to see the boys covered from head to foot with mud, after leading their homes to water. Arthur Weatherhead came up to our camp today. He is looking fine. You said some of the boys around home had turned. Well I am very glad as they will all be needed before the war is over.

With love, JACK. W. G. V. Stokes, formerly of the Imperial Trenchers, writes to his daughter of life with the 26th and of the death of Frank Thomas, one of the fiercest of the trenchers, while the dugouts are houses, so to speak. The cave men of ancient times had nothing on some of the soldiers in the gentle art of keeping house, judging by the efforts displayed along that line.

"The soldier when off duty in the trenches uses the dugouts as living rooms. Here he has his blanket and rubber sheet spread out to sleep on; here he eats his hard tack and bully beef and when the shelling is very hot he has the choice of taking his 'boudier' if he feels like it. In wet weather the trenches are anything but ideal to live in, to say nothing of the danger from the enemy's shells.

"The first night for us in the trenches was extremely cold and damp. At times the rain pattered down and made conditions more disagreeable, but what did we care. We are doing our little bit and are satisfied. The work that I was at kept me on duty one hour on and one off. Both sides kept up a desultory fire throughout the night. While the rats also kept busy as the trenches are infested with them.

"Next morning when the mist or fog lifted we got our first glimpse of the German trenches, which were well situated and well concealed at various points by a foreground of brush, bushes and rows of willow trees, while wire entanglements were laid in front of these to serve as an impediment in case of an attack.

"About 10 a. m. we received our bombardment of artillery fire. The Germans commenced to shell us and continue to send 'whiz bangs,' as the boys call them, over into our lines until late in the afternoon. The boys of the 6th stood the ordeal well as the mighty missiles of destruction were thrown amongst us, bursting with thunderous crashes, and throwing scraps of shrapnel and mud in all directions.

"The impression I formed of the action when the shells were screaming and bursting around us was that dozens of locomotives were shrieking and plodding with deafening racket. When a shell would strike and scatter scrap iron, nails, pallets and everything that would destroy, we would throw ourselves against the parapets and keep our heads buried in the mud.

"At 2 p. m. our batteries, which were posted in the rear, seemed to wake up for up to that hour they had been sending only an occasional shell in return. We at once received orders to vacate the front trenches, as our artillery was going to give a demonstration in response to the German fire, and for fear of our shells bursting too near our lines we were ordered to the rear trenches, while guards were left to watch the effect of the shell fire and also the movement of the enemy.

WHERE RUSSIA IS MASSING TROOPS TO STRIKE BULGARIA



The above map shows the points where Russia is reported to be concentrating troops for an invasion of Bulgaria, either by the Danube—which is by treaty an international waterway—or by the Black Sea. The heavy circles mark the points of concentration at Rani and Ismail, on the Danube, in Bessarabia, and at Odessa, Russia's big Black Sea port. The Lower Danube is wide and deep enough for a flotilla of large steamships. The expedition may strike at Rischuk, Bulgaria's principal Danube port, or at Varna or Burgas, her Black Sea ports. Varna already has been bombarded by the Russians.

only about the length of my finger. I also got the piece that fell alongside of me the first day we were in the trenches. I think I told you about it before. I struck it lucky. I got a pair of long hip rubber boots and keep myself quite dry. We lost a few men this trip in the trenches. One of my men got wounded in the leg, but will be all right in a short time. They were nearly got me this time again, but as luck was I got out safe.

We are close enough to the Germans to speak to them. I have already been to their trenches—crawled over and back just to find out what it was like. Most of them are dressed in civilian clothes. The day we were going into the trenches they were trying to shell us with their big guns, but could not get the right range, and the shells were falling all around the houses, and the people could be seen running through the fields, old women and children and chickens. It struck us funny in spite of the serious side of it. After a man gets into this while he thinks nothing of seeing the dead lying about.

The trenches we are in now were one time held by the Germans, but they got pushed back. I wish you could see all the nice homes that have been destroyed. The Germans have been all through the country we are holding, but have been driven back, and will be driven back some more before long. We are doing very good work, but that is about all I can tell you, as I am not allowed to say anything about such things.

We have quarters now in a barn, the numbers having a place of their own. We have lots of straw to sleep on, just like so many cats. Rain Damages Trenches. The following extracts were taken from a letter written by Lieutenant Colonel Black to his brother, Major J. W. S. Black, of Sackville:

"Since last writing we have had some interesting experiences. Soon after I wrote we moved up to the first line and were there for some days. We were very fortunate for up to last night we only had eight casualties in the brigade, and all will recover. These all occurred in the 4th and 8th regiments.

"The recent heavy rains did so much damage to trenches that both sides were busy at night building and getting repairing cave-ins. We had to crawl over the ground in places, which was somewhat precarious, in view of the German snipers. I waded through water up to my waist many times and was wet to the skin from morning till night.

"The trenches look and are exactly like our plank ditch on Forks Marsh when tide is in. Our regiments stay in huts back of the firing line. The men stay in the trenches twenty-four hours and out twenty-four hours. Our guns were carrying on a heavy bombardment yesterday afternoon.

"I came out of the trench early in order to see Boyd Anderson and his battery, who were just behind us. I saw Anderson, also Clarence Hicks' son and Wm. Humphrey's son, and Beal, the Englishman from Fairfield. We are doing so well and find them well and cheerful. Anderson fired 38 rounds while I was there. Just behind him a short distance was a battery of 60-pounders and one of 6-inch."

Refused Discharge. After a long silence since being wounded at Ypres last spring, a message has been received by Mrs. Thomas Andrews, of Erin street, from her son Harry, who went over with the first contingent.

"I was up before a medical board and was to be given my discharge, but I refused to be discharged and volunteered to go back to France. By the time you receive this I will be back in France again with the divisional ammunition column. I am with an outfit that any one would be proud to go to the front with. They certainly are a jolly bunch.

"Daddy Garrett, of St. John, tried hard to get back to France again, but couldn't. He went to the doctor and told him he was fit for the front again, but it was no use. He certainly was game, a lot more so than a lot in St. John. Mr. Andrews speaks of seeing George Rolston and others of the 26th. With the 55th at Sea.

A Rathurst boy, Private Felix Doucet, writing his parents regarding the trip of the 55th battalion to England, says in part: We left Valcartier on Oct. 30, not knowing whether they were bound, until at Quebec they were marched right around the steamer. They were very jolly crewed as they realized that they were at last on their way to the front.

The ship left Quebec about 8 o'clock in the evening, and with the exception of a few rough days, had a fine trip across. Each day the men were put through a boat drill to see how fast they could lower the boats if a German submarine should happen to hit the ship, and they had to put their life belts on and be ready for emergencies. As they neared the English shore and approached the war zone, the life belts were kept on, and day and night, and every day the physical drill and other exercises, and the occasional sight of a whale, varied the monotony of the voyage.

The sight of passing ships and the occasional firing of the six-inch gun on the ship are mentioned by Private Doucet, and the fine time they all had at a concert one night, when all kinds of fun were indulged in.

who is on General Watson's staff, fifth brigade. This is the second casualty that has occurred among the staff officers of the brigade, which included the 26th Battalion. The name also appears of Thomas Harvey Linton, of Tower Hill (N. B.), 1st Battalion, suffering from shock.

The list follows: FIRST BATTALION. Suffering from shock—THOMAS HARVEY LINTON, TOWER HILL (N. B.). Died of wounds—Sergeant John Grindley, Guelph (Ont.); John W. Ross, Scotland.

FIFTH INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS. Wounded—Captain George C. Drury, Montreal.

THIRD BATTALION. Suffering from shock—Corporal James S. Hood, Scotland. Wounded—Sergeant A. Whiteacre, Toronto; George Taylor, England; Walter H. Hastings, England; Lance Corporal Frank Bond, England.

FOURTH BATTALION. Killed in action—James Ferguson, Great Falls (Mont.); Lance Corporal Willis E. Adcock, Port Neuf (Que.). Wounded—Robert F. Debenham, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION. Previously reported dead by German government, now reported killed in action at Ypres, Belgium—Arthur T. Burch, England.

TWELFTH BATTALION. Killed in action—James Shaw, Hamilton (Ont.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Samuel Broadway, England.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—STANLEY MILLER, ST. ANDREWS STREET, CHATHAM (N. B.); Herbert Guy, England. Slightly Wounded—John Robinson, England.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Alex. S. King, Winnipeg. Slightly Wounded—Alex. Angus, Scotland; T. H. Hughes, England; Douglas G. Low, Scotland.

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION. Seriously Ill—Roy Warren, Pitocq (Alta.).

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Ernest Martin, England.

NINETEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds—W. J. Finney, Elora (Ont.). Wounded—Arthur H. Woodward, 18 Royce avenue, Toronto. Severely wounded—Frederick R. Goods, Toronto.

TWENTIETH BATTALION. Severely wounded—Samuel Dale, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Spencer Cummings, Gananoque.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded—Amos Weller, Montreal; Corporal Alexander Cameron, Scotland.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded—Chas. Baird, Scotland; Patrick Woods, England. JAMES WHITMAN, MAHONE BAY, LUNenburg CO. (N. S.).

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—Walter E. Froese, Belleville (Ont.); Wm. G. S. Guy, Ireland; Wm. N. Moore, England.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Died of Wounds—Edward Charles Collins, Calgary.

Killed in Action—Lance Corporal Fred. Hugh MacBeth, Lethbridge (Alb.). Wounded—Arthur Dunstall, England.

THIRTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Seriously Ill—Hubert Geo. Lamb, Stratford (Ont.).

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Dangerously Wounded—Gunner Cornelius Butler, Ottawa.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded—Gunner David Howie, Hamilton (Ont.).

ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY. Wounded—LIEUT. FREDERICK MERRETT BENSON, HALIFAX (N. S.).

OLD-AGE COUGH & WHEEZING

There is real relief for the Bronchial troubles of old folks in Venos's Lightning Cough Cure. Quickly it frees the choked-up tubes and air passages, loosens the tough phlegm, and soothes the trying cough. Old age need never be burdened with old coughs, old wheezings, asthma or catarrhal troubles while Venos's Lightning Cough Cure can be purchased at the stores.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.

There is no opium, morphine, or paragonic in Venos's Lightning Cough Cure, nothing harmful to old or young. Its wonderful curative power is the natural result of its strengthening action on the mucous surfaces of the throat, lungs, and bronchial tubes, and all combine to enhance the effect. That is why Venos's cures where others fail. That is why it has the largest sale in the world. Take it for—

Coughs and Colds, Bronchial Troubles, Price 30 cents, Nasal Catarrh, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Whooping Cough, Blood Spitting, Asthma.

Large size containing 3 1/2 times the quantity 60 cents. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, or direct, on receipt of price, to the originator, Venos, Canada, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.

Proprietors—The Venos Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

52nd Battalion and Col. Cole's Battery Safely In England

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office, that the troop ship California, which sailed from Canada on the 23rd of November, has arrived safely in England. She had the following troops in board:

The 9th Regiment Mounted Rifles (Winnipeg), 27 officers, 559 men; 52nd battalion (Port Arthur), 40 officers, 1,032 men; draft, Medical Corps (from the west), four officers, 100 men; Royal Canadian Dragoons, one officer, 50 men; Railway Construction Corps, one officer, 20 men; details seven officers, 16 men; doctors for regular army, 11 officers.

On Saturday it was announced that more Canadian soldiers had arrived in England, numbering 2,412, on the troopship Saxonia. Among these were six officers and 210 men, No. 1 Siege Battery, under Lieut. Col. F. Minden Cole, which sailed at Halifax but which included about seventy men from St. John.

The remainder of the troops was composed of the following: 54th battalion, British Columbia; 86 officers, 1,111 men; 58th battalion, Ontario, 40 officers and 1,091 men; total, 88 officers and 2,412 men.

The departure of the 52nd battalion on Nov. 28 was attended by a great demonstration. Crowds lined the streets as they marched on the way. The mayor and commissioners, the members of the recruiting committee and other public men took the lead and marched through the city in honor of the gallant men in khaki.

In the last march the battalion from Port Arthur was led by the commander, Lieut. Col. Hay. The 9th Mounted Rifles also in the city were led by Lieut. Col. Hodgson. Each unit was accompanied by its regimental band and spirited marching airs were played, including Rule Britannia, Soldiers of the King, O Canada, Tipperary, and other favorite pieces. The 104th band played, also, and some of the soldiers from the Siege Battery at the Island took part in the parade.

The 52nd battalion arrived in St. John from the west on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 7. A large crowd was in the streets in the early morning to see them. They were most popular during their stay in St. John. Their neatness, their manliness and their discipline won admiration and they were entertained in many places. The Soldiers' Club was opened to them on the Monday following their arrival, and during their short stay in the city the men availed themselves of the great comfort the club afforded them. All St. John will wish them every possible success.

In County Survey. Mrs. Alice Pood, 840 Main street, received a cablegram from her son, Pte. Kenneth C. Pood, on Saturday evening. It stated that the 52nd had arrived safely in England. They are now stationed at Camp Witley, County Surrey, England. Pte. Pood stated that the trip had been uneventful and that he was enjoying good health.

WAR LOAN \$100,000,000. Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The government has decided to make the Canadian war loan \$100,000,000 instead of \$50,000,000. The extra \$50,000,000 will be obtained from the sixty-odd millions of over-subscriptions to the original loan, and will be used as a credit for the imperial treasury to pay for shells, munitions and other war supplies ordered by the imperial government.

"After full consideration the following decision has been reached by the government: 'I. All subscriptions of \$50,000 and under will be accepted in full. '2. Subscribers, other than the chartered banks for amounts exceeding \$50,000 will be allotted their subscriptions in full but will be allowed to withdraw or reduce the amount of their subscriptions by written notification lodged with the finance department on or before December 31, 1915.

"3. The chartered banks who subscribed an aggregate of \$25,000,000 will be allowed to take such portion of their subscription as they desire but so that the total issue shall not exceed \$100,000,000.

"Of the total loan so increased to \$100,000,000 the government will employ \$50,000,000 to establish a credit with the finance department for the imperial government for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief, pro tanto, to the sterling exchange situation, but will materially assist in increasing orders already placed and in procuring the placing of further orders in Canada by the imperial government.

"At a later date when the credit in question becomes exhausted it is the purpose of the minister of finance to issue a plan whereby with the co-operation of the chartered banks, a further credit for the same purpose will be created.

"Under the present arrangements the banks will by all subscriptions materially assist in the establishment of the present credit."

Great Britain and Balkans. (Fortnightly Review). Does anyone doubt that we are bound to do our best to reconcile the warring interests of Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, and that the only way was to get each power to make such concessions as would pave the way towards a Balkan confederacy? Does anyone further assert that we were not in honor obliged to help Serbia in this crisis? If these two questions are answered in the negative, it is not easy to see what other course our diplomacy could have taken than that which it actually pursued, indeed, how we could refuse to hand forces at Salonika when the need of military aid was so urgent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—George Kotter and Adolph of the Hamburg-American convicted of conspiracy United States government sentenced today to serve years in the penitentiary Joseph Poppinghaus one year. The Hamburg was fined \$1.

AGENTS W. RELIABLE represent meet the tremen fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men to represent general agents. Taken in the fruit-gr New Brunswick offer opportunities for men to offer a permanent pay to the right men. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in ed district. Pay week Pelny Nursery Co.

TEACHERS WANTED—Second, school district, Hampton, Apply, French Village, Kings

FOR SA FARM for sale, th Belleisle station, Benson, Shannon post

Opportunities It looks more and to scarcity of skilled have to do much of done by men. This is especially true. Of course, we are either men or women of their opportunities, ter at any time. Send for Catalogue Rates, etc.

BELVEA—To Mr. Belyea, 164 Duke street, a son. (Mrs. L. A. Conlon road—a son.

DEATH BETTS—In Fairville Mrs. Phoebe Elizabeth year of her age. LIVINGSTONE—In December 2, Thomas leaving two sisters an mourn. CROZIER—At Wi December 8, James Cr sons and five daughters CHAMBERLAIN—3rd inst, at her home, Caroline, beloved wife Chamberlain, aged 88 husband, five sons and a large circle of (Boston papers please. O'LEARY—At the diae, Sydney street, of Helen, widow of late leaving three sons to n. WARD—In this city ence Ward, son of the and grandson of Ma. Loyalist; aged 77 years two daughters of the ARMSTRONG—On 131 Lancaster street, Eliza J., widow of J. aged 88 years. GORDAR—Entered December 1915, of John W. and Alice Go

HENRY FORD OFF TO E ON PE

New York, Dec. 4—playing and hundreds of and cheering, the peace bearing Henry Ford an gates to Europe, swun pier at Hoboken, and headed down the bay, ture of the liner, one of peace missions in Eu way.

"The 'Oscar II' will this an opening from other neutrals expected to join the pe journey will then conti where Ford plans to es tribunal which will es about the end of the of the last persons b sailing was W. J. Bry secretary of state ven car IP' about an hour departure.

PRISON SENTEN FOR HAMBURG— LIN

New York, Dec. 4—George Kotter and Ado of the Hamburg-Ameri convicted of conspiracy United States governm sentenced today to serve years in the penitentiary Joseph Poppinghaus one year. The Hamburg was fined \$1.

All the defendants' bail pending the trial of error in their behalf at \$10,000 in each case from a surety company.

"Does your wife allow around the house?" "She requires me to d Meekton. 'I don't like but Henrietta requires smoke on the house pl to keep the insects off.

The girl who wishes should learn to hold b nicely-poised figure griage, whereas the habi stroy's the outline of should be guarded agai

COUGH CURE... GOLD MEDAL INTERNATIONAL... VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE... DIFFICULT BREATHING... LIGHTNING CURE... Lion and Battery in England

AGENTS WANTED... RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present.

TEACHERS WANTED... WANTED—Second class female teacher, school district No. 4, parish of Hampton.

FOR SALE... FARM for sale, three miles from Bellisle station. Apply, Elphinstone Benson, Shannon post office, Queens Co.

Opportunities for Girls... It looks more and more as if, owing to scarcity of skilled men, women will have to do much of the work hitherto done by men.

S. KERR... Principal... BIRTHS... BELYLEA—To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Byles, 184 Duke street, December 5, a son.

DEATHS... BETTS—In Fairville, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Phoebe Elizabeth Betts, in the 64th year of her age.

CHAMBERLAIN—In this city, on the 3rd inst., at her home, 12 Clarence street, Caroline, beloved wife of George H. Chamberlain, aged 98 years.

WARD—In this city, on Dec. 1, Clarence Ward, son of the late Charles Ward and grandson of Major John Ward, Loyalist, aged 77 years.

GODARD—Entered into eternal life, December 4, 1914, Jennie, daughter of John W. and Alice Godard.

HENRY FORD'S PARTY OFF TO EUROPE ON PEACE SHIP... New York, Dec. 4—With the bands playing and hundreds on shore shouting and cheering, the peace ship Oscar II, bearing Henry Ford and his peace delegates to Europe, swung out from her pier at Hoboken this afternoon.

WAR LOAN \$100,000,000... Ottawa, Dec. 3—The government has decided to make the Canadian war loan \$100,000,000 instead of \$60,000,000.

PRISON SENTENCES FOR HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE OFFICIALS... New York, Dec. 4—Dr. Karl Buens, George Kotter and Adolph Haschmeister of the Hamburg-American line, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States government, were sentenced today to serve one and a half years in the penitentiary at Atlanta.

Great Britain and Balkans. (Fortnightly Review). Does anyone doubt that we are bound to do our best to reconcile the warring interests of Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, and that the only way to get such power to make such concessions as would pave the way towards a Balkan confederacy?

Does your wife allow you to smoke around the house? "She refuses me to do so," replied Mr. Meekton. "I don't like tobacco myself; but Henrietta requires me to blow smoke on the house plants twice a day to keep the insects off."

The girl who wishes to appear tall should learn to hold herself upright. A nicely-poised figure gives a queenly carriage, whereas the habit of stooping degrades the outline of the figure, and should be guarded against.

MARINE JOURNAL... PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived. Thursday, Dec. 2. Sch L. A. Plummer, 238, Patterson, Port Reading, coal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3. Sch Isaac K. Stetson, New York with lumber. Sch Abbie C. Stubbs, McLellan, 205, to New York, lumber, A. W. Adams.

CANADIAN PORTS. Halifax—Arr Dec 1, bark Caracas (Nor), Kaalstad, Newport, to load deals for W. Malcom, Maytag.

BRITISH PORTS. Glasgow, Nov 30—Arr, str Lakonia, Mitchell, Baltimore via Newport News. London, Dec 3—Arr, str St Cecilia, Montreal, Batern, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS. Boothbay Harbor—Arr, Nov 30, schs Ralph M. Ward, Boston for Belfast. Calais; Arthur M. Gibson, St John for Bridport.

Arr Nov 30, schs Winnipeg, Lubec; L. A. Plummer, St John; Helen Montague, do. Boston—Arr Nov 30, schs Catawampack, Rockport; Mary A. Hall, St John (NB) for New York (later sailed).

Arr Nov 30, schs Carrie, Ware, Bridgewater, (Conn); Lester M. Thurston, do; Lizzie Lane, New York. Portland—Arr and sail Nov 30, schs Lauro C. Hall, Eatonville (NS) for New York.

Arr Nov 30, str Seatonica, Cardiff. Sid Nov 30, schs Horatio G. Foss, Martinique; Mount Hope, New York; Lucille, do; City of Augusta, do; H. H. Chamberlain, do; Anne Lord, do; B. P. Hazard, do; Susie P. Oliver, do; Annie P. Chase, do.

Vineyard Haven—Arr, Nov 30, schs Beatrice, L. Corkum, Elisabethport; Rosalie Bellevue, Guttenberg. New York, Dec 2—Arr, str Adriatic, Liverpool.

Arr, Archangel, Dec. 2—Arr, str Casaria, New York. Naples, Dec 2—Arr, str Patris, New York.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov 30—Arr, str Mayaro, New York; schs Sarah A. Reed, do (and sailed for St. Stephen, NB); Scotia Queen, do (and sailed for St. Andrews, NB).

Port Reading, N. J., Nov 30—Arr, schs Harry W. Lewis, St John, for New York. City Island, Nov 30—Passed, schs Scotia Queen, Buttenberg, for St. Andrews (NB); Manie Saunders, South Amboy for Northeast Harbor (Me.).

Boston, Dec 1—Arr, schs Charles H. Trickey, Kennebec; Susie E. Oliver, Bangor; Anne Lord, Alma (NB); F. W. French, Shulee (NS); Mary Brewer, Bangor.

Sid Dec 1, schs A. J. Sterling, Wolfville (NS); M. S. Kenney, Gloucester. Sid Dec 1, schs Rosalie Bellevue, Lunenburg; Allen Gurney, Nantucket.

New Bedford, Mass, Nov 29—Arr, schs James Slater, St John, for Fall River, (for harbor). Cutter, Me, Nov 29—Sid, schs Hattie H. Barbour, New York for St John.

Boothbay Harbor, Nov 30—Arr, schs Ralph M. Hayward, Boston for Halifax; Wm. Masson, New York for Calais; Arthur M. Gibson, St John for Bridport.

New York, Dec 1—Arr, schs James William, Ketsion, Kingston Oct 30. Sid Dec 1, strs Boston, Burns, Perth Amboy; King Josiah, Hartling, Halifax; barge Ontario, Le Cain, Windsor (NB); City Island, Dec 1—Arr, schs Childe Harold, Perth Amboy for Calais (Me); B. Clark, Belfast, for Belfast (Me); Sarah A. Reed, Perth Amboy for St. Stephen (NB).

Philadelphia, Dec 1—Arr, schs Harold B. Cousins, St John. Sid Dec 1, strs Baltimore, Liverpool; Ellsworth, York; Portland; schs Childe Harold, Calais; Edward Stewart, Stockton; C. O. Clark, Belfast, for Belfast (Me); Philadelphia, Dec 1—Arr, str Millinocket, Stockton; schs Harold B. Cousins, St John via Portland.

Rockland, Dec 1—Arr, schs Helen Montague, New York for St John; Flora Condon, Portland. Gloucester, Dec 1—Sid, schs Missagh, Grand Manan (NB). Portland, Dec 1—Sid, str Virginia, Avonmouth; schs Wm. P. Hilton, Charles H. Kluck, Moama, John G. Walter, Sallie E. Ludlum, Arthur J. Parker, Eva A. Danenhower.

Calais, Dec 1—Arr, schs Sam Slick, Apple River (NS). Sid Dec 1, strs Charles H. Kluck, Long Cove; Marion A. Silver, Liverpool (NS); Mayflower, Bass River (NS).

Calais, Dec 3—Arr, schs William Meson, New York for Provincetown. City Island, Dec 3—Bound south, schs Fred B. Balano, Lubec; Maud S. do; Lizzie J. Call, Kennebec; str Bridgeport; Thomas H. Lawrence, St George (NB); via New York.

Eatonville, Dec 5—Arr, schs Mattie J. Alles, New York for Lubec. Gloucester, Dec 5—Arr, schs Ida B. Gibson, Bangor for Boston; J. R. Bodwell, South Amboy for Brookville; William Thomas, Calais for Provincetown.

Boothbay Harbor, Dec 3—Arr, schs Lavola, St George (N B); Melissa Trask, New York for Castine. Boston, Dec 3—Arr, schs Orleans, Acme; New York; Wm. P. Hilton, Rockport (Me); Woodbury M. Snow, do; Danietta and Joanna, St George (NB). Boston, Dec 2—Arr, schs Florence E. Melanson, Weymouth (NS); Sallie E. Ludlum, Apple River (NS); John J. Perry, Rockport (Me); Laura C. Hall, Eatonville (NS).

Portland, Dec 2—Arr, str Fernfield, Avonmouth. Rockland, Dec 2—Sid, schs Helen Montague, New York. Arr Dec 2, schs Scotia Queen, South Amboy; Mary A. Hall, Apple River, (N B); Ernest T. Lee, Calais. Sid Dec 2, schs Mayflower, City Island.

New York, Dec 5—Arr, strs Kristian-lafjord, Bergen; St. Louis, Liverpool. Vineyard Haven, Dec 2—Arr and sail, schs Fannie and Fay, Sullivan for New York; Adelia T. Carleton, Stonington for do; Lucille, Parborough for do; Annie P. Chase, Bangor for do; Minnie, Wind-

\$35,000 DAMAGE IN SACKVILLE PLANT... WORD was received by insurance agent last evening of a \$35,000 fire in Sackville yesterday morning. Flames were discovered coming from the upper windows of a three storey brick factory building of the A. E. Wry Standard Limited.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL... The Rev. W. M. Whiteley, who has been respectfully rector of Musquah, Petersville and Point-du-chene, has resigned, and has accepted the charge of Fort Daniel, in the diocese of Quebec.

Among the bequests in the will of the late Lieutenant G. W. Stairs, of Halifax, was one of \$5,000 to Dalhousie University. The estimated value of the estate was \$45,000. Lieutenant Stairs was killed in action with the 14th Battalion.

The Rev. D. O. Coburn, of Acadia Mines (N. S.), has accepted of late in an effort to exterminate illicit liquor traffic. He made two seizures a few days ago, one in the L. C. R. shed and the other at the C. P. R. The former was for Cognac, and the latter for points beyond Fredericton.

John B. Jones, liquor license inspector has been very busy of late in an effort to exterminate illicit liquor traffic. He made two seizures a few days ago, one in the L. C. R. shed and the other at the C. P. R. The former was for Cognac, and the latter for points beyond Fredericton.

Prince Albert, Sask., Dec. 2—George Gray, Presbyterian minister of Allagash, who was arrested a few months ago on a charge of sedition, is again a free man. Judge Lamont dismissed the case before it got to the jury.

Toronto, Dec. 2—The Toronto appeal made on behalf of the British Red Cross Society, which extended over three days from Oct. 19 to 21, resulted in a subscription of \$245,604.75, of which amount all has been paid in cash, with the exception of \$3,000 which will, no doubt, all eventually be paid.

San Francisco, Dec. 5—Baron George Wilhelm Von Bricken, who claimed immunity from arrest as military attaché of the German Legation, was rendered last night to federal authorities, and was charged with attempting to destroy commerce with the Entente Allies. He was released on bail bond of \$10,000.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 3—Hamilton's three days' whirlwind campaign to raise \$400,000 for the patriotic fund proved a splendid success. This afternoon it was announced that \$400,000 had been collected in Hamilton alone, which, with the \$48,000 grant to be made by the county of Wentworth, will bring the total amount up to over half a million dollars.

Ottawa, Dec. 3—A Halifax deputation headed by Mayor Martin' Walter, on Premier Borden, Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce; Frank Cochrane, minister of navy; and Postmaster-General Casgrain this afternoon and entered a vigorous protest against the action of the Canadian Pacific Steamship company in cutting out Halifax as a port of call for the winter service and making St. John the only Canadian port for the landing and receiving of mails, passengers and freight.

Mrs. T. M. Baker, aged eighty-five, of Northridge, Me. was the fourth daughter in a family of fourteen. Now she lives in her son's house, where there are fourteen sons and daughters, and sixteen grand children. In all, Mrs. Baker has more than 100 nephews and nieces.

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CHARTERS. Steamer Geo. E. Warren, Philadelphia to Clevegoos, coal \$8.50 and back to Philadelphia with sugar, pt. schs Singleton Palmer, Edward B. Winslow, and Ruth E. Merrill, Virginia to Rio Janeiro, coal \$8.25. Dec. schs R. H. McCurdy, Norfolk to Surinam, coal \$5. Schs Eleanor P. Bartman, Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres, coal \$6. Schs J. duBignon, Norfolk to Puerto Cabello, coal \$5 and port charges. Schooner, 892 York, coal, Philadelphia to Calais, private terms. Schooner, 306 tons, pipe-Philadelphia to Lynn, \$2.

ST. GEORGE'S WOMAN... Mrs. S. D. Scott, wife of the editor of the News-Advertiser, Vancouver, formerly of St. John, is in the city, the guest of the Misses Wilson, 269 Rockland street. She is being warmly greeted by a host of friends. Mrs. Scott has been visiting friends in this province and in Nova Scotia, and spent some time in Ottawa on her way east, where she was the guest of Sir George Foster and Mrs. Foster.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPT. WOOD OF ALBERT... Hopewell Hill, Dec. 2—(Special)—Captain William Wood, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Albert, died suddenly at his home there this morning. Deceased, who was 79 years of age, was in his usual health, when after eating a hearty breakfast this morning he went into his wood-house where he saw a small quantity of wood. About 8 o'clock, after working a short time, he went into the house to get a glass of water and he thought he would not work any more just then and sat down. In a moment it was noticed that something was the matter with him and on going to him his son found he was dead.

PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO MEET JANUARY 12... Ottawa, Dec. 2—Parliament will probably meet on January 12, though possibly it may be a week later, the 19th. The matter has been talked over by the cabinet, but not definitely determined. This year it will assemble on a Wednesday, in place of Thursday. This is necessitated by the appointment of the membership, caused by the resignation of Dr. Sprule to the senate.

D. J. Collins Brywaine's... THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE... THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS... THE MOST VALUABLE REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED... SPECIALLY OUGHT AGAINST ALL ATTACKS OF SPASMS... THE ONLY PALLIATIVE IN NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

WINTER QUARTERS FOR RECRUITS AT CAMPBELLTON... Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 3—The Hayden-Gibson Theatre was packed to the doors at the recruiting meeting which was addressed by Hon. W. F. Jones, Captain Tilley, Sergeant Knight and Gunner Greer. The speakers were attentively listened to, and repeated cheers punctuated their remarks.

TEN ENLIST AT BIG WOODSTOCK RECRUITING RALLY... Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 3—The Hayden-Gibson Theatre was packed to the doors at the recruiting meeting which was addressed by Hon. W. F. Jones, Captain Tilley, Sergeant Knight and Gunner Greer.

ST. JOHN SOLDIERS ARRIVE SAFELY ON STR. METAGAMA... Ottawa, Dec. 3—The troopship "Metagama" which sailed from Canada on Nov. 20, has arrived safely in England with the 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion, thirty officers, 1,046 men; infantry reinforcements from Ontario, five officers, 248 men; field artillery reinforcements from Toronto, six officers, fifty-five men; railway construction corps, one officer, 100 men; medical corps from Toronto, one officer, thirty men; details, sixteen officers, four men; total, fifty-nine officers, 1,481 men.

MOTHER OF FRANK B. CARVELL DEAD... Woodstock, Dec. 2—(Special)—Mrs. A. B. Carvell, 81 years of age, died at her home in Lakeville last night, after an illness extending over some months. She is survived by four sons, Frank B. of Woodstock, Carleton's federal representative; Harry and Robert, of Lakeville, and Louis, of Boston; two daughters, Bertha at home and Bessie of Boston. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon.

RECRUITING PLANS IN NORTHUMBERLAND... Newcastle, Dec. 2—The meeting of the West-Numberland citizens' recruiting committee, adjourned from Wednesday night, was held last night, W. A. Park presiding. Other members present were: Judge Lawlor, Ald. D. Ritchie, secretary; Rev. Dr. Harrison, J. D. Creaghan, A. A. Davidson, C. E. Fish, Mayor Stohart. Captain Barry was present and assisted the committee.

FUTILE SEARCH FOR WM. ANDREWS' BODY... Saturday, Dec. 4. William Andrews, engineer on the tug Victoria, of the Norton-Griffiths fleet, was drowned yesterday morning in the harbor a short distance from Reed's Point wharf. An effort was made to rescue him but in vain. All morning yesterday and evening several crews of men were out grappling for the body. Commissioner Russell had two of the city's boats manned to assist in the work. Late last night they discontinued the search, to resume again today.

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CHATHAM ACCORDS ROUSING WELCOME TO RETURNED SOLDIERS... Chatham, N. B., Dec. 3—Last night Private Frank Ullock was tendered a civic reception in the Masonic Hall. The Citizens' Band paraded and played patriotic airs. The front seats were occupied by some fifty recruits of the 182nd. On the platform were Mayor Hickey, Col. McCullery, R. A. Lawlor, W. B. Snowball and Robert Murray, all of whom addressed the great audience and heartily welcomed the returned soldier. Time and again the crowd rose to its feet and cheered Ullock to the echo. Private O'Toole of Nelson, another recruit here, was on the platform with Ullock.

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REAL ESTATE NEWS... Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County. G. E. Armstrong to T. T. Armstrong, property in Lancaster. Margaret I. Goldsmith and C. S. Goldsmith to James Strang et al, property in Main street. Extrs of Anna B. Lawrence to Mary B. Lawrence, property in Simonds. R. M. Magee to G. B. Huggard, property in Sumner street. Kings County. Heirs of Richard Colt to Maud Moore, property in Sussex. Herbert Colt to Newton Sharp, \$400, property in Springfield. John Mitchell to Norman McKensie, property in Sussex. W. F. Myers to J. H. Myers, property in Waterford. E. T. Tutu to Ebenezer Smith, \$800, property in Hampton.

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ST. JOHN WELCOMES 14 MEN WHO HAVE DONE THEIR BIT

The Scandinavian Brought Many Wounded Soldiers, Including John Beckwith and Wm. Harding of St. John—Former Had Thrilling Experiences—Nursing Sister Speaks of Capt. Kuhring's Valuable Work at Lemnos.

Monday, Dec. 6. One hundred and fourteen soldiers, wounded, ill, or despatched on special missions, and also three nursing sisters, returned to Canada yesterday on the S. S. Scandinavian, which docked at West St. John at 9:30 a.m. Included in the number were two St. John men—John E. Beckwith and William Harding, the former fared badly. He lost the use of one foot and one hand was maimed. Harding, who, incidentally, is the last returned soldier from the 26th battalion, contracted rheumatic fever when only twelve days at the front. There were several other maritime province men, including one named Bell from Moncton. The reception committee, of which C. E. Lockhart is chairman, received word only a few days ago that there were wounded aboard the Scandinavian. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Lockhart was apprised of the fact that the liner would dock at 9:30. He was not expecting it until today. He had a difficult time to get in touch with the many members of the committee, but at 9:30 a large staff was at the docks. Only a few of them were permitted aboard to confer with Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, who was in command of the returning men. The others received the instructions they needed. They presented them with chocolates, cigarettes, fruit, etc., and made things as pleasant as possible for them. The reception was magnificent despite the short notice, and the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, expressed his pleasure before his departure from the city.

Soldiers' Stirring Stories.

In their short stay the soldiers told many interesting stories to the committee. Some of them were through many engagements and had suffered badly. Others were but little injured and were optimistic about returning to action soon. Those who are back here on duty were mum concerning their duty, but spoke freely of conditions at the front. At 11:30 o'clock the entire party, with the exception of those residing here, left by special train for Quebec. They were as light-hearted as children. Their wounds did not prohibit them being good humored and jovial. The party included the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson; fourteen other officers, six sergeants, three nursing sisters and ninety-three men. Besides these the ship carried 199 other passengers.

The local men were received royally. R. S. Ritchie, secretary of the reception committee, conveyed William Harding in his car to Harding's home, Winslow street. Beckwith's brother, William, was there to meet him with a coach, and drove him to his home, 30 Brussels street. Many people were on hand to greet the men. The news of their arrival seemed to spread rapidly and many friends called to see them.

"Forty Others Sent Back"

Private Harding, who was in the employ of W. E. Scully, is the first of the 26th battalion to return home. He was at the front only twelve days. He contracted rheumatic fever during the campaign and stayed in hospital for a long period in a French hospital and later was conveyed to England.

"Forty others were sent back from the

trenches at the same time," he states, "all suffering as I was."

Beckwith Wounded, Prisoner, Then Released.

Since John E. Beckwith went from here with the first overseas contingent, he has gone through most thrilling and hazardous experiences.

Beckwith went through some tough fighting. He was in the thick of it for a long while and came out unscathed. But one day a high explosive blew up the trench he was in. He, with others, was hurled into the air. When he came down, some earth piled in on him. Soldiers at the rear rushed to the rescue. Beckwith was pulled out badly injured, but even at that, he was much more fortunate than others who sacrificed their lives in the incident.

The soldier went to the rear for a short while, but later took part in an engagement. In this he had the misfortune to be wounded again. He fell a prisoner to the Germans and was conveyed from point to point in the interior of the Fatherland. He was in hospitals and a detention camp. He saw how Germans treat their prisoners and he plotted and planned with himself some means of escaping.

He was not compelled to run such risks for it happened that he was included in a batch of wounded prisoners who were exchanged for German wounded which the British had in England. He was compelled to go into hospital for a while, but later he was at West Sandling, where he met many old companions. John Donohue, who returned wounded from the front about a week ago, was with him when he was first wounded. He was with him, too, in the hospital in England and again at Sandling.

Three Nursing Sisters.

Three nurses of the Army Medical Corps arrived in St. John on the Scandinavian. The first was Miss Halpenny of Hamilton, Ontario. Miss Halpenny has been for some months past in the hospital at La Touque, France, where she has been a companion of Miss Hare of this city.

She was in charge of another nurse, Miss Fielder, formerly of Chatham, Ontario, who was invalided home from the Island of Lemnos. There she had been working for some months with the No. 3 Canadian Hospital Corps, until she was taken seriously ill.

Miss Fielder stated that she met Captain G. A. Kuhring, of this city, who is also connected with No. 3 Canadian Hospital. She stated that although Captain Kuhring had been seriously ill, that when she left he was enjoying the best of health.

She paid a high tribute to Captain Kuhring, when she said that he had been very helpful in cases of extreme illness, and that he had sat for hours by the bedside of sick and wounded soldiers. He was greatly beloved by the Canadian unit there and was looked upon as a father to them. He had even at times turned his hand to cooking and had succeeded admirably until now they thought there was scarcely anything that he could not accomplish.

A third nurse, Mrs. Clara McLeod, of Vancouver, of the Medical Corps, was also on the Scandinavian, she being enjoying a furlough home after a long period of duty at Cairo, Egypt.

Edward McCann, of Harcourt, six sisters and two brothers. The sisters are: Misses Ella and Belle of St. John; Misses Blanch and Edna at home; Mrs. Frances, George, Leslie, William and Frank, all of Willow Grove, and three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Whelan, Mrs. Isabella Needham, and Mrs. R. G. Stewart of St. John.

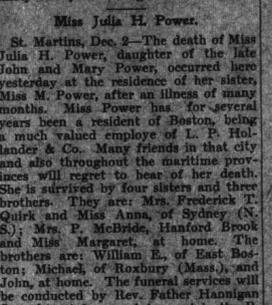
Thomas W. Livingstone. Thomas W. Livingstone passed away yesterday at the General Public Hospital, after a brief illness from pneumonia.

James Crozier. Saturday, Dec. 4. The death of James Crozier occurred yesterday morning at his home in Willow Grove after a short illness from pneumonia. Mr. Crozier was a farmer and a lifelong resident of the district and was held in high esteem. He is survived by five daughters, Mrs. William Burdett, Mrs. Miss Ella and Belle of St. John, Misses Blanch and Edna at home; Mrs. Frances, George, Leslie, William and Frank, all of Willow Grove, and three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Whelan, Mrs. Isabella Needham, and Mrs. R. G. Stewart of St. John.

Mrs. Caroline Chamberlain. Saturday, Dec. 4. The death of Mrs. Caroline Chamberlain, wife of George H. Chamberlain, and daughter of the late Andrew and Mary Wilson, occurred at her home, 12 Clarence street, after a lingering illness yesterday morning. She was a member of St. Mary's church. She is survived by her husband, five sons and three daughters. The sons are: William, George H. C. Frederick, Walter W., and Andrew W., all of this city. The daughters are: Mrs. Ade F. at home; Mrs. Frank S. Purdy, Garden street, and Mrs. Henry R. Coleman, Winter street.

James E. Quigley. Mrs. James E. Quigley, formerly of St. John, was killed in a railway accident in Winnipeg on Wednesday morning. He had been employed with the C. N. R. as a brakeman with headquarters in Winnipeg for only a month, and the accident occurred while he was at work on the road. Mr. Quigley left St. John about ten years ago, and since then had been transferred from Toronto to Montreal, to Vancouver and finally to Winnipeg.

ACHIEVED GREAT FLIGHT



Victor Carlstrom, young aviator, who last week flew from Toronto to New York, in a record-breaking flight, using bi-planes favored by Allies in Europe.

was supported by two bridesmaids, Miss Lillian Chapman and Miss Williamson, while the groom was supported by Fred Ferris. A good number of friends of the contracting parties were present and witnessed the ceremony.

After the wedding a delectable luncheon was served at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Williamson, Champlain street. This morning the happy pair left for Jemseg in the Grand Lake District, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will reside in West St. John.

Webber-Dakin.

Digby, Dec. 3.—A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage last night, when Rev. Robert McArthur, pastor of Grace Methodist church, united in marriage Edward Charles Webber, one of Digby's enterprising merchants, to Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Dakin. After the ceremony the bridal party was conveyed to the Waverly hotel, where a luncheon was served to a large number of invited guests. Mr. and Mrs. Webber, who are receiving congratulations from a large circle of friends, will reside in Digby, boarding for the present at the Waverly.

Beaman-Sands.

A marriage of much interest to friends in the North End was solemnized at the residence of the officiating clergyman, 41 Cedar street, Wednesday evening last, when John Frederick Beaman and Miss Cecelia Ellen Sands were united in marriage by Rev. B. H. Nobles.

McFadden-Maggs.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 2.—(Special)—A very pretty wedding and one of unusual interest took place this evening at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Maggs, Main street, when her daughter, Miss Louise Maggs, was united in marriage to J. Herbert McFadden, the well known and popular barrister of Sussex.

Long-Dunham.

The wedding of Clifford Cecil Long to Miss Dorothy Muriel Dunham took place on Wednesday evening at the home of Captain George W. Rose, Adelaide street, when Rev. B. H. Nobles officiated in the presence of a few friends. After the ceremony, luncheon was served. Numerous gifts testified to their popularity. Mr. Long has been in the west for several years, but has returned to reside in St. John and, with his bride, will make his home in Adelaide street.

Mrs. Paul Sweeney.

Fredericton, Dec. 5.—(Special)—Mrs. Paul Sweeney, of St. John, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. McLeod, passed away here this morning from heart disease. The deceased had been visiting her parents for the past fortnight. While on a visit here last spring, she was seized with a serious illness from which she never recovered. She was a member of the St. John's branch of the Great West Life Insurance Company, resides in St. John. He will arrive here tomorrow morning after which the funeral arrangements will be announced.

Mrs. J. H. Armstrong.

The death of Mrs. Armstrong, widow of J. H. Armstrong, occurred Saturday morning at her home, 511 Lancaster street, West St. John. She was the wife of Walter, in Ottawa; William, in New York; and James B. Armstrong, of West St. John, survive. She was born in West St. John, had lived there all her life, and had been held in high esteem by her neighbors. She was a member of the Carlton Presbyterian church.

Miss Christina Brodie.

Monday, Dec. 6. The death of Miss Christina Brodie, daughter of Isabel and the late W. B. G. Brodie, of this city, occurred yesterday. She is survived by four brothers. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Sinspatt-Young.

An interesting event took place on Wednesday evening in St. Stephen's church, when Frederick C. Sinspatt was united in marriage to Miss Helen Maud Young. The marriage took place in the presence of immediate relatives. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Albert McCartney, was neatly attired in a becoming dress of traveling suit. Rev. Gordon Dickie was the officiating minister. In some of the ex-members, Messrs. Posters, Garland, Sharpe and James Aikin again seek re-election. No assurance has been obtained that in these cases where Conservative members resigned either under compulsion, because of irregularities in regard to wage contracts, or for purely political reasons, in the case of Manitoba members, no such assurance can be obtained. Meanwhile the government fears to invite a contest. It is possible that the seats may be left unrepresented all session.

BRAND WHITLOCK GIVEN GREAT WELCOME HOME.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, arrived here at 8 o'clock this afternoon and was greeted by the entire city, which had made the day's holiday for the returning former mayor. He declines to reply to questions relative to conditions in Belgium and the reason for his return. He stated, however, that he will leave for New York on December 28 and go direct to Brussels.

WEDDINGS

Friday, Dec. 3. The marriage was solemnized yesterday afternoon in St. George's church, by the Rev. W. H. Sampson, of Etna. Vernon Wright, of this city and Miss Winifred May Chapman, formerly of Bristol, both now of West St. John. The bride was prettily gowned and

26TH ESCAPES REPORTS OF DISASTER TO FOUR KILLED IN 3RD C. M. R.

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The second battalions: SECOND BATTALION. Died of Wounds—Lester C. Neuman, Ottawa.

FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded—Harry Yates, Edmonton (Alta.). Previously Reported Killed in Action, Between May 21 and 22, Now Safe, and Serving with the 32nd Battalion—Jos. Ramsay, Scotland.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Geo. Saville, Oakville (Ont.). Wounded—Harry Selverwright, Montreal.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Lance Sergeant Wm. P. Fegan, England.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds—Javins Mans, Paris (Ont.).

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Edward Goodier, England; Wm. McMillan, Scotland.

NINETEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Lance-Corporal Jos. Seymour Ditchburn, Rosseau (Ont.); Seymour Clissold, England.

Died of Wounds—Wm. J. Rankine, 1st Cameron Highlanders.

TWENTYBIRTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Wm. Turrell, England.

Died of Wounds—Richard Hallas, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Edward Addyman, Windsor (Ont.). Severely Wounded—Geo. W. Thomas, Baltimore (Ont.).

Shell Conscience—Harry McMillan, England.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded—Corporal Thomas Canon, Ireland.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION. Suffering from Shock—Henry J. Mansfield, Winnipeg.

Died of Wounds—John Bayn, Scotland.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—David Collins, Ireland; Stanley New, England; Charles H. Best, England.

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—Herbert J. S. Brown, England.

SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Killed in Action—Herbert James Sontram, Leith, Scotland.

THIRD CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Killed in Action—Sergeant Amrose B. McGarry, England; Corporal Percy Alex. Connew, England; Mendell I. Combe, England; Walter A. Simpson, England.

ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY. Wounded—Driver Walter S. Plaskett, England.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE (ATTACHED PAY OFFICE). Dangerously Ill—Sergeant Charles A. Billings, Billings Bridge (Ont.).

SIXTH FIELD COMPANY DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS. Wounded—Sapper John S. McDonald, Kingston (Ont.). Newfoundland Losses.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 6.—Today's casualties in the Newfoundland regiment are: Fred. Somerton, Trinity, died of wounds; Thomas Hussey, South River, dysentery; James Hagen, St. Pierre, enteric fever; Lance Corporal Chesley Belbin, St. John's, enteric; Silas Edgcombe, Ocheplit Cove, rheumatism; Michael Driscoll, Torsove, jaundice.

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REPORTS OF DISASTER TO 1ST BATTALION UNCONFIRMED; WEEK'S FIGHTING DESCRIBED

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—Word has been received here that the 1st Canadian Battalion had been badly cut up in a recent engagement at the front. The casualties are said to be high, but details have not been received by the militia department.

NO CONFIRMATION OF STORY.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—(Special)—There is nothing in the cable advices received by the militia department to corroborate the story printed in several Canadian newspapers today to the effect that the 1st battalion had suffered heavy losses in a recent engagement.

Tonight's casualty lists show seven killed and 23 wounded yesterday, and the casualties of the preceding few days have been comparatively light.

Canadians Were Protected by Artillery.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—Events on the Canadian front last week are dealt with in the weekly report of the general representative to the minister of militia today. It reads as follows:

"During the week of Nov. 26 to Dec. 9 the general situation on the Canadian front underwent no material change, the weather being unsettled and variable. Frost and light snowfalls at the commencement of the period were followed by warmer weather and heavy rainstorms towards its close. The enemy displayed great activity in aerial reconnaissance throughout this period. On several occasions his aeroplanes have directed artillery fire against our positions until driven off by our anti-aircraft guns. Our snipers and machine gunners have taken full advantage of this situation.

"A German Trick. On the morning of Nov. 29 a group of ten German troops in the trenches displaying a white flag and calling out, 'Comrades—good Canadians.' They did not attempt to come across and disappeared on being fired at.

"The latter half of the week was marked by increased activity on the part of the enemy's artillery, but our artillery maintained its superior weight of fire. On the afternoon of Dec. 1 the enemy heavily bombarded sections of our front line trenches, in retaliation for the bombardment of his positions by British forces on the night. Little material damage was done, and the necessary repairs were rapidly effected. Our heavy artillery responded with good effect against the enemy's batteries and front trenches. The Germans were seen leaving the trenches during our bombardment.

"Weather conditions have afforded an opportunity for increased activity by our patrols, suspected enemy listening posts have been visited and bombed, and much useful information brought in by patrols.

Canadian Patrol Men Encounters.

"A patrol of our 13th battalion, Royal Highlanders, passed through unopposed gaps in the enemy's wire to within thirty feet of the German parapets, and after completing the reconnaissance, returned unobserved. Enemy patrols have been more active and a few encounters with our patrols have occurred.

"On one occasion our patrol, under Lieutenant H. Pym, of the 2nd battalion, exchanged bombs with the enemy. At least one German was accounted for. Our patrol returned safely. On another occasion our patrol of three men discovered an enemy patrol of five near the German wires. By the light of flares sent up from the German trenches our patrol was enabled to disperse the enemy patrol with bombs.

"On the night of Dec. 1-2, a German party was discovered in cutting our wire in front of a trench which had been heavily shelled during the previous afternoon. The enemy was driven off. On the same night the enemy's wire was cut in several places by our 16th Canadian Scottish battalion, and a patrol under Lieutenants H. MacLaurin and A. C. Morley, which advanced towards the enemy's lines. Three Germans were encountered. Heavy machine guns and anti-aircraft rifles were opened from the enemy trenches and our patrol withdrew after wounding two of the German sentries.

"The health of our troops continues good. (Signed) "AITKEN, General Representative. "London."

FIRST MEETING OF GENERAL WAR COUNCIL HELD AT PARIS

(Continued from page 1)

Great Britain has her Achilles tendon. I am referring alone to India. In Russia also the Emperor and government plainly desire the continuation of the war. The most serious thing is that all those nations do not see that they are only sacrificing themselves for Germany, it does not look like peace, and so Germany cannot sheathe her sword.

The field marshal declared that every German would rejoice if an end were put to the terrible blood letting, but that Germany must carry on the war which was forced on her.

Questioned concerning the military situation, the field marshal said: "Our tactical position is excellent, especially in the east, the German army has reached the most favorable strategic position conceivable."

He asserted that the Russian human material was much poorer than the first year of the war; that Russia could ill afford the war with the reserves now mustered, but could not form new armies. The lack of officers was also a hindrance. The Russian assertions that their defeats in July and August were due to lack of ammunition were only poor excuses, said the field marshal, who added: "There are no signs that the demoralization of the Russian army observed there has been overcome."

He said he did not expect another Russian offensive, but was ready for the war if the nature of the war had made the war one of annihilation; the extension of warfare all over Europe was a danger for Napoleon and the reason of his fall, said the German commander, but it played no role in the present conflict. In view of modern railroad facilities, he concluded by saying: "I should be especially pleased at the destructive defeat of the Italians. This war must not end without the three principal sinners, Great Britain, Serbia and Italy, receiving just punishment."

GERMAN BALKS AT RECALL OF HER ACHES

Washington, Dec. 6.—Germany notified the United States today that she desired to know upon what grounds the state department asks the withdrawal of Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché of the German embassy here, and of Captain Von Papen, the military attaché. Secretary of State Lansing received the request from two sources—from Count Bernstorff, the ambassador, and from the Berlin foreign office, through Ambassador Gerard.

The United States will reply promptly. Mr. Lansing will not discuss the facts, nor will he give the sources of information concerning the activities of the attaches in connection with naval and military matters, to which the state department objected. Without reference to the reasons which prompted the state department to ask the withdrawal of the attaches, it is stated, the United States will stand upon the established understanding among nations that an infirmity of a diplomat officer has made himself disagreeable is sufficient to cause his removal.

It was broadly intimated in Germany's request for information that if the United States based its action on anything else than the developments of the Hamburg-American line conspiracy trial in New York, or the case of James F. Archibald, the American war correspondent, who secretly carried papers for Captain Von Papen, as well as Dr. J. D. H. Wilson, the German attaché in London, the Berlin foreign office might contest the withdrawal of the two officers.

The German position indicates too, that the United States is expected to get safe conduct home for the two officers, if it wishes to be rid of them, although it is authoritatively stated that Germany will make no request for this service.

As explained in German quarters, the embassy takes the view that it and its attaches virtually have been placed before the bar of public opinion by the state department's action, and that the usual, is proper, under the circumstances. On the other hand, it is known that Secretary of State Lansing considers that Count Von Bernstorff might have drawn an inference as to what rendered the attaches objectionable to the United States, when the secretary informed him that the officers no longer were acceptable to the United States, and offered to obtain safe conducts for them if Germany so desired.

Mr. Lansing made his request for withdrawal with the full approval of President Wilson, and it was made very plain today that there would be no discussion of the facts which led to the action.

Secretary of State Lansing is of the opinion that the phrase person non grata is one which indicates a mental attitude. Tom Hood, the punster, once described the meeting of a man and a lion, and in doing so he said—"The man ran off with all his might, and the lion with all his might."

Several artillery batteries have been ordered to the front. We silenced the north of Dixmude consolidation of the direction of the front. The army of the concentration has been ordered out, at different front violent attacks were repulsed, with enemy. The fighting of our bridge-head "Vardar river."

Italyans Make Minors. Rome, via London, following official statement by the Italian general staff. At several places enemy artillery enfilade our consolidation of our front. "In the Montenegro thick fog, detached penetrations were effected."

Ypres Again Shelled. London, Dec. 9.—Communication, Dec. 9.—London, Dec. 9.—Communication, Dec. 9.—London, Dec. 9.—Communication, Dec. 9.—London, Dec. 9.—Communication, Dec. 9